

Government of India
Ministry of Labour & Employment
(Child Labour Section)

Shram Shakti Bhawan, New Delhi
Dated 12 December, 2013

OFFICE ORDER

In continuation of Office Order of even number dated 22.11.2013 and Meeting Notice dated 9.12.2013, please find enclosed the Programme Schedule and the Agenda Note for the meeting of the Working Group to review the National Child Labour Project (NCLP) scheduled for 20th December, 2013 at 3.30 P.M.



(Irene Cherian)
Under Secretary to the Government of India
Tele No. 23473349

To all the members of the Working Group.

Copy for information to:

1. Ms. Tine Staermose, ILO DWT for South Asia and ILO Country Office for India, Core B, 3rd Floor, India Habitat Centre, Lodi Road, New Delhi-110003.
2. Director General, VVGNLI, Noida (U.P)
3. PS to LEM/MOS/PSO to Secretary (L&E),

No. G-20013/9/2013-CL
Ministry of Labour & Employment
Shram Shakti Bhawan, Rafi Marg, New Delhi-110001
(Child Labour Division)

Dated 22.11.2013

OFFICE ORDER

It has been decided to constitute a Working Group to review the National Child Labour Project (NCLP). The Working Group shall consist of the following members:

Govt. of India:

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| 1) Sh. Arun Sinha, Additional Secretary, MoL&E | Chairman |
| 2) Sh. Anil Khachi, Joint Secretary, MoL&E | Member |
| 3) Ms. S. Radha Chauhan, Joint Secretary, MoHRD | Member |
| 4) Sh. Vivek Joshi, Joint Secretary, MoWCD | Member |
| 5) Sh. Shikhar Agrawal, DG (E&T) | Member |

State Governments:

- | | |
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| 1) Ms. Nivedita P Haran, Addl CS, Deptt of Labour, Govt. of Kerala | Member |
| 2) Dr. Subhash Sharma, Pr. Secy, Labour, Govt. of Bihar | Member |
| 3) Ms. Shalini Prasad, Labour Commr, Govt. Of U.P | Member |
| 4) Sh. Ajay Tirkey, Pr. Secretary, Labour, Govt. of M.P | Member |
| 5) Sh. Alok Gupta, Labour Commr, Govt. of Rajasthan | Member |

VVGNLI

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| Dr. Helen R. Sekar, Sr.Fellow, VVGNLI | Convenor |
|---------------------------------------|----------|

2. The working group can co-opt any other member who it feels would be able to contribute to the discussions and recommendations. The Ministry will provide the necessary secretarial assistance to the Working Group and its meetings.

3. The Terms of Reference for the Working Group are to review and make recommendations:

- i) on the strategy of the NCLP with a view to achieve the Objective of Eliminating Child Labour, especially in the light of the provisions of the RTE Act 2009.
- ii) on the Implementation Framework and the Operational Guidelines of the Project to mainstream the role of State Governments in the Project, inter alia selection of priority districts, Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for survey and identification of child labour, awareness generation, help line to report incidence of child labour, mechanisms for tracking the progress of rehabilitation of child labour, implementation structure at the district/State/national level, vigilance and grievance redressal mechanism at the State and Project level etc.

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**The Programme Schedule for the meeting of the Working Group to review
the National Child Labour Project (NCLP) scheduled for 20th December,
2013 at 3.30 P.M.**

1. Opening Remarks by Chairman
2. Brief Presentation by representative of V.V.Giri National Labour Institute
3. Brief Presentation by representative of ILO
4. Discussion on the Agenda Points

Agenda Note for the Meeting of the Working Group to review the National Child Labour Project (NCLP)

National Child Labour Project (NCLP) : Background and Framework

The National Child Labour Project (NCLP) was first initiated in 1988, as a part of a larger Plan of Action arising out of the National Child Labour Policy. Since then it has been supported by several major initiatives at national, state and district level in the country aimed at elimination of child labour. The main thrust of this scheme has been to reduce the incidence of child labour in the pockets of their concentration. The two major activities under the NCLP at the ground level are 1) Providing education through special schools, and 2) subsequently mainstreaming them in regular schools.

The working children are identified through surveys conducted by different agencies, and inspections conducted by the Labour Department. On the basis of their reports, children are withdrawn from labour force. These children are enrolled in the special schools which are expected to provide formal/non-formal education, vocational training, supplementary nutrition, monthly stipend, regular health check-up, etc., and are subsequently mainstreamed in formal education or self-employment within a period of six months to three years of their enrolment in the special schools. In order to check and minimize the relapse, NCLP scheme also provides for follow-up of the mainstreamed children either in further education or employment for the next few years.

The NCLP, in a nutshell, runs through various stages of operation such as, (a) establishment of a Project Office in each of the child-labour-endemic district (b), conducting survey and identification of child labour, particularly in hazardous occupations, (c) identifying a partner NGO, opening up of special schools and supporting them, (d) enrolment of working children in the special schools and ensuring their formal/informal education up to a maximum period of three years, (e) providing vocational training mid-day-meals and regular health check-up to the enrolled children, and finally (f) mainstreaming those children and keeping track of them for some time after mainstreaming.

The major objective of NCLP Society is to withdraw children in the age group of 5-14 years working in hazardous occupations and processes, and mainstream them into formal

education system. This involves two major components 1) Identified children in the age group of 9-14 years need to be withdrawn from work/factory environment and rehabilitated through special schools run by the Project Society; and 2) Working children in the age group of 5 to 9 years are required to be mainstreamed directly to the formal education system through the programme of *Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan* (SSA) introduced by the Ministry Human Resource Development (MHRD). This necessitates coordination between the NCLP societies and the District Education Department.

The objective of the Project is also to (1) establish convergence of services and schemes with other departments, and (2) implement and monitor different labour laws relevant for prohibition of child labour. The principal agency for implementation of the NCLP is the Project Society formed at district levels and registered under the Registration of Societies Act, 1860.

The Project Society functions under the overall chairpersonship of District Collector. The District Collector is assisted by the members of the Project Society who could be drawn from the relevant departments of the Government at the district levels, trade unions, employers' associations, and voluntary organizations. A part-time/full-time Project Director, who is an official of the State Government, is entrusted with the overall implementation of the project. The day-to-day activities under the project are carried out by the Project Societies with the involvement of local NGOs, Self-help Groups, Trade Unions, etc. The Project Society receives funds directly from the Ministry of Labour and Employment, Government of India. The functioning of the Society is governed by its Memorandum of Association and by-laws framed.

The current status in terms of States where NCLP's have been approved, districts where an unusually large number of NCLP schools are being operated, districts where the NCLP schools have been running for more than a decade, names of districts where no survey has been done over the last 1 or 2 years in spite of funds being released, no accounts have been rendered till date for 1 or 2 years or schools have been reported as closed for at least 1 year or are reporting liabilities may please be seen in the Annexures I to VII. VI.

Agenda

1. Review of the existing National Child Labour Project Scheme with structural changes for realignment of the NCLP Scheme in the light of Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009

- As mentioned above, NCLP started in 1988. Since then there have been a number of developments which call for a review of the basic strategy of operating bridge schools/special training centres under NCLP. The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009 has been enacted by the Parliament. Under Section 3(1) every child of the age of 6-14 years has right to free and compulsory education in a neighborhood school till completion of education. Under Section 4 every child above six years of age who has not been admitted in any school or though admitted could not complete elementary education, shall be admitted in an age appropriate class and shall also have a right to receive special training to enable successful integration with the rest of the class academically and emotionally. Rule 5 of the Rules framed under RTE Act provide that the school management committee of a school owned and managed by the appropriate Government or local authority shall identify children requiring special training and organize such training as per prescribed manner.
- The SSA framework for implementation, based on RTE Act, also mentions that children belonging to most under-privileged groups such as child labour require exceptional arrangements to be put in place from the perspective of children's right. Moreover, the special training has to be preceded by enrolment in a regular neighbourhood school and as far as possible a special training should be conducted within regular school premises under the supervision of the regular school where the child has been enrolled and will be mainstreamed.
- Do the basic objectives of the NCLP need to be reviewed?
- What would be the activities carried out under the NCLP to achieve the intended objectives?
- Should the NCLP schools/training centres be continued or not?

- If yes, how do we integrate them with SSA to ensure compliance with RTE Act?
- If not, what should be the role of Project Societies in NCLP?
- What should be transition plan for all children withdrawn from labour and admitted in NCLP schools to be admitted in regular schools?
- What should be the incentive/disincentive structure and role for various stakeholders in child labour issues- parents/ children /local communities/ civil society/businesses/ governments-local/State/Central

2. Mainstream the role of State Governments in the Implementation of NCLP

Currently the funds flow from the Government of India to the District Project Society and the role of State Governments is limited to broad supervision and monitoring whereas it is imperative that State Governments play a more active role in the elimination of child labour. The Child Labour (prohibition & Regulation) Act enjoins on the appropriate Government the responsibility of enforcing the prohibition of child labour practices and the Supreme Court in the M.C Mehta judgment has also been calling for periodic reports about child labour elimination from the various States. However the involvement of State Governments in the NCLP appears to have been sporadic depending on the interest shown by senior officers.

What there should be done for institutionalizing the role of the State Government in the NCLP? What should be the State-level mechanisms for:

- Developing Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for conducting survey for assessing the magnitude, incidence and identification of child labour
- Developing Framework for selection of priority districts for project intervention
- Ensuring coordination among different government departments and existing structure at the district/State/national level for effective convergence of different development programmes focusing on the child labour families
- Addressing the local conditions and socio-political dimensions that perpetuate child labour
- Evolving mechanisms for tracking the progress of rehabilitation of child labour
- Maintaining updated fact and figures relating to the project at the state level

- Monitoring implementation of different components and activities and overall functioning of the project
 - Developing strategies for awareness generation, social mobilization and community participation
 - Define a role for public representatives such as MP's and MLA's in the monitoring and review of the implementation of the NCLP?
- 3. Evolve customized and target-specific strategies to address the issue of migrant child labour, children trafficked for labour, child labour belong to families of Foot loose labour and nomadic communities**
- (a) Coordination mechanisms among 'sending' and 'receiving' areas mediated by the state governments
 - (b) Addressing the issues of poverty, economic deprivation and illiteracy of child labour families
 - (c) Building an enabling environment with active participation of all stakeholders and Social Partners
 - (d) Strengthening enforcement of legislations, such as, CLPR Act, Minimum Wages Act, Equal Remuneration Act, Bonded Labour Act etc for addressing Child Labour
 - (e) Convergence between the Departments of Labour, Education, Women & Child Development, Police, Social Welfare and Health, at State, District and sub-district levels for rescue, release and rehabilitation of migrant and trafficked child labour.
 - (f) Implementing the protocols defined by Ministry of Labour and Employment for Child Labour, rescue and rehabilitation / directions of the Delhi High Court in this regard.

4. Improving the MIS Framework

It is important that a clear set of key performance indicators are identified and the implementation of the projects monitored on the basis of the key performance indicators.

Furthermore, a web-based interface with appropriate role-based access be developed for flow of information from the field level to the State and Government of India. Child labour tracking strategies with systems to monitor the progress of children withdrawn from labour and to see that they do not go back into employment before appropriate date also need to be implemented.

- What should be the KPI's for NCLP?
- What should be the Strategies/Action Plans to take forward the above agenda so as to achieve the objectives of the NCLP?

ANNEXURE-I

LIST OF DISTRICTS WHERE SPECIAL SCHOOLS ARE IN OPERATION

S.No.	Name of States	No. of Districts	Name of the Districts
1.	Andhra Pradesh	20	Anantapur, Chittoor, Cuddapah, Guntur, Hyderabad, Karimnagar, Kurnool, Khammam, Nellore, Nizamabad, Prakasam, Rangareddy, Srikakulam, Vizianagaram, Vishakhapatnam, Warangal, West Godavari, Mehbubnagar, Adilabad and Krishna
2	Assam	3	Nagaon, Kamrup and Lakhimpur
3.	Bihar	24	Nalanda, Saharsa, Jamui, Katihar, Araria, Gaya, East Champaran, West Champaran, Madhepura, Patna, Supaul, Samastipur, Madhubani, Darbhanga, Muzaffarpur, Nawada, Khagaria, Sitamarhi, Kishanganj, Begusarai, Banka, Saran, Purnia and Bhagalpur
4	Chhattisgarh	7	Durg, Bilaspur, Rajnandgaon, Surguja, Raigarh, Raipur and Korba
5.	Gujarat	9	Surat, Panchmahals, Bhuj, Banaskantha, Dahod, Vadodara, Bhavnagar, Ahmedabad and Rajkot
6.	Haryana	3	Gurgaon, Faridabad and Panipat
7.	Jammu Kashmir	2	Srinagar and Udhampur
8.	Jharkhand	8	Girwa, Sahibganj, Dumka, Pakur, West Singhbhum (Chabasa), Ranchi, Palamu and Hazaribagh
9.	Karnataka	17	Bijapur, Raichur, Dharwad, Bangalore Rural, Bangalore Urban, Belgaum, Koppal, Devangere, Mysore, Bagalkot, Chitradurga, Gulbarga, Bellary, Kolar, Mandya, Haveri and Tumkur
10.	Madhya Pradesh	21	Manosaur, Gwalior, Ujjain, Barwani, Rewa, Dhar, East Nimar(Khandwa), Rajgarh, Chhindwara, Shivpuri, Sidhi, Guna, Shajapur, Ratlam, West Nimar(khargon), Jhabua, Damoh, Sagar, Jabalpur, Satna and Katni
11.	Maharashtra	16	Solapur, Thane, Sangli, Jalgaon, Nandurbar, Nanded, Nasik, Yavatmal, Dhule, Beed, Amravati, Jalna, Aurangabad, Gondia, Mumbai Suburban and Parbhani.

12.	Nagaland	1	Dimapur
13.	Orissa	24	Angul, Balasore, Bargarh, Bolangir, Cuttack, Deogarh, Gajapati (Udayagiri), Ganjam, Jharsuguda, Kalahandi, Koraput, Malkangiri, Mayurbhanj, Nabarangpur, Nuapada, Rayagada, Sambalpur, Sonepur, Jajpur, Keonjhar, Dhenkanal, Khurda, Nayagarh and Sundergarh.
14.	Punjab	3	Jalandhar, Ludhiana and Amritsar
15.	Rajasthan	27	Jaipur, Udaipur, Tonk, Jodhpur, Ajmer, Alwar, Jalore, Churu, Nagaur, Chittaurgarh, Banswara, Dhaulpur, Sikar, Dungarpur, Bharatpur, Bikaner, Jhunjhunu, Bundi, Jhalawar, Pali, Bhilwara, Sri Gangahager, Barmer, Dausa, Hanumangarh, Kota and Baran.
16.	Tamil Nadu	17	Chidambaranar (Tuticorin), Coimbatore, Dharmapuri, Vellore, Salem, Tiruchirapalli, Tirunelveli, Krishnagiri, Chennai, Erode, Dindigul, Theni, Kanchipuram, Thiruvannamallai, Tiruvallur, Nammakkal and Virudhunagar
17.	Uttar Pradesh	47	Varanasi, Mirzapur, Badohi (Sant Ravi Das Nagar), Bulandshahar, Saharanpur, Azamgarh, Bijnour, Gonda, Kheri, Bahraich, Balrampur, Hardoi, Barabanki, Sitapur, Faizabad, Badaun, Gorakhpur, Kushinagar, Kannauj, Shahjanpur, Rae Bareli, Unnao, Sultanpur, Fatehpur, Shravasti, Pratapgarh, Basti, Sonebhadra, Mau, Kaushambi, Banda, Ghaziabad, Jaunpur, Rampur, Bareilly, Lucknow, Meerut, Etawah, Agra, Ghazipur, Mathura, Etah, Moradabad, Allahabad, Kanpur Nagar, Aligarh and Ferozabad
18.	Uttarakhand	1	Dehradun
19.	West Bengal	19	Burdwan, North Dinajpur, South Dinajpur, North 24-Parganas, South 24-Parganas, Kolkata, Murshidabad, Midnapore, Maldah, Bankura, Purulia, Birbhum, Nadia, Hoogli, Howrah, Jalpaiguri, Cooch Behar, East Midnapore and Darjeeling.
20.	Delhi	1	NCT of Delhi
	Total	270	

NCLP Districts with 50 or more number of functional Special Schools

as on 01.11.2013

S.No.	Name of State	District	Schools sanctioned	Schools running
1	Andhra Pradesh	Ranga Reddy	120	81
2	Andhra Pradesh	Warangal	60	60
3	Assam	Kamrup	55	55
4	Assam	Nagaon	245	199
5	Bihar	Begusarai	56	56
6	Bihar	East Champaran (Motihari)	50	50
7	Bihar	Gaya	138	137
8	Bihar	Kaithihar	100	100
9	Bihar	Madhubani	115	99
10	Bihar	Patna	100	89
11	Chhattisgarh	Rajpur	103	103
12	Haryana	Panipat	62	62
13	Jharkhand	Sahibganj	51	51
14	Orissa	Gajapati	60	60
15	Orissa	Jharsuguda	55	52
16	Orissa	Kalahandi	50	50
17	Uttar Pradesh	Aligarh	62	55
18	Uttar Pradesh	Etah	79	78
19	Uttar Pradesh	Hardoi	82	76
20	Uttar Pradesh	Rampur	67	67
21	Uttar Pradesh	Moradabad	90	90
22	West Bengal	Bankura	62	59
23	West Bengal	Birbhum	55	54
24	West Bengal	Hooghly	68	68
25	West Bengal	Murshidabad	140	140
26	West Bengal	Nadia	100	100
27	West Bengal	Puruliya	90	89

**No. of NCLP Societies Functioning since
2003 (for 10 years)**

S.No.	Name of State	Name of District	Year of Sanction
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Adilabad	1995
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Anantapur	1995
3.	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	1995
4.	Andhra Pradesh	Cuddapah	1995
5.	Andhra Pradesh	East Godavari	1995
6.	Andhra Pradesh	Guntur	1995
7.	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	1995
8.	Andhra Pradesh	Karimnagar	1995
9.	Andhra Pradesh	Khammam	1995
10.	Andhra Pradesh	Kurnool	1995
11.	Andhra Pradesh	Mahabubnagar	1999
12.	Andhra Pradesh	Medak	1995
13.	Andhra Pradesh	Nalgonda	1995
14.	Andhra Pradesh	Nellore	1995
15.	Andhra Pradesh	Nizamabad	1995
16.	Andhra Pradesh	Prakasam	1994
17.	Andhra Pradesh	Ranga Reddy	1995
18.	Andhra Pradesh	Srikakulam	1995
19.	Andhra Pradesh	Vishakhapatnam	1995
20.	Andhra Pradesh	Vizianagaram	1995
21.	Andhra Pradesh	Warangal	1995
22.	Andhra Pradesh	West Godavari	1995
23.	Bihar	East Champaran (Motihari)	1995-96
24.	Bihar	Jamui	1995-96
25.	Bihar	Katihar	1995
26.	Bihar	Nalanda	1995-96
27.	Bihar	Saharsa	1995-96
28.	Chhattisgarh	Bilaspur	1995-96
29.	Chhattisgarh	Durg	1995-96
30.	Chhattisgarh	Raigarh	1995-96
31.	Chhattisgarh	Rajnandgaon	1995-96
32.	Chhattisgarh	Surguja	1995-96
33.	Jharkhand	Garhwa	1993-94
34.	Jharkhand	Pakur	1995-96

35.	Jharkhand	Sahibganj	1995-96
36.	Jharkhand	Chaibasa	1995-96
37.	Jharkhand	Dumka	1995-96
38.	Karnataka	Bangalore(Urban)	2000-01
39.	Karnataka	Bangalore(Rural)	2001-02
40.	Karnataka	Bijapur	1995-96
41.	Karnataka	Dharwad	1995-96
42.	Karnataka	Raichur	1995-96
43.	M.P.	Gwalior	2000-2001
44.	M.P.	Mandsaur	1995-96
45.	M.P.	Ujjain	2000-2001
46.	Maharashtra	Dhule	1999-2000
47.	Maharashtra	Nanded	2002-03
48.	Maharashtra	Solapur	1995-96
49.	Maharashtra	Thane	1994-95
50.	Orissa	Angul	1995-96
51.	Orissa	Balasore	1999-2000
52.	Orissa	Bargarh	1995-96
53.	Orissa	Bolangir	1995-96
54.	Orissa	Cuttack	1995-96
55.	Orissa	Deogarh	1995-96
56.	Orissa	Gajapati	1995-96
57.	Orissa	Ganjam	1995-96
58.	Orissa	Jharsuguda	1995-96
59.	Orissa	Kalahandi	1995-96
60.	Orissa	Koraput	1995-96
61.	Orissa	Malkangiri	1995-96
62.	Orissa	Mayurbhanj	1995-96
63.	Orissa	Nabarangpur	1995-96
64.	Orissa	Naupada	1995-96
65.	Orissa	Rayagada	1995-96
66.	Orissa	Sambalpur	1993-94
67.	Orissa	Sonepur	1995-96
68.	Punjab	Amritsar	2000
69.	Punjab	Jalandhar	2000
70.	Punjab	Ludhiana	2000
71.	Rajasthan	Ajmer	1999
72.	Rajasthan	Alwar	1999
73.	Rajasthan	Jaipur	1995
74.	Rajasthan	Jodhpur	1999
75.	Rajasthan	Tonk	1999

76.	Rajasthan	Udaipur	1995
77.	Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore	1995-96
78.	Tamil Nadu	Dharmapuri	1995-96
79.	Tamil Nadu	Salem	1995-96
80.	Tamil Nadu	Tiruchirapalli	1995-96
81.	Tamil Nadu	Thirunelveli	1995-96
82.	Tamil Nadu	Toothukudi	1995-96
83.	Tamil Nadu	Vellore	1995-96
84.	Uttar Pradesh	Aligarh	1998
85.	Uttar Pradesh	Azamgarh	1999
86.	Uttar Pradesh	Bhadoli(Sant R.N.)	1998
87.	Uttar Pradesh	Bulandshahar(Khurja)*	1999
88.	Uttar Pradesh	Mirzapur	1998
89.	Uttar Pradesh	Sanaranpur	1999
90.	Uttar Pradesh	Varanasi	1994
91.	West Bengal	Burdwan	1995
92.	West Bengal	Dakshin Dinajpur	1995
93.	West Bengal	Kolkata	2001
94.	West Bengal	West Midnapore	1999
95.	West Bengal	Murshidabad	1999
96.	West Bengal	North 24 Parganas	1995
97.	West Bengal	South 24 Parganas	1995
98.	West Bengal	Uttar Dinajpur	1995

Details of Survey Fund Released and Report Not Received				
Sl. No.	State	District	Survey Fund Released	Survey details recd/ schools opened/ being re- opened
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Adilabad	2010-11	No
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Anantpur	2011-12	No
3.	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor		No
4.	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	No	No
5.	Andhra Pradesh	Kadapa	2011-12	No
6.	Andhra Pradesh	Karimnagar	2010-11	No
7.	Andhra Pradesh	Khammam	2010-11	No
8.	Andhra Pradesh	Krishna	2010-11	No
9.	Andhra Pradesh	Kurnool	2012-13	No
10.	Andhra Pradesh	Mahabubnagar	2011-12	No.
11.	Andhra Pradesh	Medak	No	No
12.	Andhra Pradesh	Nalgonda	No	No
13.	Andhra Pradesh	Nellore	2010-11	No
14.	Andhra Pradesh	Nizamabad	2010-11	No
15.	Andhra Pradesh	Prakasham	Not available	No
16.	Andhra Pradesh	Srikakulam	2010-11	No.
17.	Andhra Pradesh	Vishakhapatnam	2010-11	No
18.	Andhra Pradesh	Vizianagaram	2010-11	No
19.	Andhra Pradesh	Warangal	2010-11	No
20.	Andhra Pradesh	West Godavari	2010-11	No
21.	Bihar	Banka	2011-12	No
22.	Bihar	Khagaria	2011-12	No
23.	Bihar	Araria	2011-12	No
24.	Bihar	Samastipur	2011-12	No
25.	Bihar	Kishanganj	2012-13	No
26.	Bihar	Madhepura	usb returned	No
27.	Bihar	Saran	2011-12	No
28.	Bihar	Sitamarhi	usb returned	No
29.	Bihar	Nawada	2011-12	No
30.	Bihar	Saharsa	2011-12	No
31.	Bihar	Dharbanga	2011-12	No
32.	Bihar	Muzaffarpur	Oct. 2010	No
33.	Bihar	Supaul	2011-12	No
34.	Chhattisgarh	Dantewada		No
35.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	2012-13	No
36.	Gujarat	Banas Kantha (Palanpur)	2010-11	No

37.	Gujarat	Bhavnagar	2010-11	No
38.	Gujarat	Bhuj (Kuchchh)	2010-11	No
39.	Gujarat	Dahod	2010-11	No
40.	Gujarat	Panchmahal (Godhra)	2010-11	No
41.	Gujarat	Rajkot	2010-11	Yes
42.	Gujarat	Surat	2011-12	No
43.	Haryana	Gurgaon	2010-11	No
44.	Haryana	Panipat	2010-11	No
45.	Jharkhand	Palamu	2005-06 & last grants 2008-09	No
46.	Jharkhand	Gumla		No
47.	Karnataka	Bijapur	2010-11	No
48.	M.P	Chhindwara	2005-06	No
49.	M.P	Dhar	2005-06	No
50.	M.P	Guna		No
51.	M.P	Shivpuri		No
52.	M.P	Sagar		No
53.	M.P	Jabalpur		No
54.	M.P	Indore		No
55.	Maharashtra	Mumbai Suburban	2010	No
56.	Maharashtra	Buldana	2007-08	No
57.	Maharashtra	Pune	2005-06	No
58.	Punjab	Amritsar	2010-11	No
59.	Punjab	Ludhiana	2010-11	No
60.	Rajasthan	Ajmer	2013-14	No
61.	Rajasthan	Alwar	2010-11	No
62.	Rajasthan	Banswara	2011-12	No
63.	Rajasthan	Barmer	2011-12	No
64.	Rajasthan	Bharatpur	2011-12	No
65.	Rajasthan	Chittorgarh	2011-12	No
66.	Rajasthan	Churu	2011-12	No
67.	Rajasthan	Dholpur	2011-12	No
68.	Rajasthan	Dungarpur	2011-12	No
69.	Rajasthan	Sri Ganganagar	No	No
70.	Rajasthan	Jaipur	2010-11	No
71.	Rajasthan	Jalore	2011-12	No
72.	Rajasthan	Jhalawar	2011-12	No
73.	Rajasthan	Jhunjhunu	2011-12	No
74.	Rajasthan	Nagaur	2011-12	No
75.	Rajasthan	Pali	2011-12	No
76.	Rajasthan	Hanumangarh	2010-11	No

77.	Rajasthan	Kota	2010-11	No
78.	Rajasthan	Baran	2011-12	No
79.	Rajasthan	Dausa	2010-11	No
80.	Rajasthan	Sikar	2011-12	No
81.	Rajasthan	Tonk	2011-12	No
82.	Rajasthan	Udaipur	2011-12	No
83.	Tamil Nadu	Pudukkottai		No
84.	Tamil Nadu	Theni		No
85.	Uttar Pradesh	Badaun	2012-13	No
86.	Uttar Pradesh	Bahraich	No	No
87.	Uttar Pradesh	Balrampur	2011-12	No
88.	Uttar Pradesh	Banda	No	No
89.	Uttar Pradesh	Barabanki	2011-12	No
90.	Uttar Pradesh	Bareilly	2011-2	No
91.	Uttar Pradesh	Basti	No	No
92.	Uttar Pradesh	Bijnour	2011-12	No
93.	Uttar Pradesh	Bhadohi(Sant R.N.)	2010-11	No
94.	Uttar Pradesh	Bulandshahar (Khurja)	2010-11	No
95.	Uttar Pradesh	Etah	2011-12	No
96.	Uttar Pradesh	Etawah	2011-12	No
97.	Uttar Pradesh	Faizabad	2011-12	No
98.	Uttar Pradesh	Fatehpur	2010-11	No
99.	Uttar Pradesh	Ghaziabad	2010-11	No
100.	Uttar Pradesh	Ghazipur	2011-12	No
101.	Uttar Pradesh	Gonda	2011-12	No
102.	Uttar Pradesh	Gorakhpur	2011-12	No
103.	Uttar Pradesh	Hardoi	2011-12	No
104.	Uttar Pradesh	Jaunpur	2011-12	No
105.	Uttar Pradesh	Kannauj	No	No
106.	Uttar Pradesh	Kushinagar	2010-11	No
107.	Uttar Pradesh	Lakhimpur Khiri	2011-12	No
108.	West Bengal	Bankura	2010-11	No
109.	West Bengal	Birbhum	2010-11	No
110.	West Bengal	Burdwan	2011-12	No
111.	West Bengal	Darjeeling	2012-13	No
112.	West Bengal	Howrah	2010-11	No
113.	West Bengal	Jalpaiguri	2010-11	No
114.	West Bengal	Kolkata	2010-11	No
115.	West Bengal	Cooch Behar	2011-12	No
116.	West Bengal	Malda	2010-11	No
117.	West Bengal	West Midnapore	2010-11	No

118.	West Bengal	Murshidabad	2010-11	No
119.	West Bengal	Nadia	2010-11	No
120.	West Bengal	North 24 Parongs	2010-11	No
121.	West Bengal	South 24 Parongs	2010-11	No
122.	West Bengal	Uttar Dinajpur	2010-11	No

ANNEXURE - II

Schools Closed – as on 1.11.2013		
S.No.	Name of State	District
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Cuddapah
3.	Andhra Pradesh	East Godavari
4.	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad
5.	Andhra Pradesh	Medak
6.	Andhra Pradesh	Nalgonda
7.	Andhra Pradesh	Prakasam
8.	Andhra Pradesh	Srikakulam
9.	Assam	Bongaigaon
10.	Bihar	Araria
11.	Bihar	Banka
12.	Bihar	Bhagalpur
13.	Bihar	Darbhanga
14.	Bihar	Khagaria
15.	Bihar	Kishanganj
16.	Bihar	Madhepura
17.	Bihar	Muzaffarpur
18.	Bihar	Nawada
19.	Bihar	Saharsa
20.	Bihar	Samastipur
21.	Bihar	Saran (Chhapra)
22.	Bihar	Sitamarhi
23.	Bihar	Supaul
24.	Bihar	West Champaran(Betla)
25.	Chhattisgarh	Dantewada
26.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad
27.	Gujarat	BanasKantha (Palanpur)
28.	Gujarat	Bhavnagar
29.	Gujarat	Bhuj (Kuchchh)
30.	Gujarat	Dahod
31.	Gujarat	Panchmahal (Godhra)
32.	Gujarat	Rajkot
33.	Jammu & Kashmir	Jammu
34.	Jharkhand	Palamu
35.	Madhya Pradesh	Chhindwara

36	Madhya Pradesh	Dhar
37	Madhya Pradesh	Guna
38	Madhya Pradesh	Indore
39	Madhya Pradesh	Sagar
40	Maharashtra	Buldana
41	Maharashtra	Pune
42	Orissa	Balasore
43	Rajasthan	Banswara
44	Rajasthan	Barmer
45	Rajasthan	Bharatpur
46	Rajasthan	Churu
47	Rajasthan	Dholpur
48	Rajasthan	Dungarpur
49	Rajasthan	Sri Gangargar
50	Rajasthan	Jalore
51	Rajasthan	Jhalawar
52	Rajasthan	Jodhpur
53	Rajasthan	Nagaur
54	Rajasthan	Pali
55	Rajasthan	Hanumangarh
56	Rajasthan	Kota
57	Rajasthan	Dausa
58	Rajasthan	Sikar
59	Rajasthan	Udaipur
60	Tamil Nadu	Pudukkottai
61	Tamil Nadu	Theni
62	Tamil Nadu	Tiruvallur
63	Uttar Pradesh	Bahraich
64	Uttar Pradesh	Banda
65	Uttar Pradesh	Barabanki
66	Uttar Pradesh	Bareilly
67	Uttar Pradesh	Basti
68	Uttar Pradesh	Bijnour
69	Uttar Pradesh	Etawah
70	Uttar Pradesh	Faizabad
71	Uttar Pradesh	Ghazlabad
72	Uttar Pradesh	Ghazipur
73	Uttar Pradesh	Gonda
74	Uttar Pradesh	Gorakhpur

75	Uttar Pradesh	Kannauj
76	Uttar Pradesh	Lakhimpur Khiri
77	Uttar Pradesh	Mathura
78	Uttar Pradesh	Mau
79	Uttar Pradesh	Meerut
80	Uttar Pradesh	Pratapgarh
81	Uttar Pradesh	Rai Bareli
82	Uttar Pradesh	Shravasti
83	Uttar Pradesh	Sitapur
84	Uttar Pradesh	Sohebhadrā
85	Uttar Pradesh	Unnao
86	Uttar Pradesh	Varanasi
87	Uttar Pradesh	Firozabad

**Statement showing liabilities of National Child Labour Project
Societies (2011-12 and before)**

S.No.	Name of State	Name of district	Amount of Liability (approx) (Rs. In Lakhs)
1	Andhra Pradesh	Adilabad	21.7
2	Andhra Pradesh	Gunter	8.89
3	Andhra Pradesh	Karimnagar	18.33
4	Andhra Pradesh	Nizamabad	15.35
5	Andhra Pradesh	Warangal	199.07
6	Bihar	Katihar	35.7
7	Bihar	Begusarai	128.18
8	Bihar	Nalanda	107.36
9	Bihar	Purnea	101.1
10	Bihar	Gaya	308.61
11	Bihar	Patna	172.22
12	Chhattisgarh	Raipur	35
13	Haryana	Panipat	122.86
14	Haryana	Gurgaon	51.82
15	Haryana	Amritsar	69.73
16	Karnataka	Bagalkot	101.59
17	Karnataka	Belgaum	29.16
18	Maharashtra	Mumbai Sub-Urban	130.28
19	Maharashtra	Gondia	35
20	Orissa	Navagath	80.85
21	Orissa	Sambalpur	160.45
22	Orissa	Dhenkanal	157.46
23	Orissa	Balasore	129.77
24	Orissa	Rayagada	30.32
25	Orissa	Khurda	29.57
26	Orissa	Jharsuguda	20.74
27	Orissa	Sonepur	135.22
28	Orissa	Mayurbhanj	83.82
29	Orissa	Angul	10
30	Punjab	Jalandhar	42.45
31	Uttar Pradesh	Etawah	9.45
32	Uttar Pradesh	Meerut	143.52
33	Uttar Pradesh	Bareilly	225.28
34	Uttar Pradesh	Lakhimpur Kheri	45.5
35	Uttar Pradesh	Bijnour	259.95
36	Uttar Pradesh	Ghaziabad	71.65

37	Uttar Pradesh	Balrampur	91.04
38	Uttar Pradesh	Rampur	72.73
39	Uttar Pradesh	Gonda	45.74
40	Uttar Pradesh	Fazlabad	116
41	Uttar Pradesh	Basti	32.49
42	Uttar Pradesh	Sonbhadra	21.25
43	Uttar Pradesh	Hardoi	117.9
44	Uttar Pradesh	Unnao	117.9
45	Uttar Pradesh	Varanasi	85.54
46	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	24.03
47	West Bengal	Bardwan	50.4
48	West Bengal	Birbhum	303.57
49	West Bengal	Dakshin Dinajpur	23.68
50	West Bengal	East Midnapore	34.98
51	West Bengal	Howrah	72.46
52	West Bengal	Hooghly	21.37
53	West Bengal	Kolkata	90.78
54	West Bengal	Kooch Behar	98.38
55	West Bengal	Malda	54.48
56	West Bengal	Murshidabad	70.08
57	West Bengal	Nadia	527.91
58	West Bengal	North 24 Parganas	41.54
59	West Bengal	Purulia	48.83
60	West Bengal	South 24 Parganas	52.74
61	West Bengal	Uttar Dinajpur	69.7
Total			5613.47