

NATIONAL CHILD LABOUR PROJECT

District Rewa (M.P.)

(A Project of Govt. of India, Ministry of Labour & Employment, New Delhi)

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Scheme of NCLP :

Policy :

The National Child Labour Policy was approved by the Cabinet on 14th August 1987 during the Seventh Five year Plan period. The policy was formulated with the basic objective of suitably rehabilitating the children withdrawn from employment thereby reducing the incidence of child labour in areas of known concentration of child labour. The policy consists of three main ingredients :-

- i) Legal Action plan – With emphasis laid on strict and effective enforcement of legal provisions relation to child labour under various labour laws;
- ii) Focussing of general development programmes – Utilization of various ongoing development programmes of other Ministries/Departments for the benefit of child labour wherever possible;
- iii) Project-based plan of action – Launching of projects for the welfare of working children in areas of high concentration of child labour.

The broad approach under the policy will continue to be adopted during the 10th Plan period also.

Objective :

The number of Child Labour as per the 1991 census was over 1.1 crores. Keeping in mind constraints of resources and the prevailing level of social consciousness and awareness, the Government has fixed the time till the end of the 10th Plan to eliminate child labour in the hazardous sector. Elimination of all forms of child labour itself is a progressive process beginning with elimination effect in the hazardous areas.

Target Group :

Under the scheme, the target groups are all the children below 14 years of age and working in :

- i) Occupations and processes listed in the Schedule to the Child Labour (prohibition & Regulation) Act. 1986; and/or
- ii) Occupations & processes, which adversely affect their health and psyche.

In the latter category, the hazardousness of the employment towers the children should be reasonably established. The list of the 13 Occupations and 57 Processes is enclosed as Annexure-I.

As per the 1991 census, the total number of working children in the country was 11.28 million. However, the NSSO survey 1999-2000 has reflected the magnitude of child labour as 10.40 million. It is proposed to adopt a sequential approach with focus on rehabilitation of children working in hazardous occupations in the first instance. Under the scheme, after a survey of child labour engaged in hazardous occupations processes, the children are to be withdrawn from the above mentioned categories of occupations and processes, and the admitted to special schools (Rehabilitation-cum-Welfare Centers) in order to enable them to be mainstreamed into the formal schooling system. Vocational training is also proposed to be provided under the 10th Plan strategy. The Tenth Plan

Strategy/Programme components broadly involve details as indicated in the enclosed Annexure-II.

Programme Component :

Under the national Child Labour Projects, it is proposed to focus on different developmental and welfare programmes for the benefit of child labour in the project area. Effective convergence and an integrated approach of the relevant social sector schemes need to be carried out to achieve the project goals. The activities to be taken up under the project in the Plan are :

- i) Stepping up of enforcement of child labour laws
- ii) Formal/Non-formal education
- iii) Provision of Vocational Training
- iv) Income and employment generation activities
- v) Direct rehabilitation of child labour
- vi) Raising of public awareness
- vii) Survey and evaluation.

(i) Special Schools (Child Labour Rehabilitation-cum-Welfare Centres) :

Rehabilitation of working children is an important activity, which is the direct responsibility of the project authorities. Under this activity, Child labour special schools (Rehabilitation-cum-Welfare Centres) are to be set up by encouraging voluntary efforts for imparting formal/non-formal education and pre-vocational/craft training. The children in the centres will also be provided with supplementary nutrition, stipend, health care services, etc. These Centres essentially will act as bridge institutions to enable children withdrawn from work to join mainstream education.

(ii) Awareness Generation :

Apart from direct rehabilitation of working children, it is also necessary to prevent fresh entry of children to work by arousing and awakening the critical consciousness of the public against the evils of child labour. In order to achieve this objective, continuous and sustained awareness generation programmes will have to be carried out on regular basis. For this purpose an enhanced budgetary provision amounting upto Rs. 1.25 lakha per year has been earmarked in respect of each NCLP.

(iii) Convergence of Services :

In the Tenth Plan, child labour elimination efforts would be linked the Scheme of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan of the Department of Elementary Education and Literacy {Ministry of Human Resource Development (HRD)}. The intention is to ensure that all children in the age group of 5-8 years get directly linked to the formal school education system through a close, coordinated attempt with the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA). Poverty, apart from illiteracy, being the main cause of child labour, it is necessary to raise the economic standard of the parents of working children by exploiting the synergy of benefits of various schemes under implementation at the district level. A substantial number of parents of working children could be covered under the Department of Rural Development's self-employment and poverty alleviation schemes. In the context of the above objectives concerted, focused and rigorous efforts at converging important activities at the Central Government, State Government and

the District level would be needed to be put in place. Similarly, Child Development, Social Welfare, Tribal Welfare, Labour etc could be critical for the ultimate attainment of the objective of elimination of child labour in a time-bound manner.

(iv) It is felt that more focused and effective enforcement of the provision of the Child Labour (Prevention & Regulation) Act, 1986 needs to be put in place in the districts during the 10th Plan period. Concerted and serious efforts should be made to enforce the law at the state district level. In order to achieve this objective, the enforcement machinery will have to be geared up and activated suitably.

In view of the crucial role of education in prevention and elimination of child labour, a component of education is provided in the project. As the working children are from diverse backgrounds, skills and experience, it is important that the children in the special schools are imparted education on a formal/non-formal pattern with a condensed syllabus for a maximum period of 3 years after which the children are expected to reach a level of 5th standard. The children are also to be imparted craft and pre-vocational training as considered appropriate to their age. After completion of formal/non-formal education, the children are expected to join the formal stream of education in the 6th standard. Some children, who are capable of teaching volunteers at the district head quarters level. The volunteers should be from the local community/village to be selected and engaged by the Implementing Agencies/NGOs. The main criteria for their selection would be their commitment to the cause of community service. Minimum level of qualification of the teaching volunteers could be prescribed by the project societies.

The timing and the duration of the Centres are flexible. The timing of the centres should be adjusted to suit the convenience of the children who are the target group under the project. While the duration of the special schools could be around five hours a day, the duration of duty of each of the project personnel/volunteers deciding on the timing, duration and working hours of the volunteers, the project society must keep in view the convenience of the target group and the objective of the project, which is sought to be achieved.

If a situation arises where building and other infrastructure for the special schools are not available in a particular area in the district, the special schools could also be run in the buildings of the regular schools after the regular school hours are over.

Certain important and enhanced parameters that have been introduced in the scheme are as under :

- (i) Stipend :** In the existing arrangement, the stipend of Rs. 100/- per child per month was being disbursed every month. As per the revised scheme, the monthly stipend of Rs. 100/- per month per child will be disbursed only the child is successfully mainstreamed into formal system of schooling. Till that period, the amount of stipend will be regularly deposited in the Bank Account of the child. The accumulated stipend amount could be handed over to the child at the time of her/his getting mainstreamed.
- (ii) Nutrition :** The amount for provision of nutrition to the children in the special schools has been doubled from Rs. 2.50/- per child per day to Rs. 5/- per child per day.
- (iii) Health component :** In the existing scheme, there was no separate budgetary provision for any health component to take care of the health-related aspects of the children. In the revised scheme an amount of honorarium (Rs. 5,000/- per month for one doctor for every 20 schools) has been provided to put in place an institutionalized mechanism for regular and periodical effective health care of the children by a doctor.

The NCLP may give clear guidelines to the doctor the effect that he/she should give more emphasis to the normal growth – related aspects of the child including weight, height etc. A health card in respect of every child also needs to be maintained with all the necessary entries.

(iv) **Vocational Training** : In the existing scheme, there was no separate budgetary provision for the services of any Master Trainer for imparting training to the children/teachers. In the revised scheme, budgetary provision (Rs. 5,000/- for one Master Trainer for each NCLP) has been provided to hire the services of a Master Trainer for each NCLP.

(v) Training for educational teachers: In the existing scheme, there was no separate budgetary provision for providing training to the educational teachers. In the revised scheme, budgetary provision has been provided to impart training to the teachers twice during the 10th Plan period.

(vi) In the revised Scheme, provision (Rs- 2.75 lakh per survey) has been made to conduct surveys of working children two times during the 10th Plan period.

Project Implementation:

10 (i) The entire project is required to be implemented through a registered society under the Chairmanship of the administrative head of the district namely, District magistrate/Collector/Dy. Commissioner of the district. Members of the society may be drawn from concerned Government Departments, representatives of Panchayati Raj Institutions, NGOs, Trade Unions, etc.

A model composition of the district NCLP Society is at Annexure-III

(ii) It is necessary to involve suitable voluntary organizations in the implementation of the project, especially in the running of the special schools. However, the project society can itself directly execute some of the programme activities. The project society would draw up its own criteria regarding the eligibility of NGOs for associating them in the project activities.

(iii) The rehabilitation of child labour calls for a lot of voluntarism and high level of motivation on the part of those implementing the scheme. Therefore, the running of special schools should be entrusted to good, reliable and reputed non-governmental organizations, including panchayati Raj institutions and Trade Unions. Experiment of running special schools through small implementing agencies like Yuvak Sangh, Women's Group, Village club, Youth Club etc. have been found to be successful. Implementing Agencies, with adequate checks and balances, should be encouraged by the project societies to take up running of the special schools. In case adequate number of good NGOs or implementing agencies are not available, the centres could be run by the Project Society only as a temporary measure. However, running of these special school should be progressively passed on to NGOs and other implementing agencies.

Monitoring & Evaluation:

11. Regular monitoring at the Central, State and district level is important for the effective implementation of the project. At the national level, a Central Monitoring Committee has been set up under the Chairmanship of Union Labour Secretary for overall supervision, monitoring and evaluation of various child labour projects. At the District Level, the Chairperson should review the functioning of the project continuously. The functioning of the child labour projects are to be monitored and reviewed at the State level by the State Department of Labour (or any other designated Department). In addition, the State Governments are expected to oversee the enforcement of protective legal provisions and act as a focal point for child labour issues in the State and be instrumental in the coordination of the development programmes for the benefit of the child labour which is an essential part of the National Child Labour Policy. Apart from regular monitoring of the projects, periodic evaluations are required to be undertaken to mid-course corrective and also to assess the overall efficacy of the projects.

Role of the State Government:

12. There are a number of areas in which the intervention of the State Government is essential. Few of them are illustrated below.

- a. Finalisation of uniform curriculum, course and textual material through involvement of the Department of Education, SCERT, SIET, etc.
- b. Coordination with the State Education Department for facilitating the enrolment of children passing out of the Special schools/Rehabilitation Centres into the mainstream education system.
- c. Finalisation of craft and pre-vocational training module for children enrolled in the special schools.
- d. Ensuring inspection of the child labour projects and sending periodic (at least once a year) inspection reports to the Ministry of Labour.
- e. Regular interaction with project societies for **ensuring timely submission of Audited Accounts and Utilisation Certificates** by the project societies. The State Government must review the progress in the implementation of the child labour programme twice every year.
- f. Brief training of volunteers by way of orientation
- g. National Child Labour Projects, which cover limited number of working children. State government should find ways and means for rehabilitation other working children either through their enrolment in the formal system or through any other method deemed appropriate.

13. Since the projects have been taken up in the Central Sector, the entire funding is done by the Central Government (Ministry of Labour). Funds are released to the concerned project societies depending upon the progress of project activities. The release of funds for a financial year will be made in two equal installments. The first installment for the month of April-September will be released, in case it is proposed to implement/continue the project in that financial year. The second installment will be sanctioned after the receipt of Audited Accounts, Utilisation Certificates of the grants released earlier/in the previous financial year and a progress report in the prescribed format for the period ending 31st March of the previous financial year.

Project staffing and Budget:

14. A model of the Project staffing and the budget for project Society and the special schools are given at Annexure – IV. The project society must conform to the approved model budget and any change in the pattern and norms of expenditure either on project personnel or on welfare inputs must be with prior and express approval of the Ministry of Labour, Government of India. The pattern of budget, engagement of personnel/volunteers etc. under the existing project should progressively conform to the revised pattern.

**THE SCHEDULE
(See Sec.3)
PART A
Occupations**

Any occupation concerned with:

1. Transport of passengers, goods or mails by railways;
2. Chider packing, clearing of an ash pit or building operation in the railway premises;
3. Work in catering establishment at a railway station, involving the movement of a vendor or any other employee of the establishment from the one platform to another or in to or out of a moving train;
4. Work relation to construction of a railway station or with any other work where such work is done in close proximity to or between the railway lines
5. A port authority within the limits of any port;
6. * Work relating to selling of crackers and fireworks in shops with temporary licenses;
7. # Abattoirs/Slaughter House;
8. \$ Automobile workshops and garages
9. Poundries
10. Handling of toxic or inflammable substances or explosives;
11. Handloom and power loom industry;
12. Mines (underground and under water) and collieries
13. Plastic units and fiberglass workshops;

PART B

Processes

1. Beedi-making
2. Carpet-weaving
3. Cement manufacture, including bagging of cement
4. Cloth printing, dyeing and weaving
5. Manufacture of matches, explosives and fire-works
6. Mica-cutting and splitting
7. Shellac manufacture
8. Soap manufacture
9. Tanning
10. Wool-cleaning
11. Building and construction industry
12. * Manufacture of slate pencils (including packing)

13. * Manufacture of products from agate.
14. * Manufacturing processes using toxic metals and substances such as lead, mercury, manganese, chromium, cadmium, benzene, pesticides and asbestos.
15. # "Hazardous processes" as defined in Sec. 2 (cb) and 'dangerous operation' as notice in rules made under section 87 of the Factories Act. 1948 (63 of 1948).
16. # printing as defined in Section 2 (k) (iv) of the Factories Act. 1948 (63 of 1948).
17. # Cashew and cashew nut descling and processing.
18. # Soldering processes in electronic industries.
19. \$ 'Aggarbatti' manufacturing.
20. Automobile repairs and maintenance including processes incidental thereto namely, welding/lathe work, dent beating and painting.
21. Brick kilns and Roof tiles units.
22. Cotton ginning and processing and production of hosiery goods.
23. Detergent manufacturing.
24. fabrication workshops (ferrous and non ferrous)
25. Gem cutting and polishing
26. handling of chromite and manganese ores.
27. Jute textile manufacture and coil making.
28. Lime kilns and Manufacture of Lime.
29. Lock Making.
30. Manufacturing processes having exposure to lead such as primary and secondary smelting, welding and cutting of lead-painted metal constructions, welding of galvanized or zinc silicate, polyvinyl chloride, mixing (by hand) of crystal glass mass, sanding or scraping of lead paint, burning of lead in enameling workshops, lead mining, type founding in printing shope. Store type setting, assembling or cars, shot making and lead glass blowing.
31. Manufacture of cars, short pipes, cement products and other related work.
32. Manufacture of glass, glassware including bangles, florescent tubes, bulbs and dye stuff.
33. Manufacture of dyes and dye stuff.
34. Manufacturing or handling or pesticides and insecticides.
35. Manufacturing or processing and handling or corrosive and toxic substances, metal cleaning and handling or corrosive and soldering processes in electronic industry.
36. Manufacturing of burning coal and coal briquettes.
37. Manufacturing of sports goods involving exposure to synthetic materials, chemicals and leather.
38. Moulding and processing of fiberglass and plastic.
39. Oil expelling and refinery.

40. Paper making.
 41. Potteries and ceramic industry.
 42. Polishing, moulding, cutting, welding and manufacturing of brass goods in all forms.
 43. Processes in agricultur where tractors, threshing” and harvesting machines are used and chaff cutting.
 44. Saw mill – all processes.
 45. Sericulture processing.
 46. Skinning, dyeing and processes for manufacturing of leather and leather products.
 47. Stone braking and stone crushing.
 48. Stone processing including manufacturing of tobacco, tobacco paste and handling or tobacco in any form.
 49. Tyre making, repairing, re-treading and graphite beneficiation
 50. Utensils making, polishing and metal buffing.
 51. “Zari” making (all processes)”
 52. @ Electroplating
 53. Graphite powdering and incidental processing
 54. Graphite powdering and incidental processing
 55. Diamond cutting and polishing
 56. Extracting of slate from mines
 57. Rag packing and scavenging
- a. for item (2), the following item shall be substituted, namely:
‘(2) carpet weaving including preparatory and incidental process there of”;
 - b. for item (4), the following item shall be substituted, namely:-
“(4) cloth printing, dyeing and weaving including processes preparatory and incidental thereto”
 - c. for item (11) the following shall be substituted, namely:
“(11) Building and Construction Industry including processing and polishing of granite stones”

* Ins. By Notification No. S.O. 263 (E) dated the 5th June 1989 published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary.

Ins. By Notification No. S.O. 263 (E) dated 29th March, 1994 published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary.

\$ Ins. Sr. No. 8-13 in Part A and Sr. No. 19-51 in Part B by Notification No. S.O. 36 (E) dated 27th January 1999 published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary.

@ Ins. Sr. No. 52-57 part B by Notification No. S.O. 397 (E) dated the 10th May 2001 published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary.

STRATEGT TO BE ADOPTED DURING THE TENTH PLAN FOR ELIMINATION OF CHILD LABOUR

- Focused and reinforced action to eliminate child labour in the hazardous occupations by the end of the plan period.
- Expansion of NCLPs to additional 150 districts during the plan.
- Expansion of the NCLPs have a focused time frame of 5 years with clearly defined targets.
- Linking the child labour elimination efforts with the scheme of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan of the MHRD an attempt to ensure that small children in children are mainstreamed to the formal education system through the rehabilitation centres. Increased efforts to provide vocational training to the older children.
- Strengthening of the formal school mechanism in the endemic child labour areas in the country both in terms of quality and numbers in such a manner as to provide so that motivational levels of both the parents and such children are high and sending these children to school becomes an attractive proposition.
- Effective provision for health care for all children would be made.
- Implementation of the child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act would be made much more effective.
- The monitoring system would be further systematized with the close involvement of the State Government to ensure that the project is able to attain its objectives within the given period.
- Equal important would be paid to the aspect of continuous awareness generation though print, folk and electronic media. Requisite training and sensitization of workshops would be conducted for officials at all levels.
- The task of elimination of child labour be placed on the top of the nation's Agenda and given a "Mission Mode"
- Convergence with the ongoing schemes of the Dept. of Educations, Rural Development, Health and Woman & Child Development would be critical for the ultimate attainment of the objective of elimination of child labour in a time bound manner.
- Large-scale involvement of the voluntary organizations at the district level to assist in the running of the NCPL schools. The attempt during this plan would be to encourage the running of the rehabilitation schools only thought accepted and committed NGOs so that the Government machinery is not burdened with running of such schools.

DISTRICT PROFILE

GENERAL BODY OF THE DISTRICT NCLP SOCIETY, REWA

1.	District collector	Chairperson
2.	CEO, Zilla Panchayat	Vice-President
3.	Asst. Labour Commissioner/Dist. Labour Officer	Secretary
4.	Project Manager, NCLP	Jt. Secretary
5.	Dist. Education Officer	Member
6.	Chief Medical Officer	Member
7.	Dist. Social Welfare/Tribal Dev. Officer	Member
8.	Dist. Adult Education Officer	Member
9.	Distt. Food Officer	Member
10.	District Women & Child Welfare Officer	Member
11.	District Public Relation Officer	Member
12.	Representative of Dist. Lead Bank	Member
13.	Representative of Postal Department	Member
14.	Member of parliament	Member
15.	MLA	Member
16.	Representative (s) of trade Unions	Member
17.	Representative of Panchyati Raj Institutions/Local Bodies	Member
18.	Representative (s) of NGOs	Member
19.	Representative of Employer/Business Community Member	Member
20.	Representative of Parents of Children	Member
21.	DPM, DPIIP	Member
22.	DPC, Zila Siksha Kendra	Member
23.	District Treasury Officer	Member

DISTRICT LEVEL SURVEY TASK FORCE

Chairperson : District Collector

Members

1. CEO, Zilla Panchayat.
2. Assistant Commissioner of Labour.
3. District Project Manager, NCLP.
4. District Education Officer.
5. District Employment Officer.
6. Project Director, District Rural Development Agency.
7. District Women & Children Welfare Officer.
8. Projection Coordinator, SSA / Zilla Shiksha Kendra.
9. District Health and Medical Officer.
10. Principal, Government ITI.
11. NGO representative(s) working on child labour/child development/ education/social issues.
12. Representatives of NGO's nominated by M.P. Govt. Dr. Mukesh Yengal REACT, Smt. Uma Mishra, Ketaki Mahila Samiti, Rewa.
13. Concerned Municipal Corporators and Sarpanch of the village.
14. Representative of Workers' Organisation.
15. Representative of Employers' Organisation.

Duration : Period of the survey for the Project (3 months)

Role of the Survey Committee

1. Identify number of blocks / habitations to be covered.
2. Provide access to district level information to the survey agency.
3. Review the work of the survey institution every fortnight.
4. Supervise the conduct of survey in the district to control the quality.
5. Assuring standardisation of Survey data in a given period of time.

Core Group NCLP Rewa

1. D.E.O., Rewa
1. Principal DIET.
2. Representative of SCERT.
3. Project Coordinator Zilla Shiksha Kendra.
4. DPM, NCLP, Rewa.

Proposed by :
(Vinod Kumar Dwivedi)
Distt. Project Manager
Rewa (M.P.)

Constituted by :
(Hari Ranjan Rao)
Collector / Chairperson
Distt. Child Labour Project

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bžekunj h dh vi řkk gš

fn; sx; sl Hkh i ři = cky Je i fj ; kst uk dh vko' ; drk , oaokřNr rRokads
vk/kkj ij fufeř fd; s x; s gš budk fcuk vuęfr ds dgha vU; = mi ; ks dj uk
vořkkfud gš I Hkh i ři =ka ea' kh"řđ ds I kFk I ořk. k ea I ayXu vuđ a'kkudrkřvka ds
fofHkUu Lrj dksvřdr fd; k x; k gš tš s& I ořk. kdrkř I ř j okbtj vkfna

jk"Vh; Lrj ij I pkfyr bl i fj ; kst uk ea vki dk nkf; Ro I okř/kd
egRoi w kř gš bl s vkřFkřđ vk/kkj ij ořprka oxka ds mRFkku dk i q; dk; Z ekudj
LoUr% řkk; dh Hkkouk I sdj xA, ř k eřsfo' okl gš

dyĐVj@v/; {k
fkyk cky Je mlęy
i fj; kst uk] jhok

jk"Vfi; cky Je i fj ; k\$uk] jhok ¼e-i z½

i i =&1 ¼cky Jfed I k{kRdkj i i =½

xte	_____	xte i pk; r	_____
fodkl [k.M	_____	I oš dh frffk	_____
ckyd@ckfydk	_____	mez	_____ tkfr& I k@fi -o@vuqtk@vttk
fi rk dk uke	_____	irk	_____
0; ol k;	_____	dly ekfl d vk;	_____
; kx; rk &	fuj {kj@I k{kj@gkbLdny@vf/kd	; fn I k{kj gš rks fdl d {kk rd	_____
ifjokj ea dly I nL; ks dh I ğ; k	_____	ifjokj ea ¼5&14½ vk; qds dly cPpls dh I ğ; k	_____
ifjokj ea ¼4&17½ vk; qoxZ ds dly cPpls dh I ğ; k	_____		
iz1	fi Nys o"KZ D; k vki 'kkyk ea i <Fs FlA \		gk; @ ugh
iz2	; fn gk; rks D; k bl o"KZ Hkh vki fo ky; tkrs gš \		gk; @ ugh
iz3	; fn ugha rks D; ka \ ¼i <kbZ NKMejs dk dlj .k½		_____
iz4	vki fo ky; ugha tkrs rks D; k djrs gš \	?kj ij jgrs gš ?kj ij dke djrs gš @ckgj dke djrs gš	
iz5	; fn vki ckj dke djus tkrs gš rks dgk; tkrs gš \	LFku	_____ njih
iz6	vki ckj D; k dke djrs gš \	dk; Z	_____
		Jskh	[krjukd@xš [krjukd
iz7	vki ftl ds; gk; dke djrs gš ml dk foj .k	uke	_____
		irk	_____
iz8	vki dks fdrus ?kš ds dke djuk i Mfk gš \		_____
iz9	vki dks dke ds cnys fdrus i š s feyrs gš \		_____
iz10	tkš i š s vki dks feyrs gš ml dk vki D; k djrs gš \		_____
iz11	vki tgk; dke djrs gš D; k vki dks ogk; [kkuk feyrk gš		gk; @ ugh
iz12	; fn ugha rks dke ds l e; vki [kkuk dgk; [tkrs gš	?kj ij @?kj I sys tkrs gš @ugh [tkrs gš	
iz13	; fn vki dks Ldny ea [kkuk vkš t: jrka ds fy,		gk; @ ugh
	i š s fn; s tk; rks vki dke NKMej Ldny tkuk plgš \		
iz14	; fn ugha rks D; ka \		_____
iz15	D; k vki , š s vkš Hkh cPpka dks tkurs gš tkš Ldny ugha tkrs \		gk; @ ugh
	; fn gk; rks muds uke crkb; A		_____
iz16	D; k ; s cPps dgha dke djus tkrs gš \		_____
	; fn gk; rks dgk; \		_____
iz17	; fn vki dks Ldny tkus ds fy, Ldny [kšyk tk; rks dgk; \		_____
iz18	vHkh vki ds ?kj I s fo ky; fdruh nj gš \		_____
iz19	vki ds ekrk&fi rk vki dks i <kuk plgrs gš \		gk; @ ugh
iz20	; fn ugha rks D; ka \		_____
ukš %	I oš ršk dh Vhi %		_____

cPps ds gLrk{kj

gLrk{kj I k{; @I g; kšxh

gLrk{kj I oš ršk

I jip@fodkl [k.M l nL; @i zkkuk/; ki d
ds gLrk{kj in epk l fgr

SELECTION OF PROJECT SOCIETY STAFF

jk"Vf; cky Je i fj; k\$uk (NCLP) ftyk bdkb&jhok 1/e-i z/h

Wkkjr l jdkj Je , oajkstxkj ea=ky;] ubz fnYyh }kjk l pkfyr1/2
dk; k&y; % BT-10, f'kYi h lyktk] jhok

ftyk cky Je mleyu , oai quokl ifj; kstuk l febr ds fy, v/kkfyf[kr fjDr inka ij l fonk
fu; fDr grq vkonu&i= vkei=r fd, tkrsgA vkonu i= fu/kkjr ii= ea fnukad 10-10-2005 105%00
cts lk; k rd jftLVMZ Mkd l s ^e[; dk; ikyu vf/kdkjh] ftyk ipk; r] jhok** dk; k&y; ea igp tkus
pkfg; A

Øa	i nuke	fjâ; ka	l øxl	ekuns	'k{kf.kd@0; kol kf; d ; kk; rk
01-	QhYM vkQh j	02	01 vukjf{kr 01 vuqtkfr	4000-00 ifrekg fuf'pr	<u>vfuo</u> ; &, e-cl, -@, e, l -Mcym@ , e, - 1/4 ekt'kkL=1/2 ojh; rk&dEI; Wj ea fMlykæk vFlok fMxh QhYM ea l oð , oai fj; kstuk dk; l dks vuðko
02-	, dkm. V/W	01	vukjf{kr	2000-00	<u>vfuo</u> ; &ch-dkkB-} dEI; Wj dk ipfyr Kku ojh; rk&y[kk if'k{k.k
03-	LVuks	01	vukjf{kr	2000-00	<u>vfuo</u> ; &12oha i kl ; k l ed{k} vk'lfyfi fglth ea 80 'kCn ifr feuV dh n{krk ojh; rk&dEI; Wj ea i hthMh h, vFlok fMxh
04-	HR;	01	vukjf{kr	1500-00	<u>vfuo</u> ; &8oha i kl

vko'; d i æk.k&i=ka dh vfhki ækf.kr ifrfyfi ; ka ds l kfk Lo; a dk i rk fy[kk , oamkd fvdV yxk
gryk fyQkQk] i kl i kvz l kb't dk 2 QkV/s ds l kfk l yXu djA vk; q l hel&l eLr inka ds fy, fnukad 01-
10-2005 dks 18 l s 35 o"z ds e/; 1/e-i z'kk l u] l k iz foHkx ds fu; ekuq kj NW dh ik=rk gksch1/2 gksuh
pkfg, A

ukV %

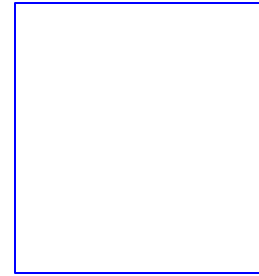
- 01- i øz ea jkstxkj dk; k&y; l s ikr l ph ds vk/kj ij Je inkf/kdkjh jhok }kjk mi jkDr inka grqftu vH; fFkz ka dks
l k{kRdkj i= tkjh fd; s tk pps gA mlga i Fkd l svkonu djus dh vko'; drk ugha gA
- 02- vH; fFkz ka dks p; u ifø; k grq i Fkd l s l puk ugha nh tkoxhA l eLr l puk; a , oafooj.k foHkx dh o:l kbV
www.rewa.nic.in/nclp ifj; kstuk dk; k&y;] ftyk ipk; r ds l puk i Vy , oal ekpj i=ka ds ek/; e l s nh
tkoxhA

l yXu %vkonu&ii= dk ik: i A
LFkku& jhok 1/e-i z/h
fnukad -----

i jh{k k frffk , oai
vkvkeh dk; Øe ckn ea
?kks"kr fd; s tk; xA

v/; {kedyDVj
ftyk cy Je mleyu , oai
i quokl l febr] jhok 1/e-i z/h

vkonu ik: i



- 01- vkofnr in _____
- 02- foKki u l æ; k 98@09@2005 fn- 30-09-2005
- 03- in l æ; k _____
- 04- ijk uke _____
- 05- firK@i fr dk uke _____
- 06- tle frfK _____
- 07- i = 0; ogkj dk i rk _____

08- ; fn v-tk-@v-t-tk-@v-fi-o-@Hkwi wl S _____
¼ æ.k i = }kj k l effKt gkuk pkfg, ½

09- 'k\$kf.kd@0; kol kf; d ; kx; rk

Øa	'k\$kf.kd@ 0; kol kf; d	ckMz@fo'fo ky;	mÜkh.kz djus dk o"lz	i klrædka dk i fr'kr

10- jkstxkj dk; kzy; dk thfor _____
i at; u dkMZ l æ; k , oafrrfK

11- vl; foj.k ; fn dkbz gsrks _____

eð i f"V djrk grrfd vkonu&i = eanh xbz tkudkj h l R; gA eð; g ijh rjg l sl e>rk
grrfd ; g fjä; kj ftyk cy Je mleyu , oai qokl i fj; kstuk l febr jhok dsfy; sifj; kstuk
vof/k rd dsfy; sgsvkj eðp; u gkus ij l okHkko , oadrd; fu"Bk l sdk; Zd: xkA

fnukd _____

vkond ds gLrk{kj

SELECTION OF THE AGENCIES / NGOs TO RUN SPECIAL SCHOOLS

- Societies registered at least 3 years prior to the launch of the project
- Registered Employers' and workers' organization having at least 100 members
- Society associated with labour department, child welfare department or education department
- Existing Government/public/private schools with less than 10% drop out rate, recognised schools running up to 12 standard providing quality education may be considered
- Properly identifiable functioning office well known in the local area
- Having a minimum office staff of four persons
- Provide in prescribed format source of funding, source of honorarium for staff, geographical spread, annual turn over/volume of funding, teaching faculty's and field staff qualification.
- Should provide three years audited returns
- A strong and effective field presence
- Reputed NGOs: Well established and known for efficient and timely delivery. Track record for – pace of fund utilization.
- Experience in implementation of development projects, particularly child rights/livelihood/education/women's issues
- Capability to undertake comprehensive projects involving child education, community mobilization, parental rehabilitation, women's' empowerment etc.
- Capability to run 5-10 TEC's (to give 5-10 TEC's to one NGO to ensure better and effective co-origination and delivery)
- Experience in organizing SHGs and community groups
- Should not be an organization which was blacklisted for misuse of fund etc. or for non delivery by any government agency or donor organization
- Ability to network with the government agencies and other civil society organizations and networks

Lo; a l o h l l Fkk; s , o a v' kkl dh; l xBuks dk i athdj . k

j k"Vh; cky Je mllelyu , oai ukol i fj ; kst uk (NCLP) dh ftyk bdkbzdsfy,
l ok rFkk l dYi dh Hkkouk l sdk; Zdj usokyh Lo; al o h l l Fkkvka, oal xBuka l si athdj . k
grqvkouu vkef=r ga i fj ; kst uk dk mnas' ; ftydscky Jfedkadksi u%f' k{kk rFkk l okxh. k
fodkl dh e[; /kkj k l stkmuk ga bl dsfy; sNGO's dsek/; e l sfo' ksk fo | ky; %l sqf' k{kk
dlniz [kksystk; xdi i k=rk fu/kkj . k dsfy; sfuEu nLrkost l yXu dj a%

- 01- l l Fkk dk i ath; u %QEI Z, oal l Fkk; a] fu; ekoyh] foxr 3 o"kkadh vkfMVM cSydl
' khV] vk; dj fj VuZvkfn dh l R; kfi r i fr; ka
- 02- l ekt l ok rFkk l kepkf; d fodkl ds {ks=ka eaf d; sx; sdk; ka dk foLr foj . k
i ekf. kr l k{; l yXu dj a
- 03- fo | ky; pykusokyh l l Fkkvkaadksi kFkfedrk nrsgq cky Jfed l eL; k i j dk; kZutko
dksoj h; rk nh tk; xhA

vkouu i = v/kkgLrk{kj drkzdsdk; kzy; eafnuka -----
l sLohdkj fd; stk; xdi i k= Lo; al o h l l Fkkvkaadksi fj ; kst uk l fefr }kj k vkef=r dj ppkz
dh tk, xhA foLr foj . k dsfy, i fj ; kst uk dh ocl kbV www.rewa.nic.in/nclp ns [ka

i fj ; kst uk i cl/kd
ftyk cky Je i fj ; kst uk
jhok %e-i %z

COTACTS :

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Ministry of Labour & Employment
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Hariranjjan Rao

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Project Manager

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Vinod Dwivedi

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