RECOMMENDATIONS
Recommendations:

Based on the findings of this study the recommendations made are as follows

1. As parents are primarily responsible for early employment of children, competent voluntary authorities and service organisations must educate parents about existing legislation, risk and consequence of inappropriate child labour through audio-visual media.

2. Strict enforcement of related legislative Acts to ensure minimum wages, working hours, rest periods, provide stipulated facilities at industry and provide facilities for recreation and cultural activities.

3. Strengthen labour inspection service to monitor the working conditions and implementation of regulations regarding minimum age, and health certificate.

4. Immediate awareness campaigns must be organised to lessen the burden of work on female child workers both at home and at industry.

5. Review and strengthen existing school curricula in the light of needs of children, and to prevent stagnation/retention in the same class and prevent school dropouts in order to promote literacy and curtail the adverse consequences of child labour on children.

6. To revive and capture the residual interest in education/learning and to prevent children regressing to illiteracy,
nonformal educational intervention to child workers by NGO or voluntary agency should be advocated and implemented.

7. Some special arrangement may be made in the school to offer extra coaching for children having difficulties in learning.

8. Vocational training and guidance be made part of curricula at school level as it is an important tool for social, educational advancement and economic development.

9. Existing nonformal education and functional literacy classes must be extended widely to child workers and to employers.

10. Immediate attention to be paid by voluntary social workers to channalise the child workers from negative social influences.

11. Free medical check up and treatment must be extended to child workers, wherever these exist for adult labour force.

12. Subsidy or tax evasion to employers who provide welfare programme to child workers with regarding to health, nutrition, education and recreation employed by them need to be mooted.

13. Regularise minimum educational qualification for employment of children and provision of educational programme in industries having more than five child workers during work break and

14. Extensive involvement of social workers, voluntary organisations, trade unions, employers and parents to assist in the welfare programme for child workers need to be encouraged by the Government.
The children employed in hosiery industries who form a sizeable number of child labour population need to be supported to receive education, become socially advantaged, economically more productive and intellectually constructive. The New Education Policy through its planned educational intervention to child workers along with other package services may prove a Head Start in this direction.