



EVALUATION OF WORKING WOMEN'S HOSTELS IN KARNATAKA

EXTERNAL
EVALUATION

REPORT No.
19 OF 2016



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Karnataka Evaluation Authority

STUDY CONDUCTED FOR
KARNATAKA EVALUATION AUTHORITY

AND

WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT,
GOVERNMENT OF KARNATAKA

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BY

M/s PRICEWATERHOUSECOOPERS PVT. LTD.

PREFACE

The opening up and development of economic activities in India has resulted in more and more employment opportunities for all. As a consequence of this, in the 1960s and 1970s, more and more women too began taking up employment and moving away from their homes and home towns. With no safe affordable hotels, apartments and paying guest accommodation available to them then, providing these employed women with safe, comfortable and affordable accommodation was a problem that attracted the attention of governance. Responding to it, the Women and Child Development Department of the Government of India came up with the scheme of getting more and more Working Women's Hostels (WWH) constructed and managed by institutions (generally Non-Governmental Organizations and Trusts) in cities where the number of employed women, working away from their home towns, were more.

Recently, the Government of Karnataka felt it was necessary to evaluate the functioning of the WWHs in Karnataka. The Terms of Reference of the evaluation study were prepared, and the task assigned to the Consultant Evaluation Organization Pricewaterhouse Coopers Private Limited, having its head office in Kolkata. The organization completed the study, incorporated the changes suggested by the Technical Committee of Karnataka Evaluation Authority, and has come up with the final report that is in the hands of the reader.

The evaluation report has found that WWHs are being preferred in small cities but not in big towns as they have women's accommodation of quality better than WWHs and costing either the same as WWH or, only slightly higher. In fact, the cost of stay is not a big factor in case of big cities, as salaries and wages now are quite good. WWHs constructed by Universities are not preferred by working women, and have thus been occupied by students. In fact, in case of the 42 WWHs sampled and evaluated in this study, nearly half the occupants were either students, or trainees.

The evaluation has reported significant diversity amongst the WWHs, in terms of living facilities, rent, conditions of stay, tenure of stay etc. Where ever there has been a case of deviation from norms noticed, the report has highlighted it with all details, like there was one case wherein the WWH was being operated as a Children's home (the WWH is in Gadag).

The evaluation study has made recommendations with regards to specification of indicators of performance, standardization of enrolment procedures and fixing of charges levied on inmates, having a Monitoring Committee to ensure participatory management of WWHs, to have a system of feedback/grievance redressal and suggested the latest security measures for the safety and well being of its inmates.

The study received constant support and guidance of the Principal Secretary, and the Secretary Planning, Programme Monitoring and Statistics, Government of Karnataka. The officers of Women and Child Development Department have been very helpful at every stage of evaluation and field work. The evaluation report has been reviewed by members of the Technical Committee of KEA, and an Independent Assessor, who provided suggestions and inputs to improve it from its draft form.

I am sure that evaluation study and its findings and recommendations will be encouraging and useful to the Women and Child Development Department in starting more and Working Women Hostels in appropriate places and in improving the functioning of WWHs.

08th February 2016

Bangalore

Chief Evaluation Officer

Karnataka Evaluation Authority

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List of Abbreviations

Acronym	Expanded Form
AIWC	All India Women's Conference
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DCC	Day Care Center
DD	Deputy Director
DWCD	Department of Women and Child Development
DWWC	District Women's Welfare Committee
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
GoI	Government of India
GoK	Government of Karnataka
HMC	Hostel Management Committee
IA	Implementing Agency
KEA	Karnataka Evaluation Authority
MWCD	Ministry of Women and Child Development
NGO	Non Government Organisation
PWD	Public Works Department
QPR	Quarterly Progress Report
SHG	Self Help Group
SLEC	State Level Empowered Committee
ToR	Terms of Reference
WWH	Working Women's Hostel
YWCA	Young Women's Christian Association

Executive Summary

With India's changing socio-economic structure, increasing numbers of women are leaving their homes in search for better employment opportunities but one main **challenge is in finding a safe, conveniently located and affordable accommodation**. In this context, in **1972-73 the Department of Women and Child Development (DWCD), Government of India introduced a scheme titled, "The Working Women's Hostel Scheme"** for grant-in-aid for construction of new/expansion of existing building for providing hostel facilities to: (i) working women, (ii) women being trained for employment and (iii) girl students studying in professional courses.

PricewaterhouseCoopers (PwC) was retained by the Karnataka Evaluation Authority (KEA) to undertake '**An Evaluation of the Working Women's Hostels (WWH) in Karnataka**' with the objective of **evaluating the process of sanctioning and functioning of the hostels and its economic/ social/ psychological impact on the working women in order to understand what has worked well and what has not while implementing the scheme in the State**.

In accordance with the Terms of Reference (ToR), out of the 66 operational working women's hostels in the State, a sample of **42 randomly selected WWHs across 22 districts were evaluated**. **Five main categories of respondents were interviewed namely, State officials – 3 nos., District Officials – 23 nos., Officials of Implementing Agencies – 42 nos., Hostel Wardens – 40 nos., Officials of Hostel Management Committees (HMC)- 70 nos., Community Representatives - 43 nos. and Hostel Inmates – 1,282 nos.**

Evaluation findings and conclusions

Overall, the study attempts to distinctly measure the impact brought about by hostels **in Bangalore vis-à-vis other Districts** to avoid possible overstatement or understatement of the impacts and effects due to the inclusion of geography of Bangalore city in the overall analysis.

- In **Bangalore, WWHs were preferred due to the economic advantage** especially by inmates with incomes below INR 25,000 per month who found these hostels to be cheaper, more affordable and reasonable value for money. Further, WWHs are located in prime locations and are adequately safe and secure, with easy access. In majority of the **other Districts, the availability of very few alternative options for accommodation** is the major reason behind working women preferring to stay at the WWHs. It was found that in Bangalore, inmates from other States are seen in WWHs operated by IAs like YWCA and AIWC which have pan-India presence as they are generally perceived to be safe and well-maintained. However **in Districts other than Bangalore, the hostels majorly cater to inmates from neighboring Districts of Karnataka. Due to their proximity to jobs and industry, the capacity utilization is comparatively higher in WWHs in Bangalore when compared to other WWHs of other Districts.**
- In Bangalore, most of the inmates are **satisfied with the services they avail vis-a-vis rent paid**, however many of them demand additional facilities at par with those offered by the paying guest facilities and private hostels. **In other Districts, majority of the inmates felt that the rent paid was quite low** for the facilities provided and the quality of food provided in the hostels is good.
- In Bangalore, running the WWHs is **a social commitment for majority of the IA. In other Districts, majority of the IAs operate the hostels to accommodate students or employees of their institution**. For a few of them, it is either a decent business proposition or they do not want to get out of the business as they were traditionally into it.
- Generally, it was found that WWH inmates tend to make friends with their roommates and also other inmates who are from their own State. Further, **Yoga classes, counselling sessions and motivational sessions conducted in WWHs help to enhance the psychological well-being of the inmates.**

- It was also found that inmates who have **spent more than 2 years in the hostels share a special bonding and camaraderie with the Warden**, other hostel staff and inmates and they reported that there was no safety or security concerns.

Study findings

The study findings are presented under the following broad heads. Annexure 8 of the report contains the Status of sample WWHs across key parameters that are described below.

(1) Construction of the Hostels

- With an average built-up area of 16,567 sq. ft, **38% of the sample hostels took more than 2 years to complete construction** due to various reasons such as delay in receipt of funds, delayed mobilization of construction contractor and delay from the end of the NGO/Trust to start the construction, **43% of the sample WWHs reported that the hostel construction was completed in 1.5-2 years** and **19% of the remaining hostels were unable to provide the exact time** taken by the authorities for completion of the construction activities due to a change in management.
- Approximately **93% were constructed on the land owned by the IA** and **7% were constructed on public land taken on lease from the Government** for a period of **30-99 years**. Moreover while none of the hostels deviated from the approved Construction Plan nearly **23% of the hostels, reported a difference in the utilization of rooms** and **77% of the hostels utilized the rooms as per the utilization purpose** indicated in the construction plan.
- Additionally, **construction costs were overrun in 12% of the sample hostels due to inaccurate cost estimates at the time of submission** of project proposal and thus the additional funds were contributed by the IA. However, in 88% of the sample WWHs the grant money was sufficient for completion of the hostel construction. Further a majority (**67%**) of the hostels under the study have name-boards acknowledging the receipt of DWCD funds, the remaining 33% of the hostels did not have any reference on their name-boards

(2) Admission and Administration

- **74% of the WWH inmates heard about the hostel through word of mouth** only **6% were informed through noticeboards** at the DWCD office, **11% became aware through newspaper advertisements** and **9% through local staff of NGOs and local offices**. **40% of the hostels under the study show no differentiation between women from disadvantaged groups and other women**. However **60% of the sample hostels make special efforts to admit girls from disadvantaged backgrounds** through advertisements in local or regional newspapers.
- The enrolment process varies significantly from hostel to hostel as no standard process has been prescribed. **84% of all inmates reported that they only had to submit an application form**, **11% had only an interview** and **4% had both** and **1% followed a first come first serve basis without any interview or application form**. At the time of admission, several documents such as **appointment/admission letter, PAN card, income certificate, address proof** are collected from the inmates. Inmates in 19 of the sample hostels reported having submitted income certificates. Of these, inmates in 8 hostels submitted these certificates only once, at the time of joining and inmates in 11 hostels submit it on an annual basis.
- **67% of hostels charged a security deposit or a caution deposit** at the time of admission; out of these, the deposit was **refundable in 93% hostels** except when the inmates have damaged hostel property (in 33% of the hostels) or leave without notice (17% of the hostels) and in the remaining 50% of the cases, the deposit was not refunded when the inmates have not paid the fees or any **other charges outstanding to the hostel or if they leave before the minimum duration**. In 82% of the hostels, the security deposit is a fixed charge that is common across all categories of rooms and

inmates. In the remaining 18%, the security deposit is derived on factors such as room type and category of inmate.

- In **48% of the hostels, the warden allocated** the rooms and no major issues were reported in the room allotment process and in 25% of the hostels, inmates were allowed to choose their room at the time of admission, in 17% of the hostels, rooms were allocated as per the availability or on a first come first serve basis, in 4% each of the hostels, women with higher income were required to take rooms with higher rent or were assigned by the IA and in the remaining 2%, women with physical disabilities or other genuine difficulties are allotted suitable rooms and the remaining rooms were then allocated to the other inmates
- The **average intake capacity of the sample hostels is 110 inmates**. However, as of the date of evaluation, a majority of the hostels had **average occupancy of less than 100**. This can be partially attributed to the fact that **most hostels do not have a high demand from working women**.
- **40% of the hostels had a student intake of more than 30%**. However most of these were hostels located within Universities where adequate numbers of working women are not available. The remaining 60% abided with the guidelines
- **18 hostels reported having inmates with incomes above the specified limit** (INR 25,000 per month in non-metros and INR 30,000 per month in metros as specified in the guidelines which were in use during the time of conducting evaluation). **However, if we consider the revised income limit of INR 50,000 per month in metros and INR 35,000 per month in non-metros as specified in the recently notified scheme guidelines, 16 hostels have inmates with incomes above the specified limits.**
- With regard to the professional status of inmates, a majority (35%) of the working women were Government employees, followed by non-teaching staff in the university (25%) Teachers (15%), Bank employees (10%), sales girls (5%) and the remaining 10% of the working women were holding other jobs such as village accountant, medical technician and nurses.
- 74% of the inmates live in the hostels as they are residents of another town or city, 15% of the inmate live in the same city but very far away from their office/university and thus prefer to live in the hostel as it is more conveniently located, 4% are destitute or orphans and 7% of the residents reported living in the hostels as they were employees of the university in which the hostel was located.
- Approximately **31% of all inmates stay for upto 2 years, 23% of the inmates stay for upto 3 years, 17% stay for 4 years, 8% stay upto a year and 21% of the inmates' stay for 5 years or more** as a majority of these inmates are research students and stay in the hostel for the entire duration of the research work with the university. There is no significant difference between the duration of stay of working women and students. **42% of all inmates that stayed beyond 3 years sought the permission from the DWCD** and the remaining 58% did not seek any permission from the DWCD. 92% of all inmates leave before the specified duration and the remaining 8% stay the entire duration. 41% leave due to personal reasons such as marriage or child birth (94% of which are working women), 39% receive job transfers to another location (all working women) and 16% leave due to other reasons such as completion of their course (all students) and 4% leave to move to a better accommodation.
- In 27% of the hostels, room rents were fixed as a percentage of the inmate's income and in the remaining 73%, a fixed rent slab is followed for rooms of different capacities. **15% of the hostels revise their room rent annually depending on revised incomes of inmates and the remaining 85% have no regular basis for revision.** 65% of all inmates interviewed reported that the rent paid was quite low (in comparison with other hostels in the neighborhood) for the facilities provided, 28% reported that it was reasonable, and 7% reported that the rent was too high since the quality of the infrastructures in hostels was poor.
- **Visitors (both male and female) are allowed in 93% of the hostels** however, they are only allowed to meet the inmates at the visitor's room during the visiting hours or days (as decided by each hostel), but, in the remaining 7% no visitors are allowed. Furthermore, while 64% of the hostels allow female guests (mothers or sisters of inmates only) to spend the night in the hostel (with prior

permission from the warden) but male visitors are not allowed to stay over and in the remaining 36%, no female guests are allowed either.

- The main full time staff appointed in the sample hostels includes **Office clerk, Warden, Superintendent, Accountant, Security guards, Peon and Sweeper**. In addition, other full time staff includes Cooks and Helpers. Some hostels have also appointed part time staff such as Gardener, Electricians and Plumbers. Of all the wardens interviewed, only 7.5% had more than 10 years of experience as warden before joining the working women hostel, more than **57.5% had no prior experience** as warden while 30% had 0-5 years and 5% had 5-10 years of experience. **In hostels where more than 67% of all inmates were students, approximately 8 permanent staff was appointed when compared to hostels where less than 33% of all inmates were students when approximately 5 staff were appointed.** This can partially be attributed to the fact that the Implementing Agency reports that students require more oversight than working women.
- **30% of the sample hotels had no HMC but 70% of sample hostels had functional HMCs. On an average, most HMCs have 8 members of which 4 are male and 4 are female.** Approximately 72% of all inmates agreed that there was no requirement to modify the composition of the HMC. However 28% reported that it might be more beneficial if more female members were included.
- **Separate grievance redressal committees are reported to have been formed in only 12% of the sample hostels.** In the remaining 88% of the hostels, there is no formal grievance redressal committee.

(3) Financial Assistance availed by Implementing Agencies

- The average amount of funds required for monthly maintenance comes to around INR 798/- per inmate per month and INR 64,015/- per hostel per month. While 26% of the hostels managed this expense from the rent received from the inmates. The remaining 74% required additional financial support from their Implementing Agency. However, **only one hostel run by KLE Society, Karwar has applied for a maintenance grant but the same is yet to be received.**

(4) Facilities for working women

- **80% of the hostels had a common room.** Inmates in the hostels without a common room did not report facing any inconvenience as they do not feel the need for such a facility. **Sufficient dining hall facilities are available in 83% of sample WWHs** and in the remaining 17% of the WWHs, the lack of space, deviations from the approved construction plan (from utility perspective) and presence of arrangements to avail dining room facilities in adjacent hostels were cited as reasons for not constructing a dining hall in the hostel. **86% of the sample WWHs have a kitchen and store room facilities. A visitor's room or a waiting lounge is available only in 64% of the sample WWHs.** In WWHs without visitor's lounges, the working women reported that it is a huge inconvenience when their parents and other visitors have to remain standing outside the hostel.
- **81% of sample WWHs have sufficient number of bathrooms and latrines.** The major issues pertaining to upkeep of bathrooms and toilets are **poor maintenance, lack of cleanliness, old and leaking fixtures and absence of electrical connections.**
- Majority of the inmates were **satisfied with the cots, mattresses, tables, chairs, fans, lights and cupboards.** However, 3 WWHs do not provide fans in any accommodation rooms. In some hostels where lockable cupboards are not available, the working women emphasized that this facility should be provided to them to ensure the safety of their belongings.
- While some hostels provided fax facilities and telephone with STD facility, **most inmates reported that these were not required, as there is no regular utility for such services.** 29% of hostels covered under the study provide internet facilities. **77% of working women in hostels without internet mentioned that providing internet facilities would be beneficial.** Out of the 71% WWHs which have a television, the inmates in 7% of such hostels reported that they were not able to use it because it was not working or because the hostel staff wouldn't permit them to view programs of

their choice. In the remaining 93% WWHs, the working women reported that they were satisfied with the facility.

- **76% of the WWHs have all-year round regular water supply while remaining 24% of the WWHs face water shortage in few months especially during summers. Electricity is available throughout the day in 69% of the sample WWHs and a generator is available in 48% of the WWHs.**
- **88% of the WWHs have medical facilities** which include hospitals/health centers within 3 km distance, an on-call doctor linked to the hostel and/or hostel residents who are doctors or nurses. **98% of the hostels have a medical store nearby;** the medical store is usually within 1.5 km distance. **57% of the hostels have a well-equipped first-aid box.**
- In 71% of the WWHs, the nearest railway station is located within 5 km distance. In all the hostels, auto-rickshaws are commonly available within 1km distance.
- Group activities such as cultural programs, indoor games and arts and crafts are undertaken in **71% of the WWHs**. In the remaining hostels activities are not conducted due to lack of adequate space in the meeting room or the common hall, lack of interest among inmates and inability of inmates to participate in these activities due to their work timings. **Trainings are conducted in 38% of WWHs;** these are provided free of cost and include yoga classes, martial arts sessions, computer training, stitching and crafts, sessions on administering first aid and counselling sessions.
- **71% of the IAs and 40% of the HMCs and community representatives reported that they felt the need to provide additional facilities** at the hostels for the inmates e.g. air conditioners and coolers, water purifiers, solar water heaters, washing machines, televisions, refrigerators and electricity generators, gym facilities, readings rooms, special guest rooms and rooms with attached bathrooms.

(5) Facilities for children of working women

- **2 WWHs** (Arathi WWH of YWCA, Bangalore and Nittur Education Society WWH, Bidar) **have a functional Day Care Centre (DCC)**. Though rooms were originally **constructed for DCCs in 4 other WWHs, the DCCs are not functional** because none of the hostel residents had children staying with them and, thus, these rooms have been converted into a library, a make-shift arrangement for an area for inmates to cook their own meals or are utilized for other purposes

(6) Facilities for staff of WWH

- Among all the hostels which have wardens, **72% hostels have accommodation facilities for wardens**. In the remaining 28%, wardens were not staying in the hostel due to personal reasons, proximity of their house to the hostel, etc.
- **45% provided for a room for the watchman while 55% of the hostels did not have any accommodation for the watchman** as the watchman worked in shifts and did not require any room/accommodation.

(7) Safety and Security

- Approximately **88% of the inmates reported feeling safe** and 12% reported facing safety issues commuting to and from the hostel and due to the absence of a security guard. Additionally, during the visits it was also observed that **1 hostel did not have a compound wall**.
- In response to the safety issues faced by the inmates, hostel authorities have taken security measures such as installation of CCTVs (**48% of sample hostels**), **appointment of full time security guards (90% of sample hostels)**, **establishing a good rapport with the police (75% of sample hostels)** and local community that can assist during an emergency. Further all hostels reported being within 2 kms of a Police Station thus adding to the safety and security of the inmates.

- Suggestions to increase the safety include the presence of a **compound wall, provision for more street lights, and an extra security guard** to escort the girls from the bus stand to the hostel if the bus stand is located very far away from the hostel.

(8) Reporting and Monitoring

- **70% of all District Officials** (in Mandya, Bijapur, Bagalkote, Belgaum, Chitradurga, Gadag, Karwar, Udupi, Mysore and Raichur districts) **interviewed conducted monitoring visits** to the hostels; most of them used a standardized form to collect information across parameters such as infrastructure, number of working women, hygiene, sufficiency of staff, safety etc. However, there is **no formal mechanism to take actions against non-compliant hostels**; most DWCD officials send formal letters to the Implementing Agency detailing out the non-compliance issues to be addressed.
- Of the sample districts visited, **only Belgaum reported having a DWWC**. Other Districts had committees such as *Vyasthapak Samiti* (Chitradurga), *Violence against Womens committee* (Gadag) and a *women harassment committee and a sexual harassment committee* (Karwar), etc that helps resolve issues of the hostel inmates.
- **90% of all hostels submit QPRs** to the District authorities while 10% do not submit QPRs. Thus far, **corrective action based on QPR has been recommended to only 8% of the hostels**.

Recommendations

1. Specifications for operational performance should be mandated and clear indicators of measures should be set
2. Eligibility of hostel staff must be specified by DWCD
3. Enrolment procedures should be well-defined and standardized
4. The DWCD should maintain a database of details of inmates of WWHs
5. WWH Monitoring Committees should be constituted and effective reporting and monitoring processes must be ensured
6. The WWH should be made a signing point for Beat Police Officers
7. The provision for granting financial assistance under the Working Women's Hostel Scheme to educational institutions should be removed
8. Awareness building and promotion activities should be undertaken
9. Crucial security measures should be mandated
10. The requirement for setting up Day CareCenters in WWHs should be considered

Introduction

PricewaterhouseCoopers was retained by the Karnataka Evaluation Authority (KEA) to undertake 'An Evaluation of the Working Women's Hostels in Karnataka'. The objective of this evaluation is to review the process of sanctioning and functioning of the hostels and its economic/social/psychological impact on the working women in order to understand what has worked well and what has not while implementing the scheme in the State. The findings from the study shall be utilized to identify key areas of improvement based on the feedback from the key stakeholders.

Background and Context

With the change in the socio-economic structure of the country, increasing numbers of women are leaving their homes in rural and peri-urban areas in search for better employment opportunities. It has been observed that, one of the main challenges faced by women migrating to urban centers is in finding a safe, conveniently located and affordable accommodation.

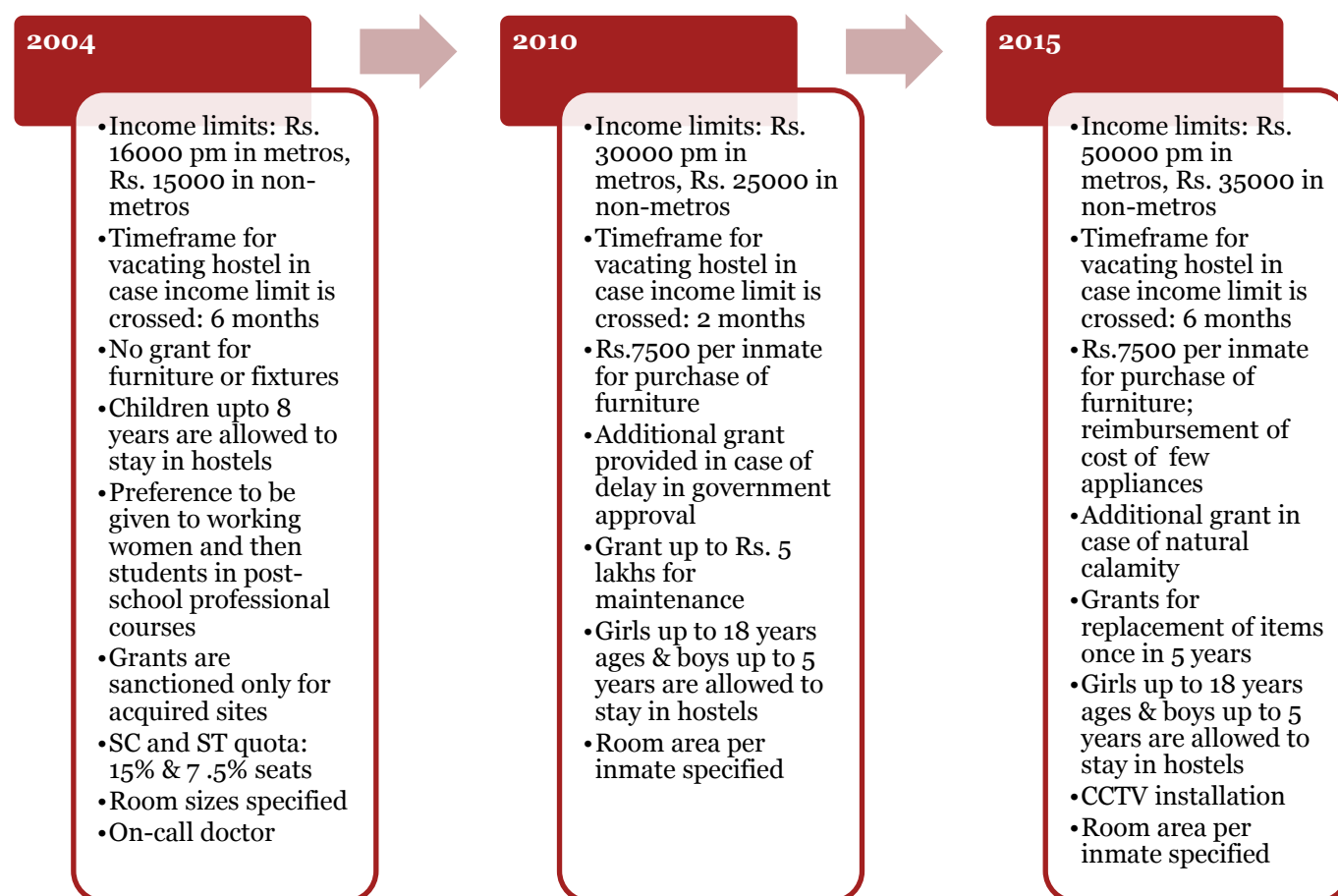
The Working Women's Hostels scheme

The Department of Women and Child Development (DWCD), Government of India having appreciated the difficulties faced by such women, introduced a scheme of grant-in-aid for construction of new or expansion of existing building for providing hostel facilities to working women in cities, smaller towns and also in rural areas. **The Working Women's Hostels scheme, launched in 1972-73, envisages provision of safe and affordable accommodation to working women, women being trained for employment and girl students studying in professional courses.** Government departments, Self Help Groups (SHG), colleges/Universities, Civil Society Organizations (CSO) or corporate houses can avail the financial assistance provided under the scheme and become the Implementing Agency (IA) for establishing or expanding the hostels.

Initially, the scheme was jointly funded by the Central Government, State Government and the IA; the Central Government provided a maximum of 75% of the estimated project costs of construction and expansion of the hostel, 12.5% of the estimated project cost was contributed by the respective IA and the remaining 12.5% of the estimated project cost was borne by the State Government. **From 2013¹ onwards, the contribution of the State Government has been done away with and the Central Government and the IA contributes in the ratio 75:25.**

The evolution of the scheme from 2004 to 2015 is highlighted in the diagram provided here:-

¹ Minutes of Meeting of 1st meeting of Project Sanctioning Committee(PSC) during the year 2013-14



The key distinct features of the scheme guidelines issued by MWCD in June 2015 are captured in the table provided below:-

Sl. No	Parameter	Major guidelines
1	Needs assessment of WWHs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The State Government, through a State Level Empowered Committee (SLEC) will be responsible for undertaking needs assessment for WWHs, recommending proposals suo moto, and dissemination of information on availability of hostels under the scheme. • The District Women's Welfare Committees (DWWC) shall be established in every district, with the responsibility of assisting the State Governments in conducting the actual gap analysis
2	Eligibility of Implementing Agency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The following organizations can apply for assistance under the scheme: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Government departments including State Government agencies, Urban Municipal Bodies and Panchayati Raj Institutions. Ministry of Women and Child Development and the State Governments may construct hostels on their own, and lease them to credible organization(s) for managing its operations as per norms of the scheme Self Help Groups Recognized Colleges/Universities Civil Society Organizations having proven track record of working for women's welfare and registered under the Indian Societies Registration Act, 1860 or any relevant State Act; Public Trusts registered under any law, and Co-operative institutions meeting specified criteria Corporate houses

Sl. No	Parameter	Major guidelines
3	Financial Assistance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The major financial assistance components are:- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 75% of the cost of construction of the hostel building on public land ○ Assessment of rent amount by the State PWD/District Collector for hostels to be run on rented premises. The rent received from the inmates shall be utilized for maintenance, house-keeping, security service, office establishment, expenditure towards water and electricity charges and any other support services other than mess ○ One-time non-recurring grant at the rate of Rs.7500/- per inmate at the time of commencement of the hostel for purchase of furniture ○ Cost of Washing Machine and Geysers/ Solar Water Heating System will be reimbursed to the IA along with final instalment ○ Grants for replacement of items like washing machines and geysers/ solar water heaters will be sanctioned once in 5 years • Additional fund over and above the estimate provided in the application will be sanctioned only if the structure under construction or a part thereof gets damaged due to natural calamity • The implementing agency shall maintain record of all assets acquired wholly or substantially out of the sanctioned grant • Any unspent portion of the grant shall be refunded to the Government of India at once.
4	Construction of the hostel building	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of the building shall be completed as soon as possible and should be in any case, not later than 24 months, from the date of receipt of the first installment of grant • The hostel building shall be constructed in accordance with the plan approved by the Ministry and no change in the plan shall be made thereafter during construction. • Competitive quotations should be obtained before construction work is entrusted to any individual or institution • The total built-up area should be 2.5 times the total living area
5	Room facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Types of accommodation may consist of single rooms, 2/3/4-sharing rooms, and dormitories • The single and double-seater rooms may have bathroom-cum-toilet, attached or as part of the common facilities. The number of bathrooms and toilets should be 1 for every 6-8 residents, the number of wash basins should be 1 for every 8-10 residents • Hostel should also have the provision of modern installations and amenities • Common facilities should include a common lounge/recreation room, sick room, dining hall, kitchen and store, and a separate block of toilets and bathroom • Accommodation for the warden and any other staff, if required, should be provided within the hostel building itself to facilitate supervision and guidance
6	Beneficiaries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Working women, who may be single, widowed, divorced, separated, married but whose husband or immediate family does not reside in the same area are eligible to be admitted into the WWH • Preference should be given to women from disadvantaged sections of the society and provision should be made for reservation of seats for physically challenged beneficiaries • If vacancy is available after accommodating working women, women who are under training for job can also be accommodated, provided the total training period does not exceed one year. Number of trainees should not exceed 30% of the total capacity • Girls up to the age of 18 years and boys up to the age of 5 years accompanying working mothers will be provided accommodation, with their mothers. Working mothers may also avail of the services of the Day Care Centre

Sl. No	Parameter	Major guidelines
7	Income Limit, Rent and Period of Stay	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The gross monthly income of working women should not exceed Rs. 50,000 in metropolitan cities, or Rs 35,000 in any other place. If the income of any working woman already residing in a hostel exceeds the prescribed limits, she is required to vacate the hostel within a period of 6 months of crossing the income ceiling. The IA can charge room rent not exceeding 15% of their gross salary in the case of single bed rooms, 10% in case of the double bed rooms and 7.5 % in the case of dormitories. Fees charged from the children in the Day Care Centre should not be more than 5% of the emoluments of their mother, or the actual expenditure whichever is less. The rent for women under training for job shall not exceed the rent charged from working women Additional charges may be levied for use of the mess and other facilities like washing of clothes and ironing. As far as possible, women with children should be accommodated in single/double bed rooms instead of dormitory. The maximum duration for which a working woman can stay in a WWH is 3 years. For stay beyond this period, written approval from DWWC is mandatory. The period of extension shall not exceed 6 months at one time and the total stay with extension shall not exceed 5 years.
8	Operating the hostel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The IA must run the hostel and Day Care Centre on a no-profit basis The IA should put up a board mentioning the name of the hostel and the endorsement 'Assisted by the Ministry of Women and Child Development, Government of India' Formal rules and regulations for admission of beneficiaries to the hostel, admission of children to the day-care-centre, and for the hostel administration detailing the form of application, procedure, rent and other charges etc. should be clearly laid down by the IA The IA should prominently display the conditions of admission on the Notice Board and on its application forms The accounts of the hostel should be maintained and must be available for checking by any designated government official. Regular maintenance and upkeep of the hostel should be done by the IA to ensure that the building remains in good condition. The IA should encourage group activities for the residents and attempt to provide guidance to them as and when needed. Ex-servicemen may be considered for gainful re-employment on watch and ward duties A CCTV should be provided with a provision to keep video back up of at least 15 days A clean and well-ventilated Day Care Centre should be maintained with adequate and safe play area and some play and reading materials for the children Arrangements for medical first aid and arrangements to reach a doctor should be made Attendance registers of the inmates and contact details of the mothers of the children should be maintained
9	Hostel Management Committees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The HMC shall comprise (i) Resident Superintendent (ii) Official from the District Administration/District Social Welfare Officer/Probation Officer (iii) Protection Officer/rehabilitation Officer of that area (iv) Two of the senior residents (v) Prominent social worker/representative from prominent organization in that area The HMC shall meet once on a fortnightly basis or in case an issue arises for immediate resolution
10	Inspection and Monitoring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regular monitoring of the functioning of the hostels under this scheme shall be the responsibility of the DWWC which should send a half-yearly report on the implementation of the scheme to the Ministry with a copy to the State Government

Sl. No	Parameter	Major guidelines
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitoring of management of the hostels on day to day basis shall be done by the Hostel Management Committees (HMCs), which shall send its recommendations and quarterly reports to the DWWC. The IA should ensure that the hostel is open for inspection by any designated government official both during the period of construction as well as after the construction is completed. In case of any violation of any provisions of the scheme, the State Government or DWWC may lodge an FIR against a defaulting IA and take strict legal action in order to recover the grant with a penal rate of interest If the IA mis-utilizes the financial assistance or uses the hostel building for any other purpose, the building and/or assets created by the grant shall be taken over

The Tirupade College of Social Work, Nagpur conducted an evaluation of WWHs in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra. In its study report, the following findings and conclusions were highlighted:-

- 91% of WWHs have not obtained maintenance grant from the government
- 77% of the inmates were working women. 24% of the working women were married.
- Majority of the working women preferred to stay in the WWHs because they felt more secure and protected in these hostels.
- The average monthly rent was Rs 300 which the working women reported as reasonable. However, the average monthly expenditure on mess charges (food) and the huge establishment charges imposed on them were reported as unreasonable
- 90% of inmates were satisfied with the basic amenities provided to them. It was reported that additional facilities like water cooler, aqua-guard for safe and pure drinking water, television, internet and telephones with STD facility were required
- The IAs have mostly followed the norms prescribed by MWCD for construction of buildings, provision of amenities and facilities, appointment of hostel staff, constitution of HMCs, maintenance of records of assets created out of grants and reservation policy in admission of inmates. Majority of the IAs have utilized the government grants for the purpose for which the grants were sanctioned
- In 50% of the WWHs, QPRs are submitted to DWCD. 50% of WWHs have been inspected by the Inspection Committees appointed by the Central Government or State Government. There are no regular inspection and monitoring visits.

Based on the above-mentioned conclusions, the following recommendations were mentioned in the report:-

- The officials of DWCD should undertake at least one yearly visit to each WWH and conduct on - spot inspection of each hostel
- The State Government should provide at least 50% of the total expenditure incurred on maintenance of hostel as grants for maintenance to the WWHs
- The format in which the records of acquired assets are maintained should be prescribed by the DWCD
- DWCD should prescribe a `staffing pattern' based on the strength of inmates in the hostel and that should be mandatory for all the hostels
- HMCs should meet every month to review the regular working of the hostels
- The Inspection Committees should visit the hostels every year
- The DWCD should make it mandatory for all the hostels to submit QPRs and/or Annual Reports

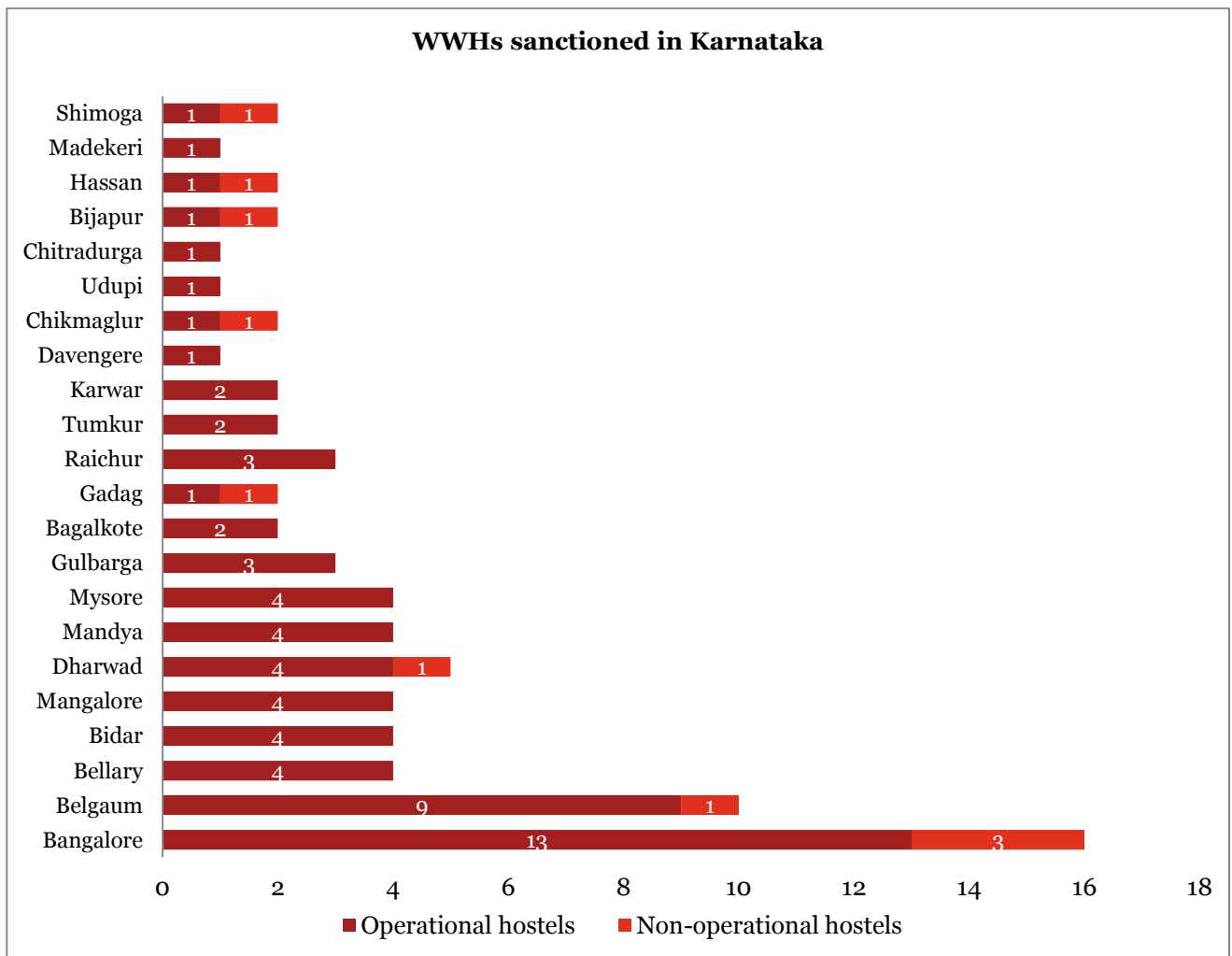
Implementation of the Working Women's Hostels scheme in Karnataka

Till date, 77 WWHs have been sanctioned across 22 Districts in Karnataka².

While 67 of these WWHs are operational, 10 WWHs in Bangalore, Belgaum, Dharwad, Gadag, Chikmagalur, Bijapur, Hassan and Shimoga are non-operational due to several reasons like renovation or demolition of hostel building, non-completion of construction, court cases, etc.



The District-wise number of operational and non-operational hostels is provided in the graph given below:



² Data shared by DWCD, Government of Karnataka

In his Budget speech for the year 2010-2011, the Honorable Chief Minister of Government of Karnataka announced that the concerned Development Authorities / City Corporations shall provide sites of dimension 10,000 square feet, at 50% of the guidance value and a financial support of a maximum of INR 25.00 lakhs. **To facilitate this effectively and efficiently, the Government of Karnataka (the DWCD in concurrence with the Finance Department and the Planning Department) issued Order 67 dated 09.09.2010 for administrative approval for construction of WWHs. This Order was subsequently revised on 07.10.2013 to include the provision of 30% school/college students in hostels; formation of a Task Force Committee comprising officials of District Commissioners Office, members of Jilla Panchayat, Social Welfare Officer, District Health Officer, Deputy Directors of DWCD ; inviting e-tenders at District-level for setting up hostels; etc**

Approach and Methodology

A mixed method approach was adopted, wherein information was collected from key stakeholders using both qualitative and quantitative tools.

Sampling Design and Methodology

In accordance with the ToR, **a sample of 42 WWHs across 22 districts was evaluated.**

The ToR specified the evaluation of 6 hostels from Bangalore, 4 from Belgaum, 2 each from Bellary, Bidar, Mangalore, Dharwad, Mandya, Mysore and Gulbarga and all hostels in districts having hostels upto 2 in number. During the field survey undertaken by the PwC Team, it was found that **one of the hostels specified in the ToR- WWH run by Hulikote Co-operative Society in Gadag-**

Sample District	No. of sample WWHs	Sample District	No. of sample WWHs
Bangalore	6	Raichur	2
Belgaum	4	Tumkur	2
Bellary	2	Karwar	2
Bidar	2	Davengere	1
Mangalore	2	Chikmagalur	1
Dharwad	3	Udupi	1
Mandya	2	Chitradurga	1
Mysore	2	Bijapur	1
Gulbarga	2	Hassan	1
Bagalkote	2	Madikeri	1
Gadag	1	Shimoga	1

was being operated as a Childrens' home until recently and is currently being renovated to be converted into a WWH. Hence, the PwC Team did not include this hostel in the sample and alternatively evaluated an additional hostel in Dharwad.

The list of sample WWHs is provided in Annexure 2.

Selection of sample WWHs in Districts in which the number of hostels is greater than the specified sample size

The sample WWHs were randomly selected such that they are representative of the mix. The following factors were considered:-

- Years of establishment of the WWH
- Location (rural/urban, distance from town, etc.)
- Nature of the management (NGO/ Trust/ etc.)
- Residential capacity
- Status of occupancy (number of working women, students, others)
- Feedback obtained from District-level officials about the running of the hostels

Number of sample respondents

The number of respondents in each stakeholder group and methods adopted for data collection is mentioned in the table hereunder:-

Sl. No.	Stakeholder Group	No: of Respondents	Method of Data Collection
1	Government functionaries at State level	3	In-depth interview
2	Government functionaries at District level	23	In-depth interview
3	Officials of Implementing Agency (IA)	42	In-depth interview
4	Officials of Hostel Management Committees (HMC)	70	Focus Group Discussion
5	Hostel Warden	40	In-depth interview
6	Hostel Inmates/Residents	1,282	Focus Group Discussion
7	Community Representatives	43	Focus Group Discussion

Scheme guidelines referred to while conducting the evaluation

During the field-level evaluation which was completed in the month of May, we measured non-compliance by referring to the previous scheme guidelines issued by the MWCD. However, considering that the new guidelines have been notified on June 9th 2015, we have attempted to factor in the revised guideline specifications in our data analysis wherever possible. The major changes in the guidelines are as follows:-

Parameter	Previous guidelines	New guidelines
Income limit of working women	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The gross monthly income of working women should not exceed INR 30,000 in metropolitan cities, or INR 25,000 in any other place A working woman is required to vacate the hostel within a period of 2 months of crossing the income ceiling. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The gross monthly income of working women should not exceed INR 50,000 in metropolitan cities, or INR 35,000 in any other place A working woman is required to vacate the hostel within a period of 6 months of crossing the income ceiling.
Additional grant on account of escalation in construction cost	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An additional grant towards construction costs may be sanctioned on account of cost escalation if there is a time gap of more than 6 months from the date of application and the date of approval. This will be sanctioned only if there is no delay in the progress of the construction work on the part of the IA, and no change in the architectural plans of the building 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Additional fund over and above the estimate provided in the application will be sanctioned only if the structure under construction or a part thereof gets damaged due to natural calamity
Financial assistance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Grant of up to INR 5 lakhs for the purposes of maintenance and repair of hostel building constructed under the scheme, subject to the satisfactory performance of the hostel for more than 5 years immediately preceding the application for such grant 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cost of Washing Machine and Geysers/ Solar Water Heating System will be reimbursed to the IA Grants for replacement of items like washing machines and geysers/ solar water heaters will be sanctioned once in 5 years
Requirement of CCTV	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CCTV at the main access, entry in the office and around the premises with a provision to keep Video back up of at least 15 days

Research Instruments

Study tools were developed specifically for the different stakeholder groups:-

Sl. No.	Stakeholder Group	Research Instrument
1	Government functionaries at State and District level	Semi-structured questionnaire
2	Officials of Implementing Agency (IA)	Structured questionnaire
3	Hostel Management Committee (HMC) and community representatives	FGD Schedule
4	Hostel Warden	Structured questionnaire
5	Hostel Inmates/Residents	FGD Schedule

The tools used during the study are included in **Annexure 3**.

Pilot Study

A pilot study to test the study tools, was undertaken at the University Women's Association Working Women's Hostel located at Sampangiramanagar in Bangalore district. The IA for this WWH is the University Women's Association Bangalore, an NGO established in 1963 and registered as a Society under Mysore Societies Act. The number of respondents covered during the pilot is mentioned in the table provided here.

Sl. No.	Respondent Category	Number of respondents
1	Officials of the IA	2
2	Hostel Warden	1
3	Hostel residents/ inmates	3
4	Members of HMC	2

The objective of the pilot was to test the questionnaires/study tools on field and assess its 'applicability', 'appropriateness' and 'comprehensiveness' for the collection of required data.

Key challenges and limitations of the study

The challenges and limitations of the study have been summarized below:-

- Wrong contact information-** Majority of the contact numbers which were provided to us were incorrect, not available or not in service; thus, contacting the District DWCD officials and hostel authorities to schedule appointments was difficult and time-consuming. This resulted in constraining the PwC Team from complying with the survey schedules, and thereby forcing us to over-stay and repeat our visits to these locations.
- Difficulty in securing co-operation of hostel authorities-** Majority of the officials of IAs hesitated to participate in the interviews and refused to provide permission to the Warden and the inmates to participate in the discussions. Some of them felt that since the IA has availed only a one-time construction grant and has not received any subsequent maintenance grants from the DWCD, they are not under any obligation to co-operate in the evaluation study.
- Greater effort required for obtaining impartial and unbiased responses-** In majority of the WWHs, Hostel Wardens were not permitted to interact with the PwC Team in the absence of the officials of the IA. Similarly, hostel inmates are not permitted to interact with us in the absence of the Hostel Warden or IA officials. Hence, it was challenging to elicit true and unbiased responses from the respondents
- Non-availability of certain crucial information-** Most of the hostels were constructed several years ago. In such hostels, it was difficult to obtain information pertaining to years taken for building construction, time taken for first inmate to join, built-up area, allocation of public land after due consideration of guidance value, financial contribution of IA, etc. because of reasons like change in hostel management, inability of the IA officials to recollect such details, missing records/documents, reluctance of the IA to locate such data, etc.
- Mismatch in information on professional status of hostel inmates:** In a few hostels, the number of working women, trainees and students mentioned in the records and Quarterly Progress Reports (QPR) maintained in DWCD District Office is different from the numbers recorded in the attendance registers maintained at the hostels and also the numbers mentioned by the IA or Warden to the PwC Team on the day of our visit.

Profile of the Respondents

For carrying out the evaluation of Working Women's Hostels in Karnataka, different types of stakeholders have been considered, in consultation with the officials of the Karnataka Evaluation Authority (KEA), and with reference to the Terms of Reference for the project. This section presents the profile of the respondents of the study. The types of implementing agencies and socio-demographic profile of the warden and inmates have been covered in this section.

1. Officials of DWCD

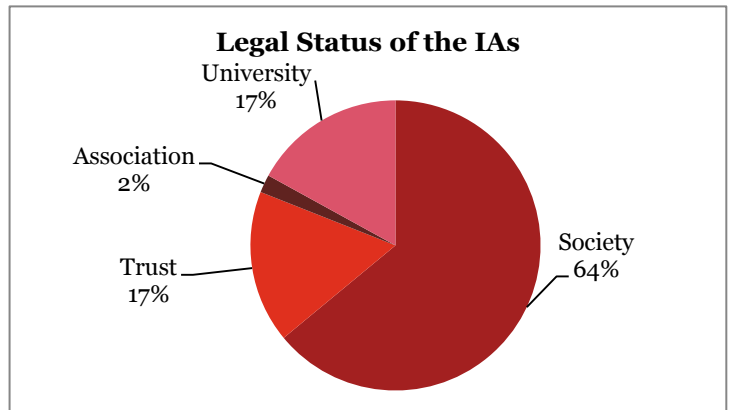
- 3 of the respondents are officials of the DWCD State Office
- 23 respondents are officials of the District Offices of DWCD in 15 districts- 48% are Deputy Directors, 39% are Women Welfare Officers, and 13% are Office Superintendents.

A list of the DWCD officials who were respondents for the study is provided in Annexure 4.

Officials of DWCD	of	Designation	No: of respondents
Officials at State-level	at	Project Director	1
		Deputy Director	1
		Office Superintendent	1
Officials at District-level	at	Deputy Director	11
		Women Welfare Officer	9
		Office Superintendent	3

2. Officials of IAs

- Respondents include IA officials and representatives like Chairman, President, Secretary, Project Officers, faculty, etc.
- **64% of the IAs are registered as a Society and the remaining as University, Trust or Association**
- **93% IAs are running 1 hostel (only the WWH)**, 2% are operating 2 hostels and 5% operate more than 5 hostels across India³



- **All the IAs have more than 10 years of experience in managing hostels** and greater number of years of experience in the field of women's welfare and social welfare. Almost 59% IA have been managing the hostels with an experience of 10-20 years, 24% between 21 to 30 years, 12% between 31 to 40 years, while 5% have more than 40 years of experience⁴

Experience which IAs have in managing WWHs	
Number of years of experience	Percentage of IAs
10-20	59%
21-30	24%
31-40	12%
41- 50	5%

³ Detailed list of the hostels have been added in the Annexure 5

⁴ Note: One IA (HMS Trust, Tumkur) couldn't provide us with this information and so percentages are calculated on the basis of the IA from which information is available.

3. Hostel Warden

- **62%** of the warden respondents were recruited by the IA specifically for taking up charge as **Hostel Warden**, while approximately **38** are full-time staffs of the IA who have been allotted additional charge as **Hostel Warden**⁵. This is predominantly the case with the hostels attached to educational institutions.
- **10% of the Hostel Wardens have been newly recruited as Warden (or have taken up additional charge as Warden) in 2015**, 49% were appointed or allotted additional charge during the period 2011-14, 41% were appointed or allotted additional charge in or before 2010.

Year of association of Wardens with sample WWHs	
Year of Joining	Percentage of Wardens
15-20	5%
10-14	15%
5-9	21%
2-4	31%
1-2	18%
Less than 1	10%

4. Members of HMCs

- 43% of HMC respondents are officials of the IAs, 36% are Wardens, 13% are hostel staffs which include hostel managers, caretakers, etc. and 8% are social workers and NGO staff.

Respondents of HMC	
Members of HMC	Percentage of Respondents
IA Officials	43%
Hostel warden	36%
Other hostel staff	13%
Social workers and NGO officials	8%

5. Community Representatives

- Respondents are individuals who reside in the same area as the hostel or in a nearby location

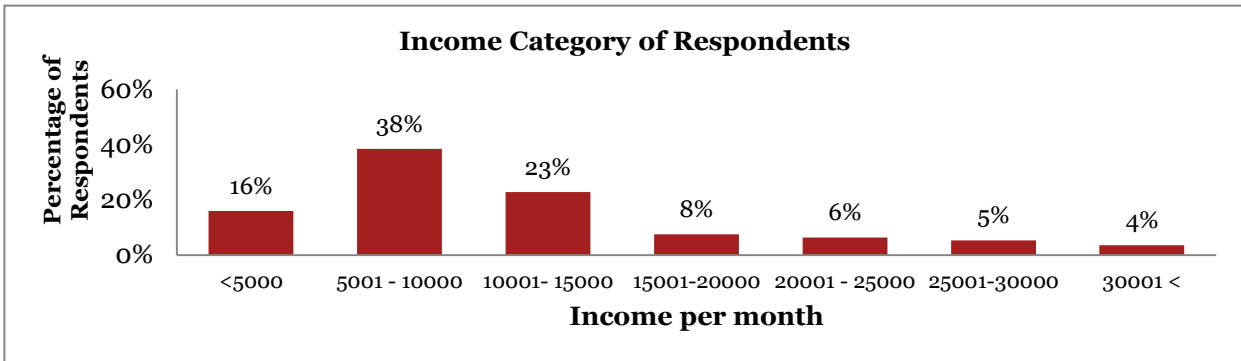
6. Hostel Inmates

- **Out of 1,282 hostel inmate respondents, 62% are working women, 1% are trainees and 37% are students.**
- **48% of the working women are unmarried** and their workplace is far away from their native place, **1% are widowed, 51% are married** but workplace is not close to home or husband and immediate family members do not reside in the same area.
- 14% respondents are in the age-group of 15-20 years, **66% of the respondents are in the age-group 21-30 years**, 18% are in the age group of 31-40 years, and 2% respondents were more than 40 years.

Age Group of the Hostel Inmate Respondents	
Age group (years)	Percentage of Respondents
15-20	14%
21-30	66%
31-40	18%
41-50	1%
50+	1%

⁵ The list of hostels have been added in the Annexure 8

- 54% of the respondents have income less than INR 10,000 per month



Snapshot of Findings in response to Evaluation Questions in the ToR

Evaluation Questions	Key Findings
<p>Whether the objectives set by the scheme for working women's hostel have been met? If so, to what extent? And if not, why not?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The objectives of setting up WWHs have been majorly met. The overall economic, social and psychological impact of the WWHs on the resident women is positive • In Bangalore, most of the inmates are satisfied with the services they avail vis-a-vis rent paid, however many of them demand additional facilities. In other Districts, majority of the inmates felt that the rent paid was quite low for the facilities provided and the quality of food provided in the hostels is good. • In majority of the hostels, it was reported that there were no safety or security concerns, and in comparison to the other hostels, these working women's hostels were considered safer
<p>Whether the conditions imposed by government for sectioning the hostels to Trust/NGOs/ as per Government of Karnataka order no. 67, 2010 dated: 09.09.2010 have been fulfilled by the trusts/NGOs? If not, furnish reasons for non-fulfillment.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The compliance on major conditions imposed by the Government of Karnataka in the Order dated 09.09.2010 is very high. • Major non-compliance was observed w.r.t the conditions related to completion of construction of hostel building in 1 year, operating child care centers, displaying a board showing that the hostel is being run with the aid from the Women and Children Welfare Department, denial of accommodation to students, etc
<p>What is the average time taken for completion of the hostels (from the time land is allotted to the arrival of the first inmate)? Has there been any cost overrun? If yes, what was the total cost overrun, hostel wise details to be furnished? If so, whether the extra cost has been borne by the trusts/NGOs?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 43% of the sample WWHs hostels reported that the hostel construction was completed in 24 months or lesser; 38% were constructed in more than 2 years , 19% couldn't provide information • In 12% of the hostels, it was reported that over-run of total construction costs had occurred. Details have been provided in the section on 'Study Findings'
<p>What is the actual extent of land provided by development authorities/Corporations to these hostels at 50% of the guidance value? (Hostel wise details to be furnished).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None of the hostels reported obtaining the land at 50% guidance value. In most of the hostels, the current hostel management which is different from that which was involved in procuring land for construction could not retrieve such data from the land deal records
<p>What is the average built area of these hostels? Whether 25 rooms are constructed in each hostel? If not, reasons thereof to be furnished?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The average built-up area is 16,567.25 square feet • Nearly 30% of the sample WWHs constructed less than 25 rooms for accommodation and did not construct additional accommodation rooms later. The major reasons cited for this non-compliance are insufficient total area of the hostels, insufficient funds for subsequent construction of rooms, low demand for such rooms in the location etc. 70% of the sample hostels had 25 or more rooms.

<p>As per scheme guidelines, the pattern of funding is 12.50%:12.50% & 75% by State, trust/NGOs and Government of India respectively. Have the trust/NGOs contributed more than 12.50% of the estimated cost? If so, how many trust/NGOs have contributed more than 12.50% of the estimated Cost? (Cost wise grading of the hostels to be done for all hostels)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Six IAs contributed more than 12.50% of the estimated cost.
<p>Do all the hostels have “Baby Care Centre” for children of working women? If not, how many hostels have this facility?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 of the sample-WWHs have a functional and operational Day Care Center – (i) Arathi WWH of YWCA, Bangalore (ii) Nittur Education Society WWH, Bidar
<p>Are these hostels in a safe and convenient place for residence and travel of women? If not, why not?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • While approximately 88% of the inmates reported feeling safe in the hostel premises and commuting to and from the hostel, 12% reported facing some safety issues. Of this, 66% reported that the hostel was located in an unsafe location as it was quite isolated and located away from the main road. • It was also observed that some hostels did not have a compound wall • 9% of the inmates reported that it was dangerous to commute when the bus/rickshaw stand is more than 2 kms located far away from the hostel.
<p>Is accommodation made for the warden and watchman in the same premises of the hostel? If not, why not?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Among the 40 hostels which have wardens, 72% hostels have accommodation facilities for wardens; these are single rooms or double sharing rooms. In the remaining 28%, wardens were not staying in the hostel due to personal reasons, house of the warden being nearby, warden stays in the same campus, etc. • Out of the 35 hostels which had a watchman/security, 45% provided for room for the watchman while the remaining 55% hostels did not have any accommodation for the watchman/security. The reasons cited for by almost all of the hostels was that the watchman worked in shifts and did not require any room/accommodation.
<p>Whether any medical facility is provided in the premises or not? If yes, of what type and extent is it provided? If no, what are the reasons for it?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 88% of the WWHs have medical facilities which include hospitals/health centers within 3 km distance, an on-call doctor linked to the hostel and/or hostel residents who are doctors or nurses while 12% hostels did not have any such facilities.
<p>Is there any parallel fund flow available to these trust/NGOs apart from funds under this scheme for running these hostels? If so, give details hostel wise.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Out of all the hostels studied, 26% hostels managed the maintenance expenditure from the rent received from the students, while 74% of the hostels manage it through the funds from their Implementing Agency – Society/ Trust/University or through other parallel income sources like rent from letting out other infrastructural facilities like common hall; funds from the IA (Society/Trust/NGO/University/Association), rent from other programmes run by the IA like academic programmes, etc.
<p>Have the hostels been constructed as per approved plan or any deviations are there? If so, what is the percentage deviation? Has government</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None of the sample WWHs have reported any deviations in construction from the sanctioned plan of the State Government • In nearly 23% of the hostels, it was reported that the present utilization of a few rooms differed from the

<p>permission been taken for deviations? If not, why not?</p>	<p>utilization which was originally indicated in the Plan; this included converting the dining hall to TV room, converting Day Care Centre to kitchen/library, using dining room or a common hall for other purposes, using a building or certain blocks/wings of the building to accommodate students or boys, etc. 77% of the hostels utilized the rooms as per the utilization purpose indicated in the construction plan.</p>
<p>Have Boards been displayed on all hostels stating that these are being run by funds of Women & Child Development department? If not, why not?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 67% of the sample WWHs have boards stating that they have received funds from DWCD • In the remaining 33% hostels which do not have this board, the reasons cited for such non-compliance are (i) removal of the board during renovation, painting, etc. (ii) lack of awareness about the requirement for this board to be put up (iii) conflict in case of hostels which accommodate only students
<p>What is the process of getting admission in the hostels? Have advertisements been made in the newspaper for soliciting applications or simply notifications put on the notice board?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A majority of the inmates i.e. approximately 74% heard about the hostel through word of mouth from their friends, relatives or colleagues. 11% became aware through newspaper advertisements and 9% through local staff of NGOs and local offices and 6% heard about these hostels (such as Janatha Shikshana Samithi-Dharwad and Agriculture University-Raichur) from the noticeboard of DWCD and other Government Departments • 84% of all inmates reported that they only had to submit an application form along with the necessary documentation. 11% had only an interview with the HMC and/or representatives of the Implementing Agency and 4% had both, an interview and had to submit a form and 1% followed a first come first serve basis without any interview or application form
<p>Whether the hostel management committees have been constituted as stipulated in the Government of Karnataka order no. 67, 2010 dated: 09.09.2010? If not, why not? How often the committees have met in a year?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 70% of sample hostels had a functional Hostel Management Committee (HMC). The composition of the HMC varied but broadly comprised members from the Implementing Agency, wardens, social workers and inmates • It was reported that 53% of these HMC interact with hostel inmates on a quarterly basis when compared to 36% that interact on a monthly basis. 11% meet the hostel inmates annually.
<p>Is there need for modification of the constitution of the hostel management committee in the above order, including more number of women members? If yes, what should be the new composition?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On average, most HMCs have 8 members of which, 4 are male and 4 are female. Approximately 72% of all inmates agreed that there was no requirement to modify the composition of the HMC. However 28% reported that it might be more beneficial if more female members were included. • The composition of HMC specified in the MWCD guidelines should be adhered to
<p>Whether applications are placed for selection in the committee? If yes, the reservation norm for admission in the hostel followed or not? Is allotment of seats is done on first come first served basis by the committee? If not, why it is not adhered to?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HMCs undertake final verification and approval of inmates, conduct interviews (if any), ensures admissions are as per the guideline, etc • 40% of the hostels under the study show no differentiation between women from disadvantaged groups and other women but in the remaining 60%, special efforts are made to admit girls from disadvantaged backgrounds. • In 25% of the hostels, inmates were allowed to choose their room at the time of admission. However in 48% of the hostels, the warden allocated the rooms and in 4% of the hostels, rooms were allocated by representatives of the implementing agency. In 17% of the hostels, rooms were allocated as per the availability or on a first come first serve basis. In 4% of the hostels, women with higher income were

	<p>required to take rooms with higher rent and in the remaining 2%, women with physical disabilities or other genuine difficulties are allotted suitable rooms and the remaining rooms were then allocated to the other inmates.</p>
<p>What is the average intake capacity of these hostels? What is the occupancy as on date of evaluation? Is the number of students is equal to or more than the prescribed strength as per directions of the Government?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The average intake capacity of the sample hostels is 110 inmates. The smallest hostel has an intake capacity of 25 and the largest has a capacity of 320. • As of the date of evaluation, a majority of the hostels had occupancy of less than 100. This can be partially attributed to the fact that most hostels do not have a high demand from working women and as a result, a number of their rooms are empty. • As per the guidelines, trainees should not occupy more than 30% of the total capacity the hostel. However during our visits it was found that 40% of the hostels had a student intake of more than 30%. • Capacity utilization is approximately 78% in hostels that are not linked to Universities. However, for hostels that are linked to Universities, the capacity utilization is slightly higher at 83%. Moreover, capacity utilization is higher in the WWH in Bangalore (~81%) when compared to other districts due to its proximity to jobs and industry.
<p>Were there any instances of imposing penalty on the NGOs/Trusts for violating the guidelines such as:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Non-conducting of meetings by the Hostel Management committee. Proper procedure not followed in admission. Collecting room rent in excess of amount fixed by government. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 13% of the hostels have been charged some penalty. Of these, 40% of the hostels have been charged a penalty for non-adherence to specified rent amount and 60% have been charged for other non-compliance with other guidelines such as destruction of property and late payment of mess charges. • Penalty has never been imposed for non-conduct of meetings of HMCs or for following improper admission procedures
<p>Have the Trusts/NGOs maintained records of all assets acquired wholly or partly out of government grants? Are there any instances of assets being disposed of, encumbered or utilized for the purpose other than those for which the grant is given?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The IAs and HMCs of all sample WWHs reported that the government grants were fully utilized for the construction of the hostel buildings and assets have not been purchased using these grants.
<p>What can be said about the cleanliness, hygiene and the safety and security measures of the hostel? What is the condition of the beds/mattresses/bed sheets/pillows and other items of daily use provided to the inmates?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cleanliness and hygiene of the bathrooms and latrines was reported as a major issue • Bed cots are provided in all sample WWHs. In 12% of these hostels, the inmates reported that the cots were not sufficient in number, were unclean and of poor quality. In the remaining 88% of these hostels, the inmates were satisfied with the quality of the bed cots. Mattresses are provided to the inmates in 52% of the sample hostels while inmates in the remaining 48% sample hostels had to arrange for their own mattresses. Working women in 95% of those hostels in which mattresses are provided reported that the mattresses were adequate in quality and quantity while those in the remaining 5% hostels reported that mattresses were insufficient in number. Bed sheets and pillows have to be arranged by the inmates themselves

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 86% of sample WWHs, tables are provided in the bedrooms whereas in the remaining 14%, tables are not provided in the rooms for accommodation. Out of the sample hostels which provide tables, working women in 31% of the hostels reported that the number of tables is insufficient for their use. • Majority of the working women in the sample hostels which provide chairs mentioned that the number of chairs is adequate. In few of the WWHs situated in Bagalkote, Bidar, Mandya, Raichur and Dharwad, it was reported that the chairs were insufficient in number and are available only in some of the rooms. • Among the sample hostels in which lockable cupboards are available, working women in 73% of the hostels were satisfied with the facility. In a few hostels in Chitradurga, Gadag, Dharwad, Bangalore and Belgaum, it was reported that the cupboards were insufficient in size and number and the inmates had to sometimes share the cupboards.
<p>What is the average number of bathrooms and latrines provided per inmate in the hostels? Is uninterrupted water facility provided? If not, why not?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 26% of the sample WWHs have 1 bathroom and latrine available for 6-8 inmates, 31% have 1 available for 4-6 inmates and 17% have 1 available for less than 4 inmates • 76% of the sample WWHs have all-year round regular water supply while the remaining 24% face water shortage in few months especially during summers. 2 WWHs located in Bidar and Bellary have highly irregular water supply throughout the year due to water shortage issues specific to these Districts • In WWHs in which water is not available for 24 hours in all the bathrooms and latrines, inmates can use water in the rooms for a fixed time slot in the day.
<p>When were the hostel and its rooms painted last? Whether well ventilated bath rooms and toilets with non-leaking fixtures are provided in the hostels? Are lockable cupboards for each inmate in a room with storage space & kitchen on each floor of the hostel is provided?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 80% of the WWHs were painted in the last 5 years, 10% were painted during 2005-10 and 10% before 2005 • The WWHs with poor ventilation in the bathrooms and latrines are located in Bagalkote, Belgaum, Mandya, Dharwad and Chitradurga districts. Inmates in 57% of the sample hostels reported that leaking fixtures were very common in the bathrooms and latrines. • Lockable cupboards are present in 71% of the WWHs • 86% of the sample WWHs have a kitchen and store room facilities but not on each floor of the hostel
<p>Has there been any incident of eve teasing/molestation/ intrusion by unauthorized persons/law and order incidents/ crimes etc. in the premises in the past? (The incidents may be documents without mentioning names of victims.) What measures have been taken by the hostel management to prevent recurrence of these?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1% of inmates of the hostels reported eve teasing and 9% reported thefts but these were not frequent and immediate action was taken by the hostel authorities. • While no major case of violence against the women has been reported, 8% of the respondents reported that they had faced issues such as conflicts between inmates and severe issues of eve teasing. However, the hostel authorities sought police intervention after which such incidences have reduced. • In response to the safety issues faced by the inmates, hostel authorities have taken security measures such as installation of CCTVs, appointment of full time security guards, establishing a good rapport with the police and local community that can assist during an emergency.
<p>Have the hostels been provided with facilities for meetings and group activities? If not, why not?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Group activities are undertaken in 71% of the WWHs. These include cultural programs conducted during festivals and annual hostel days, indoor games, arts and crafts and other group activities like tailoring, outdoor games and weekly cleanliness drives. In 29% of hostels where group activities are not presently

conducted, the reasons cited were lack of adequate space in the meeting room or common hall, lack of interest among inmates and inability of inmates to participate in these activities due to their work timings. In many of the WWHs linked to educational institutes, the Wardens mentioned that since students can participate in group activities arranged on the university campus, additional efforts to conduct activities for working women residing in the hostels are not taken.

- Trainings are conducted in 38% of WWHs; these are provided free of cost and include yoga classes, martial arts sessions, computer training, stitching and crafts, sessions on administering first aid and counselling sessions.

What is the provision of furniture and fixtures made in each room of the hostel like beds, mattresses, tables, chairs, fans, tube lights etc?

- Bed cots are provided in all the sample WWHs. In 12% of these hostels, the inmates reported that the cots were not sufficient in number, were unclean and of poor quality.
- Mattresses are provided to the inmates in 52% of the sample hostels while inmates in the remaining 48% sample hostels had to arrange for their own mattresses.
- In 86% of sample WWHs, tables are provided in the bedrooms whereas in the remaining 14%, tables are not provided in the rooms for accommodation.
- Chairs are provided in 93% of the sample hostels. The WWHs in which chairs are not provided to the inmates are located in Belgaum and Tumkur.
- Fans are provided in 90% of the sample hostels. 3 WWHs do not provide fans in any accommodation rooms; these are located in Madakeri and Dharwad.
- Lights have been provided in all the sample hostels. In 93% of the hostels, the lights were reported to adequate in number and in good working condition.

Whether telephone with STD facility, fax, email, TV, canteen is provided in the hostels? If not, why not?

- Telephone with STD facility is provided in 45% of the WWHs. The working women reported that since they could use their personal cell phones, they did not require a landline phone with STD facility. Hence, even if telephones with STD facility are available in the hostel, these are rarely utilized.
- Fax facilities are available in 17% of the sample WWHs. It was reported that fax facilities are not required in the WWHs. In case of emergencies, the fax facilities in the hospital or educational institute to which the WWH is linked can be availed.
- Internet facilities are available in 29% of the sample WWHs. In the WWHs without internet, the working women in 77% of such hostels mentioned that providing internet facilities would be beneficial while working women in the remaining 23% of such WWHs remarked that they use their personal internet connection on their phones and hence did not require additional Wi-Fi facilities.
- Out of the 71% WWHs which have a television, the inmates in 7% of such hostels reported that they were not able to use it because it was not working or because the hostel staff wouldn't permit them to view programs of their choice; in the remaining 93% WWHs, the working women reported that they were satisfied with the facility.
- 4 WWHs have an in-house canteen or a pantry- (i) Institute of Education Trust, Mysore (ii) Gulbarga University, Gulbarga (iii) Janatha Shikshana Samithi, Dharwad (iv) KLE Society, Karwar. The working women in these hostels found the facility adequate. In the WWHs which do not have a canteen, the Wardens reported that a canteen is not required since the mess facility is sufficient;

What is the grievance resolution mechanism built by the hostels? Does it vest with the warden or with the management committee only, or a separate grievance committee is constituted? Are representatives of the inmates on the hostel management committee?

- Separate grievance redressal committees are reported to have been formed in only 12% of the sample hostels. Grievance redressal committees include the Warden, Hostel Inmates, Representatives from the HMC, Representative from the IA, Social Worker or NGO from the community
- In the remaining 88% of the hostels, there is no formal grievance redressal committee however different mechanisms for grievance redressal are in place. In 64% of the hostels, the inmates reported approaching the warden with any grievances whereas in 20% of the hostels, the IAs were approached. In 13%, other officials such as the hostel manager or superintendent were approached and in 2% a hostel resident was approached

What is the average maintenance grant required for the hostels? Is it sufficient? If not, how is the excess maintenance amount met? Does the management provides this or is it met from public donations or charging higher fees to the inmates? Give details?

- The average amount of funds required for monthly maintenance comes to around INR 798/- per inmate per month and INR 64,015/- per hostel per month.
- Out of all the hostels studied, only one hostel run by KLE Society, Karwar has applied for a maintenance grant; but it is yet to receive the grant.
- 26% hostels managed the maintenance expenditure from the rent received from the students, while nearly 74% of the hostels manage it through the funds from their Implementing Agency – Society/Trust/University or through other parallel income sources like rent from letting out other infrastructural facilities like common hall; funds from the IA (Society/Trust/NGO/University/Association), rent from other programmes run by the IA like academic programmes, etc. None of the hostels have reported funds from any other Government agency or scheme as of date.

What is the monthly income distribution and professional status of the inmates? Classify the status as per their post held in the working place/office.

- A majority (35%) of the working women were Government employees, followed by non-teaching staff in the university (25%) Teachers (15%), Bank employees (10%) and sales girls (5%). The remaining 10% of the working women were holding other jobs such as village accountant, medical technician and nurses
- On an average, 8 inmates in each hostel have incomes over the specified limit (INR 25,000 per month in non-metros and INR 30,000 per month in metros as specified in the guidelines which were in use during the time of conducting evaluation). Of these, 9 hostels require inmates with incomes above the specified limit to seek approval.

What is the average period of stay of an inmate in the hostel? What are the reasons for their leaving the hostel?

- Approximately 31% of all inmates stay for upto 2 years and 21% of the inmates' stay for 5 years or more as a majority of these inmates are research students and stay in the hostel for the entire duration of the research work with the university. While 23% of the inmates stay for upto 3 years, 18% stay for 4 years and 8% stay upto a year.
- 41% leave due to personal reasons such as marriage or child birth (94% of which are working women and 6% are students) 39% receive job transfers to another location (all working women) and 16% leave due to other reasons such as completion of their course and 4% leave to move to a better accommodation.

Have the trusts/NGOs appointed the

- The main full time staff appointed in the sample hostels includes office clerk, warden, superintendent,

<p>administrative and others staff on regular basis for the hostels? If so, give details of appointments made for the posts of warden, superintendent, office clerk, accountant, peons, sweepers and watchmen etc. If not, what is the reason for not appointing them on regular basis?</p>	<p>accountant, watchmen, peon and sweeper. In addition, other full time staff includes cooks, helpers and cleaning staff. Some hostels have also appointed part time staff such as gardener, electricians and plumbers.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the 2 hostels where day care centres are available, caretakers (1 each) have been appointed. It was observed that in hostels where the proportion of students was more than working women, the number of full time staff appointed was higher. This can partially be attributed to the fact that the IA reports that students require more oversight than working women • Approximately 65% of all wardens were recruited by the IA exclusively for the position of hostel warden. 35% were existing staff members of the IA. This was observed where the hostel was linked to a University or College as the warden was a university professor/lecturer who had been given dual charge as the hostel warden. Out of all the hostels visited, 2 hostels did not have a warden appointed at the time of the visits. In both the hostels, the wardens had resigned in the previous month due to personal issues like health problems. Of the 65% of the hostels where the warden was recruited by the implementing agency especially for the position, 60% had a formal interview with the IA members after which they were appointed to the position of warden. The remaining 40% were appointed due to their personal relationship with a member of the Implementing Agency. Of all the wardens interviewed, 8% had more than 10 years of experience as warden before joining the working women hostel. More than 58% had no prior experience as warden while 30% had 0-5 years and 5% had 5-10 years of experience
<p>What is the security deposit/advance deposit taken by the management from the inmates?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 69% of all hostels charged a security deposit at the time of admission and the remaining 31% do not charge any deposit. The average security deposit charged is INR 3,843 • In the hostels that charged a deposit, the deposit was refundable in 97% of these hostels except when the inmates have damaged hostel property (in 33% of the hostels) or leave without notice (17% of the hostels). In the remaining 50% of the cases, the deposit was not refunded when the inmates have not paid the fees or any other charges outstanding to the hostel or if they leave before the minimum duration.
<p>What is the opinion of the inmates about the hostel charges, room rent, food, establishment and any other charges?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 65% of all inmates interviewed reported that the rent paid was quite low for the facilities provided and 28% reported that it was reasonable and 7% reported that the rent was too high since the quality of the infrastructures in hostels was poor. • In 53% of the hostels a fixed amount is paid every month to the warden or the implementing agency. And in 26% the charges were paid to the contractor who runs the mess. In the remaining 21%, a food mess is not operated so no separate charges for food are levied • In 40% of the hostels, the water and electricity charges are equally divided among all the inmates and/or are paid by the management. In 14%, fixed charges are levied irrespective of actual bill amount and in 5% of the hostels; inmates with higher income pay a greater share of the bill amount.
<p>What is the opinion of hostel management about providing additional facilities and what are their suggestions for providing these facilities?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 71% of the IAs reported that they felt the need to provision of additional facilities for the inmates while 29% felt that the existing facilities are sufficient • 53% felt that appliances like air conditioners and coolers, water purifiers, solar water heaters, washing

machines, televisions, refrigerators and generators should be made available for use by the inmates; 37% reported that rooms with gym facilities, readings rooms, special guest rooms and rooms with attached bathrooms should be constructed in the WWHs and 20% felt that the existing facilities could be renovated and refurbished to increase the comfort of the inmates and suggested that maintenance grants from the government could be utilized for this purpose.

- 40% of the HMCs and community representatives reported that they felt that inmates staying in the WWHs should be provided additional facilities like internet facilities, security guards during night hours, air conditioners and coolers, water purifiers, solar water heaters, vehicles for use during emergencies, attached bathrooms, better quality of food, trainings and group activities. 60% of these HMCs and community representatives reported that renovation and better upkeep of rooms has to be undertaken to ensure better living conditions for working women.

What is the rating about facilities available around/nearly the hostels like transportation, market place of the inmates? What is their opinion about medical and recreational facilities?

- In 79% of the sample WWHs, central bus terminals are located within a 5 km distance and other bus stops are located within walkable distance. In 14% of the sample WWHs, the central bus terminals are located at 5-10kms from the hostel. In the remaining 7% of the hostels studied in evaluation, working women reported that the bus commute is difficult because the nearest bus stop is far away from the hostel.
- In 71% of the WWHs, the nearest railway station is located within 5 km distance.
- In all the hostels studied in evaluation, auto-rickshaws are commonly available within 1km distance. In case of WWHs which are located far away from town, auto-rickshaw stands are available outside the hospital or the university campus in which the hostels are located.
- 88% WWHs have a market place which is conveniently located close to the hostel
- 88% of the WWHs have medical facilities which include hospitals/health centers within 3 km distance, an on-call doctor linked to the hostel and/or hostel residents who are doctors or nurses while 12% hostels did not have any such facilities. The inmates in those WWHs which have medical facilities found them convenient and adequate.
- Gardens are present in most of the hostels.
- Group activities are undertaken in 71% of the WWHs. These include cultural programs conducted during festivals and annual hostel days, indoor games, arts and crafts and other group activities like tailoring, outdoor games and weekly cleanliness drives. Trainings are conducted in 38% of WWHs; these are provided free of cost and include yoga classes, martial arts sessions, computer training, stitching and crafts, sessions on administering first aid and counselling sessions.

Are the inmates satisfied with various aspects of hostels like allotment of rooms, rules and regulations, timings, discipline, administrative staff behavior and competence, wardens, security etc?

- No major issues were reported in the room allotment process. 4% of all inmates) and 15% of all Wardens reported small issues with room allocation pertaining to preference for friends as roommates, preference for roommates from the same geographical region due to similar language and background, preference for roommates with the same food preference (veg/non veg), preference for rooms away from the bathroom
- 9.4% of the inmates reported that it was dangerous to commute when the bus/rickshaw stand is more than 2 kms located far away from the hostel. 12.5% reported that there was no security guard for the

	<p>hostel. Few cases of theft (9.4%) and eve teasing (1.3%) were reported but these were not frequent and immediate action was taken by the hostel authorities. Other issues such as lack of street lights were also reported by 1.9% of the inmates. While no major case of violence against the women has been reported, 8% of the respondents reported that they had faced issues such as conflicts between inmates and severe issues of eve teasing. 5% stated that the guards sometimes appointed failed to keep check on intrusion</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Issues pertaining to rules and regulations, timings, discipline, administrative staff behavior and competence, wardens, etc have not been reported • Issues pertaining to rules and regulations, timings, discipline, administrative staff behavior and competence, wardens, etc have not been reported
<p>What is the inmate's opinion about future plan of stay in the hostel like end of the period, end of the training, availability of better accommodation, transfer, till marriage, etc?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Majority of the inmates did not report a future plan of stay in the hostel. 8% of all inmates stay for the specified duration, 92% of all inmates leave before the specified duration. 41% leave due to personal reasons such as marriage or child birth (94% of which are working women and 6% are students) 39% receive job transfers to another location (all working women) and 16% leave due to other reasons such as completion of their course and 4% leave to move to a better accommodation. • Majority of the inmate respondents said that they have recommended the hostel to their friends, relatives and colleagues
<p>What is the opinion of staff and local community leaders about the functioning, infrastructure, administration and other facilities in working women's hostels?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The staff and local community reported that overall functioning of majority of the hostels were satisfactory. In majority of the Districts other than Bangalore, economic considerations and higher safety levels were the main reasons for working women preferring the WWHs over other accommodation facilities • 40% of the HMCs and community representatives reported that they felt that inmates staying in the WWHs should be provided additional facilities like internet facilities, security guards during night hours, air conditioners and coolers, water purifiers, solar water heaters, vehicles for use during emergencies, attached bathrooms, better quality of food, trainings and group activities. 60% of these HMCs and community representatives reported that renovation and better upkeep of rooms has to be undertaken to ensure better living conditions for working women.
<p>What are the problems faced by the staff (mainly cleaners, caretakers watchmen etc.)?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Most staff did not report facing any major issues with running of the hostel. Some watchmen reported that they did not have a room to stay however the warden and IA reported that a room was under construction and would be ready shortly.
<p>What suggestions emerge to make the hostels better?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Specifications for operational performance should be mandated and clear indicators of measures should be set • Enrolment procedures should be well-defined and standardized • Constituting a WWH Monitoring Committee and ensuring stringent reporting and monitoring processes • Maintenance grants should be sanctioned by DWCD • The WWH should be made a signing point for Beat Police Officers • The provision for granting financial assistance under the Working Women's Hostel Scheme to the educational institutions should be re-examined • Restrictions on availing hostel accommodation for longer duration should be waived off

- Awareness building and promotion activities should be undertaken
- Crucial security measures should be mandated
- Eligibility of hostel staff must be specified by DWCD

Evaluation Findings and Conclusions

The major evaluation findings which provide us insights into the economic, social and psychological impact of the WWHs on women are addressed in this section.

The study appreciates the peculiarities in the characteristics observed in the hostels in Bangalore district as against those in other Districts. We have attempted to distinctly measure the impact brought about by hostels in Bangalore vis-à-vis other Districts to avoid possible overstatement or understatement of the impacts and effects due to the inclusion of geography of Bangalore city in the overall analysis

Reasons for preference of WWHs over other alternatives: The major reason for which WWHs are preferred in Bangalore is the economic advantage which these hostels have. Though paying guest facilities, private hostels and rented accommodation facilities are available in plenty in Bangalore, the WWH inmates especially those with incomes below INR 25000 per month found these hostels cheaper, more affordable and reasonable value for money. Other positives include location of most of the hostels in prime locations of the city and adequately safe and secure, with easy access.

In majority of the other Districts, the availability of very few alternative options for accommodation is the major reason behind working women preferring to stay at the WWHs. When compared to the few available privately-run paying guest facilities, the hostel charges are lesser. In towns like Mysore, Mangalore, Dharwad and Belgaum, though there are several alternatives available for accommodation, the working women prefer to stay in the WWHs because of economic considerations, higher safety levels due to better discipline and also the distance from the place of work.

Psychological impact on inmates: Yoga classes, counselling sessions and motivational sessions conducted in WWHs help to enhance the psychological well-being of the inmates.

Place of domicile of WWH inmates: In Bangalore, inmates from outside States are seen in WWHs operated by IAs like YWCA and AIWC which have pan-India presence and are generally perceived to be safe and well-maintained. However, in the remaining hostels which are run by IAs predominantly based out of Karnataka, the inmates are majorly from across different Districts within the State. In Districts other than Bangalore, the hostels majorly cater to inmates from neighboring Districts. Inmates from other States are found majorly in WWHs linked to Universities and educational institutes

Capacity utilization of hostels: Capacity utilization is comparatively higher in WWHs in Bangalore when compared to other Districts due to its proximity to jobs and industry. Very few hostels face major issues with capacity utilization in spite of low room rents; this could be attributed to lesser room space, poor ventilation of rooms, inadequate infrastructural facilities, poor food quality, distance of hostel from workplace, etc. The capacity utilization of WWHs in Bangalore is approximately 81%

In the remaining Districts, capacity utilization is 83% for hostels linked to Universities and 78% for those which not linked to Universities. In townships, it is observed that while there is lesser demand for WWHs, there is preference for other private hostels and paying guest facilities; this could be due to higher freedom which inmates perceive in such facilities when compared to the discipline enforced in WWHs. There are instances where the demand for the WWH by working women could be low due to its distance from the town. An interesting example is the WWH run by Mangalore University which is far from the town, hence, has low demand among women whose work place is located in the town and further fails to attract working women from Infosys and other companies located nearby majorly due to its strict rules w.r.t hostel entry and exit.

Distance which inmates need to travel to reach their places of work or education: In all Districts, for working women employed with a hospital or an educational institute run by the IA and for students, their place of work/education is situated within 1km from the hostel. For the other inmates, the average distance travelled ranges from 2km to 20km. In Bangalore, the availability of several WWHs presents inmates with options to choose the hostels which are closer to their work place

Impact of hostels on the social life of inmates: Generally, inmates tend to make friends with their roommates and also other inmates who are from their own State. In hostels in which a food mess is not run, it is observed that inmates from the same State collaborate to share the responsibilities for preparing meals in the hostel kitchen. Due to the trainings and group activities held in some hostels, the inmates become friends and jointly undertake these activities even after the demonstration of the activities in the hostel is completed. Inmates staying in dormitories tend to mingle faster with their dorm mates and hence make friends quickly when compared to their counterparts staying in single rooms or double rooms whose friend circles were restricted to their roommates and/or other hostel mates from the same work place or class. The diverse professional status (there are government employees, teachers, bank employees, court officials, nurses, sales girls, etc.) of working women in majority of the hostels positively impacts the social life of the hostel inmates

Several working women reported that they do not prefer to mingle with students and preferred having separate recreation rooms and common lounges. In a few hostels, working women feel that students should be not be allowed to stay in the WWHs since these were originally meant to cater to the needs of working women only.

Frequency at which inmates visit their home: Inmates who have spent more than 2 years in the hostels share a special bonding and camaraderie with the Warden, other hostel staff and inmates and rated their hostel experience as a home away from home. After the initial 2-3 months which the inmates generally take to settle down in the hostel, the desire to frequently go home wanes as they make new friends in the hostel.

Most of the inmates visit home only during special family occasions and festivals. Working women who have a 5-day work schedule reported that they go home once or twice in a month. Students visit their home only during vacations or in case of illness.

Perceived level of safety and security: In majority of the hostels, it was reported that there were no safety or security concerns, and in comparison to the other hostels, these WWHs were considered safer. On the whole, inmates felt safe in these hostels due to provisions such as security guards, CCTVs establishing a good rapport with the police and local community that can assist during an emergency. No major cases of violence against the women have been reported.

Overall level of satisfaction: In Bangalore, most of the inmates are satisfied with the services they avail vis-a-vis rent paid, however many of them demand additional facilities at par with those offered by the paying guest facility providers and private hostels. In other Districts, majority of the inmates felt that the rent paid was quite low for the facilities provided and the quality of food provided in the hostels is good. Several of them feel that the hostels should be renovated and additional facilities should be provided to them.

Majority of the inmate respondents said that they have recommended the hostel to their friends, relatives and colleagues

Perception of hostel management towards running the hostels: In Bangalore, running the WWHs is a social commitment for majority of the IA while few of them operate the hostels to accommodate students or employees of their institution. Running the hostels is one among the many ventures of all the IAs. In other Districts, majority of the IAs operate the hostels to accommodate students or employees of their institution or as part of social commitment. For a few of them, it is either a decent business proposition or they do not want to get out of the business coz they were traditionally into it. It is a one-off venture for all of them.

Study Findings

The study findings are presented under the following broad heads: (1) Construction of Working Women's Hostels (2) Admission and Administration (3) Financial Assistance availed by Implementing Agencies (4) Facilities for working women (5) Facilities for children of working women (6) Facilities for staff of WWH (7) Reporting and Monitoring (8) Safety and Security (9) Fulfilment of conditions specified by the Government of Karnataka.

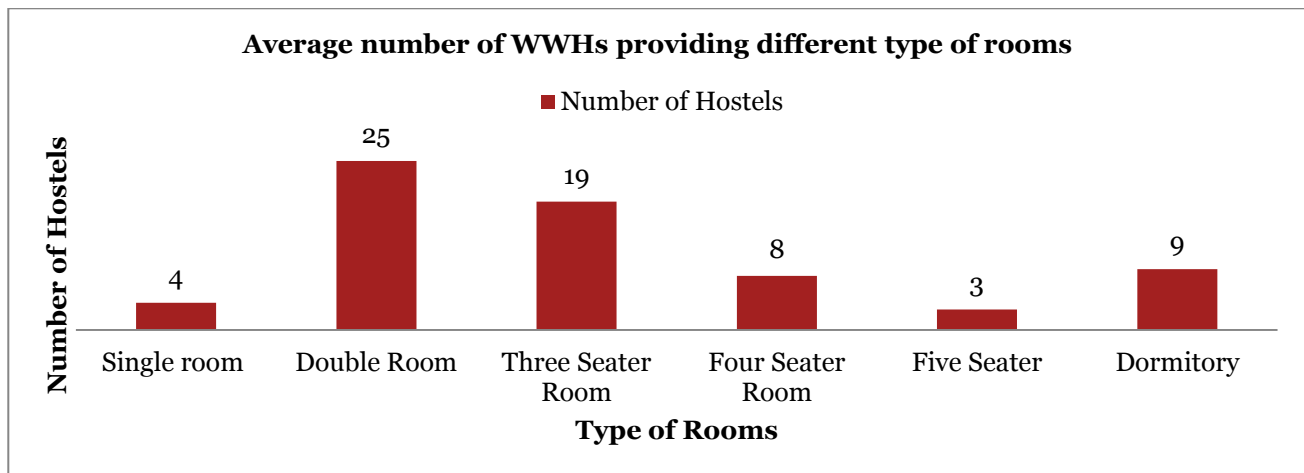
1. Setting up of Working Women's Hostels

Built Up Area, Type and Number of Rooms

The built-up area of the sample WWHs ranges from 914 square feet. to 80,000 sq feet. The **average** built-up area is **16,567.25 square feet**.

Almost **18%** WWHs had built-up area of **2.5 times of the total living area**, nearly **45%** had built-up area **less than 2.5 times** while approximately **8%** had built up area **more than 2.5 times** the living area⁶⁷.

The average number of rooms for accommodation across all the hostels is 20. Majority of the rooms are two-seater (double sharing) rooms where the average number of rooms for accommodation is 38. The number of hostels which have accommodation rooms of different occupancy is presented in the graph below:



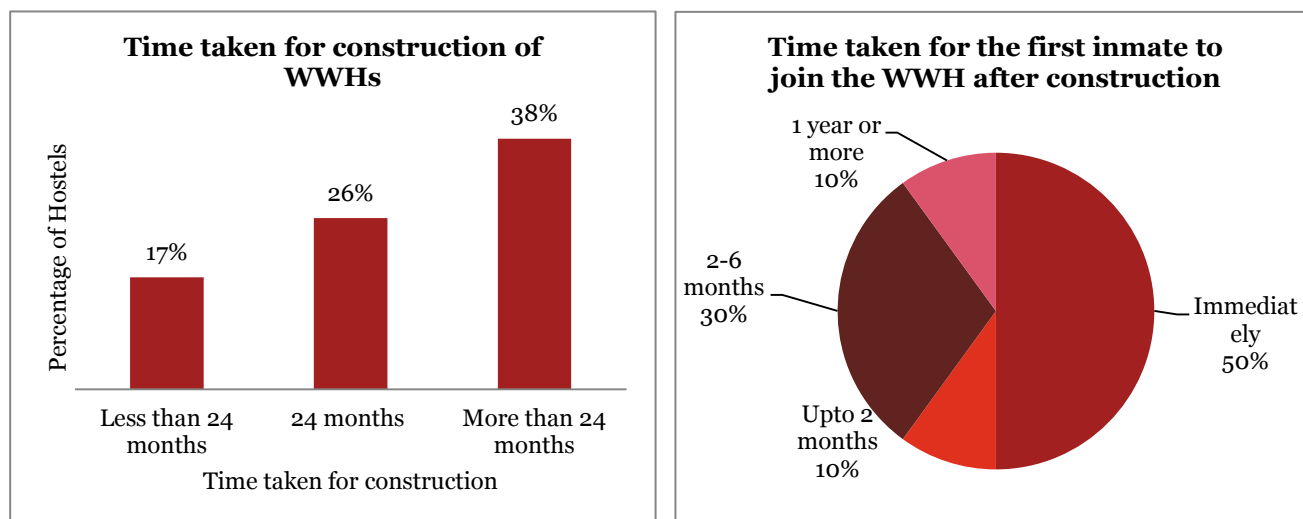
The number and type of rooms in each WWH is mentioned in Annexure 7.

33% of the sample WWHs constructed less than 25 rooms for accommodation and did not construct additional accommodation rooms later. The major reasons cited for this non-compliance are insufficient floor area of hostel building, insufficient funds for subsequent construction of rooms, low demand for accommodation facilities in the location, etc. 70% of the sample hostels had 25 or more rooms.

⁶ Relevant documentation was not provided for the remaining 29% of sample hostels. These are (i) Institute of Education Trust Working Women's Hostel, Mysore (ii) Shri Jagat Guru Siddheswara Cooperative Hospital and Research Centre's Working Women's Hostel, Belgaum (iii) Gulbarga University Hostel, Gulbarga (iv) Snehalya, Davangere (v) Kuvempu University Hostel, Shimoga (vi) Sri Ramadevi Adyathma Sangha Working Women's Hostel, Madikeri (vii) Working Women's Hostel, Mangalore University, Mangalore (viii) H.M.S. Working Women's Hostel, Tumkur (ix) Janatha Shikshana Samithi Vidyagiri, Dharwad (x) Karnataka Vishwa Vidya Peeta Hostel, Dharwad (xi) Sri Sharada Kutira Working Women's Hostel, Bangalore

Completion of Hostels and First Inmate's Arrival

43% of the sample WWHs reported that the hostel construction was completed in 1.5-2 years while 38% were constructed in more than 2 years due to delay in receipt of funds, delayed mobilization of construction contractor, delay start of construction due to issues specific to NGO/Trust, etc. Due to the change in Management Body of 19% of the hostels, they were unable to provide the exact time taken by the authorities for completion of the construction activities⁸.



While 50% of WWHs managed to get inmates immediately after the construction of the hostels, 40% took upto 6 months and 10% took more than a year to get inmates.

Land provided by Development Authorities/Corporations

Out of all the WWHs studied, nearly 93% are constructed on the land owned by the IA and 7% are constructed on public land taken on lease from the Government. The hostels which have procured government land on lease are as follows:

- Arathi – YWCA Working Women's Hostel, Bangalore (Lease Period: 30 years)
- All India Women's Conference Hostel, Bangalore (Lease Period: 30 years. Lease was renewed further for a period of 5 years)
- Loka Sundari Raman Working Women's Hostel, Bangalore (Lease Period: 99 years)

Construction as per approved plan/Deviations to the plan

The IAs of all sample WWHs reported that the construction of the hostels has not deviated from the Plan approved by the Government.

However, in nearly 23% of the WWHs, it was reported that the present utilization of a few rooms differed from the utilization which was originally indicated in the Plan. 77% of the WWHs utilized the rooms as per the utilization purpose indicated in the construction plan.

Examples for present utilization of rooms differing from utilization indicated in Plan

- Conversion of dining hall to TV room
- Conversion of Day Care Centre to kitchen/library
- Utilization of a building or a few blocks/wings of the building to accommodate students or boys

⁸ The hostels which could not provide information related to time taken in construction of the building are (i) Sharada Working Women's Hostel, Kumaraswamy Layout, Bangalore (ii) Loka Sundari Raman Working Women's Hostel, Bangalore, (iii) Kuvempu University Hostel, Shimoga (iv) Working Women's Hostel, Mangalore University, Mangalore (v) H.M.S. Working Women's Hostel, Tumkur (vi) Karnataka Vishwa Vidya Peeta Hostel, Dharwad

Display Board mentioning Funds availed from DWCD

67% of the sample WWHs have name-boards stating that they have received funds from the Department of Women and Child Development Department (DWCD) while 33% hostels did not have any such boards. In the remaining hostels which do not have display board, the reasons cited for such non-compliance are (i) removal of the board during renovation, painting, etc.; (ii) lack of awareness about the requirement for putting up the Board; and (iii) conflict in case of WWHs which accommodate only students

Assets bought out of Government Grants

The IAs and HMCs of all sample WWHs reported that the government grants were fully utilized for the construction of the hostel buildings and assets have not been purchased using these grants.

Over-run of construction costs

The IAs of 88% of the sample WWHs reported the grant money sanctioned was sufficient for completion of the hostel construction. **In the remaining 12% of the hostels, it was reported that over-run of total construction costs had occurred.** The hostel-wise details are as follows:-

Sl. No.	Name of the WWH	Amount of Cost Over-Run (in INR)	Percentage of Cost Over- Run	Source of funds to meet the over-run costs
1	Arathi – YWCA Working Women's Hostel, Bangalore	62,35,990	52%	Bank Loan
2	Veerashaiva Vidya Vardhaka Sangah Working Women's Hostel, Bellary	21,71,000	48%	Contribution by the IA
3	Ladies Hostel Building, Agriculture University, Bijapur	71,000	3%	Funds from State Government/University
4	K.L.E. Society Working Women's Hostel, Karwar	13,72,000	35%	Contribution by the IA
5	Karnataka People's Education Society Working Women's Hostel, Gulbarga	26,50,000	27%	Loan from Society

The reasons cited for cost over-run are (i) inaccurate cost estimates at the time of submission of project proposal (ii) prolonged construction period resulting in cost escalation (iii) non-receipt of funds from State DWCD in a timely manner. In the WWH run by KLE Education Society in Karwar, it was reported that grants from the State DWCD has not been sanctioned yet.

Implementing Agencies with contribution of more than 12.5%⁹

The IAs who contributed more than 12.5% of construction costs attributed the higher contribution to wrong estimates or prolonged construction period leading to escalation of costs. The IAs whose contribution was greater than 12.5% are listed in the table below, along with the percentage of their total contribution.

Sl. No	Name of the Hostel	Total Contribution
1	Arathi – YWCA Working Women's Hostel, Bangalore	14%
2	Sri Basaveshwara Vidya Vardhaka Sangha Working Women's Hostel, Bagalkote	39%
3	Veerashaiva Vidya Vardhaka Sangah Working Women's Hostel, Bellary	75%
4	V.M.S Sangha's Working Women's Hostel, Bagalkote	35%
5	Sri Siddhartha Working Women's Hostel, Tumkur	56%
6	K.L.E. Society Working Women's Hostel, Karwar	95%

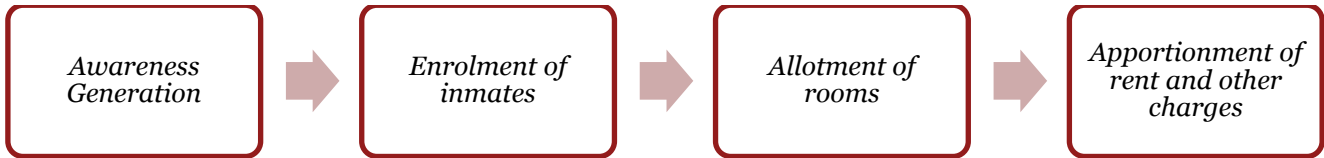
⁹ In 2013, the funding pattern for these hostels was revised where of contribution of IA was made to 25% and central governments share was 75%. However, since most of the hostels were constructed before 2013 and since the RFP also mentioned this as the parameter, hostels were evaluated based on the old guideline.

Details of originally conceived project costs, actual project costs and funds sanctioned under the scheme are provided in Annexure 5.

2. Admission and Administration

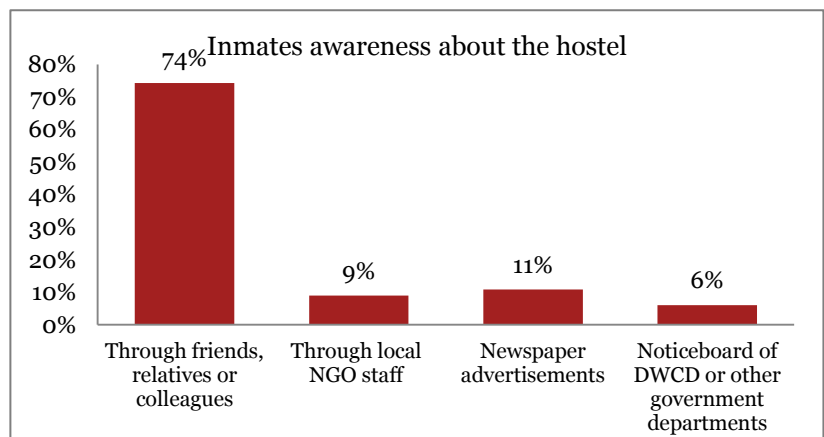
Admission

The enrolment process in the hostels can be broadly classified in 4 steps: **Awareness, Enrolment, Allotment and Apportionment.**



Step 1: Awareness generation

A majority of the inmates i.e. approximately **74% heard about the hostel through word of mouth** from their friends, relatives or colleagues. **11% became aware through newspaper advertisements** and **9% through local staff of NGOs and local offices** and **6% heard about these hostels** (such as Janatha Shikshana Samithi-Dharwad and Agriculture University-Raichur) **from the noticeboard of DWCD** and other Government Departments.

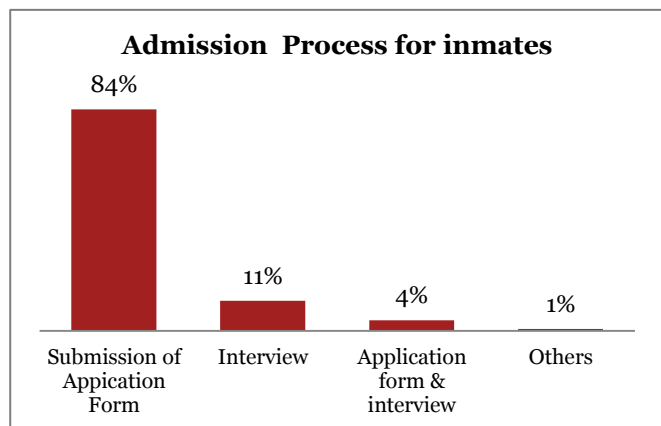


Efforts undertaken to ensure fair representation of women from disadvantaged groups

40% of the hostels under the study show no differentiation between women from disadvantaged groups and other women but in the remaining 60%, special efforts are made to admit girls from disadvantaged backgrounds. **Hostels** like Vidyarthini Prasada Nilaya-Belgaum and Nittur Education Society-Bidar **generate awareness through advertisements in local and regional newspapers and magazines targeted at women from disadvantaged groups.**

Step 2: Enrolment Process

The enrolment process varies significantly from hostel to hostel as no standard process has been prescribed. 84% of all inmates reported that they only had to submit an application form along with the necessary documentation. This was frequently found to be the case when the hostel was linked to a university and a majority of the inmates were either students or staff of the university. **11% had only an interview** with the HMC and/or representatives of the Implementing Agency and **4% had both**, an interview and had to submit a form and **1%** followed a first come first serve basis without any interview or application form.



Over 60% of inmates stated that the time lag between submission of the application form and the admission decision was less than 15 days.

Time lag between submission of the application form and confirmation of the inmate	
Time lag	% of inmates
Upto 15 days	60%
16-30	5%
31-60	23%
>60	12%

However for **12% of the inmates the time lag was more than 60 days**. According to the hostel warden and HMC this was attributed to the fact that **all the inmates' documentation was not in order** and so several requests needed to be sent for the additional documentation hence the delay in acceptance. For 23% of the inmates, the time lag was 31-60 days and for the remaining 5% it was 16-30 days.

Documents submitted at the time of admission

At the time of admission, several documents are collected from the inmates. The table below documents the same.

Documents collected from inmates during the admission process	
For Working Women	For Students
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appointment letter from place of employment PAN card Income certificate Photographs Proof of permanent address Residency certificate to ensure out of state status 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Admission letter for college/university School/College certificate Photographs Proof of permanent address Local guardian/parents approval letter and ID documents Undertaking from parents

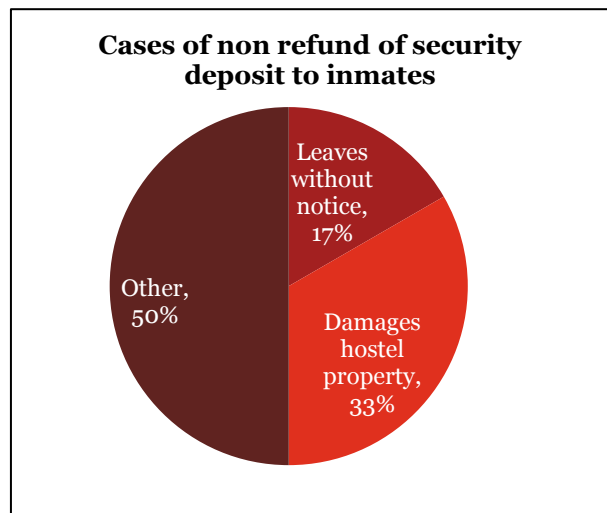
Inmates in 19 of the sample hostels reported having submitted income certificates. Of these, inmates in **8 hostels submitted these certificates only once**, at the time of joining and inmates in **11 hostels submit it on an annual basis**.

Security deposit charged by the hostel

67% of all hostels charged a security deposit or a caution deposit at the time of admission and the remaining 33% do not charge any deposit.

In the hostels that charged a deposit, the deposit was fully refundable in 93% of these hostels except in cases of damage to hostel property, discontinuing hostel stay without notice, pending payments, etc. 33% of cases of non-refund have been due to damage of hostel property, 17% due to leave without notice, 50% due to inmates not paying fees or any other charges outstanding to the hostel or if they left before the minimum duration.

The WWH run by Institute of Education Trust, Mysore had a non-refundable deposit and that run by Malnad Technical Education Society in Hassan had a partially refundable deposit.



In 82% of the hostels, the security deposit is a fixed charge that is common across all categories of rooms and inmates. In the remaining **18%, the security deposit is derived** on factors such as room type and category of inmate.

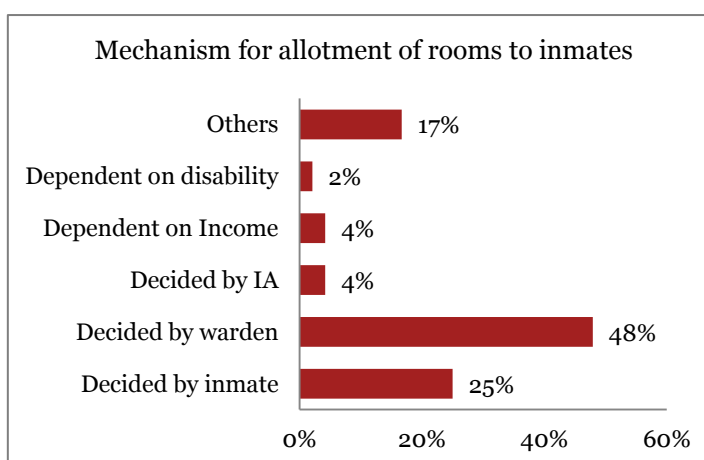
The average security deposit charged is INR 3,843. The range of security deposit charged across the sample hostels has been tabulated below.

Amount of Security Deposit	Number of Hostels
Less than INR 1000	4
INR 1001 to INR 5000	19
INR 5001 to INR 10000	2
Above INR 10000	2

Given the day to day costs of running and maintaining hostels, in some of the hostels where the security deposit is less than INR 1,000, the **warden's recommended increasing the value** as currently in case a student defaults, the deposit is insufficient to cover the cost of rent/damages caused. They further reported that when the value was less, inmates made less efforts to pay for damages and abide by the hostel norms.

Step 3: Allotment of rooms

In **25% of the hostels, inmates were allowed to choose their room** at the time of admission. However in **48% of the hostels, the warden allocated** the rooms and in **4% of the hostels, rooms were allocated by representatives of the implementing agency**. In 17% of the hostels, rooms were allocated as per the availability or on a first come first serve basis. In 4% of the hostels, women with higher income were required to take rooms with higher rent and in the remaining 2%, women with physical disabilities or other genuine difficulties are allotted suitable rooms and the remaining rooms were then allocated to the other inmates. **No major issues were reported in the room allotment process.** 4% of all inmates (the remaining 96% had no issues) and 15% (the remaining 85% had no issues) of all Wardens reported small issues with room allocation.



Issues in room allotment

- Inmates would prefer having friends as room mates and, so, may sometimes cause issues in room allotment
- Inmates prefer having roommates from the same geographical region due to similar language and background
- Inmates prefer roommates with the same food preference (veg/non veg)
- Most inmates prefer rooms away from the bathrooms and so allocation becomes difficult

At the time of room allotment, a rule book is provided in 24 hostels, in the remaining hostels, the rules are either conveyed verbally or are displayed on the notice board. Kasturba Sadanand-Chikmagalur, Kuvempu University-Shimoga, Eshwarananda Mahila Seva Ashrama Society-Mangalore, Mangalore University and Manipal Academy impose a penalty on inmates for not abiding by the rules.

Intake and occupancy

The average intake capacity of the sample hostels is 110 inmates. The smallest hostel has an intake capacity of 25 and the largest has a capacity of 320.

However, as of the date of evaluation, **a majority of the hostels had occupancy of less than 100.** This can be partially attributed to the fact that most hostels **do not have a high demand from working women** and as a result, a number of their rooms are empty. A detailed table is available in Annexure 9.

Intake Capacity	Number of Hostels
Less than 100	23
101-200	14
201-300	4
More than 300	1
Occupancy	Number of Hostels
Less than 100	32
101-200	7
201-300	3
More than 300	0

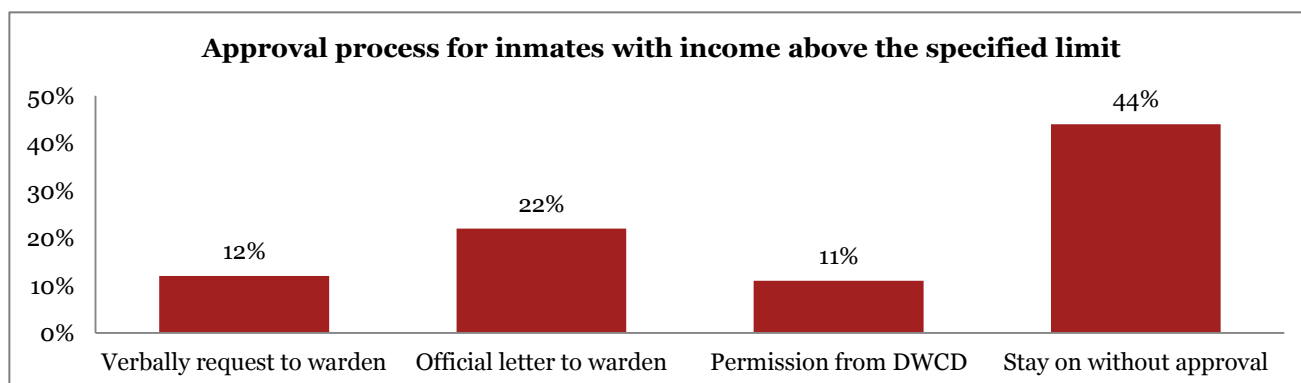
As per the guidelines, trainees should not occupy more than 30% of the total capacity the hostel. However, during our visits, it was found that 40% of the hostels had a student intake of more than 30%. However most of these were hostels located within Universities where adequate numbers of working women are not available. The remaining 60% abided with the guidelines.

Capacity utilization is approximately 78% in hostels that are not linked to Universities. However, for hostels that are linked to Universities, the capacity utilization is slightly higher at 83%. Moreover, capacity utilization is higher in the WWH in Bangalore (~81%) when compared to other districts due to its proximity to jobs and industry.

Monthly income and professional status of inmates

18 hostels reported having inmates with incomes above the specified limit. It was found that on average, 8 inmates in each hostel have incomes over the specified limit (INR 25,000 per month in non-metros and INR 30,000 per month in metros as specified in the guidelines which were in use during the time of conducting evaluation). Of these, 9 hostels require inmates with incomes above the specified limit to seek approval.

Income per month	Percentage of Working Women
Less than INR 10,000	52%
INR 10,000-INR 25,000	20%
Above INR 25,000	28%



However, if we consider the revised income limit of INR 50,000 per month in metros and INR 35,000 per month in non-metros as specified in the recently notified scheme guidelines, 16 hostels have inmates with incomes above the specified limits. 52% of working women have a monthly income that is less than INR 10,000, 26% have a monthly income in the range of INR 10,000-35,000, 19% in the range of INR 35,000-50,000 and 3% have monthly incomes above INR 50,000

Of the hostels that have an approval process, only Sri Basaveshwara Vidya Vardhaka Sangha has a process to seek permission from the DWCD. In 33% of WWHs, inmates submit a formal letter to the warden requesting permission and in 12% WWHs, inmates verbally request the warden for permission.

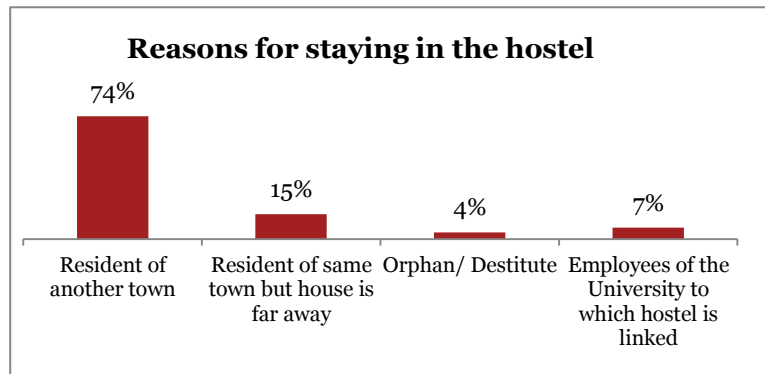
Of the hostels that abide by the guidelines, a majority of them especially in the urban areas reported that the hostel has to reject several potential inmates due to the income limits and, as a result, some of the hostel rooms were vacant. Moreover, several hostels were unaware that the limit had been revised from INR 15,000 pm to INR 25,000 pm in the previous guidelines.

Profession of working women	Percentage of Working women
Teachers	15%
Bank Employees	10%
Government Officials	35%
Non-teaching staff at university	25%
Sales girls	5%
Others	10%

With regard to the professional status of inmates, **a majority (35%) of the working women were Government employees** such as Court Officials and staff in the revenue department, DWCD, Education Department, DC office, Electricity Board. This was followed by non teaching staff in the university (25%), teachers (15%), bank employees (10%) and sales girls (5%). The remaining 10% of the working women were holding other jobs such as village accountant, medical technician and nurses.

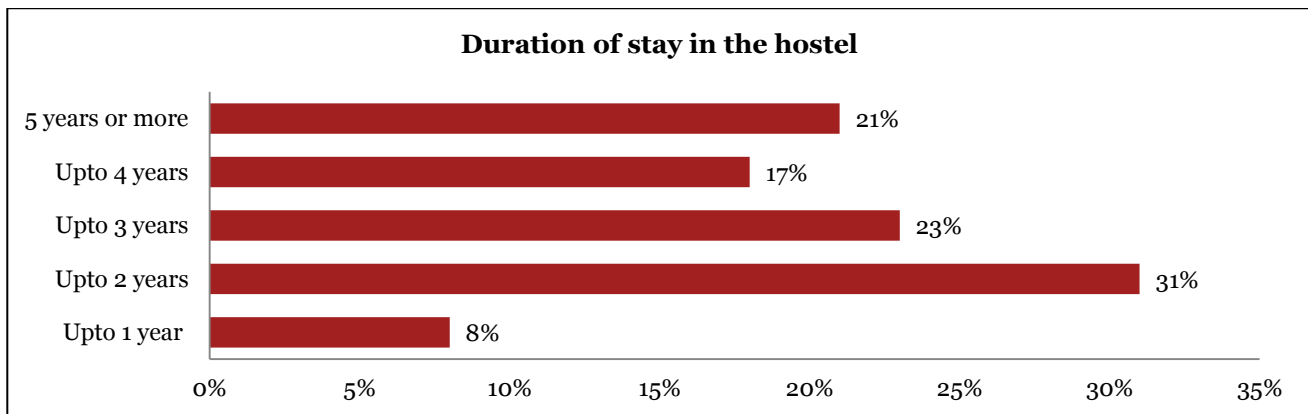
Reasons for Staying in the hostel

74% of the residents live in the hostels as they are residents of another town or city and 15% are residents of the same town/city but stay far away within the town/city and would otherwise have to commute long distances. 4% are destitute or orphans and 7% of the residents reported living in the hostels as they were employees of the university on which the hostel was located.



Average period of stay of inmates

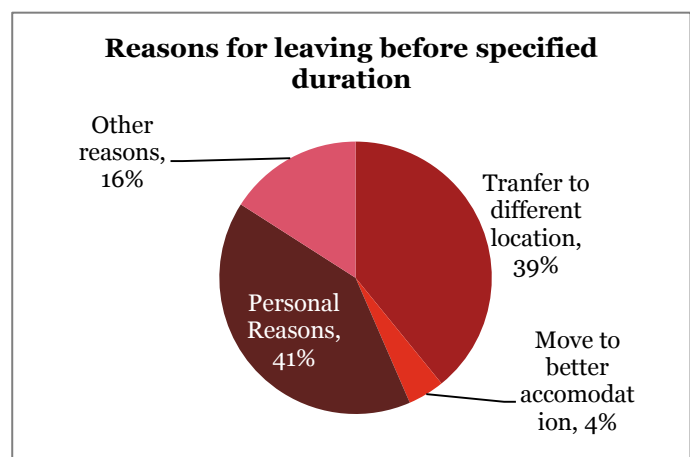
During our visits, approximately **31% of all inmates had been staying for upto 2 years and 21% of the inmates' had been staying for 5 years or more** as a majority of these inmates are research students and stay in the hostel for the entire duration of the research work with the university. While 23% of the inmates had been staying for upto 3 years, 17% for 4 years and 8% had been staying upto a year.



There is no significant difference between the duration of stay of working women and students.

As per the guidelines, inmates are allowed to stay in the hostel for 3 years however inmates in 15 hostels were found to be living in the hostels for more than 3 years. **42% of all inmates that stayed beyond 3 years sought the permission from the DWCD** and the remaining 58% did not seek any permission from the DWCD. Of the 42% that sought permission approximately 85% were working women and the remaining 15% were students. For the 58% that did not seek permission from the DWCD, approximately 57% sought permission from the Implementing Agency (of which 78% were working women and 22% were students) and the remaining 43% (of which 83% were working women and 17% were students) sought permission from the HMC.

Overall, while 8% of all inmates stayed for the specified duration, **92% of all inmates leave before the specified duration.** 41% leave due to personal reasons such as marriage or child birth (94% of which are working women and 6% are students), 39% receive job transfers to another location (all working women), 16% leave due to other reasons such as completion of their course and 4% leave to move to a better accommodation.



Step 4: Apportionment of rent and other charges

Fixing of room rents

In **27% of the hostels, the room rents were fixed as a percentage of the inmates income** and in the remaining **73%, a fixed rent slab** is followed for rooms of different capacities.

15% of the hostels revise their room rent annually depending on revised incomes of inmates and the remaining 85% have no regular basis for revision.

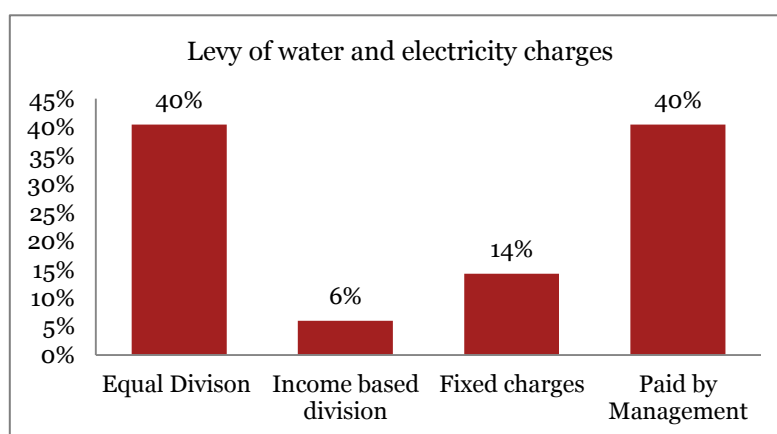
65% of all inmates interviewed reported that the rent paid was quite low for the facilities provided and 28% reported that it was reasonable and 7% reported that the rent was too high since the quality of the infrastructures in hostels was poor.

Fixing of food charges

In **53% of the hostels, a fixed amount** is paid every month to the warden or the implementing agency. And in **26%, the charges were paid to the contractor** who runs the mess. In the remaining **21%, a food mess is not operated** so no separate charges for food are levied.

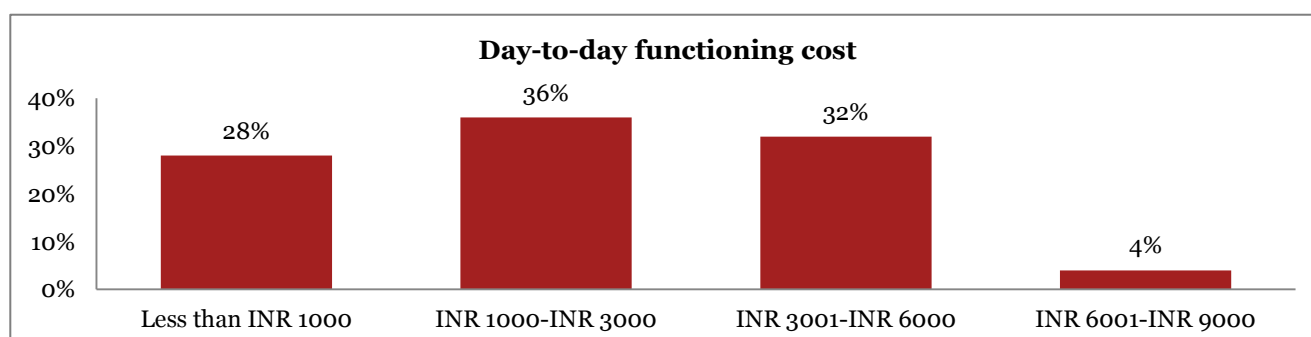
Fixing of water and electricity charges

In **40% of the hostels, the water and electricity charges are equally divided** among all the inmates. In another 40%, charges are paid by the management. In 14%, fixed charges are levied irrespective of actual bill amount and in 6% of the hostels, inmates with higher income pay a greater share of the bill amount.



Maintenance Charges

The operational costs of hostels vary significantly. **36% of all hostels studied spend between INR 1000 and INR 3,000 per day**, **32% spend between INR 3,000 and INR 6,000** per day, 28% spend less than INR 1000 per day and in the remaining 4%, INR 6000-9000 is spent per day.



In **24% of hostels, the rent collected from inmates is sufficient** to cover the day-to-day functioning costs. However, in 76% of the hostels, the rent collected is not sufficient and other sources of funding are required to cover these costs; **85% of these hostels rely on funds from their implementing agency** or university management to provide this additional funding while **15% rely on income received from fees from other programs** conducted in the hostel.

Administrative policies

Guidelines for admission to the hostel

72% of the hostels studied had guidelines for admission. In the remaining 28%, there were no specific guidelines for admission to the hostel as the hostel comprised mainly students that were enrolled in the university/college linked to the hostel and the decision for admission is taken by the warden depending on the availability of space in the hostel.

Guidelines for admission to the day care

Of the sample hostels studied, there are operational Day Care Centres in only two hostels namely Arathi Working Women's Hostel-YWCA Bangalore and Nittur Education Society-Bidar. These hostels had guidelines for admission to the day care.

In the Arathi Working Women's Hostel-YWCA Bangalore, children from the general public are presently using the DCC. In the WWH run by Nittur Education Society, some working women have their children staying with them as there was no one else to take care of them. Hence, these women have been allotted double-sharing rooms. Neither of the hostels reported having inmates had sons who were above age 5 or daughters above age 18 and, thus, no special permission was required.

System of roll call

80% of the sample hostels followed a system of roll call. In the remaining 20%, attendance was taken either through a movement register signed by the inmates themselves or through a biometric machine. During our visits, it was noticed that approximately **88% of hostels maintained and regularly updated attendance registers; in the remaining 12%, the registers weren't updated regularly.**

Of the hostels that have a roll call process, **70% have it once a day in the evening and the remaining 30% have it twice a day –once in the morning after prayers and later in the evening before closing time.** The time for the roll call in the evening begins at 6:30pm in some hostels and goes upto 10pm in other hostels. **Inmates are allowed to stay out after closing time only with prior permission from either the warden or the IA.** Similarly, in the morning, the roll call is taken between 7am and 9:30 am.

Night outs are allowed in 90% of the hostels only with prior permission from either the warden or the IA. Students need a letter from their parents stating their approval of the same. In the remaining 10%, no night outs are allowed.

Visitor's policy

Visitors (both male and female) are allowed in 93% of the hostels, however, they are only allowed to meet the inmates in the visitor's room during the visiting hours. In the remaining 7%, no visitors are allowed.

While **64% of the hostels allow female guests** (mothers or sisters of inmates only) to spend the night in the hostel with prior permission from the warden and donot permit male guests to stay over, **36% donot permit female guests either.**

Staff Appointed in Working Women's Hostels

Full time staff appointed

The main full time staff appointed in the sample hostels includes Office Clerk, Warden, Superintendent, Accountant, Watchmen, Peon and Sweeper. In addition, other full-time staff includes cooks, helpers and cleaning staff. Some hostels have also appointed part-time staff such as gardener, electricians and plumbers. The table below shows the number and type of full time staff positions appointed by the various hostels.

	Not appointed	1 appointed	2 appointed	3 appointed	4 appointed	5 appointed
Office Clerk	29	11	1	1	0	0
Warden	2	38	2	0	0	0
Superintendent	30	10	2	0	0	0
Accountant	35	7	0	0	0	0
Watchman	7	12	13	8	1	1
Peon	27	12	3	0	0	0
Sweeper	9	14	4	5	5	5

In the 2 hostels where day care centres are available, caretakers (1 each) have been appointed. It was observed that **in hostels where the proportion of students was more than working women, the number of full time staff appointed was higher.**

In hostels where more than 67% of all inmates were students, approximately 8 permanent staff was appointed when compared to hostels where less than 33% of all inmates were students when approximately 5 staff were appointed. This can partially be attributed to the fact that the **Implementing Agency reports that students require more oversight than working women.**

% of students in the hostel	Average size of staff
0-33%	5
34%-66%	7
67%-100%	8

Appointment of warden

Approximately **62% of all wardens were recruited by the implementing agency** exclusively for the position of hostel warden. **38% were existing staff members** of the implementing agency. This was observed where the hostel was linked to a University or College as the warden was a **university professor/lecturer who had been given dual charge as the hostel warden.**

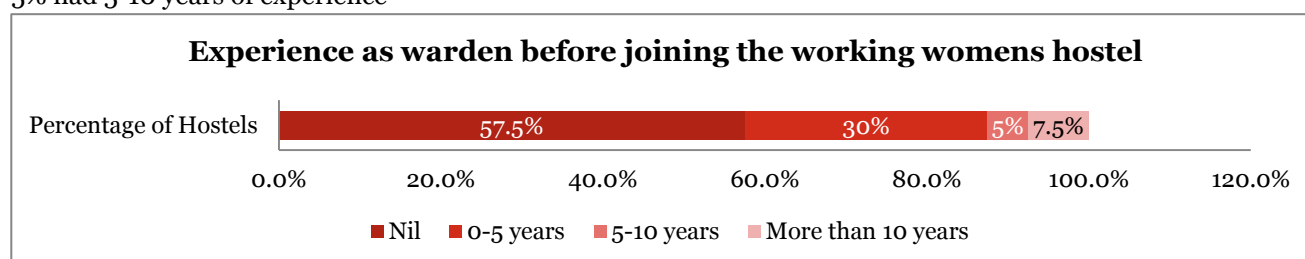
Out of all the hostels visited, **2 hostels did not have a warden appointed at the time of the visits (though the position of warden was sanctioned in these hostels).** In both the hostels, the wardens had resigned in the previous month due to personal issues like health problems.

A number of students and wardens themselves recommended that it is more useful to have a dedicated warden as she has to undertake a lot of responsibilities which, is difficult to discharge both the duties.

Of the 62% of the hostels where the warden was recruited by the implementing agency especially for the position, 60% had a formal interview with the IA members after which they were appointed to the position of warden. The remaining 40% were appointed due to their personal relationship with a member of the Implementing Agency.

Prior experience of warden

Of all the wardens interviewed, **7.5% had more than 10 years of experience as warden** before joining the working women hostel. More than **57.5% had no prior experience** as warden while 30% had 0-5 years and 5% had 5-10 years of experience



Additionally, 12% of all wardens **received some type of formal training** and orientation before they took charge at the Working Women's Hostel. The remaining 88% did not receive any formal training but did **receive a hand-over from the earlier warden** and were familiarized with the responsibilities before they took charge.

Issues reported by the Staff

Most staff did not report facing any major issues with running of the hostel. Some watchmen reported that they did not have a room to stay, however, the warden and IA reported that a room was under construction and would be ready shortly. Other issues, if any, were first raised to the warden and if still not resolved, it was reported to the HMC or IA and resolved at the earliest.

Hostel Management Committee

Composition of HMC

While 30% of the sample hotels had no HMC, 70% of had a functional HMC. The composition of the HMC varied but broadly comprised members from the Implementing Agency, Wardens, other hostel staff, inmates, social workers, etc.

In 45% of the hostels, the HMC consisted of only officials from the Implementing Agency (IA). Whereas in 31% of the hostels, the HMC included IA officials and warden; and in 24% of the hostels, IA officials, warden and other representatives from the residents, hostel staff, social workers, etc comprised the HMC.

It was reported that **53% of these HMC interact with hostel inmates on a quarterly basis** when compared to 36% that interact on a monthly basis. 11% meet the hostel inmates annually.

33% of all hostels reported having an operation manual¹⁰ that details out the role and responsibilities of each of the HMC members. In the remaining 43% of the hostels visited that did not have a manual, responsibilities were either:

- Undertaken collectively
- Assigned to each member based on their skills
- Managed by the secretary who requests help from other members as required
- Undertaken on a voluntary basis by member with the general consensus of the HMC

Need to modify the constitution of HMC

On average, most HMCs have 8 members of which, 4 are male and 4 are female. Approximately **72% of all inmates agreed that there was no requirement to modify the composition of the HMC.** However, **28% reported that it might be more beneficial if more female members were included.**

Role of the HMC across various activities

Function	Role of HMC
Scrutiny of applications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Final verification and approval of inmates • Interview (if any) of prospective inmates
Ensuring adherence to norms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensuring quality of infrastructure is as per the guidelines • Ensuring admissions are conducted as per the guideline
Selection of administrative and other staff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recruitment of hostel staff • Interview and final approval of all staff
Inspection of hostel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regular visits (monthly or quarterly as per the norm) to ensure cleanliness • Surprise checks on food quality • Regular checks of the attendance register
Meeting maintenance cost	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overall responsibility of the hostel maintenance • Facilitating provision of additional funds to cover maintenance

¹⁰ In 24% of hostels, the respondents were not sure if an operation manual has been developed

Function	Role of HMC
	costs (where the room rent is insufficient)
Grievance redressal of hostel inmates	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acting as second level of redressal (after the warden) Resolves any complaints relating to the warden or other hostel staff
Grievance redressal of hostel staff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acting as first level of redressal Resolves issues relating to inmates that the warden is unable to resolve
Overall Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintenance of records relating to finance and administration of the hostel Managing the expenses of the hostel Preparation of QPRs

Grievance redressal

Grievance redressal mechanism

Separate grievance redressal committees are reported to have been formed in 12% of the sample hostels. The composition of the committee is included alongside.

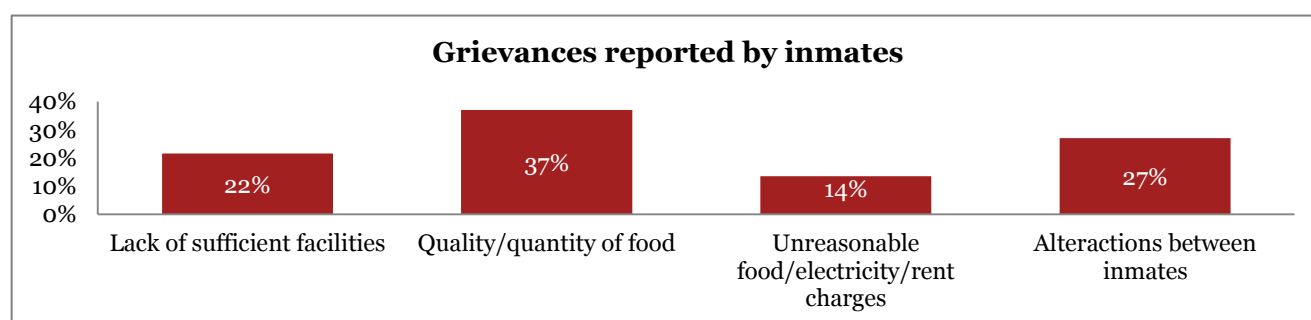
In the remaining 88% of the hostels, there is no formal grievance redressal committee; in **64% of these hostels, the inmates reported approaching the warden** with any grievances whereas, in **20% of the hostels, the IAs were approached.** In 14%, other officials such as the hostel manager or superintendent were approached and, in 2%, a hostel resident was approached.

Members in the grievance redressal committee

- Warden
- Hostel Inmates
- Representatives from the HMC
- Representative from the IA
- Social Worker or NGO from the community

Grievances usually reported by inmates

37% of the inmates reported facing issues with the quantity and quality of the food provided. Whereas 22% reported that too few facilities were provided, 27% reported altercations between inmates and the remaining 14% reported unreasonable food/electricity charges.



3. Financial Assistance availed by IAs

Funds utilized for Maintenance & Parallel Fund Flow

None of the hostels have availed maintenance grants from the Government. The WWH run by KLE Society, Karwar reported that it applied for a maintenance grant but has not received any.

Out of all the hostels studied, **26% hostels managed the maintenance expenditure from the rent received** from the inmates, while nearly **74% of the hostels manage it through the funds from their Implementing Agency or through other parallel income sources** like rent obtained through let-out of other infrastructural facilities like common hall, rent paid by participants of the institution's additional academic programs.

The average amount of funds required for monthly maintenance comes to **around INR 798/- per inmate per month and INR 64,015/- per hostel per month**. The table below shows the details of the maintenance costs of the sample WWHs:

Monthly Maintenance Cost (INR)	Number of Hostels ¹¹	Number of years of existence (Average)	Inmate Strength (Average)	Type of Implementing Agency
<= 10,000	8	19	73	Society, Trust, University
10,001 – 20,000	4	34	44	Society, University
20,001 – 30,000	3	29	74	Society, Trust
30,001 – 40,000	3	19	99	Society, Trust, Association
40,001 – 50,000	7	21	55	Society, Trust, University
50,001 – 1,00,000	1	17	107	Trust
1,00,001 – 2,00,000	6	19	122	Society, Trust, University
2,00,001 <	1	15	151	University

It is observed that, on an average, **the maintenance costs increases as the number of inmates increases.**

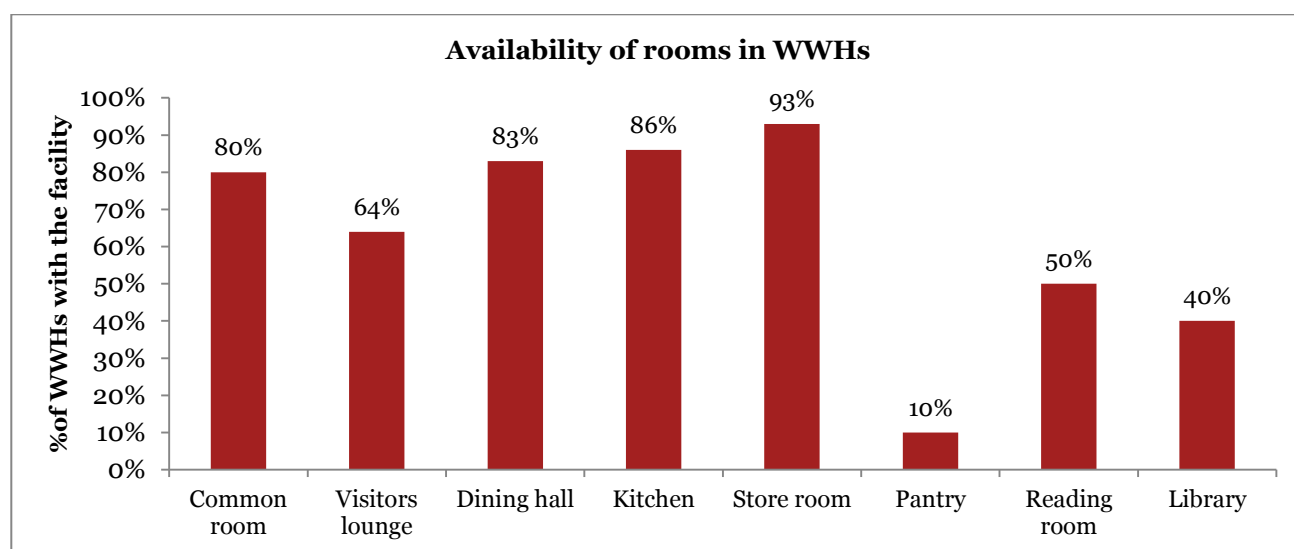
¹¹ 9 sample WWHs did not provide information on maintenance costs

4. Facilities available for working women

The adequacy and suitability of rooms, furniture, fixtures, water, electricity, facilities for group activities and training, medical facilities and transport facilities are examined in this section.

Room Facilities

The rooms which are generally available in WWHs are (1) common lounges which are majorly used as recreation rooms, (2) kitchens and store rooms, (3) dining halls, (4) reading rooms, (5) canteen or a pantry and (6) visitor rooms. The 'libraries' in WWHs are mostly small-size collections of books and magazines placed on shelves or within small cupboards in the common room or in the reading room.



Common Room

- **80% of the sample WWHs has a common room;** the working women felt that it is sufficient to meet their requirements. An exception is the WWH attached to the Agriculture University in Raichur where the working women residents mentioned that the size of the common room is insufficient to accommodate large number of inmates. The common rooms generally have televisions, indoor games like caroms or newspapers, etc.
- 20% of sample WWHs do not have a common room; these are situated in Bagalkote, Belgaum, Bidar, Chitradurga and Dharwad. In these hostels, **majority of the working women mentioned that the non-availability of a common room does not cause any inconvenience to them because they do not feel the need to utilize such a facility.**

Dining Hall

- **Dining hall facilities are available in 83% of sample WWHs;** these were reported as adequate and sufficient by the working women. In the WWH in Nittur Education Society in Bidar, inmates suggested that the Management should ensure that the dining rooms are regularly cleaned and well-maintained. **75% of the working women mentioned that the food provided at the food mess is of good quality.**
- In the remaining 17% of sample WWHs which do not have a dining hall, **the lack of space, deviations from the approved construction plan and presence of arrangements to avail dining room facilities in adjacent hostels were cited as reasons for not constructing a dining hall in the hostel.** In most of these WWHs, the working women mentioned that they found it difficult to have their meals in their bedrooms or in the common rooms which have limited space. In

the WWH run by Vanitha Samaj in Davengere, a food mess which was initially operated was stopped later because the inmates couldn't arrive at a consensus regarding the day-specific food menu and subsequently, the dining room was converted to a TV room.

Kitchen and Store Room

- **86% of the sample WWHs have a kitchen and store room facilities.** The working women majorly found these facilities sufficient; in WWHs run by SJM Vidya Peeta in Chitradurga and Vijaya Mahantesh Vidya Vardhaka Sangha in Bagalkote, they felt that kitchen needs to be more spacious and requires regular cleaning and maintenance.
- In the remaining 14% of sample WWHs, there are no kitchen and store room facilities. The working women residing in these hostels remarked that a kitchen should be set up to enable them to operate a food mess or cook their own meals.
- **Inmates in 40% of the hostels studied can cook their own meals** in the main kitchen or in separate kitchens set up specifically for them. In some hostels, they are allowed to cook in their rooms. In the remaining 60% of the hostels studied, there are facilities for inmates to cook their own meals

Library

- In WWHs with libraries, working women found the book and magazine collections sufficient in number and adequate in assortment.
- In WWHs without libraries, while majority of the working women inmates felt that a library should be set up, a few of them in some of the WWHs in Bangalore mentioned that there is no requirement for such facilities for working women.

Reading Room

- **50% of the sample WWHs have reading room facilities which were reported as sufficient** except in Mahila Vidya Peeta in Dharwad where it was felt that the reading room is not sufficiently spacious.
- In the remaining 50% WWHs without a reading room, the working women felt that the hostels should set up this facility and it would be better if students and working women could utilize separate reading rooms

Visitors Room

- **A visitor's room or a waiting lounge is available in 64% of the sample WWHs.** The working women found the facilities adequate except in the WWH run by Vanitha Samaj in Dharwad where they felt that the facility is not sufficiently spacious.
- In the remaining 36% of WWHs without visitors lounges, the working women reported that it is a huge inconvenience when their parents and other visitors have to remain standing outside the hostel and hence a visitors room is much required

Pantry

- **4 WWHs have an in-house canteen or a pantry-** (i) Institute of Education Trust, Mysore (ii) Gulbarga University, Gulbarga (iii) Janatha Shikshana Samithi, Dharwad (iv) KLE Society, Karwar. The working women in these hostels found the facility adequate.

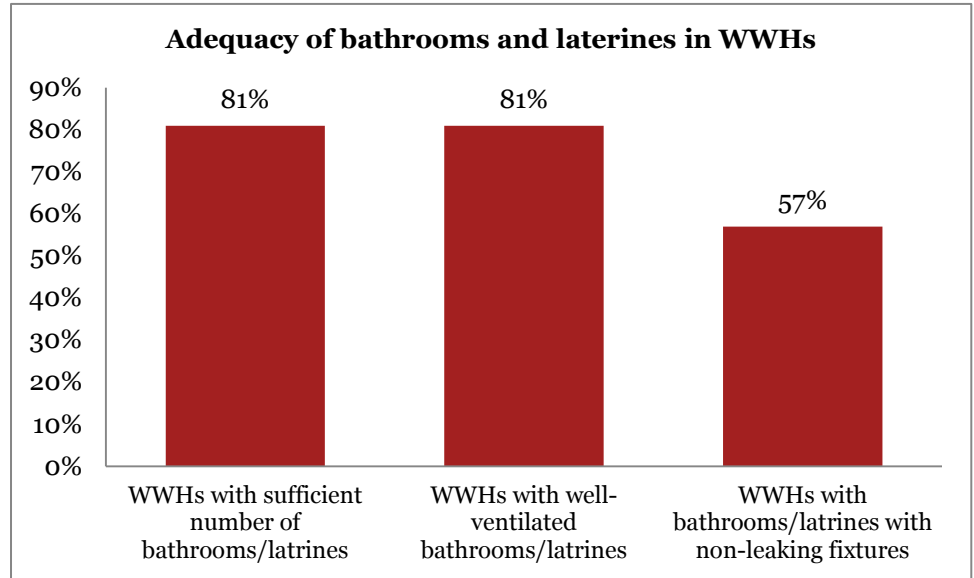
- In the WWHs which do not have a canteen, the Wardens reported that a canteen is not required since the mess facility is sufficient; however, while working women in 87% of such WWHs felt the same, those in 13% of the WWHs felt that they require a good canteen

Adequacy of Bathrooms and Latrines

A total of 81% of sample WWHs have sufficient number of bathrooms and latrines. 33% have 1 available for 6-8 inmates, 31% have 1 available for 4-6 inmates and 17% have 1 available for less than 4 inmates. 19% have 1 for more than 8 inmates.

10% of the hostels have attached bathrooms and latrines in some or all of their accommodation rooms.

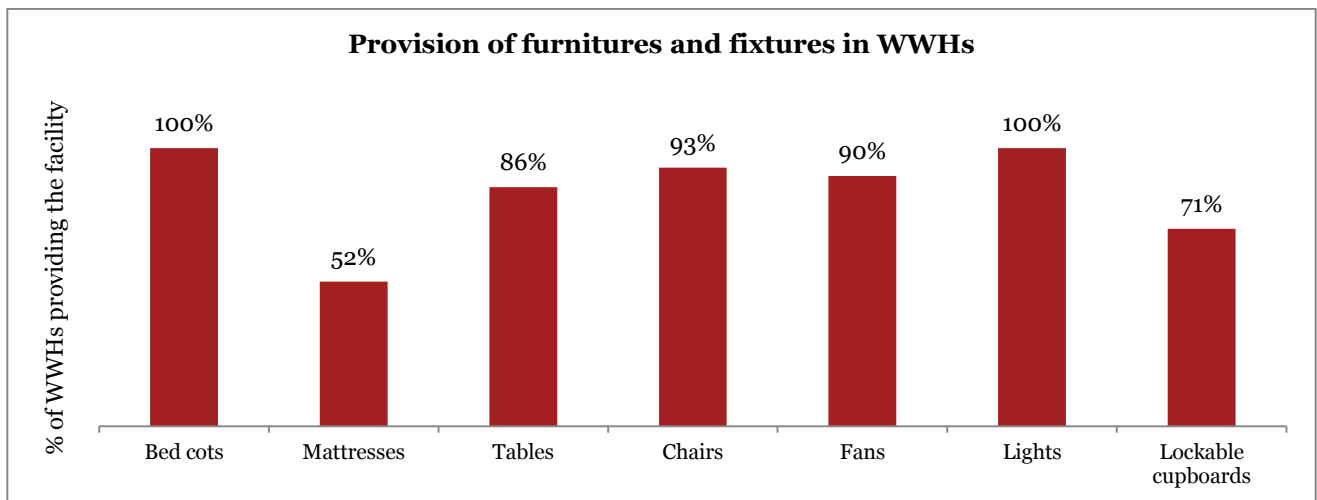
The major issues pertaining to upkeep of bathrooms are poor maintenance, lack of cleanliness, old and leaking fixtures, absence of electrical connections and inadequate number of bathrooms and latrines. The WWHs with poor ventilation in the bathrooms and latrines are located in Bagalkote, Belgaum, Mandya, Dharwad and Chitradurga districts.



Though all the IAs and Wardens reported that leakages in the bathrooms are promptly repaired, the inmates in 57% of the sample hostels reported that leaking fixtures were very common in the bathrooms and latrines.

Availability of furniture and fixtures in the WWH

The furniture and fixtures which are generally provided in the rooms for accommodation are cots, mattresses, tables, chairs, fans, lights and lockable cupboards.



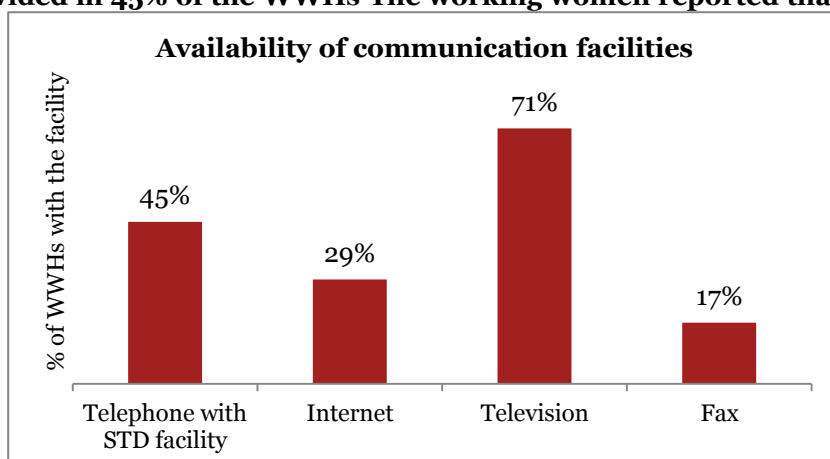
- Bed cots are provided in all the sample WWHs. In 12% of these hostels, the inmates reported that the cots were not sufficient in number, were unclean and of poor quality. In the remaining 88% of these hostels, the inmates were satisfied with the quality of the bed cots

- Mattresses are provided to the inmates in 52% of the sample hostels while inmates in the remaining 48% sample hostels had to arrange for their own mattresses. Working women in 95% of those hostels in which mattresses are provided reported that the mattresses were adequate in quality and quantity while those in the remaining 5% hostels reported that mattresses were insufficient in number.
- In 86% of sample WWHs, tables are provided in the bedrooms whereas in the remaining 14%, tables are not provided in the rooms for accommodation. Out of the sample hostels which provide tables, working women in 31% of the hostels reported that the number of tables is insufficient for their use. The WWHs which do not provide tables in the bedrooms are located in Tumkur, Mandya, Chitradurga, Dharwad, Belgaum and Bidar; in these hostels, inmates have to use the tables in the common rooms and lounges.
- Majority of the working women in the sample hostels which provide chairs mentioned that the number of chairs is adequate. In few of the WWHs situated in Bagalkote, Bidar, Mandya, Raichur and Dharwad, it was reported that the chairs were insufficient in number and are available only in some of the rooms. The WWHs in which chairs are not provided to the inmates are located in Belgaum and Tumkur.
- In 90% of the sample hostels which have fans, the working women reported that the facility is adequate; in the remaining 10%, it was reported that the fans were not functional, the fan speed was inadequate or the number of fans provided in each room was inadequate. 3 WWHs do not provide fans in any accommodation rooms; these are located in Madekeri and Dharwad. In the WWH run by Sri Ramadevi Adyathma Sangha in Madekeri, the Warden and the inmates mentioned that fans are not required since the climate is cool throughout the year. In the WWH linked to the Karnataka Vishwa Vidya Peeta in Dharwad, the Warden reported that table fans shall be set up soon.
- Air-conditioners are not available in any of the sample hostels. A few working women in some of the WWHs in Dharwad, Belgaum and Bangalore remarked that air conditioners should be installed in their hostels
- Lights have been provided in all the sample hostels. In 93% of the hostels, the lights were reported to adequate in number and in good working condition.
- Among the sample hostels in which lockable cupboards are available, working women in 73% of the hostels were satisfied with the facility. In a few hostels in Chitradurga, Gadag, Dharwad, Bangalore and Belgaum, it was reported that the cupboards were insufficient in size and number and the inmates had to sometimes share the cupboards. In the WWHs in which lockable cupboards are not available, the working women emphasized that this facility should be provided to them to ensure the safety of their belongings

Availability of communication facilities

Telephone with STD facility is provided in 45% of the WWHs The working women reported that since they could use their personal cell phones, they did not require a landline phone with STD facility. Hence, even if telephones with STD facility are available in the hostel, these are rarely utilized.

Fax facilities are available in 17% of the sample WWHs. It was reported that **fax facilities are not required in the WWHs.** In case of emergencies, the fax facilities in the



hospital or educational institute to which the WWH is linked can be availed.

Internet facilities are available in 29% of the sample WWHs. Working women inmates residing in WWHs run by Malnad Technical Education Society in Hassan, YWCA in Bangalore, Agriculture University in Raichur, Nittur Education Society in Bidar and Kuvempu University in Shimoga are able to utilize Wi-Fi facilities provided by the IA; in the other hostels with internet facility, the inmates have to use the internet connection available in the office room of the hostel. **In the WWHs without internet, the working women in 77% of such hostels mentioned that providing internet facilities would be beneficial while working women in the remaining 23% of such WWHs remarked that they use their personal internet connection on their phones and hence did not require additional Wi-Fi facilities.**

Out of the 71% WWHs which have a television, the inmates in 7% of such hostels reported that they were not able to use it because it was not working or because the hostel staff wouldn't permit them to view programs of their choice; in the remaining 93% WWHs, the working women reported that they were satisfied with the facility. In the 29% of the sample WWHs which do not have a television, the working women suggested that the IA should provide one.

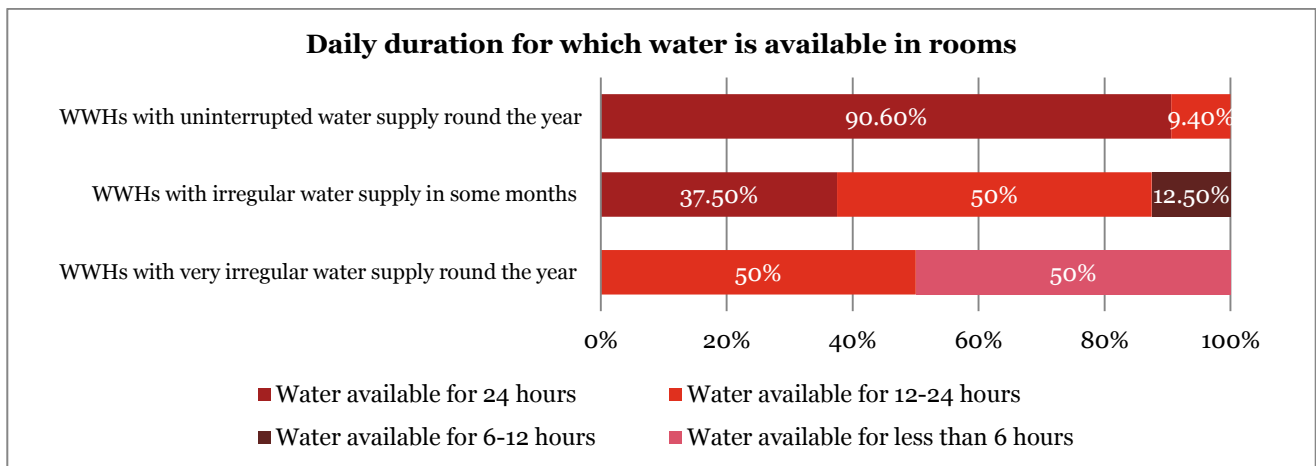
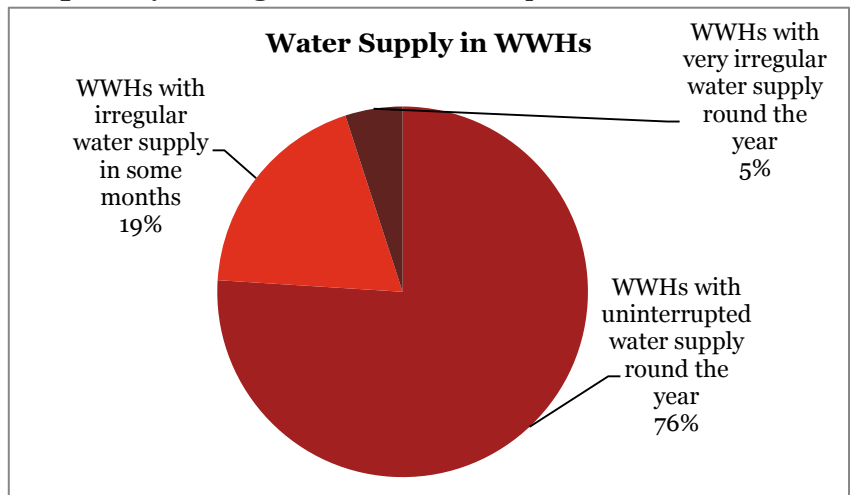
Water Supply

76% of the sample WWHs have all-year round regular water supply while the remaining 24% face water shortage in few months especially during summers. It was reported that, in case of water shortage, the IA purchases water to be supplied to the hostel.

2 WWHs located in Bidar and Bellary have highly irregular water supply throughout the year due to water shortage issues specific to these Districts.

The daily duration for which water is available in the bathrooms and latrines varies across hostels. **In WWHs in which water is not available for 24 hours in all the bathrooms and latrines,**

inmates can use water in the rooms for a fixed time slot in the day. Outside this time slot, they are required to go to the ground floor to fetch water from taps or wells in which water would be available.

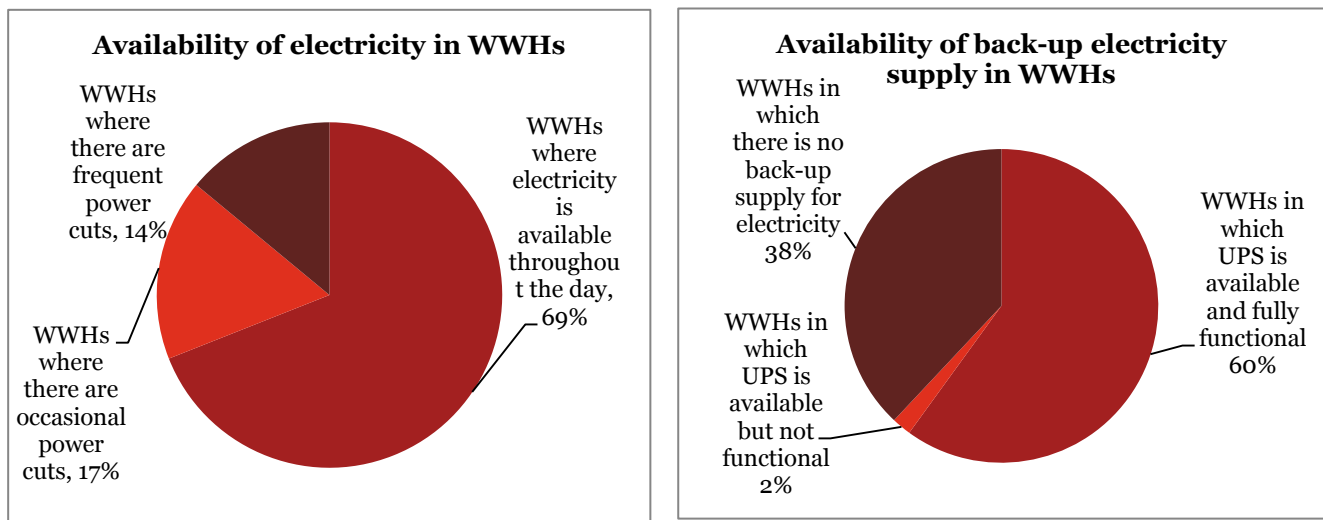


90% of the WWHs have centralized water boilers and solar heaters for water heating purposes.

Electricity

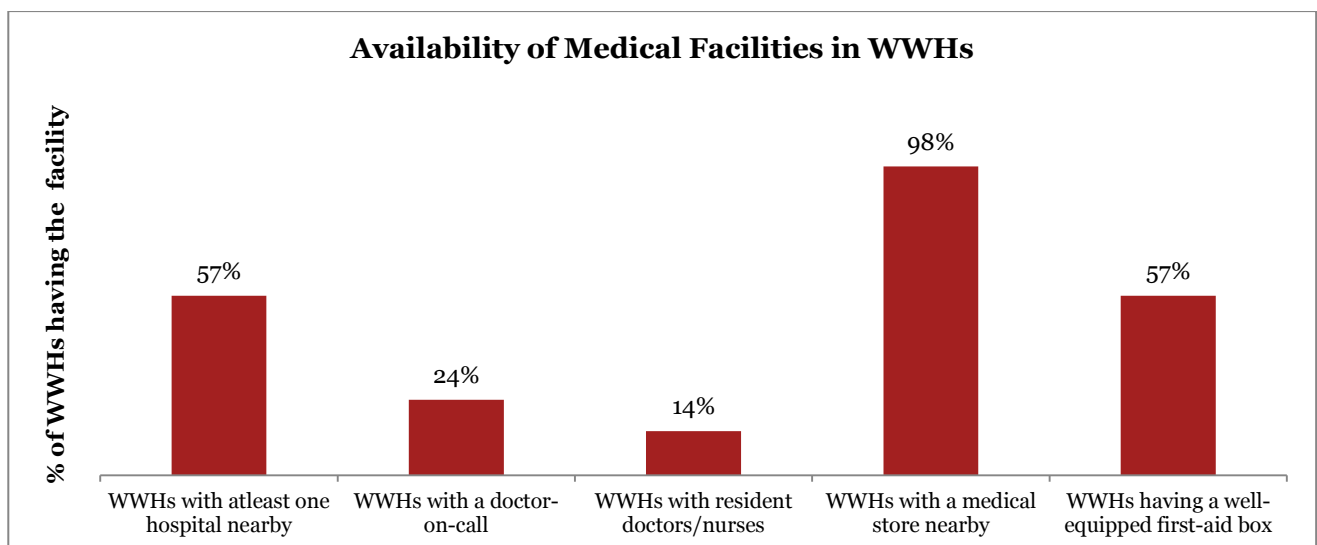
Electricity is available throughout the day in 69% of the sample WWHs. Power cuts are common in 14% of the WWHs without a back-up supply for electricity and also in WWHs in which a UPS is available but is dysfunctional. The WWHs in which there is no back-up facility are located in Bangalore, Bangalore, Bagalkote, Bidar, Bijapur, Dharwad, Gadag, Gulbarga, Raichur, Tumkur and Udupi. It was reported that the WWH run by Vanitha Samaj has a UPS but it is not functional.

A back-up power generator is available in 48% of the WWHs; the working women inmates reported that the facility is sufficient. Among the remaining WWHs which do not have a generator, the inmates in 32% of the WWHs reported that it is not required since UPS is available.



Medical Facilities

A total of 88% of the WWHs have medical facilities which include hospitals/health centers within 3 km distance, an on-call doctor linked to the hostel and/or hostel residents who are doctors or nurses. In the remaining 12% of the WWHs, the inmates pointed out that they have to travel a long distance to visit a hospital.



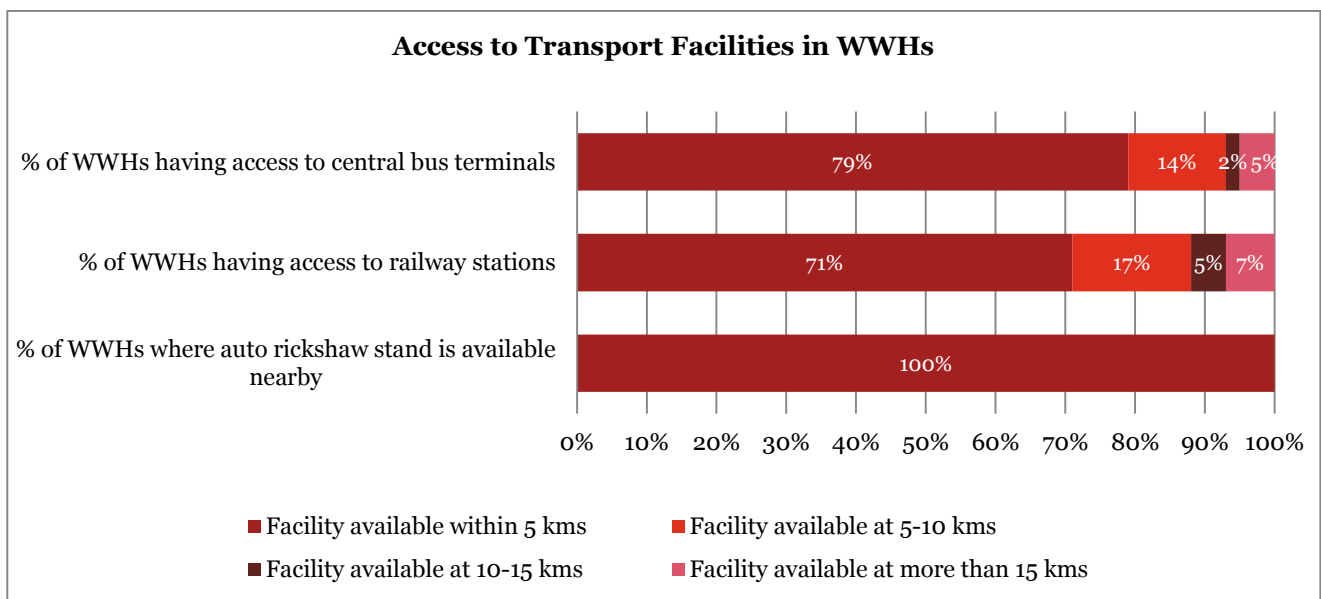
In majority of the hostels, the Wardens accompany sick inmates to the hospital especially during odd hours in the evening or night.

98% of the hostels have a medical store nearby; the medical store is usually within 1.5 km distance. 57% of the hostels have a well-equipped first-aid box.

Transport Facilities

In 79% of the sample WWHs, central bus terminals are located within a 5 km distance and other bus stops are located within walkable distance. In 14% of the sample WWHs, the central bus terminals are located at 5-10kms from the hostel. In the remaining 7% of the hostels studied in evaluation, working women reported that the bus commute is difficult because the nearest bus stop is far away from the hostel.

In 71% of the WWHs, the nearest railway station is located within 5 km distance. In all the hostels studied in evaluation, **auto-rickshaws are commonly available within 1km distance.** In case of WWHs which are located far away from town, auto-rickshaw stands are available outside the hospital or the university campus in which the hostels are located.

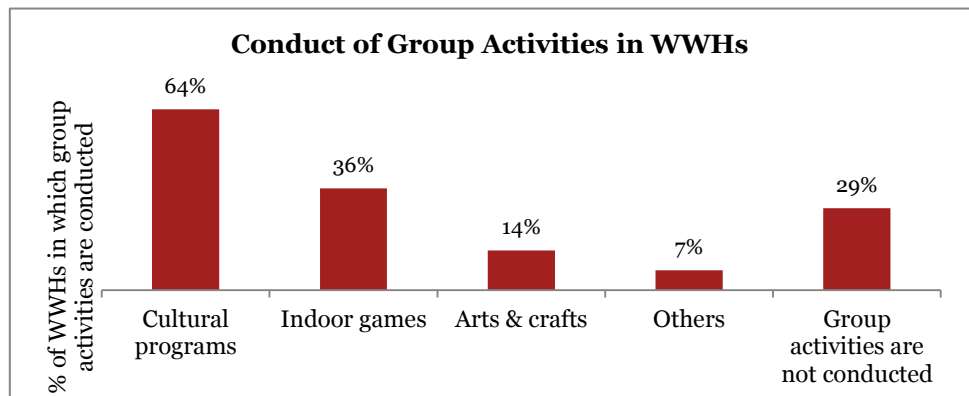


Market Place

88% WWHs have a market place which is conveniently located close to the hostel. For the other hostels, the working women reported that it is inconvenient to visit the market place since the nearest market is more than 8 km away

Facilities for Trainings and Group Activities

Group activities are undertaken in 71% of the WWHs. These include cultural programs conducted during festivals and annual hostel days, indoor games, arts and crafts and other group activities like tailoring, outdoor games and weekly cleanliness drives.



In 29% of hostels where group activities are not presently conducted, the reasons cited were lack of adequate space in the meeting room or common hall, lack of interest among inmates and

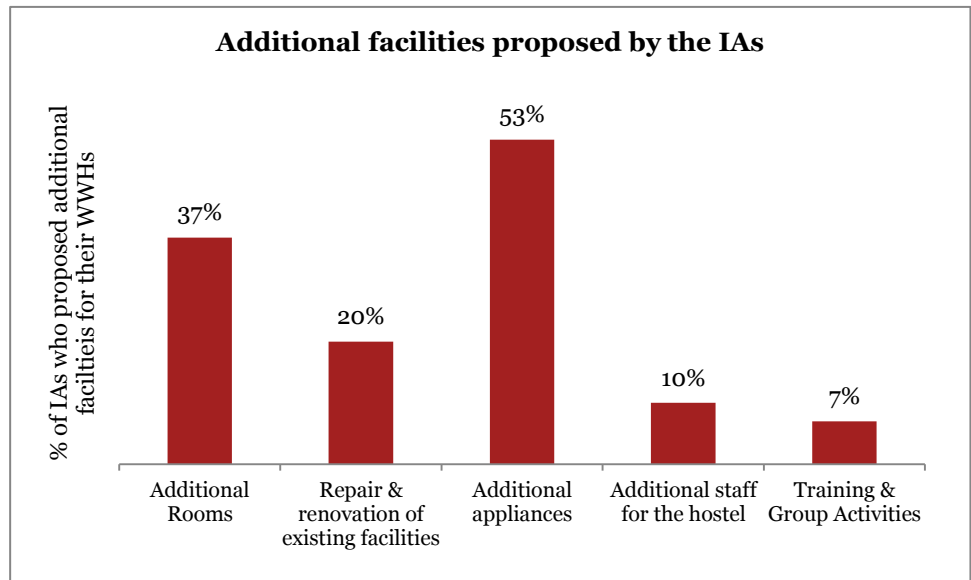
inability of inmates to participate in these activities due to their work timings. In many of the WWHs linked to educational institutes, the Wardens mentioned that since students can participate in group activities arranged on the university campus, additional efforts to conduct activities for working women residing in the hostels are not taken.

Trainings are conducted in 38% of WWHs; these are provided free of cost and include yoga classes, martial arts sessions, computer training, stitching and crafts, sessions on administering first aid and counselling sessions. There are no paid trainings provided in any of the hostels.

Provision of Additional facilities for inmates

71% of the IAs reported that they felt the need to provision of additional facilities for the inmates while 29% felt that the existing facilities are sufficient.

53% felt that appliances like air conditioners and coolers, water purifiers, solar water heaters, washing machines, televisions, refrigerators and generators should be made available for use by the inmates; 37% reported that rooms with gym facilities, readings rooms, special guest rooms and rooms with attached bathrooms should be constructed in the WWHs and 20% felt that the existing facilities could be renovated and refurbished to increase the comfort of the inmates and suggested that maintenance grants from the government could be utilized for this purpose.



40% of the HMCs and community representatives reported that they felt that inmates staying in the WWHs should be provided additional facilities like internet facilities, security guards during night hours, air conditioners and coolers, water purifiers, solar water heaters, vehicles for use during emergencies, attached bathrooms, better quality of food, trainings and group activities. 60% of these HMCs and community representatives reported that renovation and better upkeep of rooms has to be undertaken to ensure better living conditions for working women.

Painting of WWH

80% of the WWHs were painted in the last 5 years.

Time frame (years)	% of WWHs painted during the time frame
2010-15	80%
2005-10	10%
2000-05	7.5%
Before 2000	2.5%

Sharing of facilities with other facilities

52% of the sample-WWHs have provision to share facilities with hostels and other campus facilities existing nearby. These include use of mess halls, services of on-call doctors, internet Wi-Fi networks, canteen, recreational facilities and common halls.

5. Facilities for staff of WWHs

Accommodation for Warden

Among the 40 hostels which have wardens, **72% hostels have accommodation facilities for wardens; these are single rooms or double sharing rooms. In the remaining 28%, wardens were not staying in the hostel due to personal reasons, house of the warden being nearby, warden stays in the same campus, etc.**

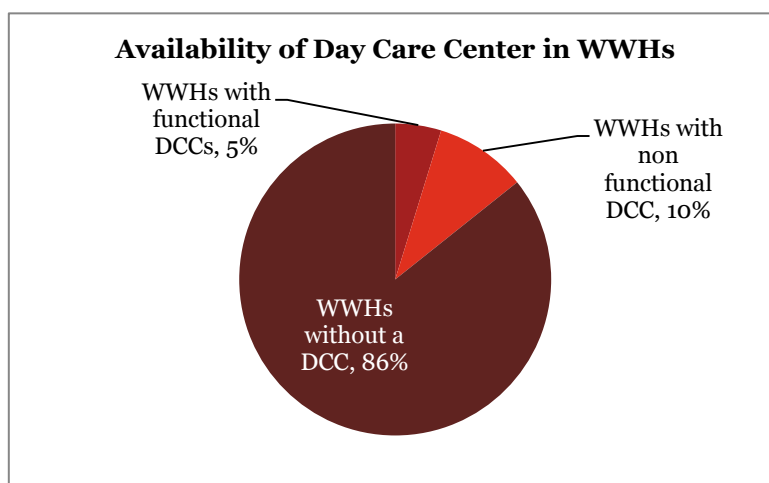
Accommodation for Watchman

Out of the 35 hostels which had a watchman/security, **45% provided for room for the watchman while the remaining 55% hostels did not have any accommodation for the watchman/security.** The reasons cited for by almost all of the hostels was that the watchman worked in shifts and did not require any room/accommodation.

6. Facilities for children of working women

In the WWH run by Nittur Education Society in Bidar, the working women who have their children staying with them have been provided accommodation in double-sharing rooms.

5% of the sample-WWHs have a functional and operational Day Care Center. The beneficiaries, fees charged and facilities available in these WWHs are mentioned in the table given below:-



Sl. No.	Sample WWHs which have a fully operational DCC	Beneficiaries and Fees for the DCC	Facilities available at the DCC
1	Arathi WWH of YWCA, Bangalore	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The DCC is open to both children of hostel inmates and the general public Currently, 60 children of general public are enrolled in the DCC. None of the hostel inmates have children staying in the WWH The public are not charged for utilising the DCC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A separate caretaker appointed by YWCA A clean and ventilated hall Play materials and games Reading materials
2	Nittur Education Society WWH, Bidar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The DCC is open to only children of hostel inmates 6 children aged between 3 and 6 years are presently enrolled in the DCC The working women do not have to pay additional charges for utilising the DCC for their children 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A separate caretaker appointed by the inmates whose children are enrolled in the DCC Adequate and safe play area outside the centre Play materials and games Reading materials

The working women inmates whose children are enrolled in the DCC reported that though they were satisfied with the facilities provided, the IA could appoint a teacher for the DCC and could also arrange for snacks to be provided to the children. Presently, they have hired a caretaker to look after their children in the DCC.

In the 4 WWHs run by Basava Samithi in Bangalore, Gulbarga University in Raichur, Vanitha Samaj in Davengere and Shri Jagat Guru Siddheswara Cooperative Hospital and Research Centre in Belgaum, the Day Care Centers are not functional; these constitute 10% of the sample WWHs. Though rooms were originally constructed for housing these Centers, these remained unutilized because none of the hostel residents had children staying with them. In the WWHs run by Gulbarga University in Raichur and Vanitha Samaj in Davengere, these rooms have been converted into a library and a make-shift arrangement for an area for inmates to cook their own meals respectively.

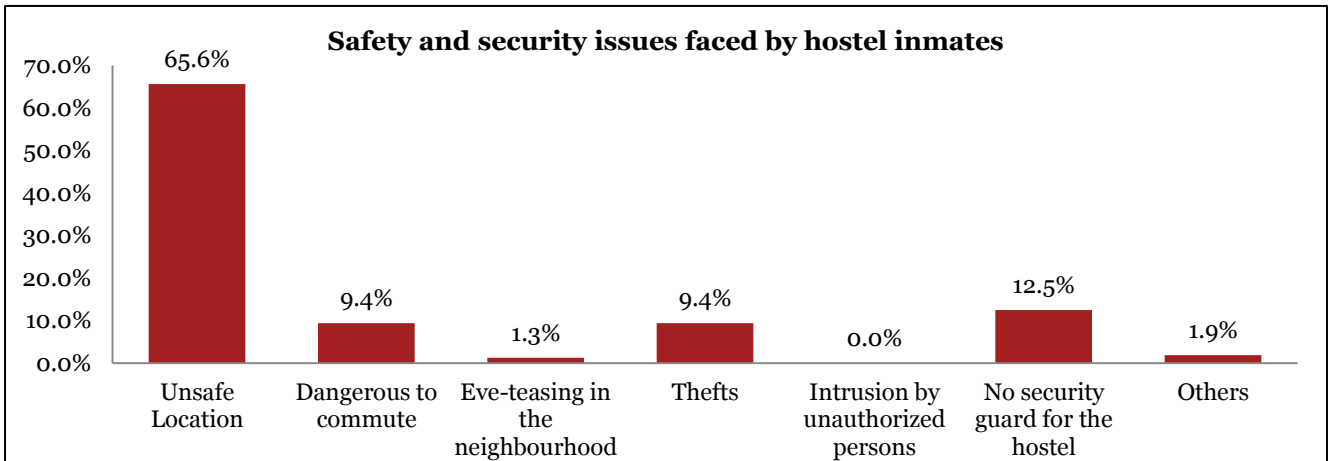
7. Safety and Security

Safety and Security issues faced by hostel inmates

Most hostels have taken several efforts to ensure the safety and security of their inmates. While approximately **88% of the inmates reported feeling safe** in the hostel premises and commuting to and from the hostel, **12% reported facing some safety issues**.

Of the 12% who reported safety and security issues, **65.5% reported that the hostel was located in an unsafe location** as it was quite **isolated** and located away from the main road and **9.4% of the inmates reported that it was dangerous to commute** when the bus/rickshaw stand is not close to the hostel. **12.5% reported that there was no security guard** for the hostel. A few cases of **theft (9.4%) and eve teasing (1.3%)** were reported but these were **not frequent and immediate action was taken by the hostel authorities**. Other issues such as **lack of street lights were also reported by 1.9% of the inmates**. . During the visits to these hostels it was also observed that **some hostels (HMS working Womens hostel, Tumkur) did not have a compound wall**.

Suggestions to increase the safety include the provision for more street lights, an extra security



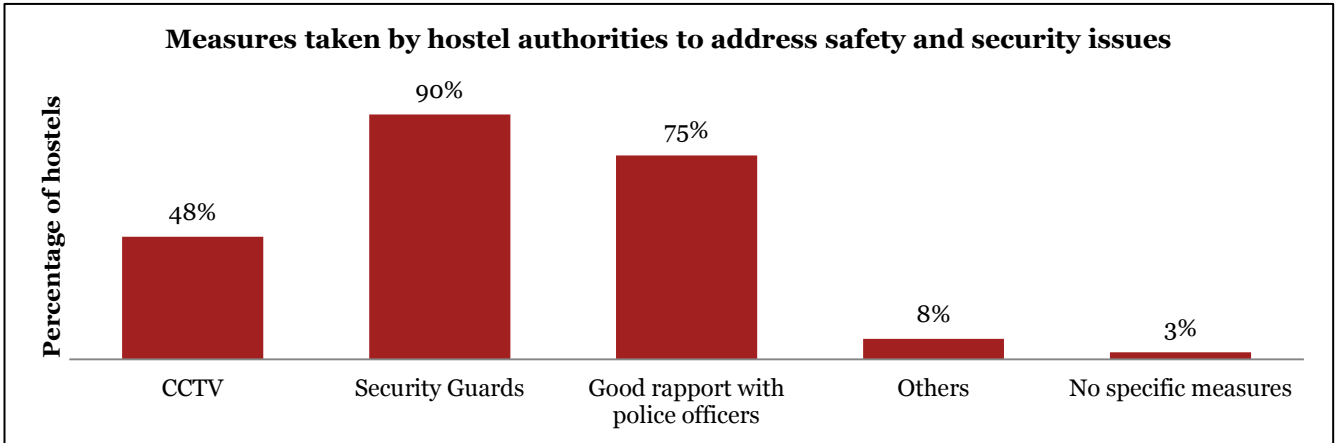
guard to escort the girls from the bus stand to the hostel if the bus stand is located very far away from the hostel. Students also reported that the presence of a compound wall (where absent) would also improve security.

While **no major case of violence against the women has been reported**, 8% of the respondents reported that they had faced issues such as conflicts between inmates and severe issues of eve teasing. However, the hostel authorities sought police intervention after which such incidences have reduced. The remaining 92% did not report any issues.

Measures taken to mitigate the safety and security concerns

In response to the safety issues faced by the inmates, hostel authorities have taken security measures such as installation of CCTVs, appointment of full time security guards, establishing a good rapport with the police and local community that can assist during an emergency.

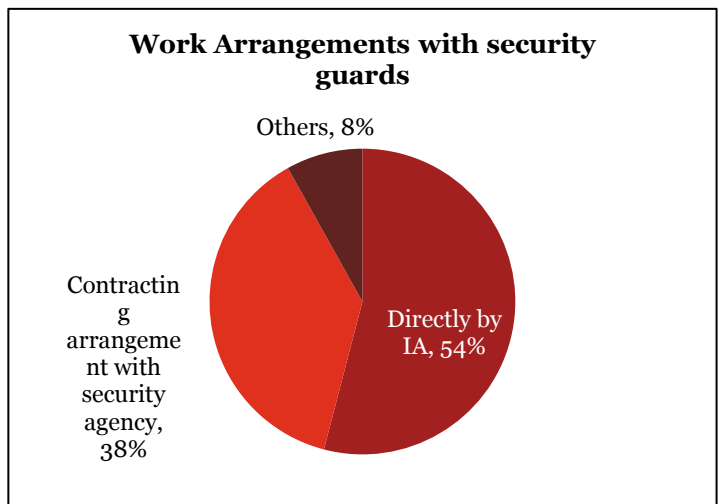
Over **75% of the inmates stated that the hostel authorities have established a good rapport with the police**. **48% of hostels have CCTVs installed**. The Mangalore University hostel has installed a **biometric machine to track students and staff**. **90% of the inmates stated that their hostels relied mainly on security guards** to ensure their safety and security. Further all hostels reported being within 2 kms of a Police Station thus adding to the safety and security of the inmates.



Of the hostels that relied mainly on security guards, **23% have 1 guard** who is available in the night. There is no guard during the day. **35% reported appointing 2 guards** (Day and night). A majority of the hostels (**33%**) reported appointing upto 3 guards (1 during the day and 2 at night) to ensure the safety of the hostel. In cases where more than 1 guard was appointed, a lady guard was usually appointed for the day and a male guard for the night. 9% had more than 3 guards.

17% of the hostel authorities reported appointing ex-servicemen as their watchmen/security guards. While the remaining 83% did not appoint ex-servicemen.

In **54% of all hostels, the security guards were appointed directly by the Implementing Agency, 38% had contracting arrangements with a security agency and 8% appointed security guards with whom they had a personal relationship** such as a relative or family friend of member of the hostel committee or implementing agency.



While a majority (**89%**) of the respondents faces no issues with the security guard, **5% stated that the guards sometimes appointed failed to keep check on intrusion** and 6% stated other reasons issues such as if the security guard has an issue with the agency they do not report for work and do not give any prior notice either. In such cases, the hostel authorities have to report the same to the agency.

8. Reporting and Monitoring

The responsibility of implementation and monitoring of the Working Women's Hostels rests across a range of stakeholders at the **State and District levels**. Their roles and responsibilities as shared among the stakeholders are highlighted in the table below.

Designation	Roles and Responsibilities
Deputy Director, State Level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undertaking administrative activities such as submitting reports to GoI, sanction orders etc • Monitoring and review of data sent from the District Officials but no physical inspection • Undertake the second level review of proposals received and submission of the same to GoI
Deputy Director, District level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First level review of proposals received from various organizations and submission of the same to the State office • Conducting inspection and monitoring visits to the hostels in the District • Compiling the quarterly progress reports from all the Working Women's Hostels in the District and forwarding the same to the State Department
Women Welfare Office, District level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conducting inspection and monitoring visits to the hostels in the District • Compiling the quarterly progress reports from all the Working Women's Hostels in the District and forwarding the same to the State Department
DWWC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resolve grievances of the Implementing Agencies

In addition, some deputy directors are also involved in the **admission process as their approval is required before a candidate is admitted**.

Thus, the two main components of the monitoring process are:

1. Conducting of inspection visits to the working women hostels
2. Submission of the quarterly progress reports from the hostel authorities to the District authorities

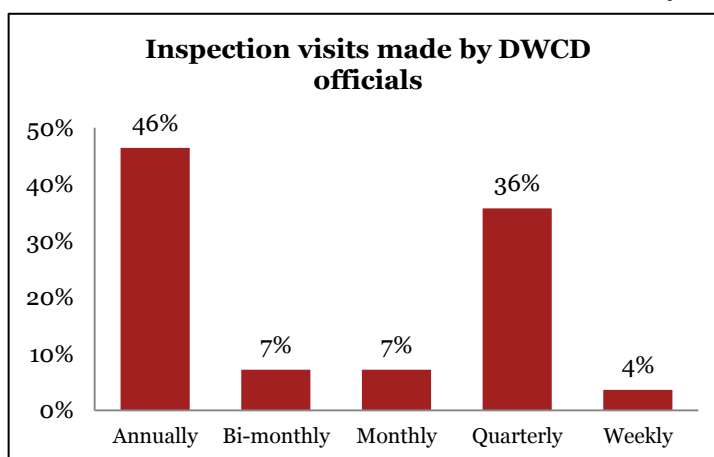
1. Inspection visits made to hostels

The main role of undertaking inspection visits is vested with the District authorities specifically, the Deputy Director and the Women Welfare Officer. In districts where there is District Women Welfare Committee (DWWC), the committee also makes visits and helps hostels resolve their grievances.

A. Inspection visits made by DWCD officials (Deputy Director and Womens Welfare Officer)

Approximately **70% of all District Officials interviewed have visited the hostels¹²**. Of these, a majority **(46%) visits the hostels annually whereas 36% make quarterly visits. 7% each make bi-monthly and monthly visits and 4% make weekly visits**.

During their visits, most officials use a standardized form to collect information. However, some officials stated that there is **no standard format to record observations**. A **general note** is prepared which is then **shared with the hostel authorities**. This is also **recorded in the file at the District office** and is sometimes (depending on the severity of the issues) shared with the State.



¹² Officials in Mandya, Bijapur, Bagalkote, Belgaum, Chitradurga, Gadag, Karwar, Udupi, Mysore and Raichur made visits

During these visits, the DD and women welfare officer assess the hostel across several parameters as mentioned in the scheme guidelines.

Parameters for assessment during Inspection Visits by District Officials

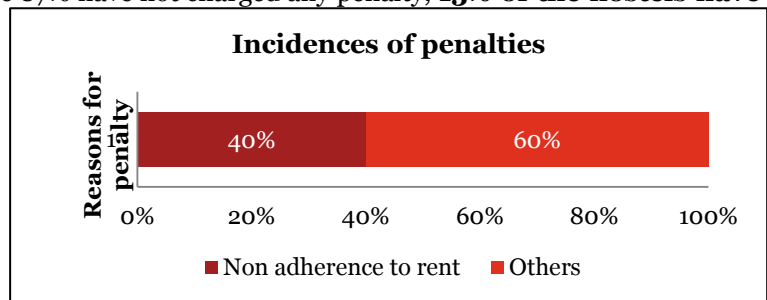
- The number of working women vis-à-vis students
- The quality and maintenance of the infrastructure
- The hygienic conditions
- Process of procurement of food and the quality of food
- Availability of sufficient staff
- Overall cleanliness
- Safety measures adopted
- Maintenance of records by reviewing the attendance registers

While **no formal mechanism to take actions against non-compliant hostels** was reported, most DWCD officials **send formal letters to the Implementing Agency** detailing out the issue. **A copy is also sent to the State Department.** If the IA doesn't respond to the notice, the District officials reach out to the State for suggesting Directive. Furthermore, some officials are reluctant to visit these hostels due to the non-cooperation from the hostel authorities.

No formal financial monitoring was reported as being conducted after the completion of construction. This can be attributed to the fact that no grants are provided (after the initial construction grant) and so most hostels are not cooperative about sharing financial data.

Penalties Charged

In some cases, penalties are also charged. While 87% have not charged any penalty, **13% of the hostels have been charged some penalty.** Of these, **40% of the hostels have been charged a penalty for non-adherence to specified rent amount and 60% have been charged for other non-compliance with other guidelines** such as room facilities provided.



Some of the issues faced by District officials during these visits include lack of cooperation from the hostel as some hostel authorities are of the opinion that since the Government does not provide any maintenance grants, they are not required to report maintenance and administrative issues to them

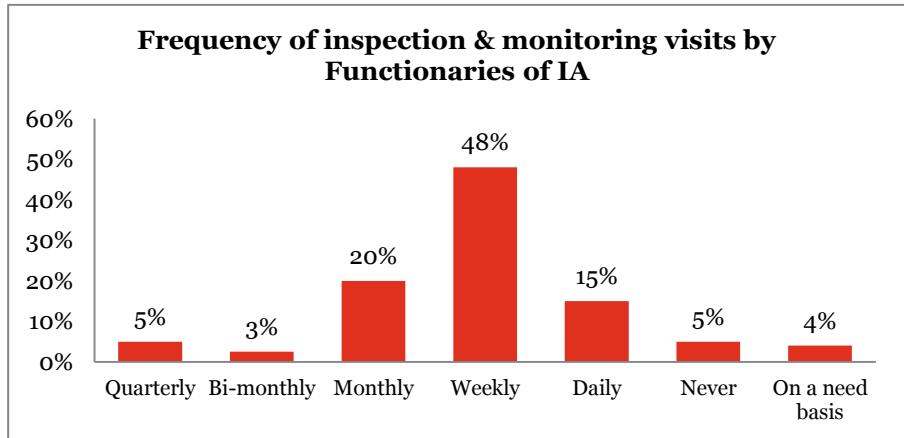
B. Inspection visits made by DWWC officials

Of the sample districts visited **only Belgaum reported having a DWWC** comprising the CDPO, District collector, Assistant Executive Engineer- PWD, District Social Welfare Officer, Superintendent of Police, District Legal Service Authority representative and Deputy Director. Visits were made occasionally on a need basis.

In some of the other districts there were **other committees** such as *Vyasthapak Samiti* (Chitradurga) which is a managing committee which includes chairman (DC), members from PWD, DWCD and hostel inmates and looks into the functioning of the hostels, a *Violence against Womens committee* (Gadag) and a *women harassment committee and a sexual harassment committee* (Karwar) that helps resolve issues of the hostel inmates and separate committee in Bijapur comprising the District Collector and the Deputy Director serves the same purpose.

C. Inspection visits made by IA officials

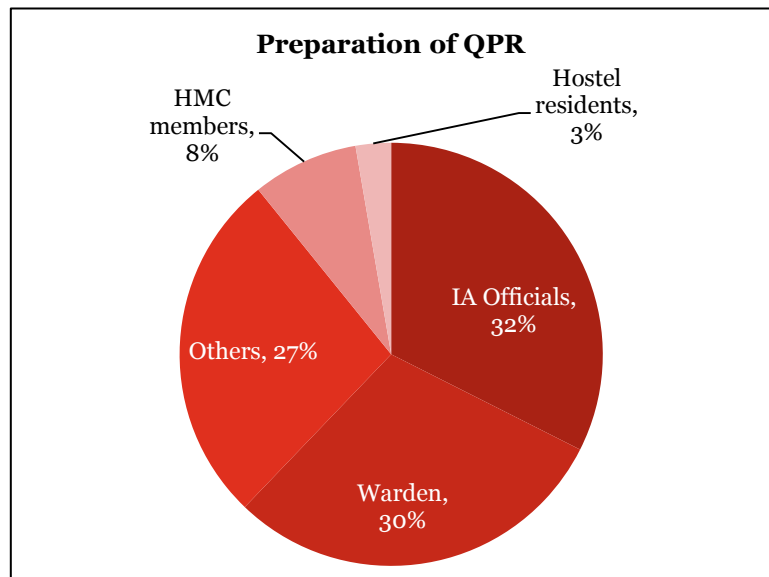
A majority of IAs (48%) visited the hostels on a weekly basis and 15% of the IAs visited the hostels on a daily basis. This was usually the case when the hostel was attached to the University and the members of the IA were faculty and staff from the University. 20% visited on a monthly basis and 5% each visited on a quarterly, 4% on a need basis and 3% each visited on a bi-monthly or fortnightly basis.



2. Preparation and submission of Quarterly Progress Reports (QPRs)

90% of all hostels prepare and submit QPRs to the District authorities while 10% do not submit QPRs.

In 32% of these hostels, the Implementing Agency officials prepare the report and in 30% the warden prepares the report. In 27% others such as Society/Trust Accountant, Office Clerk, Estate Branch of College, Executive engineer or the Hostel Manager prepare the report. HMC members prepare the report in 8% of the hostels and the residents prepare the report in 3% of the hostels.



Thus far, corrective action based on QPR has been recommended in 8% of the hostels. No recommendations have been made in the remaining 92% of the hostels. Examples of corrective action recommended by District Officials include:

- Increase in the number of working women
- Comments on improving the maintenance and cleanliness of the hostel
- Provision of more rooms for working women in the hostel

9. Fulfilment of conditions specified by the Government of Karnataka

This section examines the fulfilment of the major conditions imposed by the Government of Karnataka in an Order dated 09.09.2010.

Sl. No.	Key guidelines mentioned the GoK Order dated 09.09.2010	Status of compliance
1	While sanctioning the hostels, sanction should be accorded according to the survey taken on the basis of the necessity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It was reported by the IAs that they had undertaken a preliminary needs assessment prior to submitting the Proposal to the District DWCD and this was verified by the officials of DWCD. However, this could not be validated through the DWCD because the respondent officials have taken charge long after the hostels were sanctioned in their respective Districts and hence, are unaware about the conduct of the needs assessment survey
2	The private and voluntary organizations should be registered institutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 64% of the IAs which run the sample WWHs are registered as Society, 17% as University, 17% as Trust and 2% as Association
3	The institutions should have rendered prominent service in the women's welfare for at least 2 years	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All the institutions had a minimum of 2 years of experience in women's welfare while applying for grants under the Scheme
4	These institutions should have legally constituted Executive Committees and their duties and territorial powers should have been specifically mentioned and should be reflected in a valid legal document	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All the institutions have legally constituted Executive Committees or Managing Bodies with published manuals specifying the powers, roles and responsibilities of each member of the Committee
5	In every District Headquarters and if there is need in every taluk headquarters, the concerned Development Authority / City Corporation will provide 10,000 Sq. Feet land in favour to such of the private organizations and voluntary organizations who come forward for construction of the working women hostel at the rate of 50% of the guidance value. Before submission of the application for grant of aid from the Government the private and voluntary organizations should furnish allotment order of the land from the concerned Development Authority / City Corporation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 93% of the sample WWHs are constructed on the land owned by the IA 7% of sample WWHs are constructed on public land which is taken on lease from the Government. It was reported that allotment orders were furnished as per specified norms. In case of hostels constructed on leased land, the lease period ranged from 30 to 99 years.
6	The institutions selected by following the tender process will construct working women hostels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 48% of the sample-WWHs have followed a tendering process for selection of construction agencies. The remaining 52% have chosen the construction agency through personal connections and acquaintances
7	Such working women hostels should be constructed as per the sanctioned plan of the State Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None of the sample WWHs have reported any deviations from the sanctioned plan of the State Government
8	The building should be completed within one year from the date of release of money from the State Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None of the sample WWHs reported completion of construction of the building within one year. The minimum time taken to construct the building is 1.5 years
9	Children caring centers should be run adjacent to the working women hostels for the benefit of working women. For this purpose 5% of the total income of the working women or actual expenditure may be obtained from the working women	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 5% of the sample-WWHs have a functional and operational Day Care Center. The working women do not have to pay additional charges for utilising the DCC for their children. In 95% of the sample WWHs, DCCs are not operated because there are no working women residents who have children staying with them

10	The working women should be in safe place to enable them to travel everyday	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 88% of the inmates reported feeling safe in the hostel premises and commuting to and from the hostel, 12% reported facing some safety issues. Of this, 65.5% reported that the hostel was located in an unsafe location as it was quite isolated and located away from the main road • 9% of inmates reported that it was dangerous to commute as the bus/rickshaw stand was not close to the hostel. • Few cases of theft (9%) and eve teasing (1%) were reported but these were not frequent and immediate action was taken by the hostel authorities. Other issues such as lack of street lights were also reported by 2% of the inmates. • Hostel authorities have taken security measures such as installation of CCTVs, appointment of full time security guards, establishing a good rapport with the police and local community that can assist during an emergency
11	The working women in the age group of 18-60 years, who wish to obtain hostel facility, should submit their application in the prescribed form through the Head of the institutions / office in which they are working along with certificate of employment and salary certificate and obtain acknowledgement. The concerned Working Women's Hostel Authority should register such applications and priority should be given on first come first served basis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The enrolment process varies significantly from hostel to hostel as no standard process has been prescribed in the scheme guidelines issued by MWCD. 84% of all inmate respondents reported that they only had to submit an application form along with the necessary documentation which generally included an appointment letter from place of employment, PAN card, income certificate, photographs, proof of permanent address, residency certificate to ensure out of state status • Inmates in 19 of the sample hostels reported having submitted income certificates
12	Every working woman can obtain hostel facility for a maximum period of 3 years and not more than that. For no reason the stay will be extended. In case of resignation / termination from the job, the hostel should be vacated within 1 month from the date of becoming unemployed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inmates in 15 hostels were found to be living in the hostels for more than 3 years. In accordance with scheme guidelines, 42% of such inmates sought the permission from the DWCD while 58% had not sought any permission. Of the 42% approximately 85% were working women and the remaining were students.
13	A compulsory board should be displayed at the top of the hostel showing that the hostel is being run with the aid from the Women and Children Welfare Department	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 67% of the sample WWHs have boards stating that they have received funds from DWCD • In the remaining 33% hostels which do not have this board, the reasons cited for such non-compliance are (i) removal of the board during renovation, painting, etc. (ii) lack of awareness about the requirement for this board to be put up (iii) conflict in case of hostels which accommodate only students
14	Working women facilities should be provided to women belonging to all categories. While giving admission 30% reservation of accommodation should be provided to working women belonging to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe, Minorities and Physically handicapped	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 40% of the hostels studied show no differentiation between women from disadvantaged groups • In the remaining 60%, special efforts are made to admit girls from disadvantaged backgrounds. However, there is no specific quota for reservation; this could be due to lesser number of working women from the minority groups seeking admission to hostels
15	After completion of the construction of the hostel, Hostel Management Committee comprising of three members namely District Deputy Director, Women and Child Welfare Department and representatives from the residents should be constituted and meeting should be held once in three months. When the institution violates the	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 70% of sample hostels had a functional Hostel Management Committee (HMC). The composition of the HMC varied but broadly comprised members from the Implementing Agency, wardens, social workers, inmates, etc • In 16% of the sample HMCs, meetings are held once in 3 months. In 81%, meetings are held more frequently. The District Committee has never imposed a penalty

	Rules and Regulation, the District Committee is competent to levy 5% penalty on such institutions	on the remaining sample hostels
16	Residence should be provided to the warden in the same hostel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Among all the hostels which have wardens, 72% hostels have accommodation facilities for wardens; these are single rooms or double sharing rooms In the remaining 28%, accommodation need not be provided to wardens due to warden's personal preference for staying elsewhere, house of the warden being nearby, warden stays in the same campus, etc.
17	Medical facilities should be provided to the residents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 88% of the WWHs have medical facilities which include hospitals/health centers within 3 km distance, an on-call doctor linked to the hostel and/or hostel residents who are doctors or nurses while 12% hostels did not have any such facilities.
18	If the funds provided for the purpose of construction of working women hostel is not used for the said purpose, further release will be stopped and the amount already released will be recovered in any manner as deemed fit by the Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None of the hostels studied have reported any such penalty or usage of funds for other than the said purpose of construction
19	No accommodation shall be provided to the college/school girls	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In almost all the hostels studied especially in those linked to Universities, college students have been provided admission. 40% of the hostels had a student intake of more than 30%. This is due to higher requirement amongst students who study in the campus, lesser demand for the hostel among working women, availability of vacant accommodation rooms, etc
20	The strength of the inmates should be minimum of 50 and maximum should be 100. The age limit of the inmates should be between 18 to 60 years	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The average intake capacity of the sample hostels is 110 inmates. The smallest hostel has an intake capacity of 25 and the largest has a capacity of 320. However, as of the date of evaluation, a majority of the hostels had occupancy of less than 100 There are a few inmates aged between 15 and 18 who are residing in some of the sample hostels. They could have been allowed admission because the scheme guidelines issued by MWCD do not specify age restrictions
21	The fee structure for the hostel is as follow:- follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Single occupancy: 10% of the income of the inmate Double occupancy: 5% of the income of the inmate Others: 3% of the income of the inmate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 27% of the hostels, room rents were fixed as a percentage of the inmate's income. And in the remaining 73%, a fixed rent slab is followed for rooms of different capacities. Reasons for non-compliance are different rent structure mentioned in MWCD's scheme guidelines, reluctance of the IA to enforce differential charges for the same room facility, etc.
22	Minimum of 10 rooms, 10 toilets and uninterrupted water supply should be provided. There should be facilities for warden and security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All the hostels studied have more than 10 rooms All the hostels studied have more than 10 toilets; 26% have 1 available for 6-8 inmates 76% of the WWHs have all-year round regular water supply while other WWHs face water shortage during summers while 24% had issues with the water supply. It was reported that, in case of water shortage, the IA purchases water to be supplied to the hostel Out of those hostels which had a watchman, 45% provided for room for the watchman while 55% did not have any such accommodation. The reason cited for by hostels which do not provide this facility was that watchman worked in shifts and did not require any room/accommodation.

Recommendations

1. Specifications for operational performance should be mandated and clear indicators of measures should be set

The Women and Child Development Department (DWCD) should formulate a set of minimum standards of space and services (keeping in mind the local climate, customs and traditions and the present day needs of the women inmates) in the WWHs and standard guidelines and records to be adhered to by all WWHs. These should be persuasively implemented so that all WWHs conform to providing certain codified minimum standards of facilities for all inmates and the procedures followed by all WWHs are common. This would eliminate the arbitrariness that presently afflicts the WWHs.

Suggested norms could include provision of refrigerators (in locations where temperatures are high) and room heaters (in cold locations like Kodagu) and kitchen facilities to cook own meals, mandating that all bathrooms are built within the hostel building , provision of dressing areas , provision of washing machines and adequate spaces for drying clothes, disposal and incineration of sanitary/ hygiene articles, specifications of size of lockable cupboards, provision of electric water heaters and solar water heating systems, installation of solar lanterns and power back-up facilities, provision of Wi-Fi and adequate charging points in the rooms, creche/daycare centres , etc.

Indicators should be established to measure the status of availability and adequacy of facilities. For example, indicators for maintenance of the kitchen, adequacy of furniture and fixtures in the accommodation rooms, security measures and group activities and trainings conducted could be established to enable enhanced monitoring and quick identification of gaps and challenges. At least half-yearly inspections should be made to check the status against these indicators and to rate the hostels accordingly.

2. Eligibility of hostel staff must be specified by DWCD

Evaluation has revealed that a large number of hostel staff is recruited by the IA on the basis of personal relationships and acquaintances and not capability/suitability of the person to the job. The DWCD should mandate minimum eligibility standards and requirements for Warden, accountant, security , attendant and other positions so that competent, efficient and professional personnel run and manage the hostels.

During the inspection and monitoring visits, it should be ensured that these eligibility standards fixed by DWCD are being adhered to by the IAs.

3. Enrolment procedures should be well-defined and standardized

Considering that the enrolment process varies significantly from hostel to hostel as no standard process has been prescribed, the DWCD should develop standardized enrolment procedures for the WWHs.

The DWCD's guidelines could include the forms which are to be filled and submitted by residents, a list of supporting documents to be enclosed by residents, the timelines which the IAs have to follow for completing admission procedures, terms and conditions for security deposit to be charged, etc. It must be ensured that the room rent to be charged in all hostels is fixed by the district committee chaired by the Deputy Commissioner / equivalent after getting the assessment of the facilities provided and rental value fixed by the Public Works Department (PWD).

To standardize the security deposit which is collected from students, the DWCD could either recommend a fixed security deposit or could develop a District-based, income-based, room type based

security deposit structure such that working women inmates in a particular income bracket in a District pay the same security deposit for the same room capacity in any WWH in that particular District.

It must also be emphasized that the identity proof of the inmates should be noted at the time of enrolment to enable verification of address, demographic data like age, etc. Submitting the list of newly admitted inmates to the DWCD should be made mandatory for the IAs. However, it is essential to maintain privacy of inmates and their identity data should not be shared without authorization for any reason whatsoever except for the purpose specified.

4. The DWCD should maintain a database of details of inmates of WWHs

The DWCD should design an online portal on which the IAs can update accurate details of the WWHs. This online database should be maintained by the DWCD, ensuring only restricted access to the information.

5. WWH Monitoring Committees should be constituted and effective reporting and monitoring processes must be ensured

WWH Monitoring Committees must be constituted in each District to ensure regular tracking and monitoring of the hostels. The composition of this Committee is recommended to include:-

- The Deputy Director, DWCD; he/she shall be the Chairperson of the Committee.
- The President or Secretary of the IA; he/she shall be the Member Secretary
- Two Women officials representing two NGOs who have been nominated by the Deputy Commissioner as having a successful track record in the field of women welfare and empowerment in the District
- The Women Welfare Officer, DWCD
- A woman Police Officer of Inspector and above rank
- A woman Medical Officer working in a government hospital who shall be nominated by the Deputy Commissioner
- A woman Academician of a local University nominated by the Deputy Commissioner
- The Hostel Warden or any other hostel staff.
- One working woman inmate of the WWH whose stay in the hostel has not exceeded the duration specified in the guidelines.
- One student or trainee inmate of the WWH whose stay in the hostel has not exceeded the duration specified in the guidelines

The Committee shall be responsible for overall supervision, monitoring and management of the WWH. It shall ensure conformity with guidelines, adherence to room rent fixed by the Deputy Commissioner and regular audit of financial accounts of the hostels. It would be authorized to review the QPRs which are submitted by the WWHs to the DWCD District Office. The Committee should meet at least once in 2 months.

Feedback from all key stakeholders should be integrated with the regular monitoring by the DWCD officials. All IAs must be instructed to constitute HMCs in accordance with the guidelines specified by MWCD; it should be ensured that the Deputy Director of the DWCD of the District is a member of the HMC and actively participate in the meetings and proceedings. Additionally, the Women Welfare Officer must undertake monthly monitoring visits without fail and interact with the hostel management, inmates and key stakeholders during such visits. He/she should regularly apprise the Deputy Director about the issues observed and the grievances reported at the hostels. Further, the IAs should maintain Minutes of Meetings (MoM) of the fortnightly meetings held by the HMCs and send these MoMs to the District DWCD every month.

As substantial public investment has been channeled into the establishment of these hostels for the benefit of working women, formal mechanism for taking action against non-compliant hostels should be devised by the State DWCD such that errant hostels are penalized for not adhering to mandated norms. In extreme cases, the State DWCD should be authorized to appoint an Administrator

for managing and operating the WWH if, even after repeated notices, the IA does not comply with the specified guidelines and norms.

In addition to the existing practice of forwarding QPRs to the DWCD Head Office, an 'Action Taken Report' should also be submitted by the District DWCD outlining the issues of non-compliance observed and grievances reported by the hostel management and the action taken at the District-level to address such concerns.

Considering that a District Women's Welfare Committee (DWWC) is reported to be present only in Belgaum, the DWCD must facilitate constituting DWWC in all districts in accordance with the specifications mentioned in the scheme guidelines. This shall enable these DWWCs to inspect hostel premises, assist the State Governments in conducting the actual gap analysis by doing need assessment, map existing facilities in districts to identify public land/locations fit for establishment/running of hostels, forward and recommend proposals, send recommendations for release of installments of the grant, etc.

During the monitoring activities, the DWCD must ensure that no inmate stays in the hostel beyond the permissible period.

6. The WWH should be made a signing point for Beat Police Officers

If the WWH could be made a signing point for Beat Constables, it would increase the frequency at which these police officers visit the hostels. This is an important security measure that could be implemented without great difficulty. Increased patrolling and monitoring of activity in the hostel premises could be ensured through such Beat Officers under the supervision of the Station House Officer (SHO). This shall also enable the inmates to communicate with them, or reporting any matter of concern/ law and order, without going to the police station.

7. The provision for granting financial assistance under the Working Women's Hostel Scheme to educational institutions should be removed

The Working Women's Hostels constructed by educational institutions (schools and colleges) predominantly cater to students (in the 42 WWHs evaluated, 49% were students/trainees and 51% working women but in those WWHs constructed by educational institutions, almost 90% of the inmates were students). As such, the hostels located within university campuses become de facto extensions of the university hostels themselves. While that may be a worthy requirement for the education of women students, it is not the purpose for which this scheme was originally set up.

Hence it would be appropriate to rationally re-examine the provision of financial assistance to such purposes within this Scheme. Therefore, it would be appropriate for the scheme to focus predominantly on the primary users for whom the scheme was designed, and make modifications as appropriate to the requirements for working women for whom the hostels are meant to provide support.

The DWCD Head Office could forward its recommendations to the MWCD for removal of Universities and academic institutions from the list of eligible IA categories. This shall ensure that, henceforth, grants shall not be sanctioned to academic institutions and, instead, shall be provided only to deserving agencies which shall avail the funds to provide accommodation to working women.

8. Awareness building and promotion activities should be undertaken

The Department should draw up a scheme for publicity and awareness about room availability in the hostels. Posters and notices about WWHs could be put up on the notice boards of all the government departments in the area.

Further, given that there is a requirement for accommodation among the women employed in industries and other private establishments, it would be important for the scheme to provide for community-level communication and awareness building among the target groups.

It is also recommended that the Scheme should encourage establishing of such hostels in high-demand areas (i.e. industrial pockets), the demand for which should be a mandatory input to approve construction of the facilities. Data towards this effect should be generated/ provided by the applicant institutions evincing interest to operate as 'implementing agency' under the scheme.

In hostels in which capacity utilization is quite low, the IA should be mandated to carry out specialized mobilization activities to identify eligible beneficiaries and make them aware of the hostel facilities which they could avail.

The support of the Information and Publicity Department could be availed for undertaking awareness initiatives and publicity generation efforts.

9. Crucial security measures should be mandated

Considering the recently revised MWCD guidelines and also the Supreme Court ruling pertaining to installing CCTVs in all hostels, CCTVs should be set up in all the WWHs in the entrance/foyer area for security. (this provision may not be relevant for hostels that were set up earlier as we cannot introduce new conditions after they are started) A compound wall, street lights and 24x7 security should be mandated in all hostels. However, it should be ensured that the strict security measures do not restrict the freedom of the residents of the hostels .

10. The requirement for setting up Day Care Centers in WWHs should be considered

It is important to ensure that WWHs are not restricted only to single women and/or women without children. To ensure that WWHs can fully support women with children if necessary, the requirement for mandating the setting-up of Day Care Centers should be considered and crèche/daycare facilities should be provided within the premises.

Annexures

Annexure 1: Terms of Reference

SECTION –III

Terms of Reference (ToR) For The External Evaluation of Working Women's Hostels of Department of Women & Child Development In Karnataka.

1. Title of the study:

The title of the study is *"Evaluation of Working Women's Hostels of Department of Women & Child Development in Karnataka"*.

2. Background Information:

The changing economic structure in India compels more and more women to live out of their homes because of being employed in big cities and urban and rural townships away from their homes. One of the main difficulties faced by such women is the lack of safe and suitable accommodation. It was necessary to provide working women, who are compelled to live away from their families for employment, an affordable, safe and suitable accommodation at the place of their employment. Realizing this fact, the Government of Karnataka launched several schemes for economic empowerment of women. One such scheme is that of providing financial support for construction and maintenance of working women's hostel.

It was announced in the Honorable Chief Minister's budget speech in 2010-11, that if NGOs come forward for construction of working women's hostels with accommodation of 25 rooms at the district level, they will be provided 10000 square feet sites in the district at 50% guidance value, and a maximum of Rs.25.00 lakhs of financial support shall be given for construction of the hostels.

The scheme is financially supported by Government of India to the extent of 75% of the estimated cost of the construction and expansion of the hostel run by registered trusts/NGOs working for welfare of the women. The State government provides 12.5% of the estimated cost and the remaining 12.5% is borne by the Trusts/NGOs. So far, 76 working women's hostels have been sanctioned, of which 66 hostels are functioning. One working women's hostel has been sanctioned totally funded by the State, and funds have been released to J.S.S. Maha Vidhya Peetha of Chamarajnagar District. The construction is completed, and women have availed of the accommodation. From for the year 2010-11 to 2013-14, Rs. 55.53 lakhs of State share is has been spent on these hostels. The list of hostels is enclosed as Annexure I to this ToR.

3. Evaluation Scope, purpose and objectives:

The scope of the study is 22 districts of the State where there are 66 hostels. There is more concentration of hostels in Bangalore, Belgaum and six other II tier cities. The objective of the study is to evaluate the process of sanctioning, functioning of the hostels and its economic/social/psychological impact on the working women. This is intended to be done by collecting the opinion/suggestions of the inmates, stakeholders and local community. It is expected that they will suggest measures for the better functioning of these hostels so that more and more working women can avail the benefit at reasonable rates and that their stay there be safe. The trust/NGO's adherence to guidelines/condition of the scheme as per government order no. ಕೂಕೂ 67 ಕೂಕೂ 2010, Bangalore dated: 09.09.2010 and subsequent modifications to this order on 15.05.2012 and 07.10.2013 may also be evaluated.

There does not seem to be any evaluation of working women's hostels done in the past in Karnataka. In case of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra a study has been done by Tirpude College of Social Work, Nagpur, for the Women & Child Development department of Government of India, quite long ago.

4. Evaluation Questions (inclusive not exhaustive):

1. Whether the objectives set by the scheme for working women's hostel have been met? If so, to what extent? And if not, why not?
2. Whether the conditions imposed by government for sanctioning the hostels to Trust/NGOs/ as per Government of Karnataka order no. ಕೂಕೂ 67 ಕೂಕೂ 2010 dated: 09.09.2010 have been fulfilled by the trusts/NGOs? If not, furnish reasons for non-fulfillment.
3. What is the average time taken for completion of the hostels (from the time land is allotted to the arrival of the first inmate)? Has there been any cost overrun? If yes, what was the total cost overrun, hostel wise details to be furnished? If so, whether the extra cost has been borne by the trusts/NGOs?
4. What is the actual extent of land provided by development authorities/Corporations to these hostels at 50% of the guidance value? (Hostel wise details to be furnished).
5. What is the average built area of these hostels? Whether 25 rooms are constructed in each hostel? If not, reasons thereof to be furnished?
6. As per scheme guidelines, the pattern of funding is 12.50%:12.50% & 75% by State, trust/NGOs and Government of India respectively. Have the trust/NGOs contributed more than 12.50% of the estimated cost? If so, how many trust/NGOs have contributed more than 12.50% of the estimated Cost? (Cost wise grading of the hostels to be done for all hostels).

7. Do all the hostels have “Baby Care Centre” for children of working women? If not, how many hostels have this facility?
8. Are these hostels in a safe and convenient place for residence and travel of women? If not, why not?
9. Is accommodation made for the warden and watchman in the same premises of the hostel? If not, why not?
10. Whether any medical facility is provided in the premises or not? If yes, of what type and extent is it provided? If no, what are the reasons for it?
11. Is there any parallel fund flow available to these trust/NGOs apart from funds under this scheme for running these hostels? If so, give details hostel wise.
12. Have the hostels been constructed as per approved plan or any deviations are there? If so, what is the percentage deviation? Has government permission been taken for deviations? If not, why not?
13. Have Boards been displayed on all hostels stating that these are being run by funds of Women & Child Development department? If not, why not?
14. What is the process of getting admission in the hostels? Have advertisements been made in the newspaper for soliciting applications or simply notifications put on the notice board?
15. Whether the hostel management committees have been constituted as stipulated in the Government of Karnataka order no. *ಕರ್ಕಾಂ 67 ಕಲ್ಯಾಣ 2010* dated: 09.09.2010? If not, why not? How often the committees have met in a year?
16. Is there need for modification of the constitution of the hostel management committee in the above order, including more number of women members? If yes, what should be the new composition?
17. Whether applications are placed for selection in the committee? If yes, the reservation norm for admission in the hostel followed or not? Is allotment of seats is done on first come first served basis by the committee? If not, why it is not adhered to?
18. What is the average intake capacity of these hostels? What is the occupancy as on date of evaluation? Is the number of students is equal to or more than the prescribed strength as per directions of the Government?
19. Were there any instances of imposing penalty on the NGOs/Trusts for violating the guidelines such as:
 - a) Non-conducting of meetings by the Hostel Management committee.
 - b) Proper procedure not followed in admission.
 - c) Collecting room rent in excess of amount fixed by government.
20. Have the Trusts/NGOs maintained records of all assets acquired wholly or partly out of government grants? Are there any instances of assets being disposed off,

encumbered or utilized for the purpose other than those for which the grant is given?

21. What is the average size of space available to each inmate?
22. What can be said about the cleanliness, hygiene and the safety and security measures of the hostel? What is the condition of the beds/mattresses/bed sheets/pillows and other items of daily use provided to the inmates? (In both the cases, extremes may be photographed and documented in detail in the report).
23. What is the average number of bathrooms and latrines provided per inmate in the hostels? Is uninterrupted water facility provided? If not, why not?
24. When were the hostel and its rooms painted last? Whether well ventilated bath rooms and toilets with non leaking fixtures are provided in the hostels? Are lockable cupboards for each inmate in a room with storage space & kitchen on each floor of the hostel is provided? If not, reasons to be ascertained and furnished?
25. Has there been any incident of eve teasing/molestation/ intrusion by unauthorized persons/law and order incidents/ crimes etc. in the premises in the past? (The incidents may be documents **without mentioning names** of victims.) What measures have been taken by the hostel management to prevent recurrence of these?
26. Have the hostels been provided with facilities for meetings and group activities? If not, why not?
27. What is the provision of furniture and fixtures made in each room of the hostel like beds, mattresses, tables, chairs, fans, tube lights etc?
28. Whether telephone with STD facility, fax, email, TV, canteen is provided in the hostels? If not, why not?
29. What is the grievance resolution mechanism built by the hostels? Does it vest with the warden or with the management committee only, or a separate grievance committee is constituted? Are representatives of the inmates on the hostel management committee?
30. What is the average maintenance grant required for the hostels? Is it sufficient? If not, how is the excess maintenance amount met? Does the management provides this or is it met from public donations or charging higher fees to the inmates? Give details?
31. What is the monthly income distribution and professional status of the inmates? Classify the status as per their post held in the working place/office.
32. What is the average period of stay of an inmate in the hostel? What are the reasons for their leaving the hostel?
33. Have the trusts/NGOs appointed the administrative and others staff on regular basis for the hostels? If so, give details of appointments made for the posts of warden, superintendent, office clerk, accountant, peons, sweepers and watchmen etc. If not, what is the reason for not appointing them on regular basis?

34. What is the security deposit/advance deposit taken by the management from the inmates?
35. What is the opinion of the inmates about the hostel charges, room rent, food, establishment and any other charges?
36. What is the opinion of hostel management about providing additional facilities and what are their suggestions for providing these facilities?
37. What is the rating about facilities available around/nearby the hostels like transportation, market place of the inmates? What is their opinion about medical and recreational facilities?
38. Are the inmates satisfied with various aspects of hostels like allotment of rooms, rules and regulations, timings, discipline, administrative staff behavior and competence, wardens, security etc?
39. What is the inmate's opinion about future plan of stay in the hostel like end of the period, end of the training, availability of better accommodation, transfer, till marriage, etc?
40. What is the opinion of staff and local community leaders about the functioning, infrastructure, administration and other facilities in working women's hostels?
41. What are the problems faced by the staff (mainly cleaners, caretakers watchmen etc.)?
42. What suggestions emerge to make the hostels better?

5. **Sampling and Evaluation Methodology:**

Six hostels from Bangalore and four from Belgaum may be selected at random. Two hostels each from Bellary, Bidar, Mangalore, Dharwad, Mandya, Mysore and Gulbarga may be selected at random. All hostels will be evaluated in districts having hostels up to two in number.

The evaluation questions need to be answered by actual detailed inspection of the hostels, personal interviews of its inmates or focused group discussions with small groups of inmates. The views of stakeholders, NGOs managing the hostels and local community members may be taken by personal interviews or focused group discussions with small groups of them.

6. **Deliverables and time schedule:**

The Women and Child Development Department will provide year wise district wise details of the hostels & information on trusts/societies to the Evaluator. The Director Women and Child Development Department will issue necessary instruction to the Deputy Directors of the district and Trusts/NGOs and other concerned to co-operate and facilitate for collection of necessary data during the course of study. The Evaluator is to design formats for collecting information from inmates of the hostels, stake holders & public in the locality where the hostels are functioning. It is expected to complete the study in 6 months time excluding the time

taken for approval. The evaluating agency is expected to adhere to the following timelines and deliverables.

- | | |
|----------------------------|--|
| a. Work plan submission | :One month after signing the agreement. |
| b. Field Data Collection | :Three months from date of work plan approval. |
| c. Draft report Submission | : One month after field data collection. |
| d. Final Report Submission | :One month from draft report submission. |
| e. Total duration | : 6 months. |

7. Qualifications of the consultants and method of selection:

Consultants should have and provide details of evaluation team members having technical qualifications/capability as below-

- i. Social Scientist,
- ii. Executive Engineer/ Asst. Executive Engineer,
- iii. An expert of Gender issues/retired Police officer (retired as at least Deputy Superintendent of Police), and,
- iv. Statistician.
- v. Data collection research assistants.

Since the study involves inspection and conversation with women primarily, **the personnel mentioned at serials ii, iii and v have to be women only, and in such numbers that the evaluation is completed within the scheduled time prescribed by the ToR.**

Consultants not having these number and kind of personnel will not be considered as competent for evaluation.

8. Qualities Expected from the Evaluation Report

The following are the points, only inclusive and not exhaustive, which need to be mandatorily followed in the preparation of evaluation report:-

- a) By the very look of the evaluation report it should be evident that the study is that of Women and Child Development Department of the Government of Karnataka, and Karnataka Evaluation Authority (KEA) which has been done by the Consultant. It should not intend to convey that the study was the initiative and work of the Consultant, merely financed by the Karnataka Evaluation Authority (KEA).
- b) Evaluation is a serious professional task and its presentation should exhibit it accordingly. Please refrain from using glossy, super smooth paper for the entire volume overloaded with photographs, graphics and data in multicolor fancy fonts and styles.

- c) The Terms of Reference (ToR) of the study should form the first Appendix or Addenda of the report.
- d) The results should first correspond to the ToR. In the results chapter, each question of the ToR should be answered, and if possible, put up in a match the pair's kind of table, or equivalent. It is only after all questions framed in the ToR that is answered, that results over and above these be detailed.
- e) In the matter of recommendations, the number of recommendations is no measure of the quality of evaluation. Evaluation has to be done with a purpose to be practicable to implement the recommendations. The practicable recommendations should not be lost in the population maze of general recommendations. It is desirable to make recommendations in the report as follows:-

(A) **Short Term practicable recommendations**

These may not be more than five in number. These should be such that it can be acted upon without major policy changes and expenditure, and within say a year or so.

(B) **Long Term practicable recommendations**

There may not be more than ten in number. These should be such that can be implemented in the next four to five financial years, or with sizeable expenditure, or both but does not involve policy changes.

(C) **Recommendations requiring change in policy**

There are those which will need lot of time, resources and procedure to implement.

9. **Cost and schedule of budget releases:**

Output based budget release will be as follows-

- a. The **first installment** of Consultation fee amounting to 30% of the total fee shall be payable as advance to the Consultant after the approval of the inception report, but only on execution of a bank guarantee of a scheduled nationalized bank valid for a period of at least 12 months from the date of issuance of advance.
- b. The **second installment** of Consultation fee amounting to 50% of the total fee shall be payable to the Consultant after the approval of the Draft report.
- c. The **third and final installment** of Consultation fee amounting to 20% of the total fee shall be payable to the Consultant after the receipt of the hard and soft copies of the final report in such format and number as prescribed in the agreement, along with all original documents containing primary and secondary data, processed data outputs, study report and soft copies of all literature used to the final report.

Taxes will be deducted from each payment as per rates in force. In addition, the evaluating agency/consultant is expected to pay services tax at their end.

10. Contact person for further details:

Smt. M.M.Bindu, Joint Director PDM, Telephone No.22353777 & Sri. Krishna, Deputy Director Women & Child Development Department telephone no.22386153 (mobile no. 8197684900) will be the contact persons for giving information and details for this study.

The entire process of evaluation shall be subject to and conform to the letter and spirit of the contents of the government of Karnataka order no. PD/8/EVN(2)/2011 dated 11 th July 2011 and orders made there under.

These Terms of Reference are sanctioned by the Technical Committee of the KEA in its 13th Meeting held on 30th August 2014.

Sd/-

Chief Evaluation Officer
Karnataka Evaluation Authority

Annexure 2: List of Sample Hostels

Sl. No.	Name and Address of Hostel	Name of the Implementing Agency	District
1	Sri Basaveshwara Vidya Vardhaka Sangha Working Women's Hostel, Veerapura Grama, Bagalkote	Sri Basaveshwara Vidya Vardhaka Sangha	Bagalkote
2	V.M.S Sangha's Working Women's Hostel, Hunagunda, Bagalkote	Shri Vijay Mahantesh Vidya Vardhak Sangha	Bagalkote
3	Arathi – YWCA Working Women's Hostel, No.32, CSI Compound, Mission Road, Bangalore	Young Women Christian Association (YWCA)	Bangalore
4	All India Women's Conference Hostel, No. 67, 7th C Main Road, Corporation Layout, 4th Block, Jayanagar, Bangalore	All India Women's Conference (AIWC)	Bangalore
5	Sri Sharada Kutira Working Women's Hostel, No. 46, Ranga Rao Road, Shakarapura, Bangalore	Sri Sharada Savitha Mandali	Bangalore
6	Sharada Working Women's Hostel, Kumaraswamy Layout, Bangalore	Mahatma Gandhi Vidya Peeta Trust	Bangalore
7	Loka Sundari Raman Working Women's Hostel, No. 135, 3rd Cross, Nandidurga Road, Jayamahal extension, Bangalore	Karnataka State Council for Child Welfare	Bangalore
8	Basava Samithi Basava Working Women's Hostel, Basavashrama, Mysore Road, Bangalore	Basavashrama	Bangalore
9	Vidyarthini Prasada Nilaya's Working Women's Hostel No. 132/4, Shivabasavanagar, Belgaum-10	Vidyarthini Prasada Nilaya	Belgaum
10	Shri Jagat Guru Siddheswara Cooperative Hospital and Research Centre's Working Women's Hostel, Ghataprabha, Belgaum	Shri Jagat Guru Siddheswara Cooperative Hospital and Research Centre	Belgaum
11	Working Women's Hostel, KHI Campus, Ghataprabha, Gokak Taluk, Belgaum	Karnataka Health Institute	Belgaum
12	Sukanya Working Women's Hostel, No. 151, Ramghat Rod, Belgaum	Belgaum Women's Welfare Society	Belgaum
13	Krishnadevaraya University Hostel, P.G. Kendra, Bellary	Krishnadevaraya University	Bellary
14	Veerashaiva Vidya Vardhaka Sangah Working Women's Hostel, Gandhinagar, Fort Bellary	Veerashaiva Vidya Vardhaka Sangah	Bellary
15	Nittur Education Society Working Women's Hostel, Bage Ibrahim, Bidar	Nittur Education Society	Bidar
16	Kasturba Working Women's Hostel, Shahaganj Area, Bidar	Mahila Mandali, Bidar	Bidar
17	Ladies Hostel Building, Agriculture University, Bijapur	Agriculture University	Bijapur
18	Kasturba Sadanand Working Women's Hostel, Tilak Park Road, Vijayapura Extn., Chikmagalur	Kasturba Sadanand	Chikmagalur
19	S.J.M Working Women's Hostel, No. 4, P.B. Road, Chitradurga.	Sri Jagadguru Murugarajendra Vidya Peeta	Chitradurga
20	Snehalaya, No.1989/B, 6th Main, 4th Cross, M.C.C. A Block, Davangere-4	Vanita Samaj	Davangere
21	Janatha Shikshana Samithi Vidyagiri, Dharwad	Janatha Shikshana Samithi	Dharwad
22	Mahila Vidya Peeta Hostel, Vidyanaagar, No. 4608, Hubli	Mahila Vidya Peeta	Dharwad
23	Karnataka Vishwa Vidya Peeta Hostel, No. 12, Saptapur, Dharwad	Karnataka Vishwa Vidya Peeta	Dharwad
24	Working Women's Hostel, Hulikote, Gadag	Rural Technical Education Society	Gadag
25	Karnataka People's Education Society Working Women's Hostel, Near Government Hospital,	Karnataka People's Education Society,	Gulbarga

Sl. No.	Name and Address of Hostel	Name of the Implementing Agency	District
	Gulbarga		
26	Gulbarga University Hostel, University Campus, Gulbarga	Gulbarga University	Gulbarga
27	Malnad Technical Education Society (R) Working Women's Hostel, Vidya Nagar, Hassan	Malnad Technical Education Society (R)	Hassan
28	Forestry College Hostel, Sirsi, Karwar	Forestry College, Sirsi	Karwar
29	K.L.E. Society Working Women's Hostel, Ankola, Karwar District	K.L.E. Society	Karwar
30	Sri Ramadevi Adyathma Sangha Working Women's Hostel, Sri Ramadevi Mandira Compound, Temple Side, Madikeri-571201	Sri Ramadevi Adyathma Sangha	Madikeri
31	Sri Adichunchanagiri Shikshana Trust (R) Working Women's Hostel, No. 37, A, Jawaranahalli, Grama, Nagamangala Taluk, Balaganganathanagar, Mandya	Sri Adichunchanagiri Shikshana Trust (R)	Mandya
32	Rotary Working Women's Hostel, Dr. Ambedkar road, Subash Nagar, Mandya	Rotary Working Women's Welfare Council	Mandya
33	Working Women's Hostel, Mangalore University, No. 113, Konaji Grama, Mangalagangothri, Mangalore	Mangalore University	Mangalore
34	Eshwarananda Mahila Seva Ashrama Society's Hostel, Kanakawadi, Mangalore	Eshwarananda Mahila Seva Ashrama Society	Mangalore
35	J.S.S. Maha Vidya Peeta Hostel, Saraswathi Puram, Mysore	J.S.S. Maha Vidya Peeta	Mysore
36	Institute of Education Trust Working Women's Hostel, P/12, E and F Block, Kuvempunagar, Mysore	Institute of Education Trust	Mysore
37	Working Women's Hostel, Gulbarga University P.G. Centre, No. 347/1, Yeragu, Raichur	Gulbarga University	Raichur
38	Agriculture University Hostel , Raichur	Agriculture University, Raichur	Raichur
39	Kuvempu University Hostel, B. R. Project, Bhadravathi Taluk, Shimoga	Kuvempu University	Shimoga
40	H.M.S. Working Women's Hostel, Shettyhalli Road, Tumkur	HMS Trust	Tumkur
41	Sri Siddartha Working Women's Hostel, Siddartha Nagar, Tumkur	Sri Siddartha Education Society	Tumkur
42	Working Women's Hostel, Academy of General Education , Udupi	Manipal Academy	Udupi

Annexure 3: Study Tools

Annexure 3A – Questionnaire for Government Officials at State/District level

An Evaluation of Working Women's Hostels in Karnataka
KARNATAKA EVALUATION AUTHORITY (KEA)
QUESTIONNAIRE FOR OFFICIALS AT STATE/ DISTRICT LEVEL

For State/District Officials

Section A – General Information

A1. Name of the State/District	:	_____			
A2. Name of the Respondent/ Official	:	A3.	Designation	:	_____
A4. Department/ Wing	:	A5.	Contact No.	:	_____
A6. Interviewer's Name	:	A7.	Date of Interview	:	___/___/___
A8. Supervisor's Name	:	A9.	Date of Review	:	___/___/___
A10. Interviewer's Signature	:	A11.	Supervisor's Signature	:	_____

Section B – Programme

B1.	Could you kindly detail your role in the implementation of the WWH programme in the State/District?		
B2.	Could you please detail the distinct roles & responsibilities each of the members of the SLEC/ DWWC		
B3.	What is the logic, reasoning and justification considered while deciding on the construction of a WWH at a specific location?		
B4.	What are the parameters considered to gauge the suitability of area/location for construction of a WWH? Rank in order of priority	Parameter	Priority Ranking
		Population of the proposed town/ block/ district	
		No. of WWH in proposed area & their capacity	
		No. of WW in the area	
		Availability of land at a suitable location	
B5.	Could you pls tell the number of WHHs established through the program within the State/ District?	_____	

B6.	Could you pls tell the number of WWH established within the State/ District by other programs or private investments?																			
B7.	Could you specify the process of fund flow to the WWHs in your State/District?																			
B8.	Could you specify the monitoring/ reporting processes followed at the state/ district level?																			
B9.	Are monthly meetings conducted at the state/district level? If yes, What is the frequency of these monitoring visits?																			
B10.	During the past 12 months, how many WWHs have you visited in the State/ District?	_____																		
B11.	What are the processes followed for financial monitoring/ checking accounts of the WWHs in your State/District?																			
B12.	On an average how many WWH seek maintenance grants per year in your District/State (pls specify the number as well as the % of total WWH in the District/State)?	No.----- %-----																		
B13.	How often do you check the accounts of WWHs in your State/ District?	1. Once in 2 years 2. Yearly 3. Once in 6 months 4. Monthly 5. Any other (<i>specify</i>):.....																		
B14.	What is the frequency of the visits you make to the WWHs?	1. Once in 2 years 2. Yearly 3. Once in 6 months 4. Monthly 5. Any other (<i>specify</i>):.....																		
B15.	How is State/District performing in the WWH programme when compared to other States/ Districts? Pls. give a ranking of 1 -5 on the following parameters, where : 1-Very Good 2-Good 3-Average 4-Bad 5-Very Bad	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Facility/ Process</th> <th>Rank</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>A</td> <td>Infrastructure</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>B</td> <td>Day to day Administration</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>C</td> <td>Availability of administrative staff</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>D</td> <td>Hygiene and cleanliness</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>E</td> <td>Satisfaction of inmates</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Facility/ Process	Rank	A	Infrastructure		B	Day to day Administration		C	Availability of administrative staff		D	Hygiene and cleanliness		E	Satisfaction of inmates	
	Facility/ Process	Rank																		
A	Infrastructure																			
B	Day to day Administration																			
C	Availability of administrative staff																			
D	Hygiene and cleanliness																			
E	Satisfaction of inmates																			
B16.	A. Is there a specified format to maintain the record of the monitoring visits? (pls collect a copy of the format)	1. Yes 2. No																		
	B. If A is No, then how do you maintain a standard record of the monitoring visits?																			
B17.	What is the mechanism to take action against IAs found violating the guidelines during																			

	monitoring visits? Are there any instances of action having been taken? What type of action have been taken?
B18.	What are the issues & challenges faced during implementation and management of the WWHs in the State/ District?
B19.	What are the common reporting requirements for the WWHs in the State/ District?
B20.	What are the common grievances reported by the WWHs in the State/ District?
B21.	What are the common non-compliances reported by the WWHs in the State/ District?
B22.	What are some of the best practices followed by WWH in the State/District?
B23.	<p>What in your opinion are the 5 key suggestions for improving the efficiency and implementation of WWH programme in the State?</p> <p>1.</p> <p>2.</p> <p>3.</p> <p>4.</p> <p>5.</p>
Questions only for District level functionaries	
C1.	What parameters are assessed during the periodic monitoring visits undertaken to monitor the functioning of the hostels by DWWC members?
Questions only for State level functionaries	
D1.	Which Districts are good performers/ profitable? Please specify with appropriate reasoning for good performance?
D2.	Which are the districts where WWHs are non-viable? Pls specify with appropriate reason for non-viability

To collect:

1. GO of appointment of members of SLEC/ DWWC

Annexure 3B – Questionnaire for officials of Implementing Agency (IA)

An Evaluation of Working Women's Hostels in Karnataka KARNATAKA EVALUATION AUTHORITY (KEA) QUESTIONNAIRE FOR OFFICIALS OF IMPLEMENTING AGENCY

For Hostel level:

Section A – General Information

A1. Name of the Hostel	:	_____	A2. Hostel Code	:	_____	_____	_____
A3. Full postal address of the hostel	:	_____					
A4. Respondent's Name	:	_____	A5. Designation	:	_____		
A6. Department/ Wing	:	_____	A7. Contact No.	:	_____		
A8. Interviewer's Name	:	_____	A9. Date of Interview	:	___/___/___		
A10. Supervisor's Name	:	_____	A11. Date of Review	:	___/___/___		
A12. Interviewer's Signature	:	_____		A13. Supervisor's Signature	:	_____	

Section B –Organizational Information

B1.	Name of the Implementing Agency	_____
B2.	Legal Status of the organization	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Society 2. Company 3. Proprietorship 4. Partnership Firm 5. Community Owned (Cooperative) 6. Any other, pls. specify-----
B3.	No. of WWH being run by the organization	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. One 2. Two 3. Any other, pls. specify-----
B4.	Years of experience of operating WWHs?	_____
B5.	Years of experience of working in the field of women's welfare/social welfare/women's education at the time of availing the grant?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. >3 years 2. 3 years or more

Section C- Programme

C1.	Month and Year of sanction of the grant?	_____
C2.	Amount of grant received?	_____
C3.	A. What was the grant utilized on? (pls. choose the relevant)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Construction of a new hostel building as a new facility 2. Construction of a new hostel building within an existing facility

	option)	3. Renovation of an existing hostel building/ adding additional rooms in an existing hostel building				
	B. Please specify the usage of grant across the following heads?	Sl.No.	Particulars	% funds utilized		
		A	Purchase of land			
		B	Construction of building/ purchase of ready constructed building			
		C	Maintenance			
		D	Purchase of assets			
		E	Any other purpose, pls. specify.....			
		F	Unutilized			
			Total	100%		
C4.	Please comment on the total built up area of the facility?	1. 2.5 times the total living area 2. Less than 2.5 times the total 3. More than 2.5 times the total living area				
C5.	Please comment on the total built up area in sq feet					
C6.	A. What is the status of land on which the hostel has been constructed?	1. Public land (owned by govt/ govt organization) on lease 2. Rented 3. Others , pls specify.....				
C7.	Please specify the type of rooms constructed using the grant and the extent of occupancy?	Sl.No.	Type of facility	Number	Intake capacity	Current intake
		A	Single Room with bathroom			
		B	Single Room without bathroom			
		C	Double room with bathroom			
		D	Double Room without bathroom			
		E	Three-seater Room			
		F	Dormitory			
		G	AC rooms			
		H	Any other, pls specify-----			
			Total			
C8.	Please comment on the residency status of the current inmates?	Sl.No.	Particulars	Number		
		A	Temporary (staying for few days/weeks)			
		B	Permanent (staying for 6 months or more)			
			Total			
C9.	A. Has the Managing Body been formed?	1. Yes 2. No				
	B. If Yes, Please specify the total number of members in the Managing Body	NA				

	B1. Pls specify the total no of male members in the Managing Body	NA			
	B2. Pls specify the total no of female members in the Managing Body	NA			
C10.	A. If C10A is Yes, is there a published operations manual specifying the roles and responsibilities of the powers, duties and responsibilities of the members?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Yes 2. No 3. NA 			
	B. If A is No, how are the powers, duties and responsibilities delegated, pls. specify?	NA			
C11.	Number of personnel employed to undertake the operations?	Sl.No.	Personnel	M/F	Yes/No/NA
		A	Warden	A1	A2
		B	Superintendent	B1	B2
		C	Office clerk	C1	C2
		D	Accountant	D1	D2
		E	Watchman	E1	E2
		F	Peon	F1	F2
		G	Sweeper	G1	G2
		H	Any other	H1	H2
C12.	A. Please provide details of the time taken to complete construction of the hostel (from date of receipt of first installment to arrival of first inmate)?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 24 months 2. Less or more than 24 months, pls specify the exact time ----- 			
	B. Please specify the time taken for the first inmate to be admitted after the construction?				
	C. Please specify the time taken between the proposal submission and actual receipt of funds?				
C13.	What was the procedure followed for retaining the construction contractor/ agency for the construction of the hostel?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Competitive Bidding 2. Any other method, pls specify----- 			
C14.	A. Please specify the originally conceived project cost				
	B. Please specify the amount spent on the project?				
	C. Please specify the contribution of state (if any)?	NA			

	D. Please specify your contribution (Trust/ NGO) in the total funding?	NA			
	E. Please specify the contribution of govt of India in the total funding?	NA			
C15.	If applicable, Please specify the contribution of any other agency in the total funding	1. % (...) and name of the funding agency..... 2. NA			
C16.	A.Is there a security deposit/ advance taken from the inmates, while at admission?	1. Yes 2. No			
	B. If Yes, pls. specify the amount. Is the amount a fixed charge or derived based on any factor(s), say, the period of stay, category of the room preferred, etc.?				
C17.	Please specify the checks undertaken on the potential inmate while offering an admission				
C18.	Please tick on the facilities available in the hostel, and where not available, record reasons for non-availability or alternate arrangement if any made.	Sl.No.	Facility	Yes/No	Number
		A	Baby/Day care centre	A1	A2
		B	Dining Hall	B1	B2
		C	Kitchen	C1	C2
		D	Store	D1	D2
		E	Pantry	E1	E2
		F	Visitor's Room	F1	F2
		G	Office	G1	G2
		H	Multi-purpose Room	H1	H2
		I	Washrooms	I1	I2
		J	Water Coolers	J1	J2
		K	Garden	K1	K2
		L	Accommodation for warden	L1	L2
		M	Accommodation for watchman	M1	M2
N	Medical facilities	N1	N2		
O	Television Set	O1	O2		
C19.	A.Is there a provision to share facilities with any other facility existing nearby?	1. Yes 2. No			
	B. If A is Yes, pls specify the type of facility	1.Another WWH 2.Another hostel run by the same IA 3.Another hostel run by some other agency 4.Any other, pls specify 5.NA			
C20.	Please provide details on the following?	Sl.No.	Particulars	Yes/No	If No, pls specify
		A	Water supply for drinking	A1	A2

		(uninterrupted)				
		B	Water for cleaning (on a daily basis)	B1 B2		
		C	Electricity (24 hrs)	C1 C2		
		D	Facility of power back up	D1 D2		
C21.	Please comment on the occupational status of the inmates in the hostel	Sl.No.	Particulars	Number		
		A	Students			
		B	Working Women			
		C	Trainees			
		D	Tourists			
		E	Any other, pls. specify			
		Total				
C22.	Please provide details on the age group of inmates staying in the hostel	Sl.No.	Particulars	Number	Married	Unmarried
		A	18-24			
		B	25-35			
		C	36-45			
		D	45-60			
		Total				
C23.	Please share the composition of women staying in the hostel	Sl.No.	Social classification		Number	
		A	Disadvantaged group			
		B	Women with special needs			
		C	Single working women			
		D	Widows			
		E	Divorced			
		F	Separated			
		G	Married, husband out of town			
C24.	Please share the intent of securing a hostel stay for majority inmates (pls choose the most common reason)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Resident of a remote place or another town or city Traffic and distance of current residence from workplace, native of another State Orphan/ Destitute Others 				
C25.	Do you have clearly defined guidelines for the following processes?	Sl.No.	Process	Clearly defines guidelines (yes/no)	If no, pls specify the process followed?	
		A	Admission to hostel and seat allocation	A1	A2	
		B	Admission to day care	B1	B2	
		C	Hostel administration with rent and other specification	C1	C2	
C26.	What is the number of children enrolled at the day care centres	Pls specify the number-----				

C27.	Please comment on the availability of the day care centre	1. Available only for inmates 2. Available for inmates as well as open for general public 3. Any other, pls specify			
C28.	A. If group activities are conducted, pls specify the type? (<i>multiple options can be chosen</i>)	1. Outdoor Sport s/ Indoor games 2. Art and craft 3. Bakery/ cookery classes 4. Yoga/ exercise classes 5. Martial Art 6. Music 7. Any other, pls specify			
	B. How often are the group activities conducted in the hostel?	1. Daily 2. Weekly 3. Fortnightly 4. Monthly 5. Any other, pls specify----- 6. Not conducted at all			
C29.	A. Are there any other trainings conducted in the hostel	1. Yes 2. No			
	B. If A is yes, how often are these trainings conducted?	1. Daily 2. Weekly 3. Fortnightly 4. Monthly 5. Any other, pls specify----- 6. NA			
	B. If A is yes, pls specify the type of trainings conducted in the current year	1. Soft Skills 2. Martial art/ self defence 3. Yoga/ Meditation 4. Cooking/ Baking 5. Stitching 6. Any other, pls specify...			
C30.	Pls comment on the following facilities/ rules at the hostel		Particulars	Yes/No	If yes, pls specify
		A	System of roll-call	A1	A2.<specify the time>
		B	Hostel closing time	B1	B2.<specify the time>
		C	Day specific standard menu	C1	C2. <role of inmates in deciding and revision of the menu>
		D	Night-out for inmates	D1	D2.<maximum permissible nightouts/month>
		E	Visitors/Guests	E1	E2.Policy for male/female visitors
		F	Stay for male Visitors/Guests	F1	F2.<maximum permissible days and charges>
		G	Stay for female Visitors/Guests	G	G2.<maximum permissible days and charges>
C31.	Pls comment on the availability of following facilities near to the hostel		Particulars	Yes/No	If yes, pls specify the distance from hostel in kms
		A	Hospital/ Dispensary	A1	A2
		B	Medical Store	B1	B2
		C	Police Station	C1	C2
		D	Central Bus Terminal	D1	D2
		E	Railway Station	E1	E2
		F	Market	F1	F2

C32.	A. Has a grievance resolution committee been formed in the hostel	1. Yes 2. No
	B. If A is yes, pls specify the composition of the committee	_____
	C. If A is no, pls specify the mechanism followed for grievance resolution?	NA
C33.	A. What is the average period of stay of an inmate	_____
	B. Are there instances where the inmates leave before the specified time? (maximum period-5 years)	1. Yes 2. No
	C. If B is yes, then what are the reasons for leaving	1. Transfer/ shift to another city 2. Shift to a better accommodation 3. Marriage 4. Child Birth 5. Any other, pls specify?
C34.	A. Have there been cases of violence against any of the inmates in past?	1. Yes 2. No
	B. If yes, pls specify the time and nature of such incident/s	_____
C35.	A. Have there been cases of violence in the neighbourhood in past?	1. Yes 2. No
	B. If yes, pls specify the time and nature of such incident/s	_____
C36.	A. Is the rent structure different for temporary and permanent inmates?	1. Yes 2. No
	B. If A is yes, pls specify the differential	_____
C37.	A. Is there an additional facility not funded under the scheme, but adjacent to this project facility	1. Yes 2. No
	B. If A is yes, pls specify the difference in charges?	NA
	B. If A is yes, pls specify the difference in facilities?	NA
C38.	A. What is the approx cost of managing day to day functioning of the hostels?	_____
	B. How is the cost of day to day functioning managed?	1. Rent from residents is sufficient to manage 2. Rent plus support from other parallel funds
	C. If A is 2, pls specify the source for additional funds	1. Donations; 2. Other Rentals of the facility;

		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Fees for other programs conducted within the campus; Government's Grant for maintenance; 4. Any other, pls specify..... 5. NA
C39.	A. What is the approx maintenance cost on a monthly basis?	_____
	B. Do you apply for maintenance grant to meet the cost?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Yes 2. No
	B. Is it sufficiently met through the maintenance grant?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Yes 2. No
	C. If B is no, what are the other sources to meet the maintenance cost?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provided by the HMC 2. Met from public donations 3. Met by charging higher fee from the inmates 4. Met from contingency funds/ reserve 5. Any other, pls specify-----
C40.	A. Pls comment on the timeliness of fund flow from the centre/ state govt	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Timely 2. Irregular
	B. If A is 2, what is the approx time lag in disbursal of funds	----- months
C41.	Pls comment on the review/ monitoring process followed at the state/ district level?	
C42.	What is the frequency of interaction with HMC	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Weekly 2. Fortnightly 3. Monthly 4. Once in 2 months 5. Any other (<i>specify</i>):.....
C43.	A. What is the frequency of interaction with SLEC / DWWC	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Monthly 2. Once in 2 months 3. Once in 6 months 4. Once in a year 5. Any other (<i>specify</i>):.....
	B. Pls specify the nature of interaction with SLEC/ DWWC	_____
C44.	What is the frequency of submitting progress reports to SLEC?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Weekly 2. Fortnightly 3. Monthly 4. Once in 2 months 5. Any other (<i>specify</i>):.....
C45.	What are the efforts undertaken to ensure fair representation of girls from disadvantaged groups	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Preference in admission 2. Awareness generation through newspaper advertisement 3. Pamphlet distribution in areas with high disadvantaged population
C46.	How do majority inmates get to know about the hostel?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Through Awareness generation campaigns organised by the IA 2. Through agents 3. Word of mouth (other inmates/ friends etc) 4. Any other, pls specify.....

C47.	Has there been any incidents of penalty for one or more of the following instances (pls tick as suitable)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Non-conducting of meetings by HMC 2. Procedural lacunae in admission 3. Non- adherence to specified rent amount 4. All 1,2,3 5. Only 1 & 2 6. Only 1 & 3 7. Only 2 &3 8. None 9. Any other, pls specify-----
C48.	A. Do you feel a need for provisioning for additional facilities for the inmates	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Yes 2. No
	B. If Yes, pls specify the type of facilities you feel should be provided	NA
C49.	What in your opinion are the 5 key suggestions for improving the efficiency of your hostel?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 2. 3. 4. 5.
C50.	<p><i>(For the investigator)</i> Pls check the following and give your observations :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> A. If the attendance register of the inmates is updated B. If the contact details of the children at the day care centre is updated C. If the facilities are as per the specified guidelines 	

Documents to be collect:

- A list of the women staying in the hostel (with the record of their monthly income and designation at their place of work and their social status i.e. single/ widows/ separated/ married and husband in a different city, if possible)
- Copy of reports submitted to District/ State
- Copy of application form to be filled by WWH inmate while applying

Annexure 3C-FGD Schedule for members of Hostel Management Committee (HMC)

An Evaluation of Working Women's Hostels in Karnataka KARNATAKA EVALUATION AUTHORITY (KEA) FGD SCHEDULE FOR MEMBERS OF HOSTEL MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE (HMC)

For Hostel Level

Section A – General Information

A1. Name of the Hostel	:	_____	A2. Hostel Code	:			
A3. Name of the District	:	_____	A4. District Code	:			
A5. Participant's information:							
Sl. No	Name	Gender (M/F)	Status of Association*	Years of association with the WWH	Contact Number		
a.							
b.							
c.							
d.							
e.							
f.							
g.							
h.							
*Code: (1) Hostel Warden ; (2) Official of Implementation Agency (IA); (3) Government Official; (4) Community representative (5) Social worker (6) Hostel Resident/Inmate (7) NGOofficial ; (8) Any other (specify)							
A6. Facilitator-1 Name	:	_____					
A7. Facilitator-2 Name	:	_____	A8. Date of FGD	:	___/___/___		
A9. Facilitator-1 Signature	:		A10. Facilitator-2 Signature	:			

Section B – Programme

<p>B1. Please provide a list of all HMC members along with the status of association</p> <p>(*Code for social category: 1-SC;2-ST;3-OBC;4-general; 5-any other)</p> <p>*Code for Status of Association: (1) Hostel Warden ; (2) Official of Implementation Agency (IA); (3) Government Official; (4) Community representative (5) Social worker (6) Hostel Resident/Inmate (7) NGOofficial ; (8) Any other (specify)</p>	Sl. No.	Name	M/F	Age	Social category	Status of Association	Years of Association
	1						
	2						
	3						
	4						
	5						
	6						
	7						

		8					
B2.	A. In which year was the WWH set up?						
	B. In which year was the HMC constituted?						
B3.	What is the frequency of meetings of the HMC members	1. Weekly 2. Fortnightly 3. Monthly 4. Once in 2 months 5. Any other (<i>specify</i>):.....					
B4.	Briefly define the roles & responsibilities across the following processes/ instances	Sl. No	Processes	Does the HMC play any Role? (Yes/No)	If Yes, pls elaborate		
		A	Overall Management of WWH				
		B	Scrutiny of applications received from inmates				
		C	Ensuring adherence to reservation norms				
		D	Grievance redressal of hostel inmates				
		E	Grievance redressal of hostel staff				
		F	Meeting maintenance costs if the maintenance costs are higher than the grant amount received from the government				
		G	Selection of administrative and other staff				
		H	Inspection of hostel				
		I	Any others, pls specify				
B5.	A. Have there been cases where inmates/residents have left the hostel before spending 3 years in the WWH?	1. Yes 2. No					
	B. If yes, what are the most common reasons for the same?						

B6.	Do you feel that there is a need to modify the composition of the HMC? Record number of respondents under each category	Yes	No
B7.	If 'YES' what can be the modifications? Record number of respondents under each category	Increasing the number of members	Increasing the number of female
		Need to have people from different profiles and occupation	Any other, pls specify
B8.	A. How, in your opinion, is the Hostel's performance in the implementation of WWH programme? (<i>in terms of implementation, location at a convenient place, availability of facilities, cleanliness and hygiene etc</i>) Record number of respondents under each category	V Good	Good
		Neutral	Poor
		V Poor	
	B. If 'POOR' or 'V POOR' could you identify the reason? Record number of respondents under each category	Locational disadvantage	Strict Discipline
		Lack of administrative staff	Number of inmates is lesser than intake capacity
		Poor Infrastructure	Poor maintenance
			Poor cleanliness and hygiene
			Absence of Day care Centre
			Any other
B9.	Do you think additional facilities need to be provided to the inmates? Record number of respondents under each category	Yes	No
B10.	If yes, What additional facilities need to be provided to the inmates?		
B11.	What are the key issues faced in day to day functioning of the WWHs?		
B12.	A. Has the grant received from the government been fully utilized for the construction?	1. Yes 2. No 3. Don't know If (1) or (3) go to B13	

	4. B. If No, for what purpose has the grant money been utilized?	
	C. what corrective measures have been introduced to prevent the recurrence of the same?	
B13.	A. Have there been incidents where the implementing agency has violated the WWH guidelines prescribed by the government?	1. Yes 2. No 3. Don't know If (2) or (3), go to B14
	B. If yes, what are the systems in place to ensure non-recurrence of such incidents?	
B14.	What in your opinion are the 5 key suggestions for improving the efficiency of the hostel? 1. 2. 3. 4. 5.	

Annexure 3D – Questionnaire for Hostel Warden

An Evaluation of Working Women's Hostels in Karnataka
KARNATAKA EVALUATION AUTHORITY (KEA)
QUESTIONNAIRE FOR HOSTEL WARDEN

Section A – General Information

A1. Name of the District : _____	A2. District Code : <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; width: 60px; height: 20px; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr></table>			
A3. Name of the Hostel : _____	A4. Hostel Code : _____			
A5. Contact number	A6. Address			
A6. Name of Respondent	A7. Contact number			
A7. Interviewer's Name : _____	A8. Date of Interview : ____/____/____			
A9. Supervisor's Name : _____	A10. Date of Review : ____/____/____			
A11. Interviewer's Signature :	A12. Supervisor's Signature :			

Section B – Recruitment

B1.	Were you recruited by the promoter IA or are you a staff member of the IA?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Recruited by IA 2) Staff member of IA 3) Any other, pls specify
B2.	How were you recruited as the Warden of this WWH?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Interview (specify designation of interviewer 2) Written test 3) Any other, pls specify
B3.	In which year did you join this hostel as Warden?	Year _____
B4.	Before joining this WWH as Warden, how many years of work experience did you have as hostel warden or in the field of social welfare or women's welfare?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) 0-5 2) 5-10 3) >10 4) Nil
B5.	Did you receive any training/ orientation when you joined?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Yes (specify organisation which provided orientation.....) 2) No

Section C – Residential Capacity and Intake

C1.	Please provide a break-up of the number of hostel inmates staying in the WWH currently	Sl. No.	Category	Number
		1)	Working women (single, widowed, divorced, separated, married but	

			husband and immediate family doesnot reside in the same city/area)				
		2)	Women undergoing training				
		3)	Students				
		4)	Tourist				
		5)	Person looking for job				
		6)	Others, pls specify				
			TOTAL				
C2.	Out of the total number of working women inmates, how many are married/divorced/separated/etc	Sl. No.	Category of Working Women		Number		
		1)	Single/Unmarried				
		2)	Married				
		3)	Widowed				
		4)	Divorced				
		5)	Separated				
			TOTAL				
C3.	Girls up to the age of 18 years and boys up to the age of 5 years accompanying working mothers can be provided accommodation, with their mothers. How many such children are presently residing in the WWH?	Sl. No.	Item		Number		
		1)	Women who have children staying with them in the hostel				
		2)	Girl children (upto 18 years) who are staying in the hostel				
		3)	Girl children (>18 years) who are staying in the hostel				
		4)	Boy children (upto 5 years) who are staying in the hostel				
		5)	Boy children (> 5 years) who are staying in the hostel				
C4.	In case of children who do not fall in the specified age bracket (i.e. >18 yrs for girls and >5yrs for boys), has special permission been sought from the DWWC or the Implementing Agency?	1)	Yes				
		2)	No				
C5.	If answer to B9 is Yes, on what grounds was the permission granted	1)	No one to look after the child				
		2)	No proper accommodation available for the child				
		3)	Child is physically/mentally challenged				
		4)	Any other, pls specify				
C6.	What percentage of inmates belongs to vulnerable communities and groups?	Sl. No.	Item		%		
		1)	Women belonging to SC/ST groups				
		2)	Women who are physically challenged				
		3)	Women who are mentally challenged				
			Total percentage of inmates who belong to vulnerable communities and groups				
C7.	What are the total number of rooms and inmates?	Sl. No.	Type of accommodation	No. of rooms	Actual intake capacity per room	Total intake capacity (=No. of rooms*intake capacity per room)	No. of inmates presently staying in the rooms
		1)	Single rooms		1		
		2)	Double rooms		2		
		3)	3- seater rooms		3		
		4)	4- seater rooms		4		
		5)	5- seater rooms		5		

		6)	Dormitories				
		7)	Any other, pls specify				
C8.	Out of the total number of rooms mentioned in the previous question, how many rooms are not functional (not being used for accommodation)? Please provide reasons for the non-utilisation.						
C9.	How do rooms get allotted?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) The applicant seeking accommodation indicates the choice of room 2) Warden decides which room to be allotted to the inmate 3) IA decides which room to be allotted to the inmate 4) Women with higher income have to take rooms with higher rent 5) Women with physical disabilities or other genuine difficulties are allotted suitable rooms 6) Any other, pls specify 					
C10	What are the major issues which you face in the allotment of rooms?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Inmates are reluctant to take the higher-priced rooms 2) Inmates are reluctant to vacate their rooms for a more deserving inmate (for eg:- an inmate who is occupying a single room does not wish to vacate the room for a new inmate who has a child staying with her) 3) Rooms are unsuitable for physically challenged women 4) Any other, pls specify 5) No issues faced 					
C11	Do you stay on the hostel premises?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Yes 2) No 					
C12	If the answer to B41. is No, please give reasons	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Was not provided accommodation within hostel premises 2) Was provided accommodation but I have to stay elsewhere due to personal reasons 3) Was provided accommodation but it was inadequate 4) Any other, pls specify 					

Section D – Hostel Facilities, Activities & Maintenance

D1	How many of the rooms have attached bathrooms	Sl. No.	Type of accommodation	No. of rooms with attached bathrooms	No. of rooms with washbasin	Are the washrooms and the toilets separate in each room-
----	---	---------	-----------------------	--------------------------------------	-----------------------------	--

						Y/N
		1)	Single rooms			
		2)	Double rooms			
		3)	3- seater rooms			
		4)	4- seater rooms			
		5)	5- seater rooms			
		6)	Dormitories			
		7)	Any other, pls specify			
D2	What is the average number of common bathrooms and latrines available per inmates in the hostels?	1)	1 for more than 10 inmates			
		2)	1 for every 8-10 inmates			
		3)	1 for every 6-8 inmates			
		4)	1 for every 4-6 inmates			
		5)	1 for <4 inmates			
D3	Are the bathrooms and latrines well-ventilated?	1)	Yes			
		2)	No			
D4	Do the bathrooms and latrines have non-leaking fixtures?	1)	Yes			
		2)	No			
D5	Please comment on the water supply in the hostel	1)	Uninterrupted round the year			
		2)	Irregular supply in some months			
		3)	Very irregular round the year			
D6	In a day, for how many hours in water available in the rooms of the inmates	1)	24 hours			
		2)	12- 24 hours			
		3)	6- 12 hours			
		4)	<6 hours			
D7	Please comment on the electricity availability in the hostel	1)	Available throughout the day			
		2)	Frequent power cuts			
		3)	Occasional power cuts			
D8.	Please comment on the availability and adequacy of the following rooms		Category	Number		Comments on adequacy and suitability
		1)	Common lounge/recreation room			
		2)	Dining room/hall			
		3)	Kitchen			
		4)	Store room			
			Others, if any			
D9	Which of these facilities are available? Is the facility adequate to meet the needs of the inmates		Category	Available- Yes/No	If yes, please give comments on adequacy and suitability	If no, give reasons
		1)	Telephone with STD facility			
		2)	Fax			
		3)	Internet facility			
		4)	Television			
		5)	Canteen			

		6) Generator			
		7) Garden			
D10	Which of these furniture and fixtures are available? Is the facility adequate to the needs of the inmates?	Category	Available- Yes/No	If yes, please give comments on adequacy and suitability	If no, give reasons
		1) Bed cots			
		2) Mattresses			
		3) Tables			
		4) Chairs			
		5) Fans			
		6) ACs			
		7) Lights			
		8) Lockable cupboards			
D11	How are room rents fixed?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Rent is a fixed percentage of the inmate's income 2) Fixed rent slab for rooms of different capacities 3) Any other, pls specify 			
D12	In your opinion, are the room rent charges reasonable?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> A. Reasonable B. High; is not value for money since the quality of hostel facilities is bad C. Low; higher rates could be charges for the quality provided D. Any other, pls specify 			
D13	How is the food menu decided?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Menu is decided by the hostel cook 2) Menu is decided by the hostel cook in consultation with the residents 3) Mess contractor plans menu 4) Mess contractor plans menu in consultation with the residents 5) Any other, pls specify 			
D14	How are the food charges fixed?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) A fixed amount is paid every month to the warden/IA 2) Charges are paid to contractor who runs the mess 3) Any other, pls specify 			
D15	Please comment on the facilities available for inmates to cook their own meals.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Inmates can cook their own meals in the main kitchen 2) There are separate kitchens for inmates to cook 3) Inmates are allowed to cook in their rooms 4) Inmates are not allowed to cook 			
D16	How are water and electricity charges levied?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) The bill amount is divided equally among all inmates 2) Inmates with higher income pay more 3) Any others, pls specify 			
D17	How is the security deposit amount charged?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Fixed amount for all inmates (Mention amount _____) 2) Amount varies according to room allotted (Mention slab_____) 3) Amount varies according to income (Mention slab_____) 4) Any others, pls specify..... 			

		5) No security deposit																									
D18	Is the security deposit refundable?	1) Yes 2) No																									
D19	If yes, under what circumstances is the security deposit amount not refunded or partially refunded?	1) The inmate leaves the hostel without completing the advance notice period 2) The inmate is required to pay for damages done to furniture, fixtures, etc 3) Any other, pls specify																									
D20	Does the WWH have a Baby Care Centre or a Day Care Center?	1) Yes; its fully operational 2) Yes but not operational 3) No																									
D21	Who can utilise the services of Day Care Center	1) Only the children of hostel inmates 2) Both children of hostel inmates and the general public 3) Only general public 4) Any other, pls specify																									
D22	What are the facilities available in the baby care centre?	1) A clean and well-ventilated hall 2) Adequate and safe play area outside the centre 3) Play materials and games in the care centre 4) Reading materials for children 5) Any other, pls specify																									
D23	Does the Day Care Center have a separate caretaker?	1) Yes 2) No																									
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D25	What happens in case of a medical emergency during late evening hours or at night?	1) Warden takes sick inmate to the hospital 2) Other residents take sick inmate to the hospital 3) The on-call doctor is requested to come to the hostel 4) Any other, pls specify.....																									
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4)	Medical store																										
D28	When was the hostel painted last?	1) 2010-15 2) 2005-10 3) 2000-05 4) Before 2000																									

D29	Does the WWH have a board stating that it is run with funds from Women and Child Development Department?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Yes 2) No
D30	If answer to B16 is No, what are the reasons	
D31	What are the notices/notifications which are put up on the display boards (if any) in the WWH	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Hostel rules 2) Notification for new admissions 3) Newspaper articles 4) Any other, pls specify 5) No display board
D32	What kind of group activities is conducted in the WWH?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Cultural programs 2) Indoor games 3) Arts & crafts 4) Soft skills 5) Any other, pls specify..... 6) Group activities are not conducted
D33	If group activities are not being conducted, what are the reasons?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Lack of adequate space in the meeting room 2) Majority of inmates are not interested in the group activities 3) Inconvenient timing 4) Any others, pls specify
D34	What are the trainings which are available (could be free of cost or priced) in the hostel?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Computer training 2) Soft skills training 3) Martial arts 4) Stitching 5) Crafts 6) Any others, pls specify 7) No trainings are available
D35	In the last 5 years, what have been the major reasons for which residents have left the WWH?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Poor living conditions 2) Safety and security issues 3) Income crossed the prescribed limit for metros/non-metros 4) Change in job or training institution 5) Personal reasons 6) Availability of better accommodation 7) Discrimination by warden or IA 8) Discrimination by other hostel inmates 9) Any other, please specify
D36	How do you enforce discipline in the WWH? (Pls provide a copy of the hostel rule book)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Rule book is provided to inmates 2) Penalty is imposed on inmates who donot abide by rules 3) Males are not allowed to enter the hostel premises 4) Visitors are not allowed to visit the rooms 5) Guests are not permitted to stay in the hostel 6) Night-outs are not permitted 7) Attendance is taken at late evening or night hours 8) 9) Any other, pls specify
D37	What are the safety and security challenges which you face?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Hostel is located in an unsafe area 2) It is dangerous for women to travel to/from the hostel 3) Eve-teasing in the neighbourhood 4) Thefts 5) Intrusion by unauthorized persons

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 6) No security guard for the hostel 7) Any other, pls specify
D38	<p>Have you come across any crimes/offences/thefts/molestation cases which have happened to any of the inmates? If yes, pls provide details</p> <p><i>(Interviewer should jot down details of the offence, place & time of occurrence, measures taken to address the offence, etc; please provide a detailed account)</i></p>	
D39	What measures have been taken by the hostel authorities to address the safety and security issues?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1) CCTV camera to monitor entry & exit 2) Security guards/Watch men 3) Good rapport with police officers, community, etc to seek their assistance in times of adversities 4) Any others, pls specify....
D40	Is the watchman an ex-service man?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Yes 2) No 3) Not sure
D41	How many watchmen are available each day?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1) 1 2) 2 3) >2
D42	Describe the work arrangement with the security guards/watch men	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Guards are directly hired by IA 2) Contracting arrangement with an agency which provides security guards 3) Any other, pls specify.....
D43	What are the issues which you face w.r.t functioning of the watchmen/security guards?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Security guard is not available most of the time 2) Security guard fails to keep check on intrusion and other malpractices 3) The contracted agency fails to arrange for replacement when the regular security guard is on leave or is unavailable 4) Any other, pls specify.....
D44	How many inmates have income higher than Rs 25,000 pm (or Rs 30,000 in metros)?	
D45	How do such inmates with higher incomes obtain approval for extending their stay?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Verbally convey their requirement to the warden or the IA 2) Submit an official letter to the warden or the IA 3) Take permission from DWCD or DWWC 4) They just continue to stay in the WWH without seeking approval 5) Any other, pls specify
D46	How often are the inmates asked to submit income certificates/slips?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Only at the time of their joining the hostel 2) Every year when their salaries are revised/hiked 3) Never 4) Any other, pls specify
D47	What is the follow-up action taken to ensure that income certificates are submitted?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Inmate is asked to submit the certificate; if she doesn't, then there is no follow-up action 2) Inmate is repeatedly asked to submit the certificate until she submits it 3) Any others, pls specify

D48	Do the room rents actually get revised every year depending on the revised incomes?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Always 2) Almost always 3) Sometimes 4) Never 5) Not sure
D49	On an average, what is the time period for which a resident stays at this WWH?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) 3 years 2) 2 years 3) 1 years 4) <1 year
D50	How many of the present inmates have stayed beyond 3 years in the WWH?	Number _____
D51	Out of the total number of present inmates who have extended their stay beyond 3 years, how many have officially got permission from DWWC?	Number _____
D52	In cases where the DWWC has intervened to facilitate the extension, what were the grounds on which the extension was approved?	
D53	If the DWWC has not accorded approval for an inmate's stay for beyond 3 years, then who does she approach for approval (verbal or documented)?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) IA 2) Warden 3) HMC 4) Any other, pls specify
D54	What is the composition of the HMC?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Officials of IA 2) Warden 3) Hostel residents 4) Community stakeholders 5) Any other, pls specify
D55	How often do the hostel inmates interact with or attend meetings convened by the HMC	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Biweekly 2) Monthly 3) Half-yearly 4) Yearly 5) Any other, pls specify
D56	Please comment on the grievance redressal mechanisms.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) A separate Grievance Committee has been constituted 2) Inmates report grievances to hostel resident who is an HMC member 3) Inmates report grievances to Warden 4) Inmates report grievances to officials of IA 5) Any other, pls specify
D57	If a Grievance Committee has been constituted, what is its constitution?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Officials of IA 2) Warden 3) Hostel residents 4) Community stakeholders 5) Any other, pls specify 6) Not constituted
D58	What kind of grievances are usually reported by the inmates?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Poor condition of facilities & fixtures 2) Poor quality of food 3) Unreasonable rent/water/electricity/food charges 4) Altercations between inmates 5) Any other, pls specify

D59	What are the major challenges which you face in discharging your duties and responsibilities as Hostel Warden?	
D60	In what way can the Implementing Agency support you to improve the functioning of the hostel?	
D61	In what way can DWCD, DWWC and other government departments support you to improve the functioning of the hostel?	
D62	5 suggestions to improve the functioning of this WWH 1. 2. 3. 4. 5.	

Section E- Inspection and Monitoring

E1.	What is the frequency of inspection and monitoring visits made to the WWH?	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Sl. No.</th> <th>Stakeholders</th> <th>Frequency</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td></td> <td>Officials of DWCD</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Members of DWWC</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Functionaries of IA</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Any other, pls specify</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Sl. No.	Stakeholders	Frequency		Officials of DWCD			Members of DWWC			Functionaries of IA			Any other, pls specify	
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E2	Are the quarterly reports of this WWH regularly submitted to DWCD?	1) Yes 2) No 3) Not sure															
E3	Who prepares the quarterly reports?	1) IA officials 2) Warden 3) HMC members 4) Hostel residents 5) Any other, pls specify.....															
E4.	Please provide recent examples of corrective action being taken by the Department or the IA on the basis of the quarterly reports																

Annexure 3E- FGD Schedule for Hostel Inmates

An Evaluation of Working Women's Hostels in Karnataka KARNATAKA EVALUATION AUTHORITY (KEA)

FGD SCHEDULE FOR HOSTEL INMATES/RESIDENTS

Section A – General Information

A1. Name of the District	:	_____	A2. District Code	:	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
A3. Name of the Hostel	:	_____	A4. Hostel Code	:	_____		
A5. Contact number			A6. Address				
A7. Interviewer's Name	:	_____	A8. Date of Interview	:	___/___/___		
A9. Supervisor's Name	:	_____	A10. Date of Review	:	___/___/___		
A11. Interviewer's Signature	:		A12. Supervisor's Signature	:			

Profile of Respondents

No.	Name of Respondent	Age	Average Monthly Income	Category	If you are a working woman, then what are the reasons for you staying in the WWH?
				1- Working Woman 2- Undergoing training program 3- Student enrolled in professional course 4- Any Other, pls specify.....	1- Unmarried; workplace is not close to home or native place 2- Married; workplace is not close to home or native place and husband & immediate family does not reside in the same city/area 3- Divorced 4- Separated 5- Widowed 6- Tourist 7- Looking for job 8- Any other, pls specify
1					
2					
3					
4					
5					
6					
7					
8					
9					
10					

Section B – Enrolment Procedure

B1.	How did you come to know about the WWH?	1) Through friends, relatives or colleagues 2) Through local NGO staff 3) Newspaper advertisements 4) Noticeboard of DWCD or other government departments 5) Saw this hostel and enquired about it 6) Any other, pls specify		
B2	How did you apply for the hostel?	1) Filled an application form 2) Interview with Warden or Implementing Agency (IA) 3) Any other, pls specify		
B3	How is the security deposit amount charged?	1) Fixed amount for all inmates (Mention amount _____) 2) Amount varies according to room allotted (Mention slab _____) 3) Amount varies according to income (Mention slab _____) 4) Any others, pls specify..... 5) No security deposit		
B4.	Is the security deposit refundable?	3) Yes 4) No		
B5.	What was the time lag between your submission of the application form and the confirmation of your application acceptance?	1) Upto 15 days 2) 16-30 days 3) 31-60 days 4) >60 days		
B6	Were you asked to submit an Income Certificate before enrolling in the WWH?	Sl. No.		
		1)	Number of respondents who said yes	
		2)	Number of respondents who said no	

Section C – Hostel Facilities

C1.	Please comment on the availability and adequacy of the following rooms		Category	Number (Write 0 if not available)	Comments on adequacy and suitability of the facility
		1)	Common lounge/recreation room		
		2)	Dining room/hall		
		3)	Kitchen and store		
		4)	Bathrooms		
		5)	Library		
		6)	Reading room/area		
		7)	Visitors room/lounge		
			TOTAL		
C2	Are the bathrooms and latrines well-ventilated?	1) Yes 2) No			

C3	Do the bathrooms and latrines have non-leaking fixtures?	1) Yes 2) No																																													
C4.	Please comment on the water supply in the hostel	1) Uninterrupted round the year 2) Irregular supply in some months 3) Very irregular round the year																																													
C5.	In a day, for how many hours is water available in the bathrooms in your rooms/dorms?	1) 24 hours 2) 12- 24 hours 3) 6- 12 hours 4) <6 hours																																													
C6.	Please comment on the water-heating facilities available in the hostel.	1) Every bathroom has a heater 2) There is a centralized water heating facility 3) Water heating facilities are restricted to few rooms 4) No water heating facility 5) Any other, pls specify																																													
C7.	Please comment on the electricity availability in the hostel	1) Available throughout the day 2) Frequent power cuts 3) Occasional power cuts																																													
C8.	What kind of back-up electricity supply is available in the hostel	1) UPS is available and is fully functional 2) UPS is available but is not functional 3) There is no back-up supply 4) Any other, pls specify																																													
C9.	Which of these facilities are available? Is the facility adequate to meet your needs?	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Category</th> <th>Available-Yes/No</th> <th>If yes, please give comments on adequacy and suitability</th> <th>If no, give reasons for non-availability</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1)</td> <td>Telephone with STD facility</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>2)</td> <td>Fax</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>3)</td> <td>Internet facility</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>4)</td> <td>Television</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>5)</td> <td>Canteen</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>6)</td> <td>Generator</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Category	Available-Yes/No	If yes, please give comments on adequacy and suitability	If no, give reasons for non-availability	1)	Telephone with STD facility				2)	Fax				3)	Internet facility				4)	Television				5)	Canteen				6)	Generator													
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C25.	If you were to leave the WWH before completing 3 years, what could be the probable reasons?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Poor living conditions 2) Shall get married and then leave the hostel 3) Job change/transfer 4) Completion of training 5) Unfair treatment by warden or IA 6) Unfair treatment by other hostel inmates 7) Any other, pls specify 						
C26.	In the last 5 years, what have been the major reasons for which residents have left the WWH?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Poor living conditions 2) Safety and security issues 3) Income crossed the prescribed limit for metros/non-metros 4) Change in job or training institution 5) Personal reasons 6) Availability of better accommodation 7) Discrimination by warden or IA 8) Discrimination by other hostel inmates 9) Any other, please specify 						
C27.	Are you satisfied with the discipline in the WWH?	<table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 5%;">1)</td> <td style="width: 75%;">Number of respondents who said yes</td> <td style="width: 20%;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td>2)</td> <td>Number of respondents who said no</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	1)	Number of respondents who said yes		2)	Number of respondents who said no	
1)	Number of respondents who said yes							
2)	Number of respondents who said no							
C28.	How could stricter discipline be enforced in the WWH?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) There should be stricter rules for entry and exit of inmates after evening hours 2) There should be stricter rules for bringing visitors into hostels 3) Entry of men into the hostel should be strictly prohibited 4) Any other, pls specify 						
C29.	Are you satisfied with the allotment of rooms in the WWH?	<table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 5%;">1)</td> <td style="width: 75%;">Number of respondents who said yes</td> <td style="width: 20%;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td>2)</td> <td>Number of respondents who said no</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	1)	Number of respondents who said yes		2)	Number of respondents who said no	
1)	Number of respondents who said yes							
2)	Number of respondents who said no							
C30.	How do rooms get allotted?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) The inmate can choose which room she wants 2) Warden decides which room to be allotted to the inmate 3) Women with higher income have to take rooms with higher rent 4) Women with physical disabilities or other genuine difficulties are allotted suitable rooms 5) Any other, pls specify 						
C31.	What are the major issues which you face in the allotment of rooms?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Working women with children are not being allotted single/double rooms 2) Physically challenged women are not provided suitable rooms 3) Warden is biased while allotting rooms 4) Different inmates pay different rates for the same room facility 						

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 5) Any other, pls specify 6) No issues faced 												
C32.	How are room rents fixed?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Rent is a fixed percentage of the inmate's income 2) Fixed rent slab for rooms of different capacities 3) Randomly fixed as per discretion of warden or IA 4) Any other, pls specify 												
C33.	In your opinion, are the room rent charges reasonable?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Reasonable; rent charged is in line with the quality being provided B. Rent is unreasonably high since the quality of hostel facilities is bad C. Rent can be charged higher if quality of facilities could be improved D. Other hostels with the same quality of facilities charge higher rent <table border="1" style="margin-left: 40px;"> <tr> <td>1)</td> <td>Number of respondents who said A</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>2)</td> <td>Number of respondents who said B</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>3)</td> <td>Number of respondents who said C</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>4)</td> <td>Number of respondents who said D</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	1)	Number of respondents who said A		2)	Number of respondents who said B		3)	Number of respondents who said C		4)	Number of respondents who said D	
1)	Number of respondents who said A													
2)	Number of respondents who said B													
3)	Number of respondents who said C													
4)	Number of respondents who said D													
C34	How are the food charges fixed?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1) A fixed amount is charged every month 2) Charges are variable every month 3) Any other, pls specify 												
C35.	Please comment on the quality of food provided.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Food is of good quality and is reasonably priced 2) Food is of poor quality and is highly priced 3) Food could be charged higher if the quality provided was better 4) Any other, pls specify 												
C36	Please comment on the facilities available for inmates to cook their own meals.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Inmates can cook their own meals in the main kitchen 2) There are separate kitchens for inmates to cook 3) Inmates are allowed to cook in their rooms 4) Inmates are not allowed to cook 												
C37.	What are the issues which you face regarding the charges which you incur for water and electricity?													
C38.	Under what circumstances is the security deposit amount not refunded?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1) The inmate leaves the hostel without completing the advance notice period 2) The inmate is required to pay for damages done to furniture, fixtures, etc 3) Deposit is always refunded 4) Any other, pls specify 												
C39.	<p>Have you come across any instances in which the security deposit was not returned to the inmate despite her having adhered to all rules for getting the deposit refunded?</p> <p><i>(Interviewer should jot down details of the offence, place & time of occurrence, measures taken to address the offence, etc; please provide a detailed account)</i></p>													
C40.	If the WWH has inmates with income crossing the prescribed limits (Rs. 30,000 pm in metropolitan cities, or Rs 25,000pm in any other place), why have they not left the WWH?													

C41.	How do such inmates with higher incomes obtain approval for extending their stay?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Verbally convey their requirement to the warden or the IA 2) Submit an official letter to the warden or the IA 3) Take permission from DWCD or DWWC 4) They just continue to stay in the WWH without seeking approval 5) Any other, pls specify 		
C42.	How do inmates who wish to stay beyond 3 years obtain approval for extending their stay?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Verbally convey their requirement to the warden or the IA 2) Submit an official letter to the warden or the IA 3) Take permission from DWCD or DWWC 4) They just continue to stay in the WWH without seeking approval 5) Any other, pls specify 		
C43.	Were you asked to submit an Income Certificate when you joined the WWH?	1)	Number of respondents who said yes	
		2)	Number of respondents who said no	
C44.	Have you submitted income certificates every year to the warden/IA to show your revised/increased income ?	1)	Number of respondents who said yes	
		2)	Number of respondents who said no	
C45.	Are representatives of the hostel inmates a part of the Hostel Management Committees (HMC)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Yes 2) No 		
C46.	How often do the hostel inmates interact with or attend meetings convened by the HMC	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Biweekly 2) Monthly 3) Half-yearly 4) Yearly 5) Any other, pls specify 6) Never 		
C47.	Who do you report your grievances to?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) A separate Grievance Committee has been constituted 2) Reported to resident who is an HMC member 3) Reported to Hostel Warden 4) Reported to Officials of Implementation Agency 5) Any other, pls specify 6) Nobody to report grievances to 		
C48	5 suggestions to improve the functioning of this WWH			
	1.			
	2.			
	3.			
	4.			
	5.			

Section D – Additional Questions for Inmates whose children are staying in the WWH

D1.	What is the age and gender of your child/children? If 1) or 3), then D3	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Son- <5 years 2) Son- > 5 years 3) Daughter- <18 years 4) Daughter- >18 years 		
D2.	If you have a son > 5 years or a daughter >18 years, what are the grounds on which permission was sought to keep them in the hostel?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) No one to look after the child 2) No proper accommodation available for the child 3) Child is physically/mentally challenged 4) Any other, pls specify 5) Did not have to seek permission 		
D3.	What kind of room are you and your child staying in?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Single room 2) Double room 3) 3-seater 4) 4-seater 5) 5-seater 6) Dormitory 		

		7) Any other, pls specify
D4.	Is a Baby Care Centre or a Day Care Center available in the WWH? If 2) or 3), then proceed to D8.	1) Yes 2) No 3) Not sure
D5.	Do you utilise the Baby Care Centre or a Day Care Center? If 2), then D8	1. Yes 2. No
D6.	Are you satisfied with the services of the Baby Care Centre? If 1), then proceed to D8	1. Yes 2. No
D7.	If No, what are the reasons?	1) Poor cleanliness 2) Poor ventilation 3) Safety concerns 4) Adequate space is not available for all children 5) Caretaker does not take good care of the children 6) No games or books in the Center
D8.	5 suggestions to improve the suitability of the WWH for your child/children. 1. 2. 3. 4. 5.	

Annexure 4: List of DWCD officials met

Sl. No.	Name	Designation
1.	Ms. Chamundi Nagnur	Project Director, DWCD State Office
2.	Mr. Krishna	Deputy Director, DWCD State Office
3.	Ms. Nivedita	Office Superintendent, DWCD State Office
4.	Mr. Prabhuraj. N. Patil	Deputy Director, DWCD Bagalkote
5.	Mr. Vasudev	Deputy Director, DWCD Bangalore
6.	Mr. Shivamagowda	Women Welfare Officer, DWCD Bangalore
7.	Mr. M. Muniraju	Deputy Director, DWCD Belgaum
8.	Mrs. J.D. D'Silva	Women Welfare Officer, DWCD Belgaum
9.	Mr. B.M. Hospete	Office Superintendent, DWCD Belgaum
10.	Mr. Shambhuling Hiramath	Women Welfare Officer, DWCD Bidar
11.	Ms. Rohini Chandrakant Hiramath	Deputy Director, DWCD Bijapur
12.	Mr. Vijaya Paly	Women Welfare Officer, DWCD Chitradurga
13.	Ms. Akkamma Devi	Women Welfare Officer, DWCD Gadag
14.	Ms. Shivaswami	Senior Asst Director with Additional Charge of DWCD Hassan
15.	Ms. Prabhavati	Deputy Director, DWCD Karwar
16.	Ms. Mumtaz	Women Welfare Officer, DWCD Madikeri
17.	Dr. S. Diwakar	Deputy Director, DWCD Mandya
18.	Mr. S. Rajanmurthy	Women Welfare Officer, DWCD Mandya
19.	Ms. K. Radha	Deputy Director, DWCD Mysore
20.	Ms. K. Padma	Women Welfare Officer, DWCD Mysore
21.	Ms. Lakshmi Kantama	Deputy Director, DWCD Raichur
22.	Mr. Sheikh Asrar	Office Superintendent, DWCD Raichur
23.	Ms. Najaygowda	Deputy Director, DWCD Tumkur
24.	Ms. Polly	Women Welfare Officer, DWCD Tumkur
25.	Ms. Gracy Gonsalves	Deputy Director, DWCD Udupi
26.	Ms. Veena Vivekananda	Office Superintendent, DWCD Udupi

Annexure 5: Project cost incurred and Grants sanctioned

Sl. No.	Name of the Hostel	Originally conceived project cost (INR)	Actual project cost (INR)	Grant provided by Central Government (INR)	Grant provided by State Government (INR)	Contribution of IA (INR)	Fund from other sources
1	Sri Basaveshwara Vidya Vardhaka Sangha Working Women's Hostel, Bagalkote	85,00,000	84,00,000	51,80,675	Nil	33,19,325	Nil
2	V.M.S Sangha's Working Women's Hostel, Bagalkote	3262961	3262961	11,50,000	3,25,000	11,50,461	Nil
3	Arathi – YWCA Working Women's Hostel, Bangalore	1,20,00,000	1,82,35,990	90,00,000	15,00,000	17,30,000	Bank Loan- 90 Lakhs
4	All India Women's Conference Hostel, Bangalore	Information Unavailable	Information Unavailable	2,25,000	37,500	37,500	Nil
5	Sri Sharada Kutira Working Women's Hostel, Bangalore	Information Unavailable	Information Unavailable	4,04,000	3,14,000	7,16,000	Information Unavailable
6	Sharada Working Women's Hostel, Kumaraswamy Layout, Bangalore	Information Unavailable	Information Unavailable	7,80,467	96,719	7,91,000	Nil
7	Loka Sundari Raman Working Women's Hostel, Bangalore	Information Unavailable	Information Unavailable	76,000	13,000	89,000	Nil
8	Basava Samithi Basava Working Women's Hostel, Bangalore	Information Unavailable	~32,00,000	~24,50,000	~3,50,000	~10,00,000	Nil
9	Vidyarthini Prasada Nilaya's Working Women's Hostel, Belgaum	25,52,897	25,52,897	13,00,000	2,16,750	10,36,147	5 Lakhs from sister institutions
10	Shri Jagat Guru Siddheswara Cooperative Hospital and Research Centre's Working Women's Hostel, Belgaum	35,00,000	35,03,254	26,86,203	3,83,743	4,33,308	Nil
11	Working Women's Hostel, KHI Campus, Belgaum	71,00,000	71,75,012	54,84,815	7,83,545	7,83,545	Nil
12	Sukanya Working Women's Hostel, Belgaum	Information Unavailable	Information Unavailable	1,80,000	30,000	Information Unavailable	Nil
13	Krishnadevaraya University Hostel, Bellary	1,18,00,000	1,18,00,000	79,76,000	Nil	Nil	Nil
14	Veerashaiva Vidya Vardhaka Sangah Working Women's Hostel,	45,00,000	66,71,000	30,37,000	-	33,87,000	Nil

Sl. No.	Name of the Hostel	Originally conceived project cost (INR)	Actual project cost (INR)	Grant provided by Central Government (INR)	Grant provided by State Government (INR)	Contribution of IA (INR)	Fund from other sources
	Bellary						
15	Nittur Education Society Working Women's Hostel, Bidar	48,00,000	39,45,832	33,34,374	55,729	5,55,729	Nil
16	Kasturba Working Women's Hostel, Bidar	16,00,000	16,00,000	13,00,000	2,00,000	2,00,000	Nil
17	Ladies Hostel Building, Agriculture University, Bijapur	22,00,000	22,71,000	17,60,000	5,11,000	Nil	Nil
18	Kasturba Sadanand Working Women's Hostel, Chikmagalur	Information Unavailable	40,00,000	18,00,000	5,00,000	16,00,000	Nil
19	S.J.M Working Women's Hostel, Untradurga.	Information Unavailable	75,71,708	24,36,581	4,51,218	46,83,909	Nil
20	Snehalaya, Davangere	Information Unavailable	Information Unavailable	15,30,000	5,10,000	20,40,000	Information Unavailable
21	Janatha Shikshana Samithi Vidyagiri, Dharwad	Information Unavailable	Information Unavailable	4,04,000	67,000	4,71,000	Information Unavailable
22	Mahila Vidya Peeta Hostel, Hubli	Information Unavailable	Information Unavailable	22,40,000	3,73,000	26,13,000	Information Unavailable
23	Karnataka Vishwa Vidya Peeta Hostel, Dharwad	Information Unavailable	Information Unavailable	76,99,000	Nil	76,99,000	Information Unavailable
24	Working Women's Hostel, Hulikote, Gadag	10,82,732	14,13,940	8,12,048	67,671	53,422	Nil
25	Karnataka People's Education Society Working Women's Hostel, Gulbarga	1,00,00,000	80,00,000	60,00,000	8,50,000	5,00,000	Loan from Society-Rs. 20 Lakhs
26	Gulbarga University Hostel, Gulbarga	Information Unavailable	Information Unavailable	19,23,000	3,20,000	82,41,000	Information Unavailable
27	Malnad Technical Education Society Working Women's Hostel, Hassan	23,88,000	39,14,872	16,11,900	2,98,500	18,51,086	Nil
28	Forestry College Hostel, Sirsi, Karwar	22,49,334	18,74,904	15,18,300	3,56,804	Information Unavailable	Nil
29	K.L.E. Society Working Women's Hostel, Karwar	39,00,000	52,72,000	25,86,000	Nil	36,86,000	Nil
30	Sri Ramadevi Adyathma Sangha Working Women's Hostel,	Information Unavailable	Information Unavailable	2,55,000	38,000	2,53,000	Information Unavailable

Sl. No.	Name of the Hostel	Originally conceived project cost (INR)	Actual project cost (INR)	Grant provided by Central Government (INR)	Grant provided by State Government (INR)	Contribution of IA (INR)	Fund from other sources
	Madikeri						
31	Sri Adichunchanagiri Shikshana Trust Working Women's Hostel, Mandya	66,00,000	66,00,000	49,72,500	8,28,750	8,28,750	Nil
32	Rotary Working Women's Hostel, Mandya	Information Unavailable	Information Unavailable	1300000	110000	9,83,000	Nil
33	Working Women's Hostel, Mangalore University, Mangalore	Information Unavailable	Information Unavailable	1,30,35,000	Nil	1,30,55,000	Information Unavailable
34	Eshwarananda Mahila Seva Ashrama Society's Hostel, Mangalore	20,00,000	4,01,712	2,54,721	25,000	1,46,721	Nil
35	J.S.S. Maha Vidya Peeta Hostel, Mysore	Information Unavailable	Information Unavailable	11,84,875	1,69,375	45,625	Nil
36	Institute of Education Trust Working Women's Hostel, Mysore	Information Unavailable	Information Unavailable	57,46,502	8,23,502	57,46,000	Nil
37	Working Women's Hostel, Gulbarga University P.G. Centre, Raichur	Information Unavailable	1,54,00,000	1,54,00,000	74,33,000	Nil	Nil
38	Agriculture University Hostel , Raichur	Information Unavailable	22,00,000	15,16,038	5,05,346	2,00,000	Nil
39	Kuvempu University Hostel, Shimoga	Information Unavailable	Information Unavailable	36,86,000	4,73,000	41,50,000	Information Unavailable
40	H.M.S. Working Women's Hostel, Tumkur	Information Unavailable	Information Unavailable	14,43,000	67,000	15,00,000	Information Unavailable
41	Sri Siddartha Working Women's Hostel, Tumkur	46,50,000	46,50,000	16,85,625	3,62,500	26,01,875	Nil
42	Working Women's Hostel, Academy of General Education , Manipal, Udupi	Information Unavailable	18,58,903	9,24,562	1,64,093	7,70,246	Nil

Annexure 6: Number of hostels operated by IAs

	Name of IA
IAs Operating 1 Working Women's Hostel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Institute of Education Trust Working Women's Hostel, Mysore • Karnataka People's Education Society Working Women's Hostel, Gulbarga • J.S.S. Maha Vidya Peeta Hostel, Mysore • Sharada Working Women's Hostel, Kumaraswamy Layout, Bangalore • Working Women's Hostel, Gulbarga University P.G. Centre, Raichur • Agriculture University Hostel, Raichur • Rotary Working Women's Hostel, Mandya • Sri Adichunchanagiri Shikshana Trust Working Women's Hostel, Mandya • Sri Basaveshwara Vidya Vardhaka Sangha Working Women's Hostel, Bagalkote • Krishnadevaraya University Hostel, Bellary • Veerashaiva Vidya Vardhaka Sangah Working Women's Hostel, Bellary • Vidyarthini Prasada Nilaya's Working Women's Hostel, Belgaum • Working Women's Hostel, KHI Campus, Belgaum • Shri Jagat Guru Siddheswara Cooperative Hospital and Research Centre's Working Women's Hostel, Belgaum • Ladies Hostel Building, Agriculture University, Bijapur • Gulbarga University Hostel, Gulbarga • Nittur Education Society Working Women's Hostel, Bidar • Loka Sundari Raman Working Women's Hostel, Bangalore • V.M.S Sangha's Working Women's Hostel, Bagalkote • Kasturba Working Women's Hostel, Bidar • Basava Samithi Working Women's Hostel, Bangalore • Sukanya Working Women's Hostel, Belgaum • Snehalaya, Davangere • Working Women's Hostel, Hulikote, Gadag • Kuvempu University Hostel, Shimoga • S.J.M Working Women's Hostel, Chitradurga • Sri Ramadevi Adyathma Sangha Working Women's Hostel, Madikeri • Working Women's Hostel, Mangalore University, Mangalore • Eshwarananda Mahila Seva Ashrama Society's Hostel, Mangalore • Working Women's Hostel, Academy of General Education, Udupi • Malnad Technical Education Society Working Women's Hostel, Hassan • Kasturba Sadanand Working Women's Hostel, Chikmagalur • Sri Siddartha Working Women's Hostel, Tumkur • HMS Working Women's Hostel, Tumkur • Forestry College Hostel, Sirsi, Karwar • Janatha Shikshana Samithi Vidyagiri, Dharwad • Karnataka Vishwa Vidya Peeta Hostel, Dharwad • Sri Sharada Kutira Working Women's Hostel, Bangalore
IAs operating 2 Working Women's Hostels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • K.L.E. Society Working Women's Hostel, Karwar
IAs operating more than 5 Working Women's Hostels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Arathi – YWCA Working Women's Hostel, Bangalore • All India Women's Conference Hostel, Bangalore

Annexure 7: Number and Type of Rooms for Accomodation in hostels

Name of the Hostel	Number of rooms					
	Single room	Double rooms	3-seater rooms	4-seater rooms	5-seater rooms	Dormitories
Loka Sundari Raman Working Women's Hostel, Bangalore	0					
V.M.S Sangha's Working Women's Hostel, Bagalkote	0	0	18	6	0	0
Sri Basaveshwara Vidya Vardhaka Sangha Working Women's Hostel, Bagalkote	42	32	43	0	0	0
Krishnadevaraya University Hostel, Bellary	0	100	0	0	0	0
Veerashaiva Vidya Vardhaka Sangah Working Women's Hostel, Bellary	0	29	0	0	0	0
Agriculture University Hostel , Raichur	0	2	0	8	0	0
Gulbarga University Hostel, Raichur	0	50	0	0	0	0
Basava Samithi Basava Working Women's Hostel, Bangalore	0	8	31	0	0	2
Sharada Working Women's Hostel, Kumarswamy Layout, Bangalore	0	0	0	64	0	0
Ladies Hostel Building, Agriculture University, Bijapur	0	0	0	9	1	0
Nittur Education Society Working Women's Hostel, Bidar	0	0	30	0	0	0
Vidyarthini Prasada Nilaya's Working Women's Hostel, Belgaum	0	0	34	0	0	0
Shri Jagat Guru Siddheswara Cooperative Hospital and Research Centre's Working Women's Hostel, Belgaum	0	0	0	24	0	0
Working Women's Hostel, KHI Campus, Belgaum	0	61	0	0	0	0
J.S.S. Maha Vidya Peeta Hostel, Mysore	0	28	34	0	0	3
Institute of Education Trust Working Women's Hostel, Mysore	3	56	0	0	0	0

Name of the Hostel	Number of rooms					
	Single room	Double rooms	3-seater rooms	4-seater rooms	5-seater rooms	Dormitories
Sri Adichunchanagiri Shikshana Trust Working Women's Hostel, Mandya	0	84	0	0	0	0
Rotary Working Women's Women's Hostel, Mandya	3	15	13	0	0	0
Karnataka People's Education Society Working Women's Hostel, Gulbarga	0	12	35	0	0	0
Gulbarga University Hostel, Gulbarga	0	48	52	0	0	0
Arathi – YWCA Working Women's Hostel, Bangalore	0	15	14	0	0	0
All India Women's Conference hostel, Bangalore	0	1	1	5	0	0
Sri Sharada Kutira Working Women's Hostel, Bangalore	0	11	9	0	0	2
Snehalaya, Davangere	2	7	0	10	7	2
Working Women's Hostel, Hulikote, Gadag	11	0	10	0	0	2
Kuvempu University Hostel, Shimoga	0	0	0	0	49	0
S.J.M Working Women's Hostel, Chitradurga	0	0	46	0	0	0
Sri Ramadevi Adyathma Sangha Working Women's Hostel, Madikeri	0	21	0	0	0	0
Mangalore University Hostel, Mangalore	0	160	0	0	0	0
Working Women's Hostel, Academy of General Education , Udupi	2	50	0	0	0	0
Eshwarananda Mahila Seva Ashrama Society's Hostel, Mangalore	0	0	13	0	0	3
Malnad Technical Education Society Working Women's Hostel, Hassan	0	0	11	0	0	0
Kasturba Sadanand Working Women's Hostel, Chikmagalur	0	43	0	0	0	4
Sri Siddartha Working Women's Hostel, Tumkur	0	56	0	0	0	0
H.M.S. Working Women's Hostel, Tumkur	0	0	26	0	0	0
Janatha Shikshana Samithi Vidyagiri, Dharwad	0	34	0	0	0	0
Karnataka Vishwa Vidya	0	0	78	0	0	0

Name of the Hostel	Number of rooms					
	Single room	Double rooms	3-seater rooms	4-seater rooms	5-seater rooms	Dormitories
Peeta Hostel, Dharwad						
K.L.E. Society Working Women's Hostel, Karwar	0	7	0	0	0	21
Forestry College Hostel, Sirsi, Karwar	0	0	0	10	0	0
Kasturba Working Women's Hostel, Bidar	0	8	8	0	0	0

Annexure 8: Status of sample WWHs across key parameters

Sl No.	Parameter	Hostels which follow the parameter	Hostels which donot follow the parameter
1.	Availability of a minimum of 25 rooms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Arathi – YWCA Working Women's Hostel, Bangalore Institute of Education Trust Working Women's Hostel, Mysore Karnataka People's Education Society Working Women's Hostel, Gulbarga J.S.S. Maha Vidya Peeta Hostel, Mysore Sharada Working Women's Hostel, Kumaraswamy Layout, Bangalore Working Women's Hostel, Gulbarga University P.G. Centre, Raichur Rotary Working Women's Hostel, Mandya Sri Adichunchanagiri Shikshana Trust Working Women's Hostel, Mandya Sri Basaveshwara Vidya Vardhaka Sangha Working Women's Hostel, Bagalkote Krishnadevaraya University Hostel, Bellary Veerashaiva Vidya Vardhaka Sangah Working Women's Hostel, Bellary Vidyarthini Prasada Nilaya's Working Women's Hostel, Belgaum Working Women's Hostel, KHI Campus, Belgaum Gulbarga University Hostel, Gulbarga Nittur Education Society Working Women's Hostel, Bidar Basava Samithi Basava Working Women's Hostel, Bangalore Snehalaya, Davangere Kuvempu University Hostel, Shimoga S.J.M Working Women's Hostel, Chitradurga Working Women's Hostel, Mangalore University, Mangalore Working Women's Hostel, Academy of General Education , Udupi Kasturba Sadanand Working Women's Hostel, Chikmagalur Sri Siddartha Working Women's Hostel, Tumkur H.M.S. Working Women's Hostel, Tumkur K.L.E. Society Working Women's Hostel, Karwar Mahila Vidya Peeta Hostel, Hubli Janatha Shikshana Samithi Vidyagiri, Dharwad Karnataka Vishwa Vidya Peeta Hostel, Dharwad 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All India Women's Conference Hostel, Bangalore Agriculture University Hostel , Raichur Shri Jagat Guru Siddheswara Cooperative Hospital and Research Centre's Working Women's Hostel, Belgaum Ladies Hostel Building, Agriculture University, Bijapur Loka Sundari Raman Working Women's Hostel, Bangalore V.M.S Sangha's Working Women's Hostel, Bagalkote Kasturba Working Women's Hostel, Bidar Sukanya Working Women's Hostel, Belgaum Working Women's Hostel, Hulikote, Gadag Sri Ramadevi Adyathma Sangha Working Women's Hostel, Madikeri Eshwarananda Mahila Seva Ashrama Society's Hostel, Mangalore Malnad Technical Education Society Working Women's Hostel, Hassan Forestry College Hostel, Sirsi, Karwar Sri Sharada Kutira Working Women's Hostel, Bangalore
2.	Provision of Common Rooms/Recreation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sri Basaveshwara Vidya Vardhaka Sangha Working Women's Hostel, Bagalkote Krishnadevaraya University Hostel, Bellary 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Loka Sundari Raman Working Women's Hostel, Bangalore V.M.S Sangha's Working Women's Hostel,

Sl No.	Parameter	Hostels which follow the parameter	Hostels which donot follow the parameter
	Rooms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Veerashaiva Vidya Vardhaka Sangah Working Women's Hostel, Bellary • Agriculture University Hostel , Raichur • Sharada Working Women's Hostel, Kumaraswamy Layout, Bangalore • Ladies Hostel Building, Agriculture University, Bijapur • Nittur Education Society Working Women's Hostel, Bidar • Vidyarthini Prasada Nilaya's Working Women's Hostel, Belgaum • Shri Jagat Guru Siddheswara Cooperative Hospital and Research Centre's Working Women's Hostel, Belgaum • Working Women's Hostel, KHI Campus, Belgaum • J.S.S. Maha Vidya Peeta Hostel, Mysore • Institute of Education Trust Working Women's Hostel, Mysore • Sri Adichunchanagiri Shikshana Trust Working Women's Hostel, Mandya • Rotary Working Women's Hostel, Mandya • Gulbarga University Hostel, Gulbarga • Arathi – YWCA Working Women's Hostel, Bangalore • All India Women's Conference Hostel, Bangalore • Sri Sharada Kutira Working Women's Hostel, Bangalore • Snehalaya, Davangere • Working Women's Hostel, Hulikote, Gadag • S.J.M Working Women's Hostel, Chitradurga • Sri Ramadevi Adyathma Sangha Working Women's Hostel, Madikeri • Working Women's Hostel, Mangalore University, Mangalore • Working Women's Hostel, Academy of General Education , Udupi • Eshwarananda Mahila Seva Ashrama Society's Hostel, Mangalore • Malnad Technical Education Society Working Women's Hostel, Hassan • Kasturba Sadanand Working Women's Hostel, Chikmagalur • Sri Siddartha Working Women's Hostel, Tumkur • H.M.S. Working Women's Hostel, Tumkur • Janatha Shikshana Samithi Vidyagiri, Dharwad • K.L.E. Society Working Women's Hostel, Karwar • Kasturba Working Women's Hostel, Bidar • Basava Samithi Basava Working Women's Hostel, Bangalore 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bagalkote • Working Women's Hostel, Gulbarga University P.G. Centre, Raichur • Karnataka People's Education Society Working Women's Hostel, Gulbarga • Kuvempu University Hostel, Shimoga • Karnataka Vishwa Vidya Peeta Hostel, Dharwad • Forestry College Hostel, Sirsi, Karwar • Sukanya Working Women's Hostel, Belgaum • Mahila Vidya Peeta Hostel, Hubli
3.	Provision of Dining Hall facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loka Sundari Raman Working Women's Hostel, Bangalore • V.M.S Sangha's Working Women's Hostel, Bagalkote • Sri Basaveshwara Vidya Vardhaka Sangha Working Women's Hostel, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sukanya Working Women's Hostel, Belgaum • Vidyarthini Prasada Nilaya's Working Women's Hostel, Belgaum

Sl No.	Parameter	Hostels which follow the parameter	Hostels which donot follow the parameter
		<p>Bagalkote</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Krishnadevaraya University Hostel, Bellary • Veerashaiva Vidya Vardhaka Sangah Working Women's Hostel, Bellary • Agriculture University Hostel , Raichur • Working Women's Hostel, Gulbarga University P.G. Centre, Raichur • Basava Samithi Basava Working Women's Hostel, Bangalore • Nittur Education Society Working Women's Hostel, Bidar • Shri Jagat Guru Siddheswara Cooperative Hospital and Research Centre's Working Women's Hostel, Belgaum • Working Women's Hostel, KHI Campus, Belgaum • J.S.S. Maha Vidya Peeta Hostel, Mysore • Institute of Education Trust Working Women's Hostel, Mysore • Sri Adichunchanagiri Shikshana Trust Working Women's Hostel, Mandya • Rotary Working Women's Hostel, Mandya • Karnataka People's Education Society Working Women's Hostel, Gulbarga • Gulbarga University Hostel, Gulbarga • Arathi – YWCA Working Women's Hostel, Bangalore • Sri Sharada Kutira Working Women's Hostel, Bangalore • Working Women's Hostel, Hulikote, Gadag • Kuvempu University Hostel, Shimoga • S.J.M Working Women's Hostel, Chitradurga • Sri Ramadevi Adyathma Sangha Working Women's Hostel, Madikeri • Working Women's Hostel, Mangalore University, Mangalore • Working Women's Hostel, Academy of General Education , Udupi • Eshwarananda Mahila Seva Ashrama Society's Hostel, Mangalore • Malnad Technical Education Society Working Women's Hostel, Hassan • Kasturba Sadanand Working Women's Hostel, Chikmagalur • Sri Siddartha Working Women's Hostel, Tumkur • H.M.S. Working Women's Hostel, Tumkur • Janatha Shikshana Samithi Vidyagiri, Dharwad • Karnataka Vishwa Vidya Peeta Hostel, Dharwad • K.L.E. Society Working Women's Hostel, Karwar • Forestry College Hostel, Sirsi, Karwar • Kasturba Working Women's Hostel, Bidar • Ladies Hostel Building, Agriculture University, Bijapur • Sharada Working Women's Hostel, Kumaraswamy Layout, Bangalore 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mahila Vidya Peeta Hostel, Hubli

Sl No.	Parameter	Hostels which follow the parameter	Hostels which donot follow the parameter
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All India Women's Conference Hostel, Bangalore Snehalaya, Davangere 	
4.	Provision of kitchen facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Loka Sundari Raman Working Women's Hostel, Bangalore V.M.S Sangha's Working Women's Hostel, Bagalkote Sri Basaveshwara Vidya Vardhaka Sangha Working Women's Hostel, Bagalkote Krishnadevaraya University Hostel, Bellary Veerashaiva Vidya Vardhaka Sangah Working Women's Hostel, Bellary Agriculture University Hostel , Raichur Basava Samithi Basava Working Women's Hostel, Bangalore Sharada Working Women's Hostel, Kumaraswamy LayOut, Bangalore Ladies Hostel Building, Agriculture University, Bijapur Nittur Education Society Working Women's Hostel, Bidar Vidyarthini Prasada Nilaya's Working Women's Hostel, Belgaum Shri Jagat Guru Siddheswara Cooperative Hospital and Research Centre's Working Women's Hostel, Belgaum J.S.S. Maha Vidya Peeta Hostel, Mysore Institute of Education Trust Working Women's Hostel, Mysore Sri Adichunchanagiri Shikshana Trust Working Women's Hostel, Mandya Rotary Working Women's Hostel, Mandya Karnataka People's Education Society Working Women's Hostel, Gulbarga Gulbarga University Hostel, Gulbarga Arathi – YWCA Working Women's Hostel, Bangalore All India Women's Conference Hostel, Bangalore Sri Sharada Kutira Working Women's Hostel, Bangalore Snehalaya, Davangere Working Women's Hostel, Hulikote, Gadag Kuvempu University Hostel, Shimoga S.J.M Working Women's Hostel, Chitradurga Sri Ramadevi Adyathma Sangha Working Women's Hostel, Madikeri Working Women's Hostel, Mangalore University, Mangalore Working Women's Hostel, Academy of General Education , Udupi Eshwarananda Mahila Seva Ashrama Society's Hostel, Mangalore Malnad Technical Education Society Working Women's Hostel, Hassan Kasturba Sadanand Working Women's Hostel, Chikmagalur 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mahila Vidya Peeta Hostel, Hubli Working Women's Hostel, Gulbarga University P.G. Centre, Raichur Working Women's Hostel, KHI Campus, Belgaum Kasturba Working Women's Hostel, Bidar

Sl No.	Parameter	Hostels which follow the parameter	Hostels which donot follow the parameter
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sri Siddartha Working Women's Hostel, Tumkur H.M.S. Working Women's Hostel, Tumkur Janatha Shikshana Samithi Vidyagiri, Dharwad Karnataka Vishwa Vidya Peeta Hostel, Dharwad K.L.E. Society Working Women's Hostel, Karwar Forestry College Hostel, Sirsi, Karwar Sukanya Working Women's Hostel, Belgaum 	
5.	Availability of store room	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ladies Hostel Building, Agriculture University, Bijapur Arathi – YWCA Working Women's Hostel, Bangalore All India Women's Conference Hostel, Bangalore Institute of Education Trust Working Women's Hostel, Mysore Karnataka People's Education Society Working Women's Hostel, Gulbarga J.S.S. Maha Vidya Peeta Hostel, Mysore Sharada Working Women's Hostel, Kumaraswamy Layout, Bangalore Working Women's Hostel, Gulbarga University P.G. Centre, Raichur Agriculture University Hostel , Raichur Rotary Working Women's Hostel, Mandya Sri Adichunchanagiri Shikshana Trust Working Women's Hostel, Mandya Sri Basaveshwara Vidya Vardhaka Sangha Working Women's Hostel, Bagalkote Krishnadevaraya University Hostel, Bellary Veerashaiva Vidya Vardhaka Sangah Working Women's Hostel, Bellary Vidyarthini Prasada Nilaya's Working Women's Hostel, Belgaum Working Women's Hostel, KHI Campus, Belgaum Shri Jagat Guru Siddheswara Cooperative Hospital and Research Centre's Working Women's Hostel, Belgaum Gulbarga University Hostel, Gulbarga Nittur Education Society Working Women's Hostel, Bidar Loka Sundari Raman Working Women's Hostel, Bangalore Basava Samithi Basava Working Women's Hostel, Bangalore Sukanya Working Women's Hostel, Belgaum Snehalaya, Davangere Working Women's Hostel, Hulikote, Gadag Kuvempu University Hostel, Shimoga S.J.M Working Women's Hostel, Chitradurga 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> V.M.S Sangha's Working Women's Hostel, Bagalkote Mahila Vidya Peeta Hostel, Hubli Kasturba Working Women's Hostel, Bidar

Sl No.	Parameter	Hostels which follow the parameter	Hostels which donot follow the parameter
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Working Women's Hostel, Mangalore University, Mangalore Eshwarananda Mahila Seva Ashrama Society's Hostel, Mangalore Working Women's Hostel, Academy of General Education , Udupi Malnad Technical Education Society Working Women's Hostel, Hassan Kasturba Sadanand Working Women's Hostel, Chikmagalur Sri Siddartha Working Women's Hostel, Tumkur H.M.S. Working Women's Hostel, Tumkur K.L.E. Society Working Women's Hostel, Karwar Forestry College Hostel, Sirsi, Karwar Janatha Shikshana Samithi Vidyagiri, Dharwad Karnataka Vishwa Vidya Peeta Hostel, Dharwad Sri Ramadevi Adyathma Sangha Working Women's Hostel, Madikeri Sri Sharada Kutira Working Women's Hostel, Bangalore 	
6.	Construction of hostel building as per Plan approved by Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sri Basaveshwara Vidya Vardhaka Sangha Working Women's Hostel, Bagalkote Arathi – YWCA Working Women's Hostel, Bangalore All India Women's Conference Hostel, Bangalore Sri Sharada Kutira Working Women's Hostel, Bangalore Sharada Working Women's Hostel, Kumaraswamy Layout, Bangalore Basava Samithi Basava Working Women's Hostel, Bangalore Vidyarthini Prasada Nilaya's Working Women's Hostel, Belgaum Shri Jagat Guru Siddheswara Cooperative Hospital and Research Centre's Working Women's Hostel, Belgaum Working Women's Hostel, KHI Campus, Belgaum Krishnadevaraya University Hostel, Bellary Veerashaiva Vidya Vardhaka Sangah Working Women's Hostel, Bellary Nittur Education Society Working Women's Hostel, Bidar Kasturba Working Women's Hostel, Bidar Ladies Hostel Building, Agriculture University, Bijapur Kasturba Sadanand Working Women's Hostel, Chikmagalur S.J.M Working Women's Hostel, Chitradurga. Janatha Shikshana Samithi Vidyagiri, Dharwad Working Women's Hostel, Hulikote, Gadag Gulbarga University Hostel, Gulbarga Malnad Technical Education Society Working Women's Hostel, Hassan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Snehalaya, Davangere Sukanya Working Women's Hostel, Belgaum Working Women's Hostel, Gulbarga University P.G. Centre, Raichur Loka Sundari Raman Working Women's Hostel, Bangalore V.M.S Sangha's Working Women's Hostel, Bagalkote Karnataka People's Education Society Working Women's Hostel, Gulbarga Kuvempu University Hostel, Shimoga Karnataka Vishwa Vidya Peeta Hostel, Dharwad Forestry College Hostel, Sirsi, Karwar Mahila Vidya Peeta Hostel, Hubli

Sl No.	Parameter	Hostels which follow the parameter	Hostels which donot follow the parameter
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • K.L.E. Society Working Women's Hostel, Karwar • Sri Ramadevi Adyathma Sangha Working Women's Hostel, Madikeri • Sri Adichunchanagiri Shikshana Trust Working Women's Hostel, Mandya • Rotary Working Women's Hostel, Mandya • Working Women's Hostel, Mangalore University, Mangalore • Eshwarananda Mahila Seva Ashrama Society's Hostel, Mangalore • J.S.S. Maha Vidya Peeta Hostel, Mysore • Institute of Education Trust Working Women's Hostel, Mysore • Agriculture University Hostel , Raichur • H.M.S. Working Women's Hostel, Tumkur • Sri Siddartha Working Women's Hostel, Tumkur • Working Women's Hostel, Academy of General Education , Udupi 	
7.	Presence of Board mentioning that funds have been availed from DWCD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loka Sundari Raman Working Women's Hostel, Bangalore • V.M.S Sangha's Working Women's Hostel, Bagalkote • Sri Basaveshwara Vidya Vardhaka Sangha Working Women's Hostel, Bagalkote • Krishnadevaraya University Hostel, Bellary • Veerashaiva Vidya Vardhaka Sangah Working Women's Hostel, Bellary • Working Women's Hostel, Gulbarga University P.G. Centre, Raichur • Ladies Hostel Building, Agriculture University, Bijapur • Nittur Education Society Working Women's Hostel, Bidar • Vidyarthini Prasada Nilaya's Working Women's Hostel, Belgaum • Shri Jagat Guru Siddheswara Cooperative Hospital and Research Centre's Working Women's Hostel, Belgaum • Working Women's Hostel, KHI Campus, Belgaum • Institute of Education Trust Working Women's Hostel, Mysore • Sri Adichunchanagiri Shikshana Trust Working Women's Hostel, Mandya • Rotary Working Women's Hostel, Mandya • Arathi – YWCA Working Women's Hostel, Bangalore • Sri Sharada Kutira Working Women's Hostel, Bangalore • Snehalaya, Davangere • S.J.M Working Women's Hostel, Chitradurga • Sri Ramadevi Adyathma Sangha Working Women's Hostel, Madikeri • Malnad Technical Education Society Working Women's Hostel, Hassan • Kasturba Sadanand Working Women's Hostel, Chikmagalur 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agriculture University Hostel , Raichur • Basava Samithi Basava Working Women's Hostel, Bangalore • Sharada Working Women's Hostel, Kumaraswamy Layout, Bangalore • J.S.S. Maha Vidya Peeta Hostel, Mysore • Karnataka People's Education Society Working Women's Hostel, Gulbarga • Gulbarga University Hostel, Gulbarga • All India Women's Conference Hostel, Bangalore • Working Women's Hostel, Hulikote, Gadag • Kuvempu University Hostel, Shimoga • Working Women's Hostel, Mangalore University, Mangalore • Working Women's Hostel, Academy of General Education , Udupi • Eshwarananda Mahila Seva Ashrama Society's Hostel, Mangalore • Sri Siddartha Working Women's Hostel, Tumkur • Kasturba Working Women's Hostel, Bidar

Sl No.	Parameter	Hostels which follow the parameter	Hostels which donot follow the parameter
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> H.M.S. Working Women's Hostel, Tumkur Janatha Shikshana Samithi Vidyagiri, Dharwad Karnataka Vishwa Vidya Peeta Hostel, Dharwad K.L.E. Society Working Women's Hostel, Karwar Forestry College Hostel, Sirsi, Karwar Sukanya Working Women's Hostel, Belgaum Mahila Vidya Peeta Hostel, Hubli 	
8.	Provision of accommodation for Hostel Warden in the 40 hostels which had an appointed Warden on the day of the visit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Arathi – YWCA Working Women's Hostel, Bangalore All India Women's Conference Hostel, Bangalore Karnataka People's Education Society Working Women's Hostel, Gulbarga J.S.S. Maha Vidya Peeta Hostel, Mysore Sharada Working Women's Hostel, Kumaraswamy Layout, Bangalore Rotary Working Women's Hostel, Mandya Sri Adichunchanagiri Shikshana Trust Working Women's Hostel, Mandya Sri Basaveshwara Vidya Vardhaka Sangha Working Women's Hostel, Bagalkote Krishnadevaraya University Hostel, Bellary Veerashaiva Vidya Vardhaka Sangah Working Women's Hostel, Bellary Vidyarthini Prasada Nilaya's Working Women's Hostel, Belgaum Working Women's Hostel, KHI Campus, Belgaum Shri Jagat Guru Siddheswara Cooperative Hospital and Research Centre's Working Women's Hostel, Belgaum Gulbarga University Hostel, Gulbarga Nittur Education Society Working Women's Hostel, Bidar Loka Sundari Raman Working Women's Hostel, Bangalore V.M.S Sangha's Working Women's Hostel, Bagalkote Basava Samithi Basava Working Women's Hostel, Bangalore Snehalaya, Davangere Working Women's Hostel, Hulikote, Gadag Sri Ramadevi Adyathma Sangha Working Women's Hostel, Madikeri Eshwarananda Mahila Seva Ashrama Society's Hostel, Mangalore Working Women's Hostel, Academy of General Education, Udupi Malnad Technical Education Society Working Women's Hostel, Hassan Kasturba Sadanand Working Women's Hostel, Chikmagalur K.L.E. Society Working Women's Hostel, Karwar 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Institute of Education Trust Working Women's Hostel, Mysore Working Women's Hostel, Gulbarga University P.G. Centre, Raichur Agriculture University Hostel, Raichur Ladies Hostel Building, Agriculture University, Bijapur Kuvempu University Hostel, Shimoga S.J.M Working Women's Hostel, Chitradurga Working Women's Hostel, Mangalore University, Mangalore Sri Siddartha Working Women's Hostel, Tumkur H.M.S. Working Women's Hostel, Tumkur Forestry College Hostel, Sirsi, Karwar Karnataka Vishwa Vidya Peeta Hostel, Dharwad

Sl No.	Parameter	Hostels which follow the parameter	Hostels which donot follow the parameter
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Janatha Shikshana Samithi Vidyagiri, Dharwad Mahila Vidya Peeta Hostel, Hubli Sri Sharada Kutira Working Women's Hostel, Bangalore 	
9.	Provision of accommodation for security guard in the 35 hostels which have security guard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sri Adichunchanagiri Shikshana Trust Working Women's Hostel, Mandya Sri Basaveshwara Vidya Vardhaka Sangha Working Women's Hostel, Bagalkote Krishnadevaraya University Hostel, Bellary Vidyarthini Prasada Nilaya's Working Women's Hostel, Belgaum Nittur Education Society Working Women's Hostel, Bidar V.M.S Sangha's Working Women's Hostel, Bagalkote Snehalaya, Davangere Working Women's Hostel, Hulikote, Gadag S.J.M Working Women's Hostel, Chitradurga Eshwarananda Mahila Seva Ashrama Society's Hostel, Mangalore Malnad Technical Education Society Working Women's Hostel, Hassan Kasturba Sadanand Working Women's Hostel, Chikmagalur Sri Siddartha Working Women's Hostel, Tumkur H.M.S. Working Women's Hostel, Tumkur K.L.E. Society Working Women's Hostel, Karwar Janatha Shikshana Samithi Vidyagiri, Dharwad Karnataka Vishwa Vidya Peeta Hostel, Dharwad Sri Sharada Kutira Working Women's Hostel, Bangalore 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Arathi – YWCA Working Women's Hostel, Bangalore Institute of Education Trust Working Women's Hostel, Mysore Karnataka People's Education Society Working Women's Hostel, Gulbarga J.S.S. Maha Vidya Peeta Hostel, Mysore Sharada Working Women's Hostel, Kumaraswamy Layout, Bangalore Working Women's Hostel, Gulbarga University P.G. Centre, Raichur Agriculture University Hostel , Raichur Rotary Working Women's Hostel, Mandya Veerashaiva Vidya Vardhaka Sangah Working Women's Hostel, Bellary Working Women's Hostel, KHI Campus, Belgaum Shri Jagat Guru Siddheswara Cooperative Hospital and Research Centre's Working Women's Hostel, Belgaum Ladies Hostel Building, Agriculture University, Bijapur Gulbarga University Hostel, Gulbarga Basava Samithi Basava Working Women's Hostel, Bangalore Sukanya Working Women's Hostel, Belgaum Kuvempu University Hostel, Shimoga Working Women's Hostel, Academy of General Education , Udupi
10.	Managing monthly maintenance cost from rent collected from inmates	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Arathi – YWCA Working Women's Hostel, Bangalore Karnataka People's Education Society Working Women's Hostel, Gulbarga Sharada Working Women's Hostel, Kumaraswamy Layout, Bangalore Agriculture University Hostel , Raichur 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All India Women's Conference Hostel, Bangalore Institute of Education Trust Working Women's Hostel, Mysore J.S.S. Maha Vidya Peeta Hostel, Mysore

Sl No.	Parameter	Hostels which follow the parameter	Hostels which donot follow the parameter
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rotary Working Women's Hostel, Mandya • Nittur Education Society Working Women's Hostel, Bidar • Snehalaya, Davangere • Eshwarananda Mahila Seva Ashrama Society's Hostel, Mangalore • Malnad Technical Education Society Working Women's Hostel, Hassan • Kasturba Sadanand Working Women's Hostel, Chikmagalur • Sri Sharada Kutira Working Women's Hostel, Bangalore 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Working Women's Hostel, Gulbarga University P.G. Centre, Raichur • Sri Adichunchanagiri Shikshana Trust Working Women's Hostel, Mandya • Sri Basaveshwara Vidya Vardhaka Sangha Working Women's Hostel, Bagalkote • Krishnadevaraya University Hostel, Bellary • Veerashaiva Vidya Vardhaka Sangah Working Women's Hostel, Bellary • Vidyarthini Prasada Nilaya's Working Women's Hostel, Belgaum • Working Women's Hostel, KHI Campus, Belgaum • Shri Jagat Guru Siddheswara Cooperative Hospital and Research Centre's Working Women's Hostel, Belgaum • Ladies Hostel Building, Agriculture University, Bijapur • Gulbarga University Hostel, Gulbarga • Loka Sundari Raman Working Women's Hostel, Bangalore • V.M.S Sangha's Working Women's Hostel, Bagalkote • Kasturba Working Women's Hostel, Bidar • Basava Samithi Basava Working Women's Hostel, Bangalore • Sukanya Working Women's Hostel, Belgaum • Working Women's Hostel, Hulikote, Gadag • Kuvempu University Hostel, Shimoga • S.J.M Working Women's Hostel, Chitradurga • Sri Ramadevi Adyathma Sangha Working Women's Hostel, Madikeri • Working Women's Hostel, Mangalore University, Mangalore • Working Women's Hostel, Academy of General Education , Udupi • Mahila Vidya Peeta Hostel, Hubli • Sri Siddartha Working Women's Hostel, Tumkur

Sl No.	Parameter	Hostels which follow the parameter	Hostels which donot follow the parameter
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • H.M.S. Working Women's Hostel, Tumkur • K.L.E. Society Working Women's Hostel, Karwar • Forestry College Hostel, Sirsi, Karwar • Janatha Shikshana Samithi Vidyagiri, Dharwad • Karnataka Vishwa Vidya Peeta Hostel, Dharwad
11.	Having visitors room	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sri Basaveshwara Vidya Vardhaka Sangha Working Women's Hostel, Bagalkote • V.M.S Sangha's Working Women's Hostel, Bagalkote • Arathi – YWCA Working Women's Hostel, Bangalore • Sri Sharada Kutira Working Women's Hostel, Bangalore • Krishnadevaraya University Hostel, Bellary • Nittur Education Society Working Women's Hostel, Bidar • Ladies Hostel Building, Agriculture University, Bijapur • Kasturba Sadanand Working Women's Hostel, Chikmaglur • S.J.M Working Women's Hostel, Chitradurga. • Snehalaya, Davangere • Karnataka People's Education Society Working Women's Hostel, Gulbarga • Malnad Technical Education Society Working Women's Hostel, Hassan • Forestry College Hostel, Sirsi, Karwar • K.L.E. Society Working Women's Hostel, Karwar • Sri Adichunchanagiri Shikshana Trust Working Women's Hostel, Mandya • Rotary Working Women's Hostel, Mandya • Eshwarananda Mahila Seva Ashrama Society's Hostel, Mangalore • Working Women's Hostel, Gulbarga University P.G. Centre, Raichur • Agriculture University Hostel , Raichur • Kuvempu University Hostel, Shimoga • Sri Siddartha Working Women's Hostel, Tumkur • J.S.S. Maha Vidya Peeta Hostel, Mysore • Institute of Education Trust Working Women's Hostel, Mysore • Veerashaiva Vidya Vardhaka Sangah Working Women's Hostel, Bellary • Sri Ramadevi Adyathma Sangha Working Women's Hostel, Madikeri • Working Women's Hostel, Academy of General Education , Udupi • Gulbarga University Hostel, Gulbarga 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sharada Working Women's Hostel, Kumaraswamy Layout, Bangalore • Loka Sundari Raman Working Women's Hostel, Bangalore • Basava Samithi Basava Working Women's Hostel, Bangalore • Working Women's Hostel, Mangalore University, Mangalore • Vidyarthini Prasada Nilaya's Working Women's Hostel, Belgaum • Shri Jagat Guru Siddheswara Cooperative Hospital and Research Centre's Working Women's Hostel, Belgaum • Working Women's Hostel, KHI Campus, Belgaum • Sukanya Working Women's Hostel, Belgaum • Working Women's Hostel, Hulikote, Gadag • Mahila Vidya Peeta Hostel, Hubli • Janatha Shikshana Samithi Vidyagiri, Dharwad • H.M.S. Working Women's Hostel, Tumkur • Karnataka Vishwa Vidya Peeta Hostel, Dharwad • Kasturba Working Women's Hostel, Bidar • All India Women's Conference Hostel, Bangalore

Sl No.	Parameter	Hostels which follow the parameter	Hostels which donot follow the parameter
12.	Providing canteen or pantry facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Institute of Education Trust Working Women's Hostel, Mysore Gulbarga University Hostel, Gulbarga Janatha Shikshana Samithi Vidyagiri, Dharwad K.L.E. Society Working Women's Hostel, Karwar 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sri Basaveshwara Vidya Vardhaka Sangha Working Women's Hostel, Bagalkote V.M.S Sangha's Working Women's Hostel, Bagalkote Arathi – YWCA Working Women's Hostel, Bangalore All India Women's Conference Hostel, Bangalore Sri Sharada Kutira Working Women's Hostel, Bangalore Loka Sundari Raman Working Women's Hostel, Bangalore Vidyarthini Prasada Nilaya's Working Women's Hostel, Belgaum Shri Jagat Guru Siddheswara Cooperative Hospital and Research Centre's Working Women's Hostel, Belgaum Working Women's Hostel, KHI Campus, Belgaum Sukanya Working Women's Hostel, Belgaum Krishnadevaraya University Hostel, Bellary Nittur Education Society Working Women's Hostel, Bidar Kasturba Working Women's Hostel, Bidar Ladies Hostel Building, Agriculture University, Bijapur Kasturba Sadanand Working Women's Hostel, Chikmagalur S.J.M Working Women's Hostel, Chitradurga. Snehalaya, Davangere Mahila Vidya Peeta Hostel, Hubli Karnataka Vishwa Vidya Peeta Hostel, Dharwad Working Women's Hostel, Hulikote, Gadag Karnataka People's Education Society Working Women's Hostel, Gulbarga Malnad Technical Education Society Working Women's Hostel, Hassan Forestry College Hostel, Sirsi, Karwar Sri Adichunchanagiri Shikshana Trust Working

Sl No.	Parameter	Hostels which follow the parameter	Hostels which donot follow the parameter
			<p>Women's Hostel, Mandya</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rotary Working Women's Hostel, Mandya • Working Women's Hostel, Mangalore University, Mangalore • Eshwarananda Mahila Seva Ashrama Society's Hostel, Mangalore • Working Women's Hostel, Gulbarga University P.G. Centre, Raichur • Agriculture University Hostel , Raichur • Kuvempu University Hostel, Shimoga • H.M.S. Working Women's Hostel, Tumkur • Sri Siddartha Working Women's Hostel, Tumkur • Basava Samithi Basava Working Women's Hostel, Bangalore • Sharada Working Women's Hostel, Kumaraswamy Layout, Bangalore • J.S.S. Maha Vidya Peeta Hostel, Mysore • Veerashaiva Vidya Vardhaka Sangah Working Women's Hostel, Bellary • Sri Ramadevi Adyathma Sangha Working Women's Hostel, Madikeri • Working Women's Hostel, Academy of General Education, Manipal, Udupi
13.	Providing sufficient number of bathrooms and laterines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sri Basaveshwara Vidya Vardhaka Sangha Working Women's Hostel, Bagalkote • V.M.S Sangha's Working Women's Hostel, Bagalkote • Arathi – YWCA Working Women's Hostel, Bangalore • All India Women's Conference Hostel, Bangalore • Sri Sharada Kutira Working Women's Hostel, Bangalore • Loka Sundari Raman Working Women's Hostel, Bangalore • Vidyarthini Prasada Nilaya's Working Women's Hostel, Belgaum • Shri Jagat Guru Siddheswara Cooperative Hospital and Research Centre's Working Women's Hostel, Belgaum • Working Women's Hostel, KHI Campus, Belgaum • Sukanya Working Women's Hostel, Belgaum • Krishnadevaraya University Hostel, Bellary 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Basava Samithi Basava Working Women's Hostel, Bangalore • Sharada Working Women's Hostel, Kumaraswamy Layout, Bangalore • J.S.S. Maha Vidya Peeta Hostel, Mysore • Institute of Education Trust Working Women's Hostel, Mysore • Veerashaiva Vidya Vardhaka Sangah Working Women's Hostel, Bellary • Sri Ramadevi Adyathma Sangha Working Women's Hostel, Madikeri • Working Women's Hostel, Academy of General Education , Udupi

Sl No.	Parameter	Hostels which follow the parameter	Hostels which donot follow the parameter
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nittur Education Society Working Women's Hostel, Bidar • Kasturba Working Women's Hostel, Bidar • Ladies Hostel Building, Agriculture University, Bijapur • Kasturba Sadanand Working Women's Hostel, Chikmagalur • S.J.M Working Women's Hostel, Chitradurga. • Snehalaya, Davangere • Janatha Shikshana Samithi Vidyagiri, Dharwad • Mahila Vidya Peeta Hostel, Hubli • Karnataka Vishwa Vidya Peeta Hostel, Dharwad • Working Women's Hostel, Hulikote, Gadag • Karnataka People's Education Society Working Women's Hostel, Gulbarga • Malnad Technical Education Society Working Women's Hostel, Hassan • Forestry College Hostel, Sirsi, Karwar • K.L.E. Society Working Women's Hostel, Karwar • Sri Adichunchanagiri Shikshana Trust Working Women's Hostel, Mandya • Rotary Working Women's Hostel, Mandya • Working Women's Hostel, Mangalore University, Mangalore • Eshwarananda Mahila Seva Ashrama Society's Hostel, Mangalore • Working Women's Hostel, Gulbarga University P.G. Centre, Raichur • Agriculture University Hostel , Raichur • Kuvempu University Hostel, Shimoga • H.M.S. Working Women's Hostel, Tumkur • Sri Siddartha Working Women's Hostel, Tumkur 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gulbarga University Hostel, Gulbarga
14.	Providing fans in accommodation rooms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sri Basaveshwara Vidya Vardhaka Sangha Working Women's Hostel, Bagalkote • V.M.S Sangha's Working Women's Hostel, Bagalkote • Arathi – YWCA Working Women's Hostel, Bangalore • All India Women's Conference Hostel, Bangalore • Sri Sharada Kutira Working Women's Hostel, Bangalore • Loka Sundari Raman Working Women's Hostel, Bangalore • Vidyarthini Prasada Nilaya's Working Women's Hostel, Belgaum • Shri Jagat Guru Siddheswara Cooperative Hospital and Research Centre's Working Women's Hostel, Belgaum • Working Women's Hostel, KHI Campus, Belgaum • Krishnadevaraya University Hostel, Bellary 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sri Ramadevi Adyathma Sangha Working Women's Hostel, Madikeri • Karnataka Vishwa Vidya Peeta Hostel, Dharwad • Sukanya Working Women's Hostel, Belgaum

Sl No.	Parameter	Hostels which follow the parameter	Hostels which donot follow the parameter
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nittur Education Society Working Women's Hostel, Bidar • Kasturba Working Women's Hostel, Bidar • Ladies Hostel Building, Agriculture University, Bijapur • Kasturba Sadanand Working Women's Hostel, Chikmagalur • S.J.M Working Women's Hostel, Chitradurga. • Snehalaya, Davangere • Janatha Shikshana Samithi Vidyagiri, Dharwad • Mahila Vidya Peeta Hostel, Hubli • Working Women's Hostel, Hulikote, Gadag • Karnataka People's Education Society Working Women's Hostel, Gulbarga • Malnad Technical Education Society Working Women's Hostel, Hassan • Forestry College Hostel, Sirsi, Karwar • K.L.E. Society Working Women's Hostel, Karwar • Sri Adichunchanagiri Shikshana Trust Working Women's Hostel, Mandya • Rotary Working Women's Hostel, Mandya • Working Women's Hostel, Mangalore University, Mangalore • Eshwarananda Mahila Seva Ashrama Society's Hostel, Mangalore • Working Women's Hostel, Gulbarga University P.G. Centre, Raichur • Agriculture University Hostel , Raichur • Kuvempu University Hostel, Shimoga • H.M.S. Working Women's Hostel, Tumkur • Sri Siddartha Working Women's Hostel, Tumkur • Basava Samithi Basava Working Women's Hostel, Bangalore • Sharada Working Women's Hostel, Kumaraswamy Layout, Bangalore • J.S.S. Maha Vidya Peeta Hostel, Mysore • Institute of Education Trust Working Women's Hostel, Mysore • Veerashaiva Vidya Vardhaka Sangah Working Women's Hostel, Bellary • Working Women's Hostel, Academy of General Education , Udupi • Gulbarga University Hostel, Gulbarga 	
15.	Providing lockable cupboards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Arathi – YWCA Working Women's Hostel, Bangalore • All India Women's Conference Hostel, Bangalore • Loka Sundari Raman Working Women's Hostel, Bangalore • Vidyarthini Prasada Nilaya's Working Women's Hostel, Belgaum • Shri Jagat Guru Siddheswara Cooperative Hospital and Research Centre's Working Women's Hostel, Belgaum 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Malnad Technical Education Society Working Women's Hostel, Hassan • Sri Sharada Kutira Working Women's Hostel, Bangalore • Snehalaya, Davangere • Sri Basaveshwara Vidya Vardhaka Sangha

Sl No.	Parameter	Hostels which follow the parameter	Hostels which donot follow the parameter
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Krishnadevaraya University Hostel, Bellary • Nittur Education Society Working Women's Hostel, Bidar • Ladies Hostel Building, Agriculture University, Bijapur • Kasturba Sadanand Working Women's Hostel, Chikmagalur • S.J.M Working Women's Hostel, Chitradurga. • Karnataka People's Education Society Working Women's Hostel, Gulbarga • Forestry College Hostel, Sirsi, Karwar • K.L.E. Society Working Women's Hostel, Karwar • Sri Adichunchanagiri Shikshana Trust Working Women's Hostel, Mandya • Rotary Working Women's Hostel, Mandya • Working Women's Hostel, Mangalore University, Mangalore • Eshwarananda Mahila Seva Ashrama Society's Hostel, Mangalore • Agriculture University Hostel , Raichur • Kuvempu University Hostel, Shimoga • Sri Siddartha Working Women's Hostel, Tumkur • Basava Samithi Basava Working Women's Hostel, Bangalore • Sharada Working Women's Hostel, Kumaraswamy Layout, Bangalore • J.S.S. Maha Vidya Peeta Hostel, Mysore • Institute of Education Trust Working Women's Hostel, Mysore • Veerashaiva Vidya Vardhaka Sangah Working Women's Hostel, Bellary • Working Women's Hostel, Academy of General Education , Udupi • Gulbarga University Hostel, Gulbarga • Sri Ramadevi Adyathma Sangha Working Women's Hostel, Madikeri • Karnataka Vishwa Vidya Peeta Hostel, Dharwad • Sukanya Working Women's Hostel, Belgaum 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Working Women's Hostel, Bagalkote • V.M.S Sangha's Working Women's Hostel, Bagalkote • Working Women's Hostel, KHI Campus, Belgaum • Mahila Vidya Peeta Hostel, Hubli • Working Women's Hostel, Hulikote, Gadag • Janatha Shikshana Samithi Vidyagiri, Dharwad • Kasturba Working Women's Hostel, Bidar • H.M.S. Working Women's Hostel, Tumkur • Working Women's Hostel, Gulbarga University P.G. Centre, Raichur
16.	Providing television facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Arathi – YWCA Working Women's Hostel, Bangalore • All India Women's Conference Hostel, Bangalore • Sri Sharada Kutira Working Women's Hostel, Bangalore • Loka Sundari Raman Working Women's Hostel, Bangalore • Krishnadevaraya University Hostel, Bellary • Nittur Education Society Working Women's Hostel, Bidar • Ladies Hostel Building, Agriculture University, Bijapur • Kasturba Sadanand Working Women's Hostel, Chikmagalur • S.J.M Working Women's Hostel, Chitradurga. • Snehalaya, Davangere 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sri Basaveshwara Vidya Vardhaka Sangha Working Women's Hostel, Bagalkote • V.M.S Sangha's Working Women's Hostel, Bagalkote • Sharada Working Women's Hostel, Kumaraswamy Layout, Bangalore • Vidyarthini Prasada Nilaya's Working Women's Hostel, Belgaum • Shri Jagat Guru Siddheswara Cooperative Hospital and Research Centre's Working Women's

Sl No.	Parameter	Hostels which follow the parameter	Hostels which donot follow the parameter
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Janatha Shikshana Samithi Vidyagiri, Dharwad • Working Women's Hostel, Hulikote, Gadag • Karnataka People's Education Society Working Women's Hostel, Gulbarga • Malnad Technical Education Society Working Women's Hostel, Hassan • Forestry College Hostel, Sirsi, Karwar • K.L.E. Society Working Women's Hostel, Karwar • Sri Adichunchanagiri Shikshana Trust Working Women's Hostel, Mandya • Rotary Working Women's Hostel, Mandya • Working Women's Hostel, Mangalore University, Mangalore • Eshwarananda Mahila Seva Ashrama Society's Hostel, Mangalore • Agriculture University Hostel , Raichur • Kuvempu University Hostel, Shimoga • H.M.S. Working Women's Hostel, Tumkur • Basava Samithi Basava Working Women's Hostel, Bangalore • J.S.S. Maha Vidya Peeta Hostel, Mysore • Institute of Education Trust Working Women's Hostel, Mysore • Veerashaiva Vidya Vardhaka Sangah Working Women's Hostel, Bellary • Working Women's Hostel, Academy of General Education , Udupi • Gulbarga University Hostel, Gulbarga • Sri Ramadevi Adyathma Sangha Working Women's Hostel, Madikeri 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hostel, Belgaum • Working Women's Hostel, KHI Campus, Belgaum • Karnataka Vishwa Vidya Peeta Hostel, Dharwad • Sukanya Working Women's Hostel, Belgaum • Mahila Vidya Peeta Hostel, Hubli • Kasturba Working Women's Hostel, Bidar • Working Women's Hostel, Gulbarga University P.G. Centre, Raichur • Sri Siddartha Working Women's Hostel, Tumkur
17.	Ensuring that students are able to watch TV programs of their choice in the 30 hostels which provide TV facility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Arathi – YWCA Working Women's Hostel, Bangalore • All India Women's Conference Hostel, Bangalore • Sri Sharada Kutira Working Women's Hostel, Bangalore • Loka Sundari Raman Working Women's Hostel, Bangalore • Krishnadevaraya University Hostel, Bellary • Nittur Education Society Working Women's Hostel, Bidar • Ladies Hostel Building, Agriculture University, Bijapur • Kasturba Sadanand Working Women's Hostel, Chikmagalur • Snehalaya, Davangere • Janatha Shikshana Samithi Vidyagiri, Dharwad • Working Women's Hostel, Hulikote, Gadag • Karnataka People's Education Society Working Women's Hostel, Gulbarga • Malnad Technical Education Society Working Women's Hostel, Hassan • Forestry College Hostel, Sirsi, Karwar • K.L.E. Society Working Women's Hostel, Karwar 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • S.J.M Working Women's Hostel, Chitradurga • H.M.S. Working Women's Hostel, Tumkur

Sl No.	Parameter	Hostels which follow the parameter	Hostels which donot follow the parameter
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sri Adichunchanagiri Shikshana Trust Working Women's Hostel, Mandya Rotary Working Women's Hostel, Mandya Working Women's Hostel, Mangalore University, Mangalore Eshwarananda Mahila Seva Ashrama Society's Hostel, Mangalore Agriculture University Hostel , Raichur Kuvempu University Hostel, Shimoga Basava Samithi Basava Working Women's Hostel, Bangalore J.S.S. Maha Vidya Peeta Hostel, Mysore Institute of Education Trust Working Women's Hostel, Mysore Veerashaiva Vidya Vardhaka Sangah Working Women's Hostel, Bellary Working Women's Hostel, Academy of General Education , Udupi Gulbarga University Hostel, Gulbarga Sri Ramadevi Adyathma Sangha Working Women's Hostel, Madikeri 	
18.	Providing internet facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Malnad Technical Education Society Working Women's Hostel, Hassan Kuvempu University Hostel, Shimoga Nittur Education Society Working Women's Hostel, Bidar Arathi – YWCA Working Women's Hostel, Bangalore Agriculture University Hostel , Raichur Kasturba Sadanand Working Women's Hostel, Chikmagalur Rotary Working Women's Hostel, Mandya Janatha Shikshana Samithi Vidyagiri, Dharwad Sri Adichunchanagiri Shikshana Trust Working Women's Hostel, Mandya Working Women's Hostel, Mangalore University, Mangalore Ladies Hostel Building, Agriculture University, Bijapur Karnataka People's Education Society Working Women's Hostel, Gulbarga 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All India Women's Conference Hostel, Bangalore Sri Sharada Kutira Working Women's Hostel, Bangalore Loka Sundari Raman Working Women's Hostel, Bangalore Krishnadevaraya University Hostel, Bellary S.J.M Working Women's Hostel, Chitradurga. Snehalaya, Davangere Working Women's Hostel, Hulikote, Gadag Forestry College Hostel, Sirsi, Karwar K.L.E. Society Working Women's Hostel, Karwar Eshwarananda Mahila Seva Ashrama Society's Hostel, Mangalore H.M.S. Working Women's Hostel, Tumkur Basava Samithi Basava Working Women's Hostel, Bangalore J.S.S. Maha Vidya Peeta Hostel, Mysore Institute of Education Trust Working Women's Hostel, Mysore Veerashaiva Vidya Vardhaka Sangah Working

Sl No.	Parameter	Hostels which follow the parameter	Hostels which donot follow the parameter
			<p>Women's Hostel, Bellary</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Working Women's Hostel, Academy of General Education , Udupi • Gulbarga University Hostel, Gulbarga • Sri Ramadevi Adyathma Sangha Working Women's Hostel, Madikeri • Sri Basaveshwara Vidya Vardhaka Sangha Working Women's Hostel, Bagalkote • V.M.S Sangha's Working Women's Hostel, Bagalkote • Sharada Working Women's Hostel, Kumaraswamy Layout, Bangalore • Vidyarthini Prasada Nilaya's Working Women's Hostel, Belgaum • Shri Jagat Guru Siddheswara Cooperative Hospital and Research Centre's Working Women's Hostel, Belgaum • Working Women's Hostel, KHI Campus, Belgaum • Karnataka Vishwa Vidya Peeta Hostel, Dharwad • Sukanya Working Women's Hostel, Belgaum • Mahila Vidya Peeta Hostel, Hubli • Kasturba Working Women's Hostel, Bidar • Working Women's Hostel, Gulbarga University P.G. Centre, Raichur • Sri Siddartha Working Women's Hostel, Tumkur
19.	Ensuring round-the-year water supply	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V.M.S Sangha's Working Women's Hostel, Bagalkote • Arathi – YWCA Working Women's Hostel, Bangalore • All India Women's Conference Hostel, Bangalore • Sri Sharada Kutira Working Women's Hostel, Bangalore • Vidyarthini Prasada Nilaya's Working Women's Hostel, Belgaum • Shri Jagat Guru Siddheswara Cooperative Hospital and Research Centre's Working Women's Hostel, Belgaum • Nittur Education Society Working Women's Hostel, Bidar 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kasturba Working Women's Hostel, Bidar • Working Women's Hostel, Gulbarga University P.G. Centre, Raichur • Veerashaiva Vidya Vardhaka Sangah Working Women's Hostel, Bellary • H.M.S. Working Women's Hostel, Tumkur • Agriculture University Hostel , Raichur • Krishnadevaraya University Hostel, Bellary

Sl No.	Parameter	Hostels which follow the parameter	Hostels which donot follow the parameter
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ladies Hostel Building, Agriculture University, Bijapur • Kasturba Sadanand Working Women's Hostel, Chikmagalur • S.J.M Working Women's Hostel, Chitradurga. • Snehalaya, Davangere • Janatha Shikshana Samithi Vidyagiri, Dharwad • Mahila Vidya Peeta Hostel, Hubli • Working Women's Hostel, Hulikote, Gadag • Karnataka People's Education Society Working Women's Hostel, Gulbarga • Malnad Technical Education Society Working Women's Hostel, Hassan • Forestry College Hostel, Sirsi, Karwar • K.L.E. Society Working Women's Hostel, Karwar • Sri Adichunchanagiri Shikshana Trust Working Women's Hostel, Mandya • Rotary Working Women's Hostel, Mandya • Working Women's Hostel, Mangalore University, Mangalore • Eshwarananda Mahila Seva Ashrama Society's Hostel, Mangalore • Kuvempu University Hostel, Shimoga • Sri Siddartha Working Women's Hostel, Tumkur • Basava Samithi Basava Working Women's Hostel, Bangalore • J.S.S. Maha Vidya Peeta Hostel, Mysore • Institute of Education Trust Working Women's Hostel, Mysore • Working Women's Hostel, Academy of General Education , Udupi • Gulbarga University Hostel, Gulbarga • Sri Ramadevi Adyathma Sangha Working Women's Hostel, Madikeri • Karnataka Vishwa Vidya Peeta Hostel, Dharwad • Sukanya Working Women's Hostel, Belgaum 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sharada Working Women's Hostel, Kumaraswamy Layout, Bangalore • Loka Sundari Raman Working Women's Hostel, Bangalore • Sri Basaveshwara Vidya Vardhaka Sangha Working Women's Hostel, Bagalkote • Working Women's Hostel, KHI Campus, Belgaum
20.	Having medical facilities which include hospitals/health centers within 3 km distance, an on-call doctor linked to the hostel and/or hostel residents who are doctors or nurses.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V.M.S Sangha's Working Women's Hostel, Bagalkote • Arathi – YWCA Working Women's Hostel, Bangalore • All India Women's Conference Hostel, Bangalore • Sri Sharada Kutira Working Women's Hostel, Bangalore • Vidyarthini Prasada Nilaya's Working Women's Hostel, Belgaum • Shri Jagat Guru Siddheswara Cooperative Hospital and Research Centre's Working Women's Hostel, Belgaum • Nittur Education Society Working Women's Hostel, Bidar • Ladies Hostel Building, Agriculture University, Bijapur 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • H.M.S. Working Women's Hostel, Tumkur • Working Women's Hostel, Gulbarga University P.G. Centre, Raichur • Snehalaya, Davangere • Working Women's Hostel, Hulikote, Gadag • Kasturba Working Women's Hostel, Bidar

Sl No.	Parameter	Hostels which follow the parameter	Hostels which donot follow the parameter
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kasturba Sadanand Working Women's Hostel, Chikmagalur • S.J.M Working Women's Hostel, Chitradurga. • Janatha Shikshana Samithi Vidyagiri, Dharwad • Mahila Vidya Peeta Hostel, Hubli • Karnataka People's Education Society Working Women's Hostel, Gulbarga • Malnad Technical Education Society Working Women's Hostel, Hassan • Forestry College Hostel, Sirsi, Karwar • K.L.E. Society Working Women's Hostel, Karwar • Sri Adichunchanagiri Shikshana Trust Working Women's Hostel, Mandya • Rotary Working Women's Hostel, Mandya • Working Women's Hostel, Mangalore University, Mangalore • Eshwarananda Mahila Seva Ashrama Society's Hostel, Mangalore • Kuvempu University Hostel, Shimoga • Sri Siddartha Working Women's Hostel, Tumkur • Basava Samithi Basava Working Women's Hostel, Bangalore • J.S.S. Maha Vidya Peeta Hostel, Mysore • Institute of Education Trust Working Women's Hostel, Mysore • Working Women's Hostel, Academy of General Education , Udupi • Gulbarga University Hostel, Gulbarga • Sri Ramadevi Adyathma Sangha Working Women's Hostel, Madikeri • Karnataka Vishwa Vidya Peeta Hostel, Dharwad • Sukanya Working Women's Hostel, Belgaum • Veerashaiva Vidya Vardhaka Sangah Working Women's Hostel, Bellary • Agriculture University Hostel , Raichur • Krishnadevaraya University Hostel, Bellary • Sharada Working Women's Hostel, Kumaraswamy Layout, Bangalore • Loka Sundari Raman Working Women's Hostel, Bangalore • Sri Basaveshwara Vidya Vardhaka Sangha Working Women's Hostel, Bagalkote • Working Women's Hostel, KHI Campus, Belgaum 	
21.	Having a well-equipped first-aid box.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Arathi – YWCA Working Women's Hostel, Bangalore • All India Women's Conference Hostel, Bangalore • Nittur Education Society Working Women's Hostel, Bidar • Ladies Hostel Building, Agriculture University, Bijapur 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sharada Working Women's Hostel, Kumaraswamy Layout, Bangalore • Loka Sundari Raman Working Women's Hostel, Bangalore

Sl No.	Parameter	Hostels which follow the parameter	Hostels which donot follow the parameter
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Janatha Shikshana Samithi Vidyagiri, Dharwad Karnataka People's Education Society Working Women's Hostel, Gulbarga Malnad Technical Education Society Working Women's Hostel, Hassan Forestry College Hostel, Sirsi, Karwar K.L.E. Society Working Women's Hostel, Karwar Sri Adichunchanagiri Shikshana Trust Working Women's Hostel, Mandya Rotary Working Women's Hostel, Mandya Working Women's Hostel, Mangalore University, Mangalore Eshwarananda Mahila Seva Ashrama Society's Hostel, Mangalore Kuvempu University Hostel, Shimoga Sri Siddartha Working Women's Hostel, Tumkur J.S.S. Maha Vidya Peeta Hostel, Mysore Institute of Education Trust Working Women's Hostel, Mysore Working Women's Hostel, Academy of General Education , Udupi Gulbarga University Hostel, Gulbarga Sri Ramadevi Adyathma Sangha Working Women's Hostel, Madikeri Veerashaiva Vidya Vardhaka Sangah Working Women's Hostel, Bellary Agriculture University Hostel , Raichur Krishnadevaraya University Hostel, Bellary Sri Basaveshwara Vidya Vardhaka Sangha Working Women's Hostel, Bagalkote 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sri Sharada Kutira Working Women's Hostel, Bangalore S.J.M Working Women's Hostel, Chitradurga. Basava Samithi Basava Working Women's Hostel, Bangalore Snehalaya, Davangere V.M.S Sangha's Working Women's Hostel, Bagalkote Shri Jagat Guru Siddheswara Cooperative Hospital and Research Centre's Working Women's Hostel, Belgaum Vidyarthini Prasada Nilaya's Working Women's Hostel, Belgaum Working Women's Hostel, KHI Campus, Belgaum Working Women's Hostel, Hulikote, Gadag Sukanya Working Women's Hostel, Belgaum Mahila Vidya Peeta Hostel, Hubli Kasturba Working Women's Hostel, Bidar Karnataka Vishwa Vidya Peeta Hostel, Dharwad H.M.S. Working Women's Hostel, Tumkur Working Women's Hostel, Gulbarga University P.G. Centre, Raichur Kasturba Sadanand Working Women's Hostel, Chikmagalur
22.	Availability of railway station within 10km distance from hostel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sri Basaveshwara Vidya Vardhaka Sangha Working Women's Hostel, Bagalkote Arathi – YWCA Working Women's Hostel, Bangalore All India Women's Conference Hostel, Bangalore Sri Sharada Kutira Working Women's Hostel, Bangalore Loka Sundari Raman Working Women's Hostel, Bangalore Vidyarthini Prasada Nilaya's Working Women's Hostel, Belgaum Shri Jagat Guru Siddheswara Cooperative Hospital and Research Centre's Working Women's Hostel, Belgaum Working Women's Hostel, KHI Campus, Belgaum 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sharada Working Women's Hostel, Kumaraswamy Layout, Bangalore V.M.S Sangha's Working Women's Hostel, Bagalkote Working Women's Hostel, Mangalore University, Mangalore Ladies Hostel Building, Agriculture University, Bijapur Agriculture University Hostel , Raichur

Sl No.	Parameter	Hostels which follow the parameter	Hostels which donot follow the parameter
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sukanya Working Women's Hostel, Belgaum Krishnadevaraya University Hostel, Bellary Nittur Education Society Working Women's Hostel, Bidar Kasturba Working Women's Hostel, Bidar Kasturba Sadanand Working Women's Hostel, Chikmagalur S.J.M Working Women's Hostel, Chitradurga. Snehalaya, Davangere Janatha Shikshana Samithi Vidyagiri, Dharwad Mahila Vidya Peeta Hostel, Hubli Karnataka Vishwa Vidya Peeta Hostel, Dharwad Working Women's Hostel, Hulikote, Gadag Karnataka People's Education Society Working Women's Hostel, Gulbarga Malnad Technical Education Society Working Women's Hostel, Hassan Forestry College Hostel, Sirsi, Karwar K.L.E. Society Working Women's Hostel, Karwar Sri Adichunchanagiri Shikshana Trust Working Women's Hostel, Mandya Rotary Working Women's Hostel, Mandya Eshwarananda Mahila Seva Ashrama Society's Hostel, Mangalore Working Women's Hostel, Gulbarga University P.G. Centre, Raichur Kuvempu University Hostel, Shimoga H.M.S. Working Women's Hostel, Tumkur Sri Siddartha Working Women's Hostel, Tumkur Basava Samithi Basava Working Women's Hostel, Bangalore J.S.S. Maha Vidya Peeta Hostel, Mysore Institute of Education Trust Working Women's Hostel, Mysore Veerashaiva Vidya Vardhaka Sangah Working Women's Hostel, Bellary Sri Ramadevi Adyathma Sangha Working Women's Hostel, Madikeri Working Women's Hostel, Academy of General Education , Udupi Gulbarga University Hostel, Gulbarga 	
23.	Availability of bus stand or central bus terminal within 10km distance from hostel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sri Basaveshwara Vidya Vardhaka Sangha Working Women's Hostel, Bagalkote V.M.S Sangha's Working Women's Hostel, Bagalkote Arathi – YWCA Working Women's Hostel, Bangalore 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> S.J.M Working Women's Hostel, Chitradurga. Working Women's Hostel, Hulikote, Gadag Malnad Technical Education Society Working Women's Hostel, Hassan

Sl No.	Parameter	Hostels which follow the parameter	Hostels which donot follow the parameter
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All India Women's Conference Hostel, Bangalore • Sri Sharada Kutira Working Women's Hostel, Bangalore • Loka Sundari Raman Working Women's Hostel, Bangalore • Vidarthini Prasada Nilaya's Working Women's Hostel, Belgaum • Shri Jagat Guru Siddheswara Cooperative Hospital and Research Centre's Working Women's Hostel, Belgaum • Working Women's Hostel, KHI Campus, Belgaum • Sukanya Working Women's Hostel, Belgaum • Krishnadevaraya University Hostel, Bellary • Nittur Education Society Working Women's Hostel, Bidar • Kasturba Working Women's Hostel, Bidar • Ladies Hostel Building, Agriculture University, Bijapur • Kasturba Sadanand Working Women's Hostel, Chikmaglur • Snehalaya, Davangere • Janatha Shikshana Samithi Vidyagiri, Dharwad • Mahila Vidya Peeta Hostel, Hubli • Karnataka Vishwa Vidya Peeta Hostel, Dharwad • Karnataka People's Education Society Working Women's Hostel, Gulbarga • Forestry College Hostel, Sirsi, Karwar • K.L.E. Society Working Women's Hostel, Karwar • Sri Adichunchanagiri Shikshana Trust Working Women's Hostel, Mandya • Rotary Working Women's Hostel, Mandya • Working Women's Hostel, Mangalore University, Mangalore • Eshwarananda Mahila Seva Ashrama Society's Hostel, Mangalore • Working Women's Hostel, Gulbarga University P.G. Centre, Raichur • Agriculture University Hostel , Raichur • Kuvempu University Hostel, Shimoga • H.M.S. Working Women's Hostel, Tumkur • Sri Siddartha Working Women's Hostel, Tumkur • Basava Samithi Basava Working Women's Hostel, Bangalore • Sharada Working Women's Hostel, Kumaraswamy LayOut, Bangalore • J.S.S. Maha Vidya Peeta Hostel, Mysore • Institute of Education Trust Working Women's Hostel, Mysore • Veerashaiva Vidya Vardhaka Sangah Working Women's Hostel, Bellary • Sri Ramadevi Adyathma Sangha Working Women's Hostel, Madikeri 	

Sl No.	Parameter	Hostels which follow the parameter	Hostels which donot follow the parameter
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Working Women's Hostel, Academy of General Education , Udupi Gulbarga University Hostel, Gulbarga 	
24.	Painted the hostel building in the last 5 years	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sri Basaveshwara Vidya Vardhaka Sangha Working Women's Hostel, Bagalkote V.M.S Sangha's Working Women's Hostel, Bagalkote Arathi – YWCA Working Women's Hostel, Bangalore All India Women's Conference Hostel, Bangalore Loka Sundari Raman Working Women's Hostel, Bangalore Vidyarthini Prasada Nilaya's Working Women's Hostel, Belgaum Shri Jagat Guru Siddheswara Cooperative Hospital and Research Centre's Working Women's Hostel, Belgaum Sukanya Working Women's Hostel, Belgaum Krishnadevaraya University Hostel, Bellary Nittur Education Society Working Women's Hostel, Bidar Kasturba Working Women's Hostel, Bidar Ladies Hostel Building, Agriculture University, Bijapur Kasturba Sadanand Working Women's Hostel, Chikmaglur S.J.M Working Women's Hostel, Chitradurga. Snehalaya, Davangere Janatha Shikshana Samithi Vidyagiri, Dharwad Mahila Vidya Peeta Hostel, Hubli Karnataka Vishwa Vidya Peeta Hostel, Dharwad Working Women's Hostel, Hulikote, Gadag Malnad Technical Education Society Working Women's Hostel, Hassan Forestry College Hostel, Sirsi, Karwar K.L.E. Society Working Women's Hostel, Karwar Sri Adichunchanagiri Shikshana Trust Working Women's Hostel, Mandya Working Women's Hostel, Mangalore University, Mangalore Eshwarananda Mahila Seva Ashrama Society's Hostel, Mangalore Agriculture University Hostel , Raichur Kuvempu University Hostel, Shimoga H.M.S. Working Women's Hostel, Tumkur Sri Siddartha Working Women's Hostel, Tumkur Basava Samithi Basava Working Women's Hostel, Bangalore Sharada Working Women's Hostel, Kumaraswamy LayOut, Bangalore 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sri Sharada Kutira Working Women's Hostel, Bangalore Karnataka People's Education Society Working Women's Hostel, Gulbarga Rotary Working Women's Hostel, Mandya J.S.S. Maha Vidya Peeta Hostel, Mysore Institute of Education Trust Working Women's Hostel, Mysore Working Women's Hostel, Gulbarga University P.G. Centre, Raichur Working Women's Hostel, KHI Campus, Belgaum Working Women's Hostel, Academy of General Education , Udupi

Sl No.	Parameter	Hostels which follow the parameter	Hostels which donot follow the parameter
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Veerashaiva Vidya Vardhaka Sangah Working Women's Hostel, Bellary Sri Ramadevi Adyathma Sangha Working Women's Hostel, Madikeri Gulbarga University Hostel, Gulbarga 	
25.	Providing Day Care Center facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nittur Education Society Working Women's Hostel, Bidar Arathi – YWCA Working Women's Hostel, Bangalore 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sri Basaveshwara Vidya Vardhaka Sangha Working Women's Hostel, Bagalkote V.M.S Sangha's Working Women's Hostel, Bagalkote All India Women's Conference Hostel, Bangalore Sri Sharada Kutira Working Women's Hostel, Bangalore Loka Sundari Raman Working Women's Hostel, Bangalore Krishnadevaraya University Hostel, Bellary Kasturba Working Women's Hostel, Bidar Ladies Hostel Building, Agriculture University, Bijapur Kasturba Sadanand Working Women's Hostel, Chikmagalur S.J.M Working Women's Hostel, Chitradurga. Snehalaya, Davangere Janatha Shikshana Samithi Vidyagiri, Dharwad Mahila Vidya Peeta Hostel, Hubli Working Women's Hostel, Hulikote, Gadag Karnataka People's Education Society Working Women's Hostel, Gulbarga Malnad Technical Education Society Working Women's Hostel, Hassan Forestry College Hostel, Sirsi, Karwar K.L.E. Society Working Women's Hostel, Karwar Sri Adichunchanagiri Shikshana Trust Working Women's Hostel, Mandya Rotary Working Women's Hostel, Mandya Working Women's Hostel, Mangalore University, Mangalore

Sl No.	Parameter	Hostels which follow the parameter	Hostels which donot follow the parameter
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eshwarananda Mahila Seva Ashrama Society's Hostel, Mangalore • Working Women's Hostel, Gulbarga University P.G. Centre, Raichur • Agriculture University Hostel , Raichur • Kuvempu University Hostel, Shimoga • H.M.S. Working Women's Hostel, Tumkur • Sri Siddartha Working Women's Hostel, Tumkur • Basava Samithi Basava Working Women's Hostel, Bangalore • Sharada Working Women's Hostel, Kumaraswamy LayOut, Bangalore • J.S.S. Maha Vidya Peeta Hostel, Mysore • Institute of Education Trust Working Women's Hostel, Mysore • Veerashaiva Vidya Vardhaka Sangah Working Women's Hostel, Bellary • Working Women's Hostel, Academy of General Education , Udupi • Gulbarga University Hostel, Gulbarga • Sri Ramadevi Adyathma Sangha Working Women's Hostel, Madikeri • Karnataka Vishwa Vidya Peeta Hostel, Dharwad • Sukanya Working Women's Hostel, Belgaum • Vidyarthini Prasada Nilaya's Working Women's Hostel, Belgaum • Shri Jagat Guru Siddheswara Cooperative Hospital and Research Centre's Working Women's Hostel, Belgaum • Working Women's Hostel, KHI Campus, Belgaum
26.	No differentiation between women from disadvantaged groups and other	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All India Womens Conference Hostel, Bangalore • Working Women's Hostel, Gulbarga University P.G. Centre, Raichur • Agriculture University Hostel , Raichur • Sri Basaveshwara Vidya Vardhaka Sangha Working Women's Hostel Bagalkote. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Arathi - YWCA Working Women's Hostel, Bangalore • Institute of Education Trust Working Women's Hostel, Mysore • Karnataka People's Education Society Working

Sl No.	Parameter	Hostels which follow the parameter	Hostels which donot follow the parameter
	women	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Krishnadevaraya University Hostel, Bellary Working Women's Hostel, KHI Campus, Belgaum. Shri Jagat Guru Siddheswara Cooperative Hospital and Research Centre's Working Women's Hostel, Belgaum. Ladies Hostel Building, Agriculture University, Bijapur Gulbarga University Hostel, Gulbarga V.M.S Sangha's Working Women's Hostel, Bagalkote Kasturba Working Women's Hostel, Bidar Basava Samithi Basava Working Women's Hostel, Bangalore Working Women's Hostel, Mangalore University, Mangalore H.M.S. Working Women's Hostel, Tumkur Sri Sharada Kutira Working Women's Hostel, Bangalore Sharada Working Women's Hostel, Kumaraswamy LayOut, Bangalore Mahila Vidya Peeta Hostel, Hubli 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Women's Hostel, Gulbarga J.S.S. Maha Vidhya Peeta Hoste,Mysore Rotary Working Women's Hostel, Mandya. Sri Adichunchanagiri Shikshana Trust Working Women's Hostel, Mandya Veerashaiva Vidya Vardhaka Sangah Working Women's Hostel, Bellary Vidyarthini Prasada Nilaya's Working Women's Hostel, Belgaum. Nittur Education Society Working Women's Hostel, Bidar. Loka Sundari Raman Working Women's Hostel, Bangalore Sukanya Working Women's Hostel, Belgaum Snehalaya, Davangere Working Women's Hostel, Hulikote, Gadag Kuvempu University Hostel, Shimoga S.J.M Working Women's Hostel, Chitradurga Sri Ramadevi Adyathma Sangha Working Women's Hostel, Madikeri Eshwarananda Mahila Seva Ashrama Society's Hostel, Mangalore Working Women's Hostel, Academy of General Education , Manipal, Udupi Malnad Technical Education Society Working Women's Hostel, Hassan Kasturba Sadanand Working Women's Hostel, Chikmaglur Sri Siddartha Working Women's Hostel, Tumkur K.L.E. Society Working Women's Hostel, Karwar Forestry College Hostel, Sirsi, Karwar Janatha Shikshana Samithi Vidyagiri, Dharwad Karnataka Vishwa Vidya Peeta Hostel, Dharwad
27.	Collection of income certificates from	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Loka Sundari Raman Working Women's Hostel, Bangalore Karnataka State Peoples Education Society, Gulbarga Sri Sharada Kutira Working Women's Hostel, Bangalore 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Working Women's Hostel, Academy of General Education , Manipal, Udupi Forestry College Hostel, Sirsi, Karwar

Sl No.	Parameter	Hostels which follow the parameter	Hostels which donot follow the parameter
	inmates	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Basava Samithi Basava Working Women's Hostel, Bangalore S.J.M Working Women's Hostel, Chitradurga. Sri Ramadevi Adyathma Sangha Working Women's Hostel, Madikeri Sri Basaveshwara Vidya Vardhaka Sangha Working Women's Hostel, Bagalkote Arathi – YWCA Working Women's Hostel, Bangalore Vidyarthini Prasada Nilaya's Working Women's Hostel, Belgaum Mahila Vidya Peeta Hostel, Hubli Sukanya Working Women's Hostel Karnataka Vishwa Vidya Peeta Hostel, Dharwad Nittur Education Society Working Women's Hostel, Bidar Kasturba Working Women's Hostel, Bidar Agriculture University Hostel , Raichur Krishnadevaraya University Hostel, Bellary Veerashaiva Vidya Vardhaka Sangah Working Women's Hostel, Bellary All India Women's Conference Hostel, Bangalore V.M.S Sangha's Working Women's Hostel, Bagalkote 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Eshwarananda Mahila Seva Ashrama Society's Hostel, Mangalore Gulbarga University Hostel, Gulbarga H.M.S. Working Women's Hostel, Tumkur Institute of Education Trust Working Women's Hostel, Mysore Janatha Shikshana Samithi Vidyagiri, Dharwad Shri Jagat Guru Siddheswara Cooperative Hospital and Research Centre's Working Women's Hostel, Belgaum K.L.E. Society Working Women's Hostel, Karwar Kasturba Sadanand Working Women's Hostel, Chikmagalur Kuvempu University Hostel, Shimoga Malnad Technical Education Society Working Women's Hostel, Hassan Rotary Working Women's Hostel, Mandya Working Women's Hostel, Mangalore University, Mangalore Sri Adichunchanagiri Shikshana Trust Working Women's Hostel, Mandya Sri Siddartha Education Society Working Women's Hostel, Tumkur Working Women's Hostel, Gulbarga University P.G. Centre, Raichur Snehalaya, Davangere Sharada Working Women's Hostel, Kumaraswamy Layout, Bangalore Working Women's Hostel, KHI Campus, Belgaum J.S.S. Maha Vidya Peeta Hostel, Mysore Rotary Working Women's Hostel, Mandya Ladies Hostel Building, Agriculture University, Bijapur
28.	Charging of security deposit from inmates	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Arathi - YWCA Workin Womens Hostel, Bangalore All India Women's Conference Hostel, Bangalore Institute of Education Trust Working Women's Hostel, Mysore 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Karnataka People's Education Society Working Women's Hostel, Gulbarga Working Women's Hostel, Gulbarga University

Sl No.	Parameter	Hostels which follow the parameter	Hostels which donot follow the parameter
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • J.S.S. Maha Vidya Peeta Hostel, Mysore • Loka Sundari Raman Working Women's Hostel, Bangalore. • Agriculture University Hostel , Raichur • Rotary Working Women's Hostel, Mandya. • Sri Basaveshwara Vidya Vardhaka Sangha Working Women's Hostel, Bagalkote • Krishnadevaraya University Hostel, Bellary • Vidyarthini Prasada Nilaya's Working Women's Hostel, Belgaum. • Working Women's Hostel, KHI Campus, Belgaum. • Shri Jagat Guru Siddheswara Cooperative Hospital and Research Centre's Working Women's Hostel, Belgaum. • Ladies Hostel Building, Agriculture University, Bijapur • Snehalaya, Davangere • Working Women's Hostel, Hulikote, Gadag • Kuvempu University Hostel, Shimoga • S.J.M Working Women's Hostel, Chitradurga • Working Women's Hostel, Academy of General Education , Manipal • Eshwarananda Mahila Seva Ashrama Society's Hostel, Mangalore • Malnad Technical Education Society Working Women's Hostel, Hassan • Kasturba Sadanand Working Women's Hostel, Chikmaglur • K.L.E. Society Working Women's Hostel, Karwar • Forestry College Hostel, Sirsi, Karwar • Janatha Shikshana Samithi Vidyagiri, Dharwad • Karnataka Vishwa Vidya Peeta Hostel, Dharwad • Sri Sharada Kutira Working Women's Hostel, Bangalore • Working Women's Hostel, Mangalore University, Mangalore • Sharada Working Women's Hostel, Kumaraswamy Layout, Bangalore 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • P.G. Centre, Raichur • Sri Adichunchanagiri Shikshana Trust Working Women's Hostel, Mandya • Gulbarga University Hostel, Gulbarga • Nittur Education Society Working Women's Hostel, Bidar. • V.M.S Sangha's Working Women's Hostel, Bagalkote • Kasturba Working Women's Hostel, Bidar • Basava Samithi Basava Working Women's Hostel, Bangalore • Sukanya Working Women's Hostel, Belgaum • Sri Ramadevi Adyathma Sangha Working Women's Hostel, Madikeri • Sri Siddartha Working Women's Hostel, Tumkur • H.M.S. Working Women's Hostel, Tumkur • Veerashaiva Vidya Vardhaka Sangah Working Women's Hostel, Bellary • Mahila Vidya Peeta Hostel, Hubli
29.	Refund of security deposits of the 28 hostels that charge a security deposit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Arathi - YWCA Workin Womens Hostel, Bangalore • All India Women's Conference Hostel, Bangalore • J.S.S. Maha Vidya Peeta Hostel, Mysore • Loka Sundari Raman Working Women's Hostel, Bangalore. • Agriculture University Hostel , Raichur • Rotary Working Women's Hostel, Mandya • Sri Basaveshwara Vidya Vardhaka Sangha Working Women's Hostel, Bagalkote 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Malnad Technical Education Society Working Women's Hostel, Hassan (<i>Partially refundable deposit</i>) • Institute of Education Trust Working Women's Hostel, Mysore (<i>Non-refundable deposit</i>)

Sl No.	Parameter	Hostels which follow the parameter	Hostels which donot follow the parameter
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Krishnadevaraya University Hostel, Bellary • Vidyarthini Prasada Nilaya's Working Women's Hostel, Belgaum. • Working Women's Hostel, KHI Campus, Belgaum. • Shri Jagat Guru Siddheswara Cooperative Hospital and Research Centre's Working Women's Hostel, Belgaum. • Ladies Hostel Building, Agriculture University, Bijapur • Snehalaya, Davangere • Working Women's Hostel, Hulikote, Gadag • Kuvempu University Hostel, Shimoga • S.J.M Working Women's Hostel, Chitradurga • Working Women's Hostel, Academy of General Education , Manipal • Eshwarananda Mahila Seva Ashrama Society's Hostel, Mangalore • Kasturba Sadanand Working Women's Hostel, Chikmagalur • K.L.E. Society Working Women's Hostel, Karwar • Forestry College Hostel, Sirsi, Karwar • Janatha Shikshana Samithi Vidyagiri, Dharwad • Karnataka Vishwa Vidya Peeta Hostel, Dharwad • Sri Sharada Kutira Working Women's Hostel, Bangalore • Working Women's Hostel, Mangalore University, Mangalore • Sharada Working Women's Hostel, Kumaraswamy Layout, Bangalore 	
30.	Charging security deposit at a fixed charge of the 28 hostels that charge a security deposit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Arathi - YWCA Workin Womens Hostel, Bangalore • All India Women's Conference Hostel, Bangalore • Institute of Education Trust Working Women's Hostel, Mysore • J.S.S. Maha Vidya Peeta Hostel, Mysore • Rotary Working Women's Hostel, Mandya. • Sri Basaveshwara Vidya Vardhaka Sangha Working Women's Hostel, Bagalkote. • Krishnadevaraya University Hostel, Bellary • Vidyarthini Prasada Nilaya's Working Women's Hostel, Belgaum. • Working Women's Hostel, KHI Campus, Belgaum. • Shri Jagat Guru Siddheswara Cooperative Hospital and Research Centre's Working Women's Hostel, Belgaum. • Working Women's Hostel, Hulikote, Gadag • Kuvempu University Hostel, Shimoga • S.J.M Working Women's Hostel, Chitradurga 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agriculture University Hostel , Raichur • Ladies Hostel Building, Agriculture University, Bijapur • Loka Sundari Raman Working Women's Hostel, Bangalore • Snehalaya, Davangere • Working Women's Hostel, Academy of General Education , Manipal

Sl No.	Parameter	Hostels which follow the parameter	Hostels which donot follow the parameter
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Working Women's Hostel, Mangalore University, Mangalore • Eshwarananda Mahila Seva Ashrama Society's Hostel, Mangalore • Malnad Technical Education Society Working Women's Hostel, Hassan • Kasturba Sadanand Working Women's Hostel, Chikmagalur • K.L.E. Society Working Women's Hostel, Karwar • Forestry College Hostel, Sirsi, Karwar • Janatha Shikshana Samithi Vidyagiri, Dharwad • Karnataka Vishwa Vidya Peeta Hostel, Dharwad • Sri Sharada Kutira Working Women's Hostel, Bangalore • Sharada Working Women's Hostel, Kumaraswamy Layout, Bangalore 	
31.	Having a student intake of more than 30% of the total number of inmates	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V.M.S Sangha's Working Women's Hostel, Bagalkote. • Sri Basaveshwara Vidya Vardhaka Sangha Working Women's Hostel, Bagalkote • Krishnadevaraya University Hostel, Bellary • Veerashaiva Vidya Vardhaka Sangha Working Women's Hostel, Bellary. • Agriculture University Hostel, Raichur • Working Women's Hostel, Gulbarga University, Raichur. • Basava Samithi Basava Working Women's Hostel, Basavashrama, Bangalore • Sharada Working Women's Hostel, Kumaraswamy Layout, Bangalore. • Ladies Hostel Building, Agriculture University, Bijapur • Nittur Education Society Working Women's Hostel, Bidar. • Karnataka People's Education Society Working Women's Hostel, Gulbarga • Gulbarga University Hostel, Gulbarga. • Working Women's Hostel, Hulikote, Gadag • Kuvempu University Hostel, Shimoga • S.J.M Working Women's Hostel, Chitradurga • Working Women's Hostel, Mangalore University, Mangalore • Kasturba Sadanand Working Women's Hostel, Chikmagalur • Arathi-Young Women Christian Association Working Women's Hostel • Eshwarananda Mahila Seva Ashrama Society's Hostel, Mangalore • Malnad Technical Education Society Working Women's Hostel, Hassan • Sri Siddartha Working Women's Hostel, Tumkur • Sri Ramadevi Adyathma Sangha Working Women's Hostel, Madikeri • K.L.E. Society Working Women's Hostel, Karwar • Sukanya Working Women's Hostel, Belgaum • Kasturba Working Women's Hostel, Bidar 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sri Sharada Kutira Working Women's Hostel, Bangalore • Loka Sundari Raman Working Women's Hostel, Bangalore • Vidyarthini Prasada Nilaya's Working Women Hostel, Belgaum • Shri Jagat Guru Siddheswara Cooperative Hospital and Research Centre's Working Women's Hostel, Belgaum • Working Women's Hostel, KHI Campus, Belgaum • J.S.S. Maha Vidya Peeta, Mysore • Institute of Education Trust Working Women's Hostel, Mysore • Sri Adichunchanagiri Shikshana Trust Working Women's Hostel, Mandya • .Rotary Working Women's Hostel, Mandya. • All India Women's Conference Hostel, Bangalore • Snehalaya, Davangere • Working Women's Hostel, Academy of General Education , Udupi • Janatha Shikshana Samithi Vidyagiri, Dharwad • Mahila Vidya Peeta Hostel, Hubli • H.M.S. Working Women's Hostel, Tumkur • Forestry College Hostel, Sirsi, Karwar • Karnataka Vishwa Vidya Peeta Hostel, Dharwad

Sl No.	Parameter	Hostels which follow the parameter	Hostels which donot follow the parameter
32.	<p>Having inmates with incomes above the specified limit (revised income limit of INR 50,000 per month in metros and INR 35,000 per month in non-metros as specified in the recently notified scheme guidelines)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sri Basaveshwara Vidya Vardhaka Sangha Working Women's Hostel, Bagalkote • Krishnadevaraya University Hostel, Bellary • Veerashaiva vidya Vardhaka Sangah Working Women's Hostel, Bellary. • Agriculture University Hostel , Raichur • Working WomenS Hostel, Gulbarga University, Raichur. • Vidyarthini Prasada Nilaya's Working Women Hostel, Belgaum • Institute of Education Trust Working Women's Hostel, Mysore. • Rotary Working Women's Hostel, Mandya. • Sri Sharada Kutira Working Women's Hostel, Bangalore • Snehalaya, Davengere • Kuvempu University Hostel, Shimoga • S.J.M Working Women's Hostel, Chitradurga • Sri Ramadevi Adyathma Sangha Working Women's Hostel, Madikeri • Working Women's Hostel, Academy of General Education , Manipal, Udupi • Kasturba Sadanand Working Women's Hostel, Chikmagalur • K.L.E. Society Working Women's Hostel, Karwar 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sharada Working Women's Hostel, Kumaraswamy Layout, Bangalore • V.M.S Sangha's Working Women's Hostel, Bagalkote • Basava Samithi Basava Working Women's Hostel, Basavashrama, Bangalore • Loka Sundari Raman Working Women's Hostel, Bangalore • Ladies Hostel Building, Agriculture University, Bijapur • Nittur Education Society Working Women's Hostel, Bidar. • Karnataka Vishwa Vidya Peeta Hostel, Dharwad • Shri Jagat Guru Siddheswara Cooperative Hospital and Research Centre's Working Women Hostel, Belgaum • Working Women's Hostel, KHI Campus, Belgaum • Sri Adichunchanagiri Shikshana Trust Working Women's Hostel, Mandya • Karnataka People's Education Society Working Women's Hostel, Gulbarga • Gulbarga University Hostel, Gulbarga. • Arathi –YWCA Working Women's Hostel • All India Women's Conference Hostel, Bangalore • Working Women's Hostel, Hulikote, Gadag • Working Women's Hostel, Mangalore University, Mangalore • Eshwarananda Mahila Seva Ashrama Society's Hostel, Mangalore • Sri Siddartha Working Women's Hostel, Tumkur • J.S.S. Maha Vidya Peeta Hostel, Mysore • Loka Sundari Raman Working Women's Hostel, Bangalore • Sukanya Working Women's Hostel, Belgaum • Malnad Technical Education Society Working Women's Hostel, Hassan • H.M.S. Working Women's Hostel, Tumkur

Sl No.	Parameter	Hostels which follow the parameter	Hostels which donot follow the parameter
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kuvempu University Hostel, Shimoga • Forestry College Hostel, Sirsi, Karwar • Sri Ramadevi Adyathma Sangha Working Women's Hostel, Madikeri
33.	Allowing visitors (both male and female)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Arathi –YWCA Working Women's Hostel • All India Women's Conference Hostel, Bangalore • Institute of Education Trust Working Women's Hostel, Mysore • Karnataka People's Education Society Working Women's Hostel, Gulbarga • J.S.S. Maha Vidya Peeta Hostel, Mysore • Sharada Working Women's Hostel, Kumaraswamy LayOut, Bangalore • Working Women's Hostel, Gulbarga University P.G. Centre, Raichur • Agriculture University Hostel , Raichur • Rotary Working Women's Hostel, Mandya. • Sri Adichunchanagiri Shikshana Trust Working Women's Hostel, Mandya • Sri Basaveshwara Vidya Vardhaka Sangha Working Women's Hostel, Bagalkote. • Krishnadevaraya University Hostel, Bellary • Veerashaiva Vidya Vardhaka Sangah Working Women's Hostel, Bellary • Vidyarthini Prasada Nilaya's Working Women's Hostel, Belgaum. • Working Women's Hostel, KHI Campus, Belgaum. • Shri Jagat Guru Siddheswara Cooperative Hospital and Research Centre's Working Women's Hostel, Belgaum. • Nittur Education Society Working Women's Hostel, Bidar. • Loka Sundari Raman Working Women's Hostel, Bangalore • V.M.S Sangha's Working Women's Hostel, Bagalkote • Kasturba Working Women's Hostel, Bidar • Basava Samithi Basava Working Women's Hostel, Bangalore • Sukanya Working Women's Hostel, Belgaum • Snehalaya, Davangere • Working Women's Hostel, Hulikote, Gadag • Kuvempu University Hostel, Shimoga • S.J.M Working Women's Hostel, Chitradurga • Sri Ramadevi Adyathma Sangha Working Women's Hostel, Madikeri • Working Women's Hostel, Mangalore University, Mangalore • Eshwarananda Mahila Seva Ashrama Society's Hostel, Mangalore 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ladies Hostel Building, Agriculture University, Bijapur • Gulbarga University Hostel, Gulbarga • Forestry College Hostel, Sirsi, Karwar

Sl No.	Parameter	Hostels which follow the parameter	Hostels which donot follow the parameter
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Working Women's Hostel, Academy of General Education, Manipal, Udupi Malnad Technical Education Society Working Women's Hostel, Hassan Kasturba Sadanand Working Women's Hostel, Chikmagalur Sri Siddartha Working Women's Hostel, Tumkur H.M.S. Working Women's Hostel, Tumkur K.L.E. Society Working Women's Hostel, Karwar Janatha Shikshana Samithi Vidyagiri, Dharwad Karnataka Vishwa Vidya Peeta Hostel, Dharwad Sri Sharada Kutira Working Women's Hostel, Bangalore Veerashaiva Vidya Vardhaka Sangah Working Women's Hostel, Bellary 	
34.	Allowing overnight stay for female guests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Arathi- YWCA Working Womens Hostel, Bangalore All India Women's Conference Hostel, Bangalore Karnataka People's Education Society Working Women's Hostel, Gulbarga J.S.S. Maha Vidhya Peeta, Mysore Rotary Working Women's Hostel, Mandya. Sri Adichunchanagiri Shikshana Trust Working Women's Hostel, Mandya Sri Basaveshwara Vidya Vardhaka Sangha Working Women's Hostels, Bagalkote. Vidyarthini Prasada Nilaya's Working Women's Hostel, Belgaum. Nittur Education Society Working Women's Hostel, Bidar. Kasturba Working Women's Hostel, Bidar Basava Samithi Basava Working Women's Hostel, Bangalore Sukanya Working Women's Hostel, Belgaum Snehalaya, Davangere Working Women's Hostel, Hulikote, Gadag Kuvempu University Hostel, Shimoga S.J.M Working Women's Hostel, Chitradurga Sri Ramadevi Adyathma Sangha Working Women's Hostel, Madikeri Working Women's Hostel, Mangalore University, Mangalore Eshwarananda Mahila Seva Ashrama Society's Hostel, Mangalore Working Women's Hostel, Academy of General Education , Manipal, Udupi Sri Siddartha Working Women's Hostel, Tumkur H.M.S. Working Women's Hostel, Tumkur K.L.E. Society Working Women's Hostel, Karwar Forestry College Hostel, Sirsi, Karwar 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Institute of Education Trust Working Women's Hostel, Mysore Mahatma Gandhi Vidya Peeta Working Women's Hostel, Bangalore. Working Women's Hostel, Gulbarga University P.G. Centre, Raichur Agriculture University Hostel , Raichur Krishnadevaraya University Hostel, Bellary Veerashaiva Vidya Vardhaka Sangah Working Women's Hostel, Bellary Working Women's Hostel, KHI Campus, Belgaum. Shri Jagat Guru Siddheswara Cooperative Hospital and Research Centre's Working Women's Hostel, Belgaum. Ladies Hostel Building, Agriculture University, Bijapur Gulbarga University Hostel, Gulbarga Loka Sundari Raman Working Women's Hostel, Bangalore V.M.S Sangha's Working Women's Hostel, Bagalkote Malnad Technical Education Society Working Women's Hostel, Hassan Kasturba Sadanand Working Women's Hostel, Chikmagalur Mahila Vidya Peeta Hostel, Hubli

Sl No.	Parameter	Hostels which follow the parameter	Hostels which donot follow the parameter
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Janatha Shikshana Samithi Vidyagiri, Dharwad Karnataka Vishwa Vidya Peeta Hostel, Dharwad Sri Sharada Kutira Working Women's Hostel, Bangalore 	
35.	Appointment of full-time Warden	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sri Sharada Kutira Working Women's Hostel, Bangalore Sharada Working Women's Hostel, Kumaraswamy LayOut, Bangalore V.M.S Sangha's Working Women's Hostel, Bagalkote Sri Basaveshwara Vidya Vardhaka Sangha Working Women's Hostel, Bagalkote Basava Samithi Basava Working Women's Hostel, Basavashrama, Bangalore Loka Sundari Raman Working Women's Hostel, Bangalore Ladies Hostel Building, Agriculture University, Bijapur Nittur Education Society Working Women's Hostel, Bidar. Vidyarthini Prasada Nilaya's Working Women's Hostel, Belgaum Working Women's Hostel, Academy of General Education , Udupi Shri Jagat Guru Siddheswara Cooperative Hospital and Research Centre's Working Women's Hostel, Belgaum. Working Women's Hostel, KHI Campus, Belgaum J.S.S. Maha Vidya Peeta, Mysore. Institute of Education Trust Working Women's Hostel, Mysore. Sri Adichunchanagiri Shikshana Trust Working Women's Hostel, Mandya Rotary Working Women's Hostel, Mandya. Karnataka People's Education Society Working Women's Hostel, Gulbarga Gulbarga University Hostel, Gulbarga. Arathi-YWCA Working Women's Hostel All India Women's Conference Hostel, Bangalore Snehalaya, Davengere Sri Ramadevi Adyathma Sangha Working Women's Hostel, Madikeri Eshwarananda Mahila Seva Ashrama Society's Hostel, Mangalore Kasturba Sadanand Working Women's Hostel, Chikmaglur K.L.E. Society Working Women's Hostel, Karwar Kasturba Working Women's Hostel, Bidar 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Krishnadevaraya University Hostel, Bellary Agriculture University Hostel , Raichur Working women Hostel, Gulbarga University, Raichur. Working Women's Hostel, Hulikote, Gadag Kuvempu University Hostel, Shimoga S.J.M Working Women's Hostel, Chitradurga Working Women's Hostel, Mangalore University, Mangalore Malnad Technical Education Society Working Women's Hostel, Hassan Sri Siddartha Working Women's Hostel, Tumkur H.M.S. Working Women's Hostel, Tumkur Janatha Shikshana Samithi Vidyagiri, Dharwad Karnataka Vishwa Vidya Peeta Hostel, Dharwad Forestry College Hostel, Sirsi, Karwar Mahila Vidya Peeta Hostel, Hubli Veerashaiva Vidya Vardhaka Sangah Working Women's Hostel, Bellary Sukanya Working Women's Hostel, Belgaum
36.	Having a functional Hostel Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Arathi- YWCA Working Womens Hostel, Bangalore Karnataka People's Education Society Working Women's Hostel, Gulbarga J.S.S. Maha Vidhya Peeta, Bangalore 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All India Women's Conference Hostel, Bangalore Institute of Education Trust Working Women's Hostel, Mysore

Sl No.	Parameter	Hostels which follow the parameter	Hostels which donot follow the parameter
	Committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Loka Sundari Raman Working Women's Hostel, Bangalore Agriculture University Hostel , Raichur Rotary Working Women's Hostel, Mandya. Sri Adichunchanagiri Shikshana Trust Working Women's Hostel, Mandya Sri Basaveshwara Vidya Vardhaka Sangha Working Women's Hostel, Bagalkote. Krishnadevaraya University Hostel, Bellary Veerashaiva Vidya Vardhaka Sangah Working Women's Hostel, Bellary Vidyarthini Prasada Nilaya's Working Women's Hostel, Belgaum. Working Women's Hostel, KHI Campus, Belgaum. Shri Jagat Guru Siddheswara Cooperative Hospital and Research Centre's Working Women's Hostel, Belgaum. Ladies Hostel Building, Agriculture University, Bijapur Gulbarga University Hostel, Gulbarga Nittur Education Society Working Women's Hostel, Bidar. V.M.S Sangha's Working Women's Hostel, Bagalkote Sharada Working Women's Hostel, Kumaraswamy LayOut, Bangalore Kasturba Working Women's Hostel, Bidar Basava Samithi Basava Working Women's Hostel, Bangalore Sukanya Working Women's Hostel, Belgaum Kuvempu University Hostel, Shimoga S.J.M Working Women's Hostel, Chitradurga Working Women's Hostel, Mangalore University, Mangalore Eshwarananda Mahila Seva Ashrama Society's Hostel, Mangalore Working Women's Hostel, Academy of General Education , Manipal, Udupi Malnad Technical Education Society Working Women's Hostel, Hassan Kasturba Sadanand Working Women's Hostel, Chikmagalur Sri Siddartha Working Women's Hostel, Tumkur 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Working Women's Hostel, Gulbarga University P.G. Centre, Raichur Snehalaya, Davangere Working Women's Hostel, Hulikote, Gadag Sri Ramadevi Adyathma Sangha Working Women's Hostel, Madikeri H.M.S. Working Women's Hostel, Tumkur K.L.E. Society Working Women's Hostel, Karwar Forestry College Hostel, Sirsi, Karwar Janatha Shikshana Samithi Vidyagiri, Dharwad Karnataka Vishwa Vidya Peeta Hostel, Dharwad Mahila Vidya Peeta Hostel, Hubli Rotary Working Women's Hostel, Mandya
37.	Provision of operation manual for HMC for the 29 hostels that had an operational HMC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Arathi- YWCA Workin Womens Hostel, Bangalore All India Women's Conference Hostel, Bangalore Karnataka People's Education Society Working Women's Hostel, Gulbarga Agriculture University Hostel , Raichur Rotary Working Women's Hostel, Mandya. Krishnadevaraya University Hostel, Bellary Vidyarthini Prasada Nilaya's Working Women's Hostel, Belgaum. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> J.S.S. Maha Vidhya Peeta, Mysore Sri Basaveshwara Vidya Vardhaka Sangha Working Women's Hostel, Bagalkote. Veerashaiva Vidya Vardhaka Sangah Working Women's Hostel, Bellary Shri Jagat Guru Siddheswara Cooperative Hospital and Research Centre's Working Women's

Sl No.	Parameter	Hostels which follow the parameter	Hostels which donot follow the parameter
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Working Women's Hostel, KHI Campus, Belgaum. Ladies Hostel Building, Agriculture University, Bijapur Nittur Education Society Working Women's Hostel, Bidar. Loka Sundari Raman Working Women's Hostel, Bangalore Basava Samithi Basava Working Women's Hostel, Bangalore Malnad Technical Education Society Working Women's Hostel, Hassan Forestry College Hostel, Sirsi, Karwar 	<p>Hostel, Belgaum.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gulbarga University Hostel, Gulbarga V.M.S Sangha's Working Women's Hostel, Bagalkote Sukanya Working Women's Hostel, Belgaum Kuvempu University Hostel, Shimoga S.J.M Working Women's Hostel, Chitradurga Working Women's Hostel, Mangalore University, Mangalore Eshwarananda Mahila Seva Ashrama Society's Hostel, Mangalore Kasturba Sadanand Working Women's Hostel, Chikmaglur Sri Siddartha Working Women's Hostel, Tumkur H.M.S. Working Women's Hostel, Tumkur K.L.E. Society Working Women's Hostel, Karwar
38.	Provision for grievance redressal committees in hostels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Krishnadevaraya University Hostel, Bellary Working Women's Hostel, KHI Campus, Belgaum. Nittur Education Society Working Women's Hostel, Bidar. Sri Siddartha Working Women's Hostel, Tumkur Janatha Shikshana Samithi Vidyagiri, Dharwad 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Arathi- YWCA Working Women's Hostel, Bangalore Institute of Education Trust Working Women's Hostel, Mysore Karnataka People's Education Society Working Women's Hostel, Gulbarga J.S.S. Maha Vidhya Peeta, Mysore Working Women's Hostel, Gulbarga University P.G. Centre, Raichur Agriculture University Hostel , Raichur Rotary Working Women's Hostel, Mandya. Sri Adichunchanagiri Shikshana Trust Working Women's Hostel, Mandya Sri Basaveshwara Vidya Vardhaka Sangha Working Women's Hostel, Bagalkote. Veerashaiva Vidya Vardhaka Sangah Working Women's Hostel, Bellary Vidyarthini Prasada Nilaya's Working Women's Hostel, Belgaum. Shri Jagat Guru Siddheswara Cooperative

Sl No.	Parameter	Hostels which follow the parameter	Hostels which donot follow the parameter
			<p>Hospital and Research Centre's Working Women's Hostel, Belgaum.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ladies Hostel Building, Agriculture University, Bijapur • Gulbarga University Hostel, Gulbarga • Loka Sundari Raman Working Women's Hostel, Bangalore • V.M.S Sangha's Working Women's Hostel, Bagalkote • Kasturba Working Women's Hostel, Bidar • Basava Samithi Basava Working Women's Hostel, Bangalore • Sukanya Working Women's Hostel, Belgaum • Snehalaya, Davangere • Working Women's Hostel, Hulikote, Gadag • Kuvempu University Hostel, Shimoga • S.J.M Working Women's Hostel, Chitradurga • Working Women's Hostel, Mangalore University, Mangalore • Eshwarananda Mahila Seva Ashrama Society's Hostel, Mangalore • Working Women's Hostel, Academy of General Education , Manipal, Udupi • Malnad Technical Education Society Working Women's Hostel, Hassan • Kasturba Sadanand Working Women's Hostel, Chikmaglur • H.M.S. Working Women's Hostel, Tumkur • K.L.E. Society Working Women's Hostel, Karwar • Forestry College Hostel, Sirsi, Karwar • Karnataka Vishwa Vidya Peeta Hostel, Dharwad • Mahila Vidya Peeta Hostel, Hubli • Sri Sharada Kutira Working Women's Hostel, Bangalore • Sharada Working Women's Hostel, Kumaraswamy Layout, Bangalore • All India Women's Conference Hostel, Bangalore

Sl No.	Parameter	Hostels which follow the parameter	Hostels which donot follow the parameter
39.	Preparation and submission of Quarterly Progress Reports (QPRs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sri Sharada Kutira Working Women's Hostel, Bangalore • Loka Sundari Raman Working Women's Hostel, Bangalore • Vijaya Mahantesh Vidya Vardhaka Sangha, Hunagunda, Bagalkote. • Sri Basaveshwara Vidya Vardhaka Sangha Working Women's Hostel, Bagalkote • Krishnadevaraya University Hostel, Bellary • Veerashaiva vidya Vardhaka Sangah Working Women's Hostel, Bellary. • Agriculture University Hostel , Raichur • Working women Hostel, Gulbarga University, Raichur. • Basava Samithi Basava Working Women's Hostel, Basavashrama, Bangalore • Sharada Working Women's Hostel, Kumaraswamy LayOut, Bangalore • Ladies Hostel Building, Agriculture University, Bijapur • Nittur Education Society Working Women's Hostel, Bidar. • Vidyarthini Prasada Nilaya's Working Women Hostel, Belgaum • Shri Jagat Guru Siddheswara Cooperative Hospital and Research Centre's Working Women Hostel, Belgaum • Working Women's Hostel, KHI Campus, Belgaum • J.S.S. Maha Vidya Peeta, Mysore. • Institute of Education Trust Working Women's Hostel, Mysore. • Sri Adichunchanagiri Shikshana Trust Working Women's Hostel, Mandya • Rotary Working Women's Hostel, Mandya. • Karnataka People's Education Society Working Women's Hostel, Gulbarga • Arathi-YWCA on Working women's Hostel • All India Women's Conference Hostel, Bangalore • Snehalaya, Davengere • Working Women's Hostel, Hulikote, Gadag • Kuvempu University Hostel, Shimoga • S.J.M Working Women's Hostel, Chitradurga • Sri Ramadevi Adyathma Sangha Working Women's Hostel, Madikeri • Working Women's Hostel, Mangalore University, Mangalore • Working Women's Hostel, Academy of General Education , Manipal, Udupi • Eshwarananda Mahila Seva Ashrama Society's Hostel, Mangalore • Malnad Technical Education Society Working Women's Hostel, Hassan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sri Ramadevi Adyathma Sangha Working Women's Hostel, Madikeri • Gulbarga University, University Campus, Gulbarga. • Kasturba Sadanand Working Women's Hostel, Chikmaglur • Sri Siddartha Working Women's Hostel, Tumkur • H.M.S. Working Women's Hostel, Tumkur

Sl No.	Parameter	Hostels which follow the parameter	Hostels which donot follow the parameter
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Janatha Shikshana Samithi Vidyagiri, Dharwad • Karnataka Vishwa Vidya Peeta Hostel, Dharwad • K.L.E. Society Working Women's Hostel, Karwar • Forestry College Hostel, Sirsi, Karwar • V.M.S Sangha's Working Women's Hostel, Bagalkote • Sukanya Working Women's Hostel, Belgaum • Kasturba Working Women's Hostel, Bidar 	
40.	Hiring of ex-servicemen for watch and ward duties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sri Basaveshwara Vidya Vardhaka Sangha Working Women's Hostel, Bagalkote • Basava Samithi Basava Working Women's Hostel, Basavashrama, Bangalore • Sharada Working Women's Hostel, Kumaraswamy LayOut, Bangalore • Vidyarthini Prasada Nilaya's Working Women Hostel, Belgaum • Shri Jagat Guru Siddheswara Cooperative Hospital and Research Centre's Working Women Hostel, Belgaum • Karnataka People's Education Society Working Women's Hostel, Gulbarga • Gulbarga University Hostel, Gulbarga. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sri Sharada Kutira Working Women's Hostel, Bangalore • V.M.S Sangha's Working Women's Hostel, Bagalkote • Krishnadevaraya University Hostel, Bellary • Veerashaiva vidya Vardhaka Sangah Working Women's Hostel, Bellary. • Agriculture University Hostel , Raichur • Working women Hostel, Gulbarga University, Raichur. • Ladies Hostel Building, Agriculture University, Bijapur • Nittur Education Society Working Women's Hostel, Bidar. • Working Women's Hostel, KHI Campus, Belgaum • J.S.S. Maha Vidya Peeta, Mysore. • Institute of Education Trust Working Women's Hostel, Mysore. • Sri Adichunchanagiri Shikshana Trust Working Women's Hostel, Mandya • Rotary Working Women's Hostel, Mandya. • Arathi-YWCA Working Women's Hostel • Snehalaya, Davengere • Working Women's Hostel, Hulikote, Gadag • Kuvempu University Hostel, Shimoga • S.J.M Working Women's Hostel, Chitradurga • Working Women's Hostel, Mangalore University, Mangalore • Working Women's Hostel, Academy of General

Sl No.	Parameter	Hostels which follow the parameter	Hostels which donot follow the parameter
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Education , Manipal, Udupi • Eshwarananda Mahila Seva Ashrama Society's Hostel, Mangalore • Malnad Technical Education Society Working Women's Hostel, Hassan • Kasturba Sadanand Working Women's Hostel, Chikmaglur • Sri Siddartha Working Women's Hostel, Tumkur • H.M.S. Working Women's Hostel, Tumkur • Janatha Shikshana Samithi Vidyagiri, Dharwad • Karnataka Vishwa Vidya Peeta Hostel, Dharwad • K.L.E. Society Working Women's Hostel, Karwar • All India Women's Conference Hostel, Bangalore • Loka Sundari Raman Working Women's Hostel, Bangalore • Sukanya Working Women's Hostel, Belgaum • Kasturba Working Women's Hostel, Bidar • Mahila Vidya Peeta Hostel, Hubli • Forestry College Hostel, Sirsi, Karwar • Sri Ramadevi Adyathma Sangha Working Women's Hostel, Madikeri
41.	Provision for a CCTV in the hostel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sri Sharada Kutira Working Women's Hostel, Bangalore • Agriculture University Hostel , Raichur • Basava Samithi Basava Working Women's Hostel, Basavashrama, Bangalore • Sharada Working Women's Hostel, Kumaraswamy LayOut, Bangalore • Ladies Hostel Building, Agriculture University, Bijapur • Nittur Education Society Working Women's Hostel, Bidar. • Shri Jagat Guru Siddheswara Cooperative Hospital and Research Centre's Working Women's Hostel, Belgaum • J.S.S. Maha Vidya Peeta hostel,Mysore. • Institute of Education Trust Working Women's Hostel, Mysore. • Rotary Working Women's Hostel, Mandya. • Gulbarga University Hostel, Gulbarga. • Arathi –YWCA Working women's Hostel • Sri Sharada Kutira Working Women's Hostel, Bangalore 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V.M.S Sangha's Working Women's Hostel, Bagalkote. • Sukanya Working Women's Hostel, Belgaum • Sri Basaveshwara Vidya Vardhaka Sangha Working Women's Hostel, Bagalkote • Krishnadevaraya University Hostel, Bellary • Veerashaiva vidya Vardhaka Sangah Working Women's Hostel, Bellary. • Working Women Hostel,Gulbarga University, Raichur. • Vidyarthini Prasada Nilaya's Working Women Hostel, Belgaum • Working Women's Hostel, KHI Campus, Belgaum • Sri Adichunchanagiri Shikshana Trust Working Women's Hostel, Mandya

Sl No.	Parameter	Hostels which follow the parameter	Hostels which donot follow the parameter
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Working Women's Hostel, Hulikote, Gadag Kuvempu University Hostel, Shimoga Malnad Technical Education Society Working Women's Hostel, Hassan Kasturba Sadanand Working Women's Hostel, Chikmagalur Janatha Shikshana Samithi Vidyagiri, Dharwad Karnataka Vishwa Vidya Peeta Hostel, Dharwad Mahila Vidya Peeta Hostel, Hubli 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Karnataka People's Education Society Working Women's Hostel, Gulbarga All India Women's Conference Hostel, Bangalore Snehalaya, Davengere S.J.M Working Women's Hostel, Chitradurga Sri Ramadevi Adyathma Sangha Working Women's Hostel, Madikeri Working Women's Hostel, Mangalore University, Mangalore Working Women's Hostel, Academy of General Education, Manipal, Udupi Eshwarananda Mahila Seva Ashrama Society's Hostel, Mangalore Sri Siddartha Working Women's Hostel, Tumkur H.M.S. Working Women's Hostel, Tumkur Karnataka Vishwa Vidya Peeta Hostel, Dharwad K.L.E. Society Working Women's Hostel, Karwar Forestry College Hostel, Sirsi, Karwar
42.	Maintenance of attendance registers by the hostels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Arathi- YWCA Working Women's Hostel, Bangalore All India Womens Conference Hostel, Bangalore Institute of Education Trust Working Women's Hostel, Mysore Karnataka People's Education Society Working Women's Hostel, Gulbarga J.S.S. Maha Vidhya Peeta, Mysore Working Women's Hostel, Gulbarga University P.G. Centre, Raichur Agriculture University Hostel, Raichur Rotary Working Women's Hostel, Mandya. Sri Adichunchanagiri Shikshana Trust Working Women's Hostel, Mandya Sri Basaveshwara Vidya Vardhaka Sangha, Working Women's Hostel Bagalkote. Krishnadevaraya University Hostel, Bellary Veerashaiva Vidya Vardhaka Sangah Working Women's Hostel, Bellary Vidyarthini Prasada Nilaya's Working Women's Hostel, Belgaum. Working Women's Hostel, KHI Campus, Belgaum. Shri Jagat Guru Siddheswara Cooperative Hospital and Research Centre's Working Women's Hostel, Belgaum. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kasturba Working Women's Hostel, Bidar Sukanya Working Women's Hostel, Belgaum Sri Siddartha Working Women's Hostel, Tumkur Sharada Working Women's Hostel, Kumaraswamy Layout, Bangalore Mahila Vidya Peeta Hostel, Hubli

Sl No.	Parameter	Hostels which follow the parameter	Hostels which donot follow the parameter
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ladies Hostel Building, Agriculture University, Bijapur • Gulbarga University Hostel, Gulbarga • Nittur Education Society Working Women's Hostel, Bidar. • Loka Sundari Raman Working Women's Hostel, Bangalore • V.M.S Sangha's Working Women's Hostel, Bagalkote • Basava Samithi Basava Working Women's Hostel, Bangalore • Snehalaya, Davangere • Working Women's Hostel, Hulikote, Gadag • Kuvempu University Hostel, Shimoga • S.J.M Working Women's Hostel, Chitradurga • Sri Ramadevi Adyathma Sangha Working Women's Hostel, Madikeri • Working Women's Hostel, Mangalore University, Mangalore • Eshwarananda Mahila Seva Ashrama Society's Hostel, Mangalore • Working Women's Hostel, Academy of General Education , Manipal, Udupi • Malnad Technical Education Society Working Women's Hostel, Hassan • Kasturba Sadanand Working Women's Hostel, Chikmagalur • Sri Siddartha Working Women's Hostel, Tumkur • H.M.S. Working Women's Hostel, Tumkur • K.L.E. Society Working Women's Hostel, Karwar • Forestry College Hostel, Sirsi, Karwar • Janatha Shikshana Samithi Vidyagiri, Dharwad • Sri Sharada Kutira Working Women's Hostel, Bangalore 	

Annexure 9: Intake Capacity, Occupancy and capacity utilization

Sl. No.	Name of the Hostel	Total Intake Capacity	Current Occupancy Status			Total	Capacity Utilisation
			Students	Working Women	Trainees		
1	Arathi – YWCA Working Women's Hostel, Bangalore	106	0	87	10	97	92%
2	All India Women's Conference Hostel, Bangalore	28	5	11	0	16	57%
3	Institute of Education Trust Working Women's Hostel, Mysore	118	32	75	0	107	91%
4	Karnataka People's Education Society Working Women's Hostel, Gulbarga	129	79	41	0	120	93%
5	J.S.S. Maha Vidya Peeta Hostel, Mysore	197	42	100	0	142	72%
6	Sharada Working Women's Hostel, Kumaraswamy Layout, Bangalore	256	245	0	0	245	96%
7	Working Women's Hostel, Gulbarga University P.G. Centre, Raichur	100	10	5	0	15	15%
8	Agriculture University Hostel, Raichur	36	22	14	0	36	100%
9	Rotary Working Women's Hostel, Mandya	72	7	44	0	51	71%
10	Sri Adichunchanagiri Shikshana Trust Working Women's Hostel, Mandya	168	27	117	0	144	86%
11	Sri Basaveshwara Vidya Vardhaka Sangha Working Women's Hostel, Bagalkote.	230	90	110	0	200	87%
12	Krishnadevaraya University Hostel, Bellary	200	35	5	0	40	20%
13	Veerashaiva Vidya Vardhaka Sangha Working Women's Hostel, Bellary	95	0	34	42	76	80%
14	Vidyarthini Prasada Nilaya's Working Women's Hostel, Belgaum.	102	15	80	0	95	93%
15	Working Women's Hostel, KHI Campus, Belgaum	122	0	67	0	67	55%
16	Shri Jagat Guru Siddheswara Cooperative Hospital and Research Centre's Working Women's Hostel, Belgaum.	96	0	96	0	96	100%
17	Ladies Hostel Building, Agriculture University, Bijapur	45	41	0	0	41	91%
18	Gulbarga University Hostel, Gulbarga	252	247	0	0	247	98%
19	Nittur Education Society Working Women's Hostel, Bidar	96	26	50	0	76	79%
20	Loka Sundari Raman Working Women's Hostel, Bangalore	25	0	22	0	22	88%
21	V.M.S Sangha's Working Women's Hostel, Bagalkote	78	30	48	0	78	100%

Sl. No.	Name of the Hostel	Total Intake Capacity	Current Occupancy Status				Capacity Utilisation
			Students	Working Women	Trainees	Total	
22	Kasturba Working Women's Hostel, Bidar	40	0	30	10	40	100%
23	Basava Samithi Basava Working Women's Hostel, Bangalore	121	54	16	0	70	58%
24	Sukanya Working Women's Hostel, Belgaum	42	0	31	0	31	74%
25	Snehalaya, Davangere	105	14	69	0	83	79%
26	Working Women's Hostel, Hulikote, Gadag	41	14	21	0	35	85%
27	Kuvempu University Hostel, Shimoga	115	86	26	0	112	97%
28	S.J.M Working Women's Hostel, Chitradurga	138	44	35	0	79	57%
29	Sri Ramadevi Adyathma Sangha Working Women's Hostel, Madikeri	42	0	35	0	35	83%
30	Mangalore University Hostel, Mangalore	320	237	5	0	242	76%
31	Eshwarananda Mahila Seva Ashrama Society's Hostel, Mangalore	84	8	65	0	73	87%
32	Working Women's Hostel, Academy of General Education, Udupi	87	8	73	0	81	93%
33	Malnad Technical Education Society Working Women's Hostel, Hassan	33	0	11	0	11	33%
34	Kasturba Sadanand Working Women's Hostel, Chikmagalur	102	30	56	0	86	84%
35	Sri Siddartha Working Women's Hostel, Tumkur	112	41		0	41	37%
36	H.M.S. Working Women's Hostel, Tumkur	78	55	20	0	75	96%
37	K.L.E. Society Working Women's Hostel, Karwar	98	8	36	0	44	45%
38	Forestry College Hostel, Sirsi, Karwar	64	40	0	0	40	63%
39	Janatha Shikshana Samithi Vidyagiri, Dharwad	68	9	55	0	64	94%
40	Karnataka Vishwa Vidya Peeta Hostel, Dharwad	234	81	65	0	146	62%
41	Sri Ramadevi Adyathma Sangha Working Women's Hostel, Madikeri	42	0	35	0	35	83%
42	Sri Sharada Kutira Working Women's Hostel, Bangalore	61	5	56	0	61	100%

*There was a mismatch between the occupancy numbers mentioned in the Quarterly Progress Reports and the attendance registers in HMS Trust, Mangalore University and Mahatma Gandhi Vidya Peeta Working Women's Hostel, Bangalore as the QPRs of all three hostels showed that both Working women and students had been enrolled however during our visit, it was noticed that only students were accommodated in the hostel.

Annexure 10: Photographs of Hostels



Board at Vidyarathi Prasada Nilaya WWH, Belgaum mentioning that Grants of DWCD have been availed



Clean and Spacious rooms at Sri Adichunchanagiri Shikshana Trust WWH, Mandya



Clean Bathrooms at Arathi-YWCA WWH, Bangalore



A training center for stitching at Nittur Education Society Working Women's Hostel, Bidar



**Door frame separated from the wall in
JSS Vidyagiri, Dharwad**



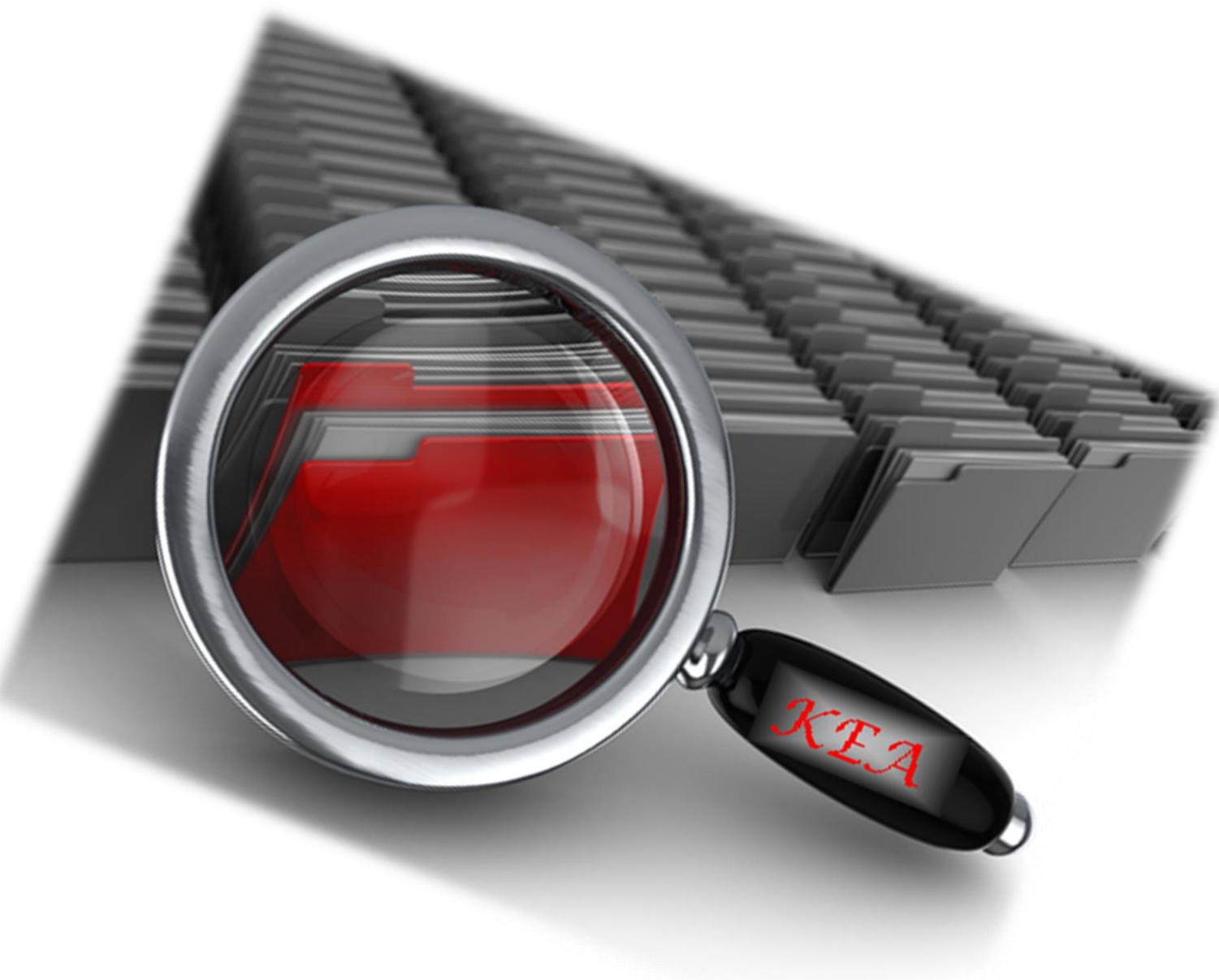
**Painting and maintenance required in
WWH, Academy of General Education,
Udupi**



**Maintenance required in toilets at Sri
Basaveshwara Vidya Vardhaka Sangha
WWH, Bagalkote**



**White washing of walls required in
Kasturba Sadanand WWH, Chikmagalur**



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Karnataka Evaluation Authority

EVALUATION STUDY ON *WORKING WOMEN'S HOSTELS IN KARNATAKA*