



GOVERNMENT OF KARNATAKA

**EVALUATION OF SUCHI SAMBHRAMA KIT
FOR SC/ST BOYS AND GIRLS IN KARNATAKA**



ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಮೌಲ್ಯಮಾಪನ ಪ್ರಾಧಿಕಾರ
Karnataka Evaluation Authority

KARNATAKA EVALUATION AUTHORITY
DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING, PROGRAMME MONITORING AND STATISTICS
GOVERNMENT OF KARNATAKA
FEBRUARY 2020

**EVALUATION OF SUCHI SAMBHRAMA KIT
FOR SC/ST BOYS AND GIRLS IN KARNATAKA**

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Principal Investigator

**OUTREACH Association of Volunteers for Rural Development
Bengaluru**

**DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE,
GOVERNMENT OF KARNATAKA**



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CONSTITUTION OF INDIA

PREAMBLE

WE, THE PEOPLE OF INDIA,
having solemnly resolved to constitute India into a
SOVEREIGN SOCIALIST
SECULAR DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC
and to secure to all its citizens:
JUSTICE, social, economic and political;
LIBERTY of thought , expression,
belief, faith and worship;
EQUALITY of status and of opportunity;
and to promote among them all
FRATERNITY assuring the dignity of the
individual and the unity and
integrity of the Nation;
IN OUR CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY
this twenty-sixth day of November, 1949, do
HEREBY ADOPT, ENACT AND GIVE TO
OURSELVES THIS CONSTITUTION.

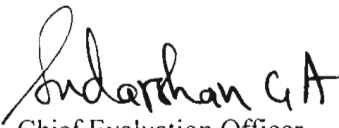
Foreword

Poor personal hygiene practices among children belonging to vulnerable group remains a concern for the public health agenda due to increased burden of communicable diseases and its negative consequences for a child's long term overall development. To promote personal hygiene among children, Social Welfare Department had launched the scheme called 'Suchi Sambharma Kit' and Karnataka Soaps & Detergents Ltd has been entrusted to provide hygiene kit to cater to the Pre matric hostel students & to Post matric students from 2015-16. An evaluation of the scheme was initiated by the Social Welfare Department to know the impact of the scheme through Karnataka Evaluation Authority (KEA). KEA outsourced the study to OUTREACH Empanelled Consultant Organization.

The study is based on both primary and secondary data. The primary data is collected from a large sample of 7600 students from 262 pre matric and 101 post matric hostels from nine districts in four divisions in the State. The major findings are: increased awareness about personal hygiene (94.2 % of the sample) and regularity in supply and usage of kit, the impact is observed in reduction in number of visits to doctors, increased feeling of comfort and improvement in general health conditions. It is noted that the message of hygiene awareness has reached to their homes also. The major recommendations include- increasing the quantity of soap and oil in the kit and some additional items of talcum powder, shampoo, medicare etc. regular health check-up camps, information about 104 health help line, quality check of the kit, improvement in infrastructure facilities and close monitoring of the scheme. The scheme should be continued as the it has significant impact on personal hygiene of the students.

I expect that the findings and recommendations of the study will be useful to the Government and Social Welfare Department for making suitable changes in the design of the kit and for effective implementation of the scheme in future.

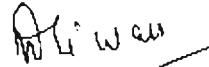
The study received support and guidance of the Additional Chief Secretary/ Principal Secretary Planning, Programme Monitoring and Statistics Department, Government of Karnataka. The report was approved in 45th Technical Committee meeting. The review of the draft report by KEA, members of the Technical Committee and an Independent Assessor, has provided useful comments and inputs to improve the report. I duly acknowledge the assistance rendered by all in successful completion of the study.


Chief Evaluation Officer
Karnataka Evaluation Authority

Acknowledgments

We thank the Karnataka Evaluation Authority for assigning the responsibility of carrying out an evaluation study entitled “**Evaluation of Suchi Sambhrama Kit for SC/ST Boys and Girls in Karnataka**” to OUTREACH Association of Volunteers for Rural Development, Bengaluru. The primary objectives of this study were to assess the effectiveness of the programme. The objectives of this assignment are to assess the awareness, perception and practice of personal hygiene among beneficiaries; assess the awareness about the scheme among the students in the hostels; assess the utility and impact of the scheme on the beneficiaries and their families; assess the satisfaction level of the beneficiaries about the kit provided for personal hygiene; examine the functioning and monitoring of the scheme; to identify the issues and challenges in the process of implementation including procurement and distribution of the kit among the various stakeholders of the scheme.

This study was made possible by the participation of representatives of Social Welfare Department, wardens of the hostels, school teachers, student beneficiaries of the programme, principal investigator, the core research team, research investigators, data analysts and OUTREACH staff. We are especially grateful to the district and taluk level officers of Social Welfare Department, wardens of hostels who facilitated the study and lent their whole hearted support for the work. We appreciate and acknowledge the support rendered by each and everybody in this endeavour with gratitude.



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Bengaluru

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ACRONYMS

CSR - Corporate Social Responsibility

D.S.W. – Department of Social Welfare

FGD - Focus Group Discussion

IDI - In Depth Interview

KAP - Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices

P.O. - Procuring Officer

SDMC - School Development and Monitoring Committee

SC- Scheduled Caste

SSK- Suchi Sambhrama Kit

ST- Scheduled Tribe

ToR -Terms of Reference

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Background and Study Objectives

The Karnataka Evaluation Authority assigned the responsibility of undertaking an evaluation study of Suchi Sambhrama Kit scheme to OUTREACH Association of Volunteers for Rural Development, Bengaluru. The study entitled “**Evaluation of Suchi Sambhrama Kit for SC/ST Boys and Girls in Karnataka**” had the following primary objectives:

- 1) Assessing the awareness, perception and practice of personal hygiene among beneficiaries.
- 2) Assessing the awareness about the scheme among students in hostels.
- 3) Assessing the utility and impact of the scheme on the beneficiaries and their families.
- 4) Assessing the satisfaction level of the beneficiaries about the kit provided for maintenance of personal hygiene.
- 5) Examining the functioning and monitoring of the SSK scheme.
- 6) Identifying the issues and challenges in the process of implementation including procurement and distribution of the kit among the various stakeholders of the scheme.
- 7) Giving suggestions for a more effective implementation of the scheme to attain the desired outcomes and to identify alternative models that are feasible and possible.

About the Suchi Sambhrama Kit Scheme

The Suchi Sambhrama Kit scheme was started in the State of Karnataka in the year 1994 with the objectives of creating awareness about, and promoting personal hygiene among students staying in government hostels in the state and providing the necessary resources for maintenance of personal hygiene. The programme, which is managed by the Department of Social Welfare (D.S.W.), covered only pre matric hostels till 2015-16. 2016-17 onwards, students in post matric hostels are also being covered by the scheme. As of now the kits are given to students in hostels functioning under the aegis of the Department of Social Welfare, Backward Classes & Minority institutions and Morarji Desai and Navodaya schools. The Karnataka Soaps and Detergents Ltd. is entrusted with the responsibility of supplying hygiene kits to students.

Suchi Sambhrama Kit: Contents and Quantity

The Suchi Sambhrama kit or ‘wave kit’ contains the following items in the quantity mentioned against each item:

	Item	Quantity
Girls	1. Mysore sandal soap 2. Mysore sandal’s coconut oil 3. Mysore sandal talcum 4. MDC detergent soap 5. Ajanta toothpaste and tooth brush	75g. 1no. 100 ml. 1no. 50g. 1no. 150g – 2 nos. Ajnata tooth paste -50g. 1no. Ajanta tooth brush-1 no.
Boys	1. Mysore sandal soap 2. Mysore sandal’s coconut oil 3. MDC detergent soap 4. Ajanta toothpaste and tooth brush	75g. 1no. 50ml. 1no. 150g. – 2 nos. Ajnata tooth paste -50g. 1no. Ajanta tooth brush-1 no.

Process of Procurement and Distribution of Suchi Sambhrama Kit

The procurement procedure of the Suchi Sambhrama Kit is shown in Figure one.

Figure One

Process of Distribution of Suchi Sambhrama Kit



The Karnataka Soap and Detergent LTD, once it gets the sanctioned order from the Commissioner D.S.W., supplies the kit to the taluks and from taluk, kit gets distributed to the wardens of the hostel as per their indent.

The kit is given to students for 10 months in a year. The warden takes the signature of each student in the SSK distribution register and hands over the kit to each inmate of the hostel. The kit is generally given in the first week of every month and the student is expected to use the contents for a whole month. If the item under use is over he/she has to wait for a new kit till the following month, or buy the product outside at his/her own expense.

Methodology

Study Sample

The evaluation study was undertaken in eight districts of Karnataka, two each in the 4 revenue divisions of the state. In each division one district was chosen as an SC district and the other as ST district. Bellary district was chosen to study the impact of migration. In all, the study has been undertaken in nine districts of the state of Karnataka

In all, the study covered 7,600 students from 262 pre matric and 101 post matric hostels. With the exception of Bellary district (101 girls and 221 boys formed part of the sample in this district), in all the other districts put together, 869 SC girls and 3664 SC boys in pre matric hostels and 207 ST girls and 455 ST boys were included in the sample. In the post matric category, 751 and 924 SC girls and boys respectively, and 185 ST girls and 223 ST boys were part of the sample.

225 hostel wardens and 49 officials of the Department of Social Welfare participated in the study.

Of the pre matric hostels, 22 girls' and 150 boys' hostels are located in rural areas and 35 girls' and 55 boys' pre matric hostels are located in urban areas. In the post matric hostels category, one girls' and seven boys' hostels are situated in rural areas. 45 girls' and 48 boys' post matric hostels are situated in urban areas.

Data Collection Techniques

To answer the ToR questions, 3 interview schedules and one discussion guide were developed. The details are given here under:

1. Interview schedule I- For students of pre matric and post matric hostels.
2. Interview schedule II- For wardens of hostels.
3. Interview schedule III: For district and state level officials.
4. Discussion guide was used to conduct Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) and In-Depth Interviews (IDIs) to generate qualitative data.

Data were gathered by the research team, which included 9 field investigators, in the course of interviews, FGDs and IDIs with students, wardens and department officials. 41 FGDs and more than 90 IDIs have been conducted. Interviews and discussions were conducted in the hostels and offices of D.S.W.

Major Findings

1. All the students contacted for the study learnt about the SSK scheme after joining their respective hostels. Majority of them started using the products regularly after they came to the hostels. With the exception of post matric hostels in Raichur and Vijayapura districts, in all the other post matric and all pre matric hostels in all the districts, the wardens of the hostels were the main source of information about maintenance of personal hygiene. In these two districts students said that parents were the main sources of information
2. The level of awareness about matters relating to personal hygiene was higher among the inmates of post matric than pre matric hostels. This was mainly because they were older and had more exposure. Also, important was the fact that most (92.07%) post matric hostels are located in urban areas.
3. The main personal hygiene practices which the SSK scheme inculcated are: having a daily bath; changing clothes twice a day; cutting one's nails at least once a fortnight; brushing the teeth after meals and washing hands after using the toilet. As for girls, their understanding of the need to keep themselves clean during their menstrual cycle increased. Keeping one self-clean, however is closely related to constant availability of running water and sanitary napkins.
4. The 'out-of-pocket' expense incurred towards health care has reduced by 48 percent (3648). This reduction in expense incurred in seeking health care has been reported equally in all the hostels contacted for the study.
5. All the items provided in the SSK are used by all the students. However, there is a need to increase the quantity of the items as they may not all last for a full month. This is especially true in the case of toilet soap and tooth paste. 75.75 percent of the students in pre matric and 87.44 percent in post matric hostels make up this shortfall by purchasing toiletries from stores outside. Since this is a question of affordability and not all students have the requisite resources, there is need to increase the quantity of the items provided in the kit. The most visible impact of the SSK scheme is the internalisation of the value of importance of physical hygiene.
6. Due to hygienic habits cultivated, there is reduction in the incidence of diarrhoea and scabies. One change that the students mentioned was the reduced number of visits to doctors. The other noticeable impact was the reduction in discomforts experienced by girl students during their monthly cycle because of use of soap and attempts to keep themselves clean during this period. The indirect impact was that the girls sensitized other women in the family to the benefit of using sanitary pads/clean clothes during their menstrual cycle.

7. All the students expressed their satisfaction about the scheme and the contents of the kit. They, however desired that a few more items be added to the kit both for boys and girls, as these would further enhance the quality of their personal hygiene. These include shampoo, hair lice medicine for both boys and girls and sanitary napkins for girls and talcum powder and shaving kit for boys.
8. The Suchi Sambhrama Kit Scheme is being operated by the Department of Social Welfare, Government of Karnataka. There are different levels at which the programme is being operationalized. At the hostel level it is the warden who is responsible for storing the kits and distributing them at the beginning of every month. The taluk welfare officer pays frequent visits for monitoring the functioning of the scheme. However, visits by higher officials were reported to be minimal.
9. In a few post matric boys' hostels the presence of unauthorized occupants and over stay by past students were noticed. Such tendencies must be put on check as they create a feeling of fear among genuine inmates.
10. In Bellari district there is seasonal migration. However migration of parents does not always have a negative impact on children continuing in the hostels. As some wardens observed, parental migration increases a demand for seats in pre matric hostel, as parents feel comfortable leaving their children in the security of hostels rather than have them tag along to different work spots.
11. During the course of field work it was seen that in some [(102) 28%] hostels infrastructural facilities such as, doors for toilets, running water in taps were not in place. It was also seen that there was a mis-match between the number of inmates and number of toilet and rooms.

Recommendations

The recommendations of the study are presented under:

- Improvements in the kit
- Health Services and Counselling
- Monitoring the Scheme

We begin with the changes that need to be brought about in the contents of the Kit.

IMPROVEMENTS IN THE KIT

- The Suchi Sambhrama Kit scheme must be continued both in pre matric and post matric hostels. However, it is necessary to add a few more items in the kit. Table 1

shows the items being currently given with the quantity and the additional items/quantity recommended.

Table -1 Items currently supplied in SSK and items recommended

	Item	Existing Quantity	Recommended Item and Quantity
Girls	1. Mysore sandal soap 2. Mysore sandal's coconut oil 3. Mysore sandal talcum 4. MDC detergent soap 5. Ajanta toothpaste and brush	75g. 100ml. 50g. 150g. - 2 nos. Ajanata tooth paste -50g. Ajanta tooth brush-1 no.	1.Body Soap: 2 nos. of 75g each 2. Oil: 150 ml. 3. Talcum powder: No change required 4. Detergent soap: 150g. - 3 nos. 5. Toothpaste: 100g. required New additions recommended 6. Medicare for hair lice-1 bottle 7. Shampoo – 100ml bottle
Boys	1. Mysore sandal soap 2. Mysore sandal's coconut oil 3. MDC detergent soap 4. Ajanta toothpaste and brush	75g 50ml. 150g. – 2 nos. Ajnata tooth paste -50g. Ajanta tooth brush-1 no.	1. Soap: 2 nos. of 75g. each 2. Oil: 50g more required 3. Detergent soap: 150g- 3 nos. 4. Toothpaste: 100 g. required New additions recommended: 5. Talcum Powder -50g. 6. Medicare for hair lice– 1 bottle 7. Shampoo 100ml bottle (Shampoo to be provided only in bottles and not in sachets) 8. Shaving kit

HEALTH SERVICES AND COUNSELLING

- Since the SSK scheme has resulted in reduction of at least 50 percent expenditure incurred by families on visiting hospitals/clinics for treatment of such health problems as scabies and diarrhoea, the SSK scheme has been reported as a means of saving 'out-of-pocket' expenses on healthcare. It is in this context that conducting regular medical check-up assumes importance.
- Health check-up camps must be organized in hostels at regular intervals so as to identify age and life style specific ailments among students and give medication and also health advisory that will further strengthen the SSK programme.
- All the PHCs have adolescent counselling centres. The doctors in charge of these centres should visit the hostels falling under their geographical jurisdiction once a month and provide counselling to the students in the hostel.

- The toll-free help line 104 is a round the clock free Call Centre number. The 104-Health Help Line Call Centres advise callers on treatment for minor ailments through free phone calls and send prescriptions through SMS. Besides, experts here also offer counselling services for medical and psychological conditions including depression, suicidal tendencies, drug addiction and other such ailments. This facility is launched by Karnataka Department of Health and Family Welfare. Information about the Health Help Line 104 be made available in all the hostels. There must be a working telephone available in the hostel, for enabling students to access the 104 Health Help Line.

MONITORING THE SCHEME

- A regular quality check of the products supplied in the kit must be undertaken .
- Hostel wardens must organise orientation programmes for freshers about the use of both the items in the kit and also why and how they must be used.
- A review of the infrastructure facilities in pre and post matric hostels may be undertaken, and a need based infrastructure augmentation programme may be initiated. It is recommended that infrastructure requirement for effective implementation of the programme be included in the SSK policy document.
- The School Development and Monitoring Committees (SDMC) of schools from which, students in pre matric hostels are drawn can also be given the responsibility of monitoring the functioning of the SSK scheme. Since the mandate of the SDMC is to ensure that the quality of both academic and developmental activities of the schools is enhanced, members of the SDMC may pay at least two visits per year to the hostels where children from their school are housed.
- Since the SDMC has representatives both from the state and civil society, certain supporting facilities required for a more effective functioning of SSK, such as, chests, almirahs, trunks and locks could be obtained with its support.
- There is need to increase the number of visits by top level bureaucracy of D.S.W. to hostels in the region. The Deputy Directors may pay quarterly visits to the hostels in their respective districts and the Commissioner of Social Welfare may visit all the hostels at least once in six months.
- An online portal can be created by D.S.W. for stakeholders to share their experiences, express their concerns and also give suggestions that could facilitate a more effective functioning of the SSK scheme.

BACKGROUND TO THE STUDY

Water, sanitation and hygiene work as complementary services that help to promote good health. A clean physical environment acts as the base for maintaining one's physical and mental health. Personal hygiene involves maintenance of different body parts. Taking lifelong responsibility for maintenance of personal hygiene depends on the type of training a child receives in his/her initial years, creation of the right attitude to personal health as well as making efforts to groom the body to adopt a safe and healthy life style.

Personal hygiene constitutes a very important aspect of one's grooming. Maintenance of personal hygiene is very important for upkeep of an individual's health. Grooming includes *oral hygiene* maintenance- brushing the teeth, rinsing the mouth area, keeping the mouth odourless and *body grooming*, which includes, washing the hands and feet regularly, bathing, wearing clean clothes, maintenance of hair and skin, upkeep of nails, wearing proper footwear etc.

Awareness about personal hygiene and proper grooming is culture specific as well as family specific. It is usually the mother, who initially maintains the personal hygiene of children. As primary care giver, she also trains her children in the techniques of personal grooming and cultivates age appropriate skills. Maintenance of personal hygiene requires a number of items such as tooth brush, tooth paste, soap, comb, talcum powder, nail cutter etc. The procurement of these items depends on resource availability. All these items are to be replenished on a regular basis.

As they grow, many children move out of their families for pursuing their studies. There are a variety of hostels providing accommodation to students. The government runs pre matric and post matric hostels for the benefit of children of vulnerable sections of society. All pre matric and post matric hostels provide accommodation for SC and ST students, as they are the most marginalized among the socially disadvantaged groups.

Need for Interventions by the Government

Poor personal hygiene practices among school children remains a matter of concern in the public health domain. Due to increased burden of communicable diseases and negative consequences for a child's long term overall development, the issue needs to be addressed with utmost seriousness. Diarrheal diseases, skin diseases, worm infestations and dental health problems are most commonly associated with poor personal hygiene. One of the major problems faced by school children is infection. Poor personal hygienic practice is the primary

person transmission of infection. Studies have shown that school children with better knowledge and practices of personal hygiene have fewer sick days and absenteeism in school and achieve higher grades (Seenivasan et. al. 2016, Ansari. et.al. 2014; Vismita, 2014; Mane, et.al. 2014; Sarkar, 2013; Vivas et.al. 2010). These studies have also brought out the inter-connection between rural and urban background, economic conditions, gender and personal hygiene practices. The general view is that more urban than rural, more girls than boys and more economically better placed than the poor are aware of the need and importance of personal hygiene.

Even those who are aware of the importance of personal hygiene maintenance may not always be able to follow a healthy lifestyle because of poverty, lack of necessary facilities at home and school and poor infrastructural arrangements in schools or hostels. Hence there is a need to not only create awareness but also provide the required facilities to ensure that personal hygiene is maintained (Kumar, et.al. 2017; Amitha, 2016; Nayana, 2014).

The state is a major player in public health in India. With the private health care sector expanding in enormous proportions and social spending on health care receding, the state has to take steps for prevention of avoidable health problems and investing on building awareness about personal hygiene and also providing the resources to vulnerable groups to develop healthy habits. It is in this context that the present study assumes importance.

Suchi Sambhrama Kit Scheme

The Suchi Sambhrama Kit scheme was started in the State of Karnataka in the year 1994 with the objectives of creating awareness about, and promoting personal hygiene among students staying in government hostels in the state, and providing the necessary resources for maintenance of personal hygiene. The programme, which is managed by the Department of Social Welfare (D.S.W.), covered only pre matric hostels till 2015-16. 2016-17 onwards, students in post matric hostels are also being covered by the scheme. As of now the kits are given to students in hostels functioning under the aegis of the Department of Social Welfare, Backward Classes and Minority institutions and Morarji Desai and Navodaya schools. The Karnataka Soaps and Detergents Ltd. is entrusted with the responsibility of supplying hygiene kits to students.

The programme in the initial stages provided a kit with one Mysore sandal soap (75g.) and one Mysore detergent cake only. As it gained popularity, with the objective of enhancing the quality and utility of the kit it was designed exclusively as 'Suchi Sambhrama Mysore Sandal Kit' or 'Wave Kit'. It is a unique kit which contains items such as Mysore sandal soap,

Mysore detergent soap, coconut oil, tooth brush, tooth paste and talcum powder. This kit is given to all the students staying in hostels that are run by the Department of Social Welfare (D.S.W), Government of Karnataka and residing both in pre matric and post matric hostels. This kit is distributed for 10 months (one kit per month) in an academic year.

Suchi Sambhrama Kit: Contents and Quantity

The Suchi Sambhrama Kit or 'Wave Kit' contains the following items in the quantity mentioned against each item.

	Item	Quantity
Girls	1. Mysore sandal soap	75g. 1no.
	2. Mysore sandal coconut oil	100 ml. 1no.
	3. Mysore sandal talcum	50g. 1no.
	4. MDC detergent soap	150g – 2 nos.
	5. Ajanta toothpaste and tooth brush	Ajnata tooth paste -50g. 1no. Ajanta tooth brush-1 no.
Boys	1. Mysore sandal soap	75g. 1no.
	2. Mysore sandal coconut oil	50ml. 1no.
	3. MDC detergent soap	150g. – 2 nos.
	4. Ajanta toothpaste and tooth brush	Ajnata tooth paste -50g. 1no. Ajanta tooth brush-1 no.

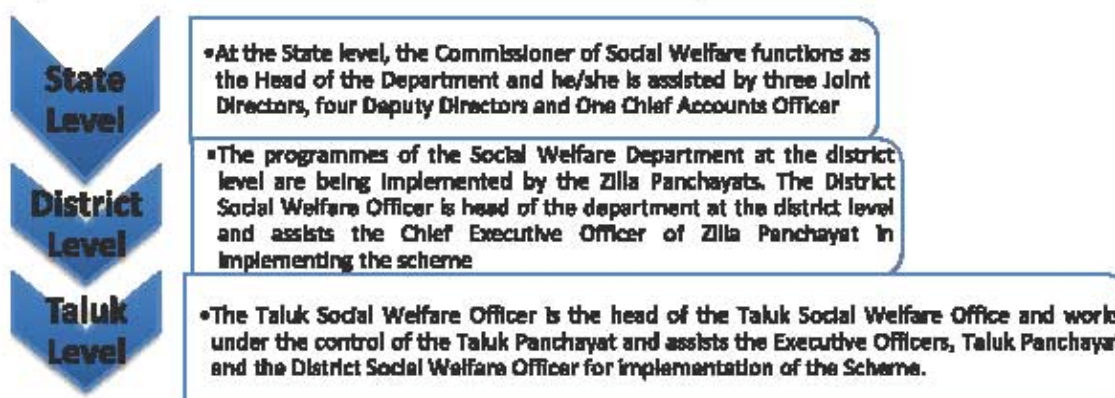
Objectives of the Suchi Sambhrama Kit Scheme

The main objectives of the Suchi Sambhrama Kit scheme are:

1. To generate awareness among children about health and personal hygiene.
2. To promote personal hygiene among school/college going students belonging to vulnerable groups (SC/ST students) in government hostels in Karnataka.
3. To provide necessary resources for maintenance of personal hygiene.

Administrative Setup for Implementation of the Scheme

The Department of Social Welfare works at three levels, viz: 1) State level 2) District level and 3) Taluk level. The flow chart below shows the set up.



Monitoring Arrangements

The scheme is monitored at the State level by the Commissioner, Department of Social Welfare. In each District, the Deputy Director is responsible for monitoring the scheme. This officer visits hostels under his/her purview once a month or once in two months. Further, at the taluk level, the Assistant Directors are in-charge of monitoring the scheme. In every hostel, the warden is responsible for distribution of the kit to the students and also for maintaining the record related to the scheme. In the beginning of the year, the Commissioner, Department of Social Welfare sanctions and sends the concerned order to the Procuring Officer (P.O) and approval to Karnataka Soaps and Detergent Ltd. The procurement procedure is as follows: the warden of the respective hostel submits the indent to the respective Assistant Director of the Taluk once in two or three months; the Assistant Director in-turn sends the consolidated indent to Karnataka Soaps and Detergent Ltd. The Karnataka Soaps and Detergent Ltd. supplies the kit to the taluks and from the taluk, and it is distributed to the wardens of hostels.

Present Status of the Distribution of Suchi Sambhrama Kit

Till 2015-16, the kit was distributed only to pre matric students. From 2015-2016, the kit is being distributed to students of residential schools and from 2016-2017 to post matric students respectively. For the SC students there is a total of 68 residential schools; 1231 hostels for pre matric and 566 hostels post matric. As for ST students, there are a total of 134 pre matric hostels in which 94 are boys' hostel and 40 are girls' 90 post matric hostel in which 53 are boys' hostels and 37 are girls' hostels (2016-2017) in all the 30 districts of the state. Apart from these, the kit is also distributed to ST students staying in 116 Ashrama Schools in the state hostels (ToR: 5).

Review of Literature

Though there are no studies available on the impact of the Suchi Smbhrama Kit Scheme per se, a number of studies on personal hygiene practices among school children have been conducted. In the section that follows, a brief review of selected studies is presented.

Ravi Kumar and Deepak Joshi (2017) in their study entitled **Awareness of Dental Hygiene amongst the Primary School Children of Low Socio-economic Strata** covered 1000 primary school children drawn from 3 schools in and around Pune to assess the extent of awareness about dental health and understand their dental health practices. It was found that most of the children were not fully aware of the ways by which oral hygiene had to be maintained and nearly 50 percent of the parents did not guide their children in this matter. The study recommended that regular dental check-up camps need to be arranged to improve the situation.

Khatoon et.al. (2017) conducted a research study entitled ‘**Impact of School Health Education Program on Personal Hygiene among School Children of Lucknow District**’. This study was undertaken to assess the current level of knowledge and practices relating to hand washing, bathing, brushing the teeth and taking care of nail and hair. A cross-sectional descriptive approach was used in the study of 800 students of Lucknow district. All the students were interviewed with a structured questionnaire (pre-test). A visual display of correct and incorrect personal hygiene was done on a projector and the benefits of correct personal hygiene behaviour were explained. Again, a structured questionnaire was given (post- test). Most of the students belonged to the 10–12 years age group. The knowledge of the students regarding general body cleanliness was 87.5 percent in post-test as compared to 53.8 percent in pre-test. Keeping the hair well-trimmed was considered as a part of personal hygiene by 38 percent of the students. Knowledge about eating less food during diarrhoea was positive in 80 percent of students. Only 12.5 percent of students accepted that diarrhoea can kill children (pre-test) while 100 percent were aware of this fact in post-test stage. Most children changed clothes on alternate days and washed their hair once a week. 70 percent of the students washed their hands before eating their meal. The general observation was that there was a marked difference in levels of knowledge about hygiene between pre and post-test periods.

Mane et.al. (2016) in their work entitled **Differences of Hand Hygiene and its Correlates among School going Children in Rural and Urban Areas of Karnataka, India** conducted among 625 children studying in Grades 5-8 in urban and rural schools in the Raichur district of Karnataka, analysed the trends in hand hygiene. Non-availability of soap and water were major barriers in promoting healthy hand washing practices both at home and school. In order to help children cultivate regular hand hygiene habits, it is necessary to build awareness, especially among rural children, and at the same time provide the necessary facilities.

Lal and Kavitha (2016) conducted a study entitled ‘**Assessment of Personal Hygiene, Knowledge and Practices: An Empirical Study of School Children in Warangal**’. This study employed a qualitative approach and respondents were selected by using convenience sampling. For this study, in-depth interviews were used as other methods such as questionnaires or observational analysis alone would not generate in-depth information and perceptions about personal hygiene practices. The study was conducted between March–April 2016. A total of 100 school going boys who were willing to participate in the survey were selected and interviewed in Warangal District. This study used quantitative analysis such as percentage and ANOVA.

The study observed that majority of school going boys were practicing personal hygiene. More than 90 percent of children were adolescents and 37 percent were in class VII. 44 percent of the parents were illiterate. All the boys took their daily bath and the majority brushed their teeth daily. While all the boys washed their hands, only 48 percent used soap. Only 66 percent said that they wash their hands after using the toilet. It is also observed that 64 percent of students share their combs with other students. 84 percent of students trim their nails regularly and 58 percent used handkerchief at the time of coughing and sneezing. 56 percent of the students said that they had learnt about personal hygiene from their teachers.

Amitha Hegde et.al. (2016) presented their study findings in the paper “**Knowledge Attitude and Practices of Oral and Personal Hygiene to Prevent Communicable Diseases among Students in and around the City of Mangalore: An Epidemiological Survey**”. The study conducted among school going children in Mangalore, found that inadequate sanitary conditions and poor hygienic practices play a major role in spreading communicable diseases and emphasized on the role of parents, provision of resources-both financial and infrastructural, along with hygiene intervention programmes, if issues pertaining to personal hygiene are to be addressed.

Nayana and Umarani (2014) presented their findings on oral hygiene practices in a paper entitled **Knowledge of Children regarding Oral Hygiene: A School based Descriptive Study**. This study was conducted among 100 school children in select schools in Mangalore. The study assessed the knowledge of oral hygiene in the study sample and concluded that the knowledge levels of school children regarding oral hygiene were only moderate and there was need for creating awareness about its importance.

Ansari Warbhe (2014) in his paper on **Assessment of the Knowledge and Practices regarding Personal Hygiene among School Children from an Urban Area** studied the level of knowledge of personal hygiene among children in Cardinal Gracious High School, Bandra and Mumbai. Among 512 children of 8th and 9th grades that were covered by the study, it was found that majority of the students were practicing safe hygienic methods, but more knowledge was required regarding oral, nail and hair care.

Sarkar (2013) in a study entitled **Personal Hygiene among Primary School Children Living in a Slum of Kolkata, India**, conducted among 104 children of a primary school situated in the slum area of Chetla, Kolkata, found that awareness levels of girl students about personal hygiene were higher than that of boys and there was a significant correlation between the level of mother’s education and children’s personal hygiene practices. Cultural barriers to

cultivation of certain hygiene practices were also found to be important. The study recommended targeted interventions for promoting safe hygiene practices.

Jasper et.al. (2012) conducted a review of research studies in a paper entitled **Water and Sanitation in Schools: A Systematic Review of the Health and Educational Outcomes**. The papers focused on the impact of water and sanitation inadequacies in the academic environment. 41 peer reviewed papers were considered for review.

These papers were divided into six fields based on their specific foci: water for drinking; water for hand washing; water for drinking and hand washing; water for sanitation; sanitation for menstruation and a combination of water and sanitation. The studies clearly indicate that there is a close relationship between the provision of water and sanitation facilities and the absence of these facilities especially affected girls during puberty. Ensuring ready access to safe drinking water, increased school attendance and improved personal health and hygiene are critical inputs. Toilets that offer privacy to users have a great potential to beneficially impact children's health. More focused studies that examine the relationship between school sanitation and children's health are required for providing better insights.

Vivas et.al. (2010) conducted a study entitled **Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices (KAP) of Hygiene among School Children in Angola, Ethiopia**. The study, which evaluated the knowledge levels of 669 school children in the Angola primary school in rural Ethiopia, their attitudes and practices vis-à-vis hygiene found a significant relationship between poor hygiene practices and higher incidence of communicable diseases.

World Bank (2007) in the **Water and Sanitation Program Field Note**, Washington, DC gives details of efforts to encourage hygiene in children in a paper entitled "Can Hygiene be Cool and Fun? Insights from School Children in Senegal". The study conducted among primary school children in Dakar in Senegal, used the participatory technique to understand children's perceptions of personal hygiene, found that low-cost interventions have a far-reaching effect on children's personal hygiene practices and certain sensitive issues have to be considered while designing and implementing hygiene programmes.

Major points emerging from the Literature Review

- There is a significant relationship between maintenance of personal hygiene and avoidance of communicable diseases.
- Awareness levels of rural students about personal hygiene are lower as compared to that of urban students. Also, awareness levels of girls about safe hygiene practices were higher than that of boys.

- Oral hygiene is another area where knowledge levels of students in many schools was not satisfactory.
- Both family and school are important agencies that have to take the responsibility for educating children about the need to maintain personal hygiene, but it was not happening in many cases. A significant relationship exists between mother's educational level and practice of safe hygiene.
- Adopting healthy practices for maintenance of personal hygiene depends on availability of resources such as water, toilets and financial help to buy support materials. In some communities there are cultural barriers to adopting certain modern hygienic practices.
- There is need to provide not only resources for procuring items to be used for maintaining personal hygiene, but also targeted awareness building programmes involving schools and communities.

The brief review of literature reveals that there have not been many studies to evaluate the impact of personal hygiene practices and their impact on the health of the children. Further, few of the World Health bodies such as WHO, UNICEF have provided modules/ guidelines to low income countries to provide WASH (Water, Sanitation and Hygiene) guidelines for the maintenance of personal hygiene. Most of the research studies have used in depth interviews, questionnaires and observation to gather data about the personal hygiene practices of the participants. The current evaluative study undertaken on behalf of KEA by 'Outreach' will be in terms of evaluation of a government sponsored hygiene kit provided to SC/ST students residing in government run pre and post matric hostels in the State of Karnataka.

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EVALUATION METHODOLOGY

Purpose and Objectives of the Study

Purpose

The purpose of the study is to assess the awareness, utility and impact of the Suchi Sambhrama Kit scheme among the beneficiaries and to identify the issues and challenges in the process of its implementation. The processes involved in the procurement and distribution of the kit among the various stakeholders involved in the project (such as bottle necks, delays, pilferage etc. in the supply chain) have also been analysed in order to identify the gaps, if any and also recommend measures for a more effective implementation of the scheme.

Objectives

The following are the main objectives of the study:

1. To assess the awareness levels, perception and practices of personal hygiene among beneficiaries.
2. Knowledge of the scheme among students in pre matric and post matric hostels.
3. Utility and impact of the scheme on the beneficiaries and their families.
4. Satisfaction level of the beneficiaries about the kit provided for maintaining personal hygiene.
5. To examine the functioning and monitoring of the scheme.
6. To identify the issues and challenges in the process of implementation including procurement and distribution of the kit among the various stakeholders of the scheme.
7. To suggest measures for a more effective implementation of the scheme based on the field data.

Study Design

A cross sectional study approach has been adopted to carry out the evaluation, by applying the multi stage stratified random sampling technique.

Sample Selection Process

A multi stage stratified random sampling design with probability proportional to size (PPS) sampling technique has been adopted in the study. Multistage sampling divides large populations into different groups and from each group a sample representing each group is taken. In the present study the sample selection has been done in multiple stages, these being: division to district to taluk – pre matric and post matric students to make the sampling process more practical. A combination of stratified sampling or cluster sampling and simple random

sampling is usually used. The scheme is implemented all over the state and to have representation from all the revenue divisions of the state, two districts in each revenue division were chosen as the study sample. The criteria followed in the selection of sample districts in each division are shown below:

- I. One district with highest proportion of SC population to total population
- II. One district with highest proportion of ST population to total population
- III. In addition Ballari District was added to the sample to bring migration issues into the study frame.

Selection of hostels was done on a random basis, keeping the list made available from the Department of Social Welfare as the sampling frame. In accordance with the ToR, eight districts from the four revenue divisions of Karnataka were taken up for the study. Among the eight districts, four districts with a high concentration of SC population and four districts with ST population were selected. The list of government run SC/ ST hostels in each district was obtained from the Department of Social Welfare, Government of Karnataka. Then the field investigators were given the taluk wise list of hostels from where they were supposed to collect data from the hostel inmates and wardens about SSK. The ToR had indicated that 20 students from each of the selected hostels be taken as the respondents for the study. Ballari district was taken to consider the issue of migration as an additional district for the study.

Details of sample chosen for eliciting the study data are given in Table 2. In each district the actual total number of hostels covered under the study and the number indicated in the ToR are shown.

Table-2: Total number of hostels actually covered by the study

Division	SC	Pre matric Hostels	Post matric Hostels	Total	ST	Pre matric Hostels	Post matric Hostels	Total	Total Pre matric Hostels	Total Post matric Hostels	Grand Total
Kalaburagi	Kalaburgi				Raichur						
	ToR	72	27	99		11	08	19	83	35	118
	Actual	72	27	99		10	08	18	82	35	117
	ToR				Ballari	11	04	15	11	04	15
	Actual				**	11	04	15	11	04	15
Mysuru	Chamrajanagar				Mysuru						
	ToR	40	21	61	***	12	03	15	52	24	76
	Actual	40	16	56		12	03	15	52	19	71
Bengaluru	Kolar*				Chitra						
	ToR	53	24	77	durga	7	04	11	60	28	88
	Actual	50	19	69		7	04	11	57	23	80
Belgavi	Vijayapura				Haveri						
	ToR	57	14	71		4	04	08	61	18	79
	Actual	56	16	72		4	04	08	60	20	80
	Total Hostels										
	ToR	222	86	308		45	23	68	267	109	376
	Actual	218	78	296		44	23	67	262	101	363

*Bengaluru Division: Kolar: 8 hostels closed. However, the number of students shown in the ToR was reached by selecting more number of students in hostels from the list provided by the concerned authorities.

**Kalaburagi Division: Ballari district was added for checking the specific issue of migration.

***Mysuru Division: Chamarajanagara District: 5 hostels closed. However the number indicated by the ToR was reached by selecting more number of students in hostels from the list provided by D.S.W.

Of the total number of 363 hostels, 262 are pre matric and 101 are post matric hostels. Students in grades 5 to 10 are housed in pre matric hostels. Whereas all college going students (+ 2 and above) reside in post matric hostels. Of the 363 hostels, 22 girls' and 150 boys' pre matric hostels, are located in rural areas. 35 girls' and 55 boys' pre matric hostels were located in urban areas. In the post matric hostels category, one girls' and seven boys' hostels are located in rural areas. 45 girls' and 48 boys' post matric hostels are located in urban areas. The related data are shown in Table 3 and diagrams 1 and 2.

Table – 3: Rural-Urban distribution of SC / ST hostels in the nine chosen districts

Districts	PRE-METRIC				POST-METRIC				
	Gender	Rural		Urban		Rural		Urban	
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Chamarajnagar(SC)	25	6	4	5	2	*	5	9	
Chitradurga(ST)	4	*	2	1	*	*	2	2	
Haveri(ST)	1	*	3	*	2	*	*	2	
Kalburgi(SC)	40	*	22	10	*	*	15	12	
Kolar (SC)	29	6	7	8	1	*	12	6	
Mysore (ST)	3	3	5	1	*	*	2	1	
Raichur(ST)	2	3	3	2	1	*	3	4	
Vijayapura(SC)	39	4	7	6	1	*	8	7	
Ballari (ST)	7	*	2	2	*	1	1	2	
TOTAL	150	22	55	35	7	1	48	45	

* Hostels in these districts were not found in the study area

Diagram 1: Region and gender wise distribution: Pre matric Hostels in the study area

**Region and gender wise distribution:
Pre matric hostels in the study area**

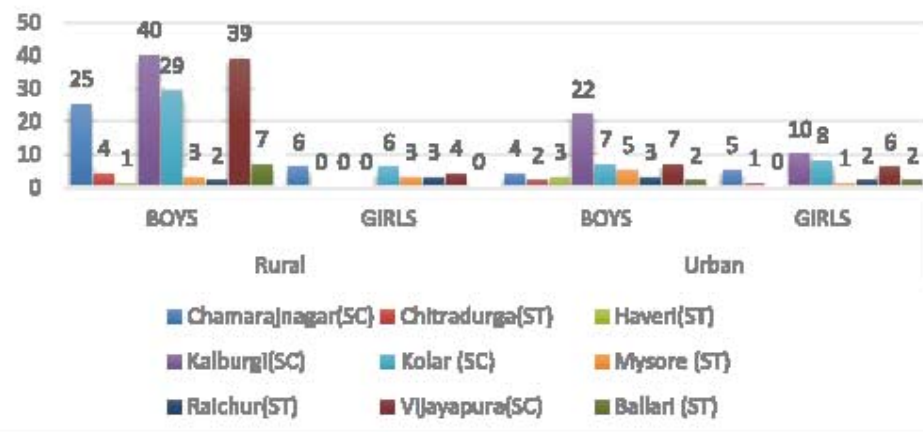
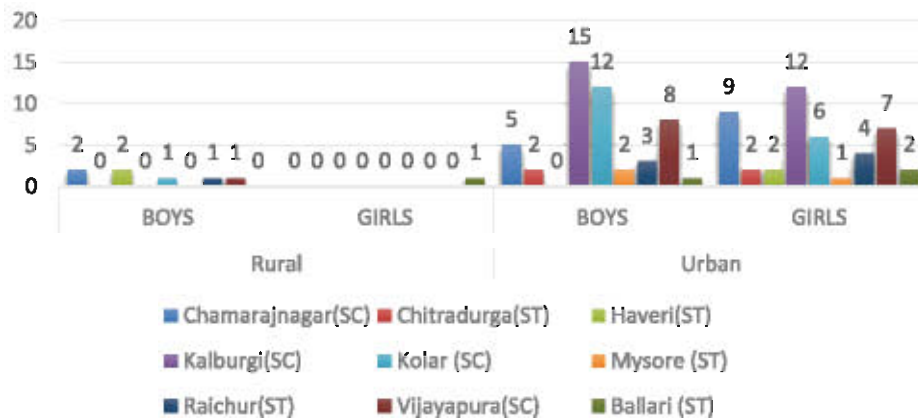


Diagram 2: Region and gender wise distribution: Post matric hostels in the study area

Region and gender wise distribution: Post matric hostels in the study area



It is observed from the data in table 3 and diagrams 1 and 2 that there are lesser number of hostels for girls both in pre and post matric category. In order to bring more rural girls into schools, which in turn gives access to cultivation of right personal hygiene practices, it is necessary to open more hostels for girls. There is an urgent need to open post matric hostels for girls in all the districts in the state to increase their enrolment and retention in schools. Since adolescence is a very critical period in the lives of girls, acquiring knowledge of safe personal hygiene practices and possessing those products required for maintenance of personal hygiene are both important. Since the hostel gives them access to hygiene kits, one can see a definite linkage between provision of hostel facility and a healthy life style.

As per ToR, from each of the chosen districts, 8 control hostels were to be contacted, to find out the health conditions of students residing in hostels where SSK kit scheme is not operating. But at the ground level, every government hostel has been covered under the provision of scheme. An effort was also made to look into the private hostels, but it emerged that in all these hostels, hygiene kits of various types were being distributed. Hence the control group, as indicated in the ToR- i.e. one hostel in each district where the scheme has not been implemented could not be included in the sample. The total sample as per ToR is 7700 from 376 hostels. Due to the absence of control group (9 districts x 20 students =180; 7700-180=7,520), the study sample stands at 7600 from 363 hostels from nine districts.

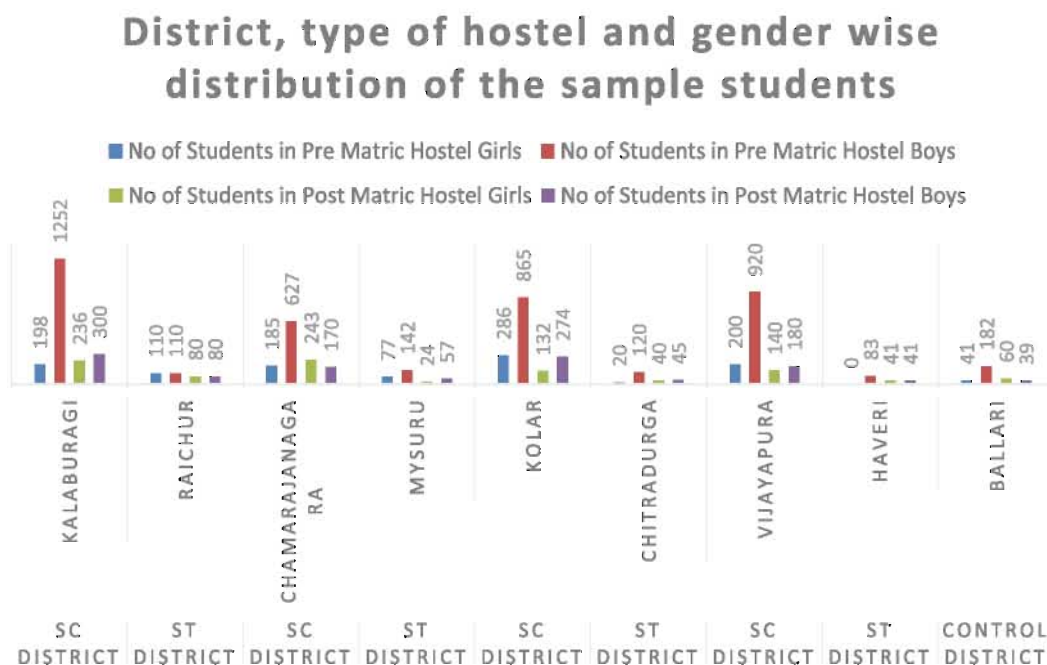
It is seen from Table 3 that from each division one district was chosen as an SC district and the other as ST district. Ballari district in Kalaburagi division was specifically added to examine the impact of migration on enrolment and retention of students in schools and hostels.

The study in all covered 7600 students from 363 hostels of which 262 are pre matric and 101 are post matric. The district, type of hostel and gender wise distribution of the sample students are shown in Table 4.

Table-4: District, type of hostel and gender wise distribution of sample students

Revenue Division	District	No of Students in Pre matric Hostel		No of Students in Post matric Hostel		Total
		Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	
1.KALABURAGI						
SC District	Kalaburagi	198	1252	236	300	1986
ST District	Raichur	110	110	80	80	380
2.MYSURU						
SC District	Chamarajanagara	185	627	243	170	1225
ST District	Mysuru	77	142	24	57	300
3.BENGALURU						
SC District	Kolar	286	865	132	274	1557
ST District	Chitradurga	20	120	40	45	225
4.BELAGAVI						
SC District	Vijayapura	200	920	140	180	1440
ST District	Haveri	00	83	41	41	165
Control District	Ballari	41	182	60	39	322
Total		1117	4301	996	1186	7600

Diagram 3: District, type of hostel and gender wise distribution of sample students



In all, the study covered 7,600 students from 262 pre matric and 101 post matric hostels. With the exception of Bellary district (101 girls and 221 boys formed part of the sample in this district), in all the other districts put together, 869 SC girls and 3664 SC boys in pre matric

hostels and 207 ST girls and 455 ST boys were included in the sample. In the post matric category, 751 and 924 SC girls and boys respectively, and 185 ST girls and 223 ST boys were part of the sample. 225 hostel wardens and 49 officials of the Department of Social Welfare participated in the study.

225 hostel wardens and 49 officials of the Department of Social Welfare participated in the study.

Methods of Data Collection

Both quantitative and qualitative methods (FGDs and Key Informant Interviews, In Depth Interviews) of data collection have been used to generate field level data for this study. Based on the ToR, the evaluation group constructed 3 Interview schedules for gathering the required data (All the schedules with Kannada translation have been given in the annexure). A discussion guide was prepared for carrying out FGDs and IDIs.

Process of Data Collection

Nine field investigators were identified, one each, for the nine study districts. The field investigators were given an orientation about the research study and the strategies to be adopted in taking the data collection process forward. All the four tools were translated into Kannada. The field investigators were familiarized with the tools in a day long workshop held at OUTREACH, Bengaluru in August 2018.

Pilot studies were conducted from 19.9.2018 to 21.09.2018 in the following places- Gulbarga, Kolar, T.Narasipura, Ballari, Vijayapura, Chitradurga and Raichur. An inception report based on the pilot study was submitted to the KEA on 30.10.2018. Based on the pilot study, it was decided to include more number of wardens as respondents for IS-2 and more number of district and state level officials were included as respondents for IS-3.

Following the pilot study, the main study was undertaken in all the sample districts. The field investigators visited the identified hostels to meet the resident SC/ ST students in all the sample districts between 01.11.2018 and 30.01.2019 to gather data by using the appropriate interview schedules.

The field investigators were required to collect data from the hostel inmates and wardens about SSK as per the numbers indicated in ToR. It was prescribed that from each hostel a group of 20 students had to be contacted. There were some variations in the number of hostels as shown in the list given by the concerned state department and the actual field level situation. However, more number of respondents than the actual number indicated in the ToR have been covered.

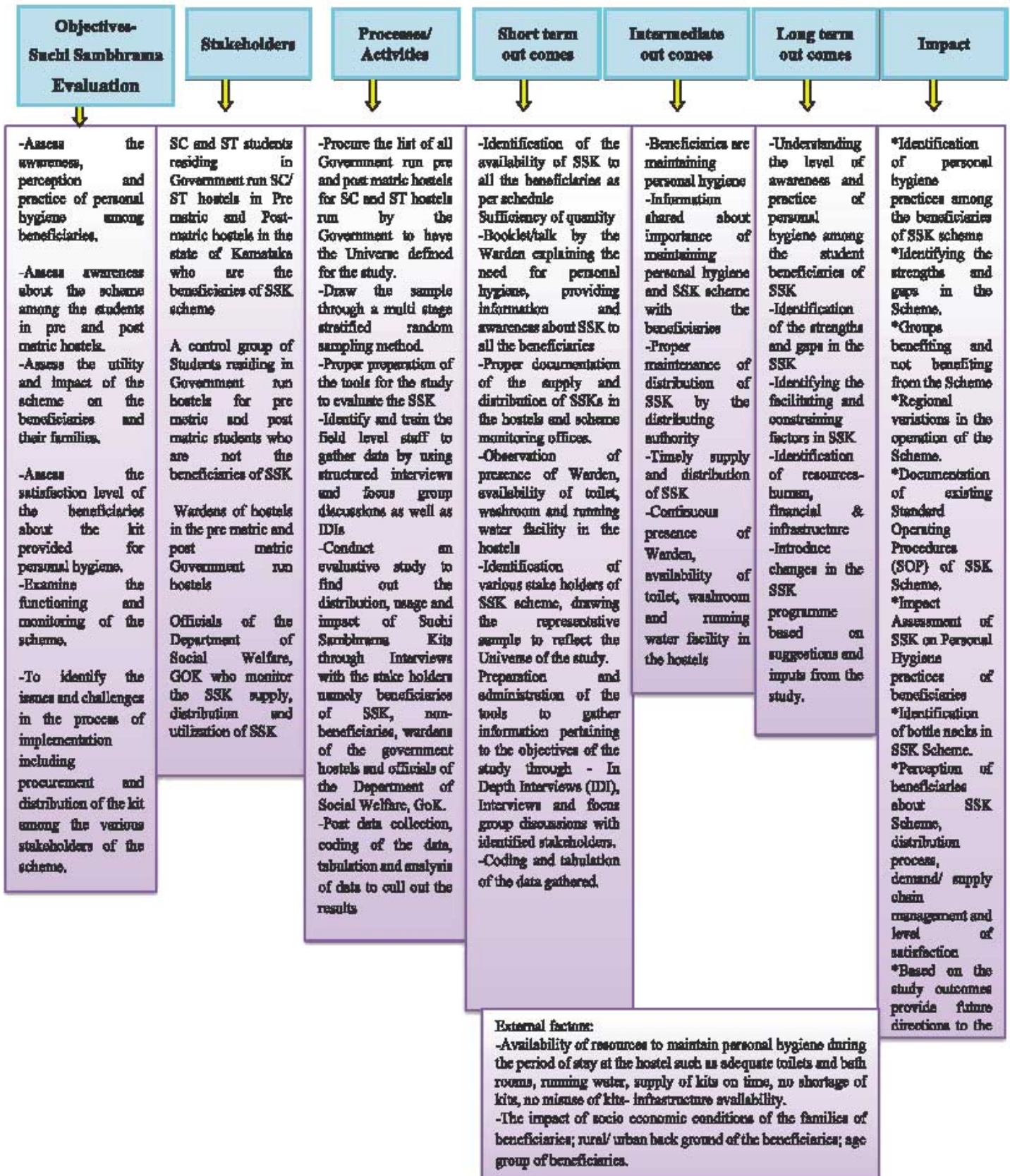
In all, the investigators met 7600 students from both pre matric and post matric hostels and collected the data by using the interview schedules. Since the wardens were mostly present during the interviews, data collection was mostly a formal affair and was confined to the questions raised in the tool.

As per the specifications of the ToR, a total number of 40 FGDs were conducted with the hostel inmates. Besides, a total number of 274 IDIs were conducted for the hostel Wardens and Officials of D.S.W.

Theory of Change: Framework for the Study

The study data have been analysed in the framework of the theory of change which first measures the extent of programme impact on the beneficiaries and also the management of SSK scheme by interpreting the outcomes of field data collected from different stakeholders. The theory of change attempts an output - outcome analysis.

Theory of Change: Suchi Sambhrama Kit



Analysis of Data

The quantitative data gathered through the 4 interview schedules, were coded and entered into excel worksheet. Qualitative data gathered through open ended questions were compiled and the gist of the same was consolidated. The data were converted into percentages and the results were analysed. The results are presented in the following pages.

FINDINGS OF THE EVALUATION STUDY

This section presents the answers for the evaluation questions, derived mainly from the field data gathered for the study. Wherever necessary, the data have been supplemented by appropriate secondary data sources. The primary data were collected from the major stakeholders of the SSK Scheme such as SC and ST students and wardens of the pre and post metric government hostels and officials of the Department of Social Welfare. The field team visited 363 hostels from 9 districts for eliciting answers to the research questions that were framed keeping the evaluation questions in view. In the section that follows, the main findings of the study have been presented in the form of tables followed by a brief analysis.

The primary data that were collected for the study from the students have been analysed district wise and wherever district variances are not visible they have been presented for the entire group. As for the results from FGDs, In-depth interviews with students, wardens and department officials, only when significant differences exist in the nature of field data district wise explanations have been given

Level of Awareness, Perception Related to Personal Hygiene and Usage of the SS Kit by Students

All the students contacted for the study noted that they are familiar with the Suchi Sambhrama Kit Scheme. This is true of inmates of both SC and ST hostels, girls and boys and all hostels located in both urban and rural areas. All the respondents had come to know about the Suchi Sambhrama kit scheme after joining their respective hostels. The hostel has been the main source of information for the students regarding the hygiene kit. A very small number noted during focus group discussions that they had heard of bathing soaps being given to students, from older children in their home town. In the course of FGDs it emerged that knowledge transfer from peers is minimal whereas the information accumulation about the scheme is mostly from the hostel warden and school teachers about the scheme.

Majority of the respondents have reported that they received information with regard to maintenance of personal hygiene from their hostel wardens, the only exceptions being Raichur and Vijayapura districts. The next important source of information are the parents. All the ST students said that they learnt about personal hygiene from their respective wardens. In Raichur and Vijayapura post metric ST students noted that their parents and family members gave them an orientation to the need for maintenance of personal hygiene.

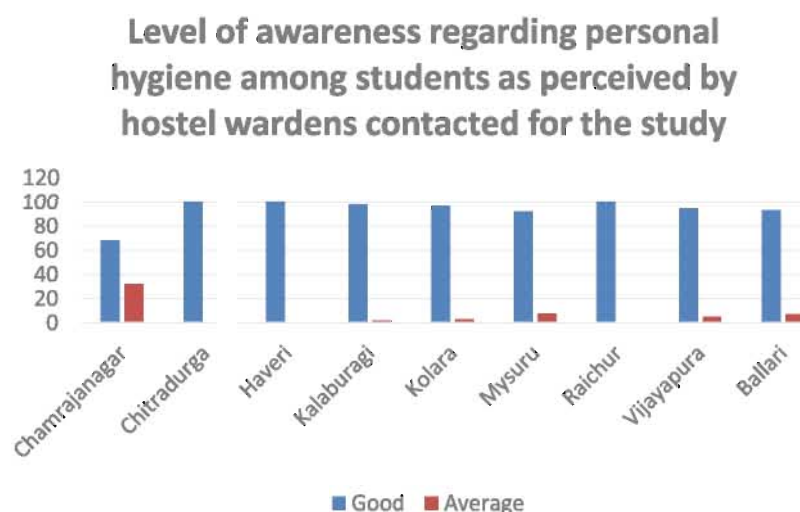
Wardens of the hostels contacted for the study noted that the SSK scheme helps to break the ice with the new students who come to hostel. They orient the students to use the contents of the kit diligently and impress upon them the need to maintain their personal hygiene. Table 5 gives the perceptions of 225 hostel wardens and their awareness levels.

Table 5: Level of awareness regarding personal hygiene among students as perceived by hostel wardens contacted for the study

District	Good	Average	Total
Chamrajanagar	13 (68)	6 (32)	19
Chitradurga	7 (100)	-	7
Haveri	5 (100)	-	5
Kalaburagi	85 (98)	2 (2)	87
Kolar	34 (97)	1 (3)	35
Mysuru	12 (92)	1 (8)	13
Raichur	5 (100)	-	5
Vijayapura	38 (95)	2 (5)	40
Ballari	13 (93)	1 (7)	14
TOTAL	212 (94.22)	13 (5.78)	225

(Figures in brackets indicate percentages)

Diagram 4: Level of awareness regarding personal hygiene among students as perceived by hostel wardens contacted for the study



It appears from the data in Table 5 that the level of awareness regarding personal hygiene among inmates, as perceived by 94.22 percent of the wardens is 'good'. This picture is seen across all the sample districts.

The wardens noted that after joining the hostel, students get introduced to concepts and practices of personal hygiene. Those who had a sibling in the hostel are relatively more aware of personal hygiene than those who are first time entrants into the hostels. Wardens contacted for the study noted that the level of awareness about personal hygiene is higher among post metric than pre metric students and the level of awareness also increases as one moves to higher classes.

Though the wardens do not seem to have any information about the level of awareness with reference to personal hygiene in rural and urban hostels, during the course of FGDs with students it emerged that students drawn from urban region and/or residing in hostels in urban region are relatively more aware of the importance of personal hygiene than those in the rural region. They opined that, in hostels awareness level of urban based students is higher than their rural counterparts.

Nearly 84 percent of officials from the Department of Social Welfare contacted for the study noted that the SSK scheme was more effective among students of post metric than pre-metric hostels. In Chamarajanagara, Chitradurga, Haveri, Kolar, Mysuru, Raichur and Ballari all (100%) the officials of D.S.W. said that the post matric students were more conscious than their counterparts in pre matric hostels about the need to maintain personal hygiene. As children grow up they also become conscious about their physical appearance and hence look at the SSK as a means of improving their personal hygiene, which in turn helps them look good. In Kalaburgi and Vijayapura districts 43 and 50 percent of the officials respectively said that they did not find any difference between post and pre matric students in the impact of the scheme.

Nearly 78 percent of the officials contacted for the study noted that SSK scheme is faring well and having a greater impact in urban than rural areas. In all the districts with the exception of Ballari (It was 50 against 50 %), the majority of the officials (ranging from 67 to 100 percent) were of this view.

As against this, all the students contacted for the study informed the team that they were aware of the personal hygiene related issues and said that they were able to maintain their personal hygiene as they had access to hygiene kits provided to them in the hostel.

All the students contacted for the study said that they are using all the products given to them as part of SSK scheme. During FGDs many noted that they would welcome the supply of kit during vacations too, particularly post metric students, as their educational calendar

extends the whole year. This was especially true of students pursuing higher education and coming from socio-economically poor households.

Practices Related to Personal Hygiene among Students

Availability of information and products related to personal hygiene for a child in the early stages of its growth is considered one of the indicators of the quality of life. In the current study area more than 90 percent of children learnt about personal hygiene practices and started using many of the products only after they came to the hostel. This indicates that the family could not give them the right orientation about personal hygiene practices due to certain conditions at home.

Starting from brushing one's teeth to menstrual hygiene practices, information was sought from hostel inmates. Their responses are codified and presented below. All the students contacted for the study said that they brush their teeth once in the morning as soon as they wake up. The FGDs brought out the fact that most of them were brushing their teeth even when they went to home during vacation, but it was not on a regular basis, as nobody insisted that they should do so. Also, not all the time would they get tooth paste or find a tooth brush. Brushing one's teeth with a neem stick is a practice that has almost been discontinued. Most inmates of hostels wash their hands only after eating their meals and not after or before using the toilet or, after returning from school. It was evident that they require more time to orient their minds in this direction.

Washing hands after using the toilet has been reported as a regular practice by all the students contacted for the study. We do not see a variation in region, gender or social category in following this practice. But a small (15%) number of students confessed during FGDs and interviews that they cannot continue this practice once they return home, as they will not have access to water all the time. During FGDs students noted that they are not able to continue many of these practices when they go home during vacations either because of water scarcity or lack of money to buy these products. However, almost everyone said that they try to buy at least a soap.

Though a daily bath is considered the most important requirement in maintaining one's personal hygiene, putting this into practice depends on the availability of water. Across rural or urban regions, gender and post or pre metric hostels, it was noted that some inmates have bath on alternate days or once in three days, depending on availability of water. In the case of female students, if there was a choice to be made about the number of times, they had to bathe they generally would choose to do so during their menstrual cycles. Even today many girls use old clothes rather than sanitary napkins, because of the costs involved.

All the students contacted for the study have realized the importance of washing their feet after coming out of the toilet, after returning from school and playground. During FGDs the participants noted that they might not be able to wash their feet after they return from school or playground, as many a time, there would be scarcity of water. The wardens also noted that at times when there is a crisis in water usage, they ask the students to cut on water consumption and ask them to save whatever water is available for use in the toilets.

Since combing and washing one's hair are considered two essential components of personal hygiene, it was sought to be known whether the inmates had acquired these habits. Combing one's hair every day is the most expected form of behaviour, at home or in a hostel, and it was noticed that nearly 90 percent of the students contacted for the study in all the districts comb their hair twice a day. A few students reported that they do not comb their hair every day. Students from Chitradurga (46% of pre metric boys) said they do not comb their hair daily, and the reason cited by them is that they have very short hair and hence they do not find the necessity to use a comb. A very negligent number of girls noted that they do not have time to comb their long hair every day and hence do it on alternate days. Coming to the frequency of washing one's hair, a very small number of students noted that they wash their hair once a week.

Personal hygiene is very closely linked with use of clean clothes. In our study nearly 95 percent of students said that they changed their clothes twice a day and the rest do it once a day. Clothes are washed thrice a week. Those who wear socks wash it once a week. During FGDs most of the girls noted that they wash their inner clothes every day and during water shortage they do the washing on alternate days. They also noted that many a time they will not be able to do so when they go home as they have to fetch water from a very long distance. Other clothes (towels, hand kerchief etc.) are washed whenever they are soiled.

Cutting one's nails is a weekly affair for all the boys and among girls nearly 60 percent cut their nails every week. But some of them noted that as they prefer to have long nails, they said that they maintain their nails and trim them only once a month.

All the students contacted for the study noted that they use footwear on a regular basis.

Practices Relating to Menstrual Hygiene

All the girls interviewed for the study noted that either they or those of their friends who have reached menarche take bath daily during their monthly periods. In case of shortage of water they give the first preference to those of their friends going through the monthly cycle. Having a bath during this time is a habit which they have picked up after they joined the hostel. Every girl student that the research team met said that there must be a continuous supply of water, if menstrual hygiene is to be maintained. They wanted a free supply of sanitary napkins and also felt that basic medication that may be required at such times must be made available in the hostels. During FGDs many students shared their concerns with the research team and said that they wanted to use sanitary napkins and not old clothes, but did not have the resources to do so. They were aware of the gynaecological issues faced by older women in their families and they were actually trying to influence them to switch to sanitary pads, and use old clothes only if they were sun dried. Though sanitary pads are not part of the SSK, the scheme has set young girls thinking about the need to maintain proper menstrual hygiene.

About the Need to Provide the Suchi Sambhrama Kit to Students in Post Matric Hostels

At a general level the products in SSK may be perceived as just a tokenistic gesture to help children maintain personal hygiene. But, in those households, which have to pay a very big price for hygiene and cleanliness, this small kit goes a long way in inculcating hygienic habits. All the students contacted for the study noted that they personally feel that this scheme must be continued. During FGDs students noted that SSK kit has helped many from the underprivileged sections to develop a sense of worthiness, as, they like others take bath regularly and are not ridiculed due to a shabby personal appearance. Many studies also corroborate this point. A student who cannot maintain personal hygiene experiences derision and may even be excluded from the rest of the group. As a result, his/her self-confidence may be affected. Suchi Sambhrama scheme needs to be continued even in post matric hostels.

Studies show that there is a positive correlation between age and ability to internalise hygienic habits and healthy practices. They note that adolescent and young adults go through physiological changes along with psychological changes. It is at this stage that certain products be made available to them. This is especially applicable to hostels for students from vulnerable groups. Since many of them do not have adequate means to procure these items, it is necessary that the government take the responsibility for providing them the kits, so that they can enhance their self-esteem and also maintain their personal hygiene. The consensus among the stakeholders of the scheme is that it must be continued in post metric hostels also.

Adequacy of Items in the Kit

The SSK scheme has been considered a welcome step in the direction of maintaining one's personal hygiene by inmates of all hostels contacted for the study. However, it is important to ascertain whether the adequacy aspect of the contents of the kit is addressed. Table 6 and Diagram 5 have the relevant data.

The figures in Table 6 and Diagram 5 shows that 61.03 percent and 48.17 percent of pre and post matric hostel students respectively say that the supply is adequate. More post matric hostel students (51.83%) as compared to pre matric hostel students (38.79%) say that the supply is inadequate.

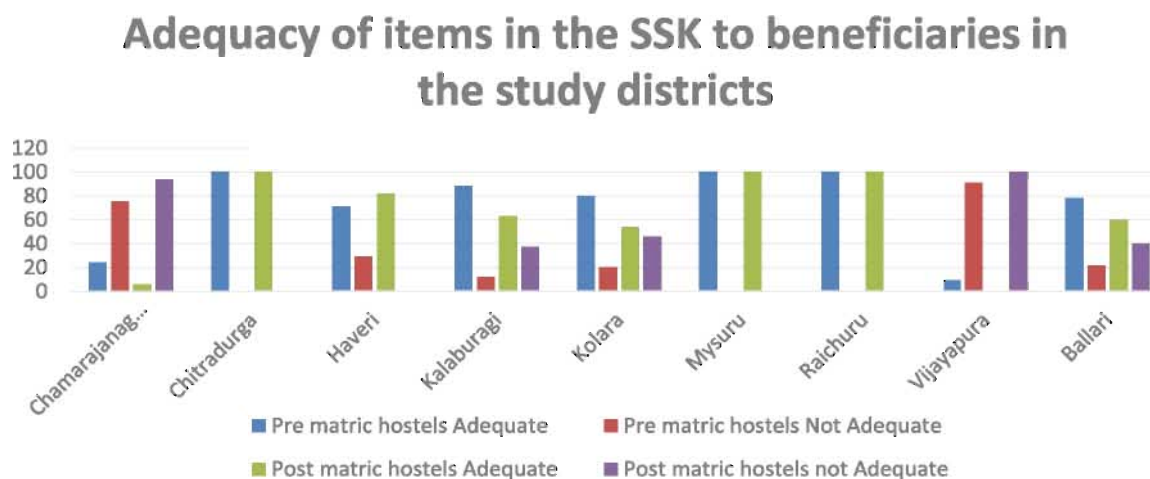
Majority of the wardens contacted for the study also felt that the quantity of the products in the kit is not sufficient for the students to last for a whole month. They also noted that kit is disbursed only towards the end of the first week of every month and the products generally last for 20 days. The inmates have to either wait till the next consignment arrives or purchase the same from personal resources.

Table 6: Adequacy of items in the SSK to beneficiaries in the study districts

District	Pre matric hostels			Post matric hostels			Grand Total
	Adequate	Not Adequate	Total	Adequate	not Adequate	Total	
Chamarajanagara	198 (24.4)	614 (75.6)	812	25 (6)	388 (94)	413	1225
Chitradurga	140 (100)	-	140	85 (100)	--	85	225
Haveri	59 (71.1)	24 (28.9)	83	82 (82)	-	82	165
Kalaburagi	1277 (88.1)	173 (11.9)	1450	339 (63)	197 (37)	536	1986
Kolar	920 (80)	231 (20)	1151	220 (54)	186 (46)	406	1557
Mysuru	219 (100)	-	219	81 (100)	-	81	300
Raichuru	220 (100)	-	220	160 (100)	-	160	380
Vijayapura	99 (9)	1021 (91)	1120	-	320 (100)	320	1440
Ballari	175 (78.5)	48 (21.5)	223	59 (60)	40 (40)	99	322
TOTAL	3307 (61)	2111 (39)	5418	1051 (48)	1131 (52)	2182	7600

(Figures in brackets indicate percentages)

Diagram 5: Adequacy of items in the SSK to beneficiaries in the study districts



During the course of interaction with students regarding adequacy of items in the kit, their satisfaction regarding the quality of the product was also sought. It emerges that a very small percentage of the students (24%) expressed their dissatisfaction indicating that the products in the kit were not up to their expectations. They were of the opinion that the quality of the products in the kit lacked consistency.

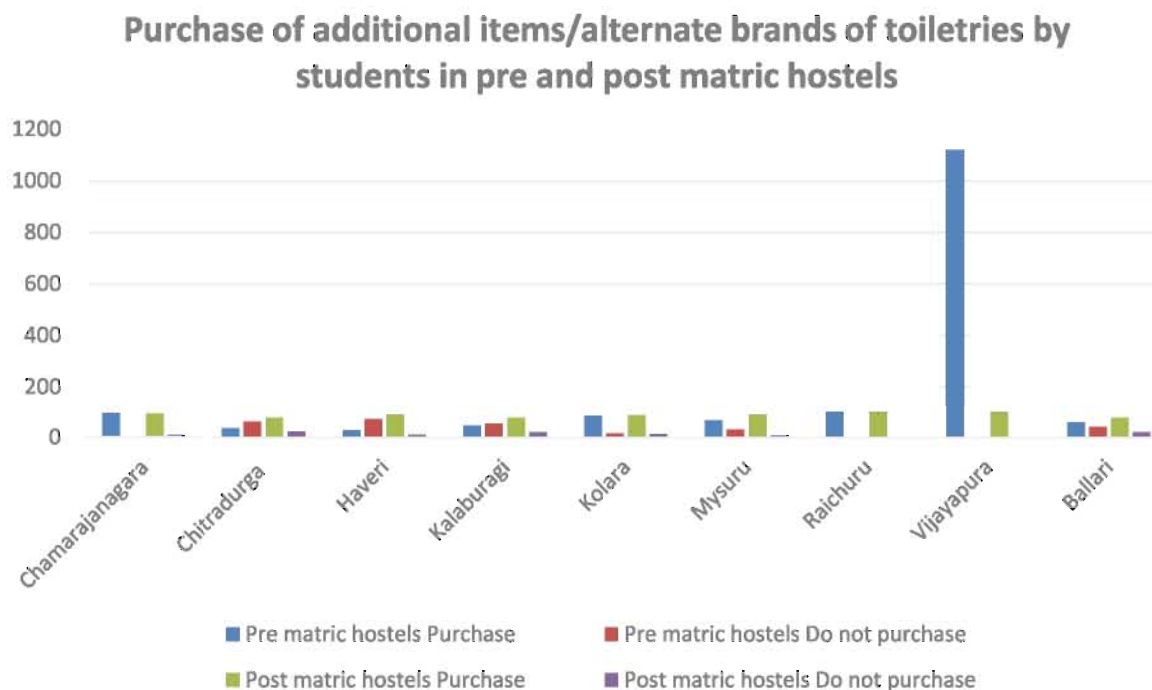
It is also true that many students purchase certain items of their choice if they have the resources. The research team sought to know how many among the sample group purchased cosmetics or toiletries from the market. The related data are shown in Table 7 and diagram 6.

Table 7: Purchase of additional items/alternate brands of toiletries by students in pre and post matric hostels

District	Pre matric hostels			Post matric hostels			Total
	Purchase	Do not purchase	Total	Purchase	Do not purchase	Total	
Chamaraj anagara	774 (95.32)	38 (4.68)	812	375 (90.80)	38 (9.20)	413	1225
Chitradurga	52 (37.14)	88 (62.86)	140	65 (76.47)	20 (23.53)	85	225
Haveri	24 (28.92)	59 (71.08)	83	73 (89.02)	09 (10.98)	82	165
Kalaburagi	671 (46.28)	779 (53.72)	1450	419 (78.17)	117 (21.82)	536	1986
Kolara	965 (83.84)	186 (16.16)	1151	350 (86.21)	56 (13.79)	406	1557
Mysuru	148 (67.58)	71 (32.42)	219	73 (90.12)	08 (9.88)	81	300
Raichuru	220 (100)	-	220	160 (100)	-	160	380
Vijayapura	1120 (1120)	-	1120	316 (98.75)	04 (1.25)	320	1440
Ballari	130 (58.30)	93 (41.70)	223	77 (77.78)	22 (22.22)	99	322
Total	4104 (75.75)	1314(24.25)	5418	1908 (87.44)	274 (12.56)	2182	7600

(Figures in brackets indicate percentages)

Diagram 6: Purchase of additional items/alternate brands of toiletries by students in pre and post matric hostels



It is seen from data in Table 7 and Diagram 6 that nearly 76 percent of the students in pre matric and 87 percent in post matric hostels purchase additional items from outside. It is only in Haveri district that among pre matric students more students said that they do not purchase additional items.

Regularity in the Supply of Suchi Sambhrama Kit and the Average Time Taken for Disbursement of Kits Every Month

All the students contacted for the study said that the kit is given once a month. And if the items get over before the next supply, the items are not refilled immediately. All the students noted that they get the kit in the first week of every month.

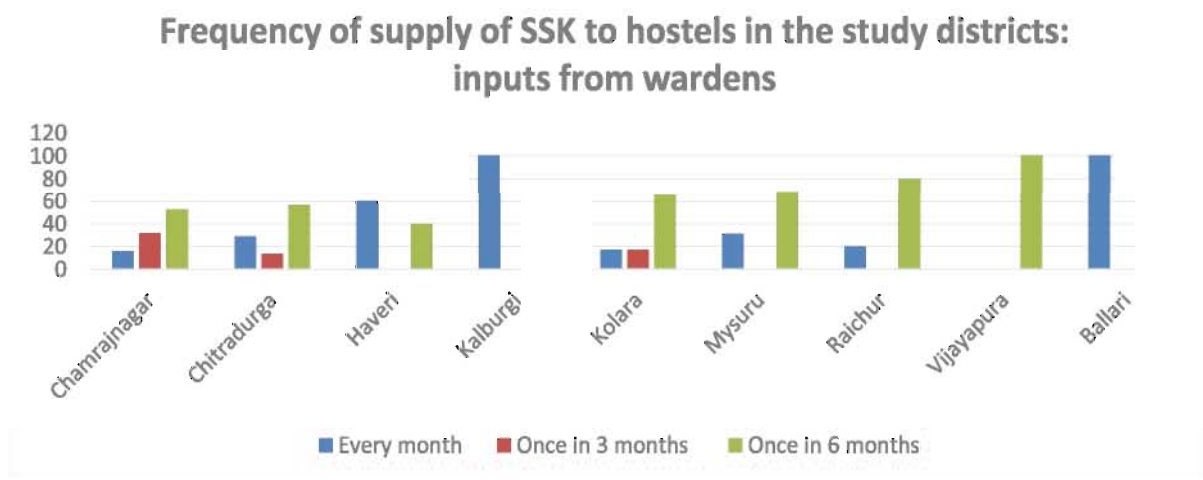
The IDI with wardens brought forth the fact that they are able to distribute the kits regularly to all their wards on stipulated dates. As seen from the data in Table 8, majority of the wardens (53.33%) said that the supply comes once a month. 5.77 percent and 40.88 percent of the wardens respectively said that the supply comes once in two months and once in 6 months.

Table 8: Frequency of supply of SSK to hostels in the study districts: Inputs from wardens

Districts	Chamrajnagar	Chitradurga	Haveri	Kalburgi	Kolar	Mysuru	Raichur	Vijayapura	Ballari	Total
Every month	3 (16)	2 (29)	3 (60)	87 (100)	6 (17)	4 (31)	1 (20)	-	14 (100)	120 (53.33)
Once in 3 months	6 (32)	1 (14)	-	-	6 (17)	-	-	-	-	13 (5.77)
Once in 6 months	10 (53)	4 (57)	2 (40)	-	23 (66)	9 (69)	4 (80)	40 (100)	-	92 (40.88)
TOTAL	19	07	5	87	35	13	5	40	14	225

(Figures in brackets indicate percentages)

Diagram 7: Frequency of supply of SSK to hostels in the study districts: Inputs from wardens



It is seen from the data in Table 8 and Diagram 7 that the frequency of supply can range between 1 to 6 months. However, this does not affect the regularity in supplying kits to the hostel inmates, because, the stocks given once generally suffice till the next round of supply of the kits. The wardens are responsible for storing, ensuring the timely delivery of kits.

Most of the Social Welfare Department officials who were contacted for the study noted that kits would be supplied once in three months. Only one official said that frequency depends on the supply of the kit by the manufacturers.

The general impression emerging from interactions with students, wardens and officials of D.S.W. is that there is regularity in the supply of kits both to hostels and the students.

Reach of the Programme: Cases of Mis-utilization if Any

The students contacted for the study noted that all the inmates in the hostel are eligible for the kit and the kit is supplied only to those who are eligible. The wardens too noted that

there was no chance for them to issue the kit to any ineligible student as the scheme covers all students residing in government hostels. They were of the opinion that there is no room for misuse of the kits. They have to maintain stock records and get signatures from all the students against the items indicated in the kit. Also, they have to report the same to their higher officials regularly; otherwise their salary papers are likely to be withheld.

All the officials of Social Welfare Department contacted for the study also noted that the kits are being delivered to all the eligible students and they have not come across any report of misuse of the kit either by students, parents or others.

A few cases of some contents of the kit being used by a few hostel staff were reported during FGDs. This issue needs further examination.

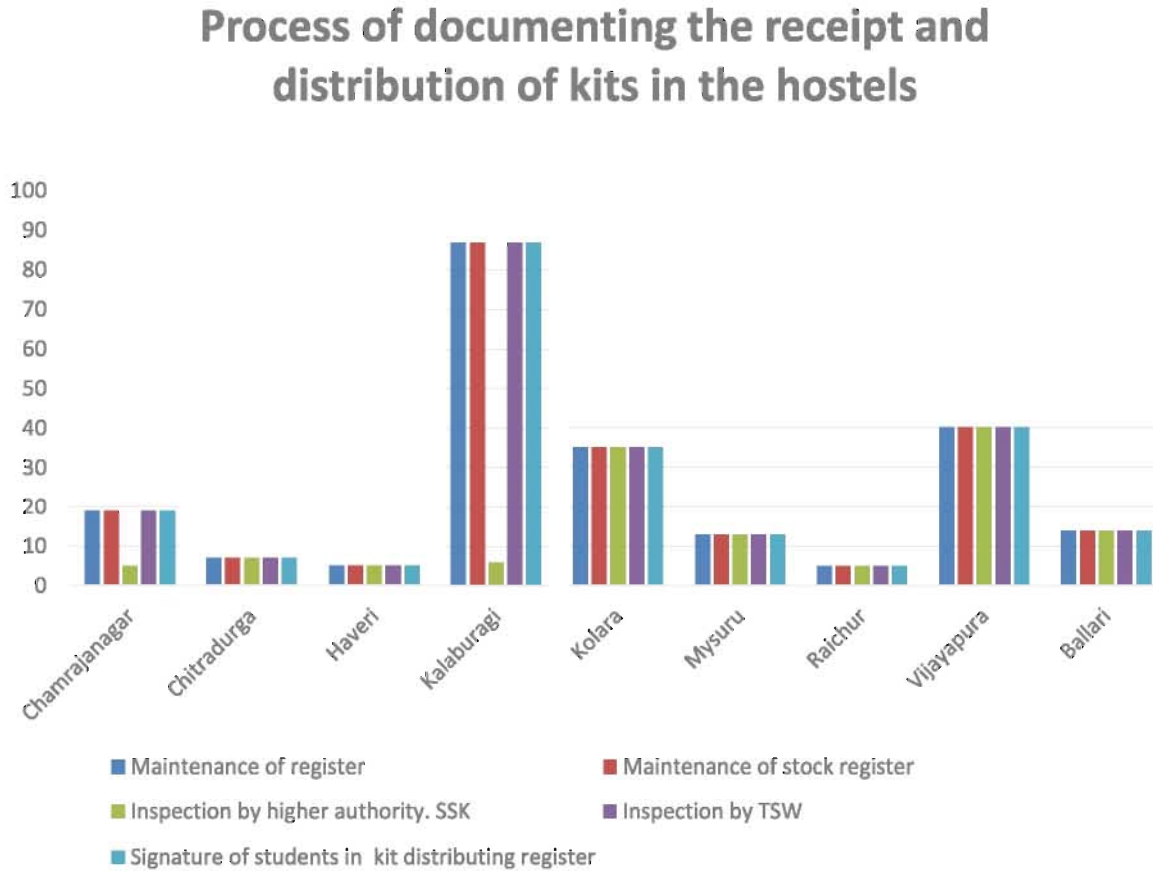
Documentation and Monitoring Mechanism

The wardens contacted for the study noted that they maintain all the required documents and send it along with their regular indent for the next round of supply. All the wardens provided access to check the ledgers to the research team but did not permit them to take photocopies or photographs. They asked the team to visit offices of D.S.W. or taluk office if they wanted to take pictures. Table 9 and Diagram 8 has the data.

Table 9: Process of documenting the receipt and distribution of kits in the hostels

Districts	Chamrajana gar	Chitradurga	Haveri	Kalaburagi	Kolara	Mysuru	Raichur	Vijayapura	Ballari	Total
Maintenance of register	19	7	5	87	35	13	5	40	14	225
Maintenance of stock register	19	7	5	87	35	13	5	40	14	225
Inspection by higher authority. SSK	5	7	5	6	35	13	5	40	14	130
Inspection by TSW	19	7	5	87	35	13	5	40	14	225
Signature of students in kit distributing register	19	7	5	87	35	13	5	40	14	225

Diagram 8: Process of documenting the receipt and distribution of kits in the hostels



All the wardens have noted that taluk level officials visit their hostels and verify the documents.

Table 10: Frequency of visits to hostels by higher authorities

Districts	Visit once a week	Once a month	Once in two months	Random visit and check	Total
Chamarajanagara	-	4	-	-	04
Chitradurga	1	2	1	2	06
Haveri	-	5	-	1	06
Kalaburagi	1	5	1	1	08
Kolara	3	-	1	1	05
Mysuru	-	1	-	3	04
Raichur	-	4	-	1	05
Vijayapura	-	2	2	2	06
Ballari	-	3	-	2	05
Total	05	26	05	13	49

The feedback by the students of the hostels and FGD outputs also affirm this point. Officials contacted for the study noted that they visit the hostels on an average, at least once in two months. Table 10 throws light on this factor.

In interactions with the research team the students noted that there is proper record maintenance and that they were aware of the kit issuing register, indent registers, and stock registers. Students noted that each student who receives the kit has to sign against his/her name in the distribution register. Some students noted that the indenting process begins three months ahead as the wardens do not want any shortfall in supply.

General Impact of the Scheme on Students and Families

The supply of personal hygiene kits to students has immensely helped them in addressing issues relating mainly to skin and hair lice. All the students contacted have noted that there has been a significant improvement in their general health as this kit introduced them to the habit of cleaning their hands before eating food and washing hands after using the toilet. The practice is so well ingrained in their life that many noted that they use soap to clean their hand after using toilet. This is one of the successes of the scheme. Many children noted that scabies was a daily problem before coming to the hostel and now they have been rid of that problem. Students from pre metric hostels noted that they now very rarely fall ill due to diarrhoea. The hostel inmates noted that the 'out-of-pocket' expenses incurred on health care has reduced by 48 percent (3648/7660). This reduction in expenses incurred in seeking health care has been reported equally in all the hostels contacted for the study. They expressed their happiness about the positive shifts the kit has brought in their lives.

As for budget substitution to purchase other important items needed by students and their family members, the students noted that poverty often came in their way of a continuous access to these products. However, they have been sensitized to the need to use these items regularly if they have to maintain their personal hygiene. Since the number of visits to doctors has been reduced, there is some saving for the family. More than the financial aspect, it is the knowledge transfer relating to the value of cleanliness to members of students' families which the SSK scheme has brought about that needs special mention.

Oral hygiene is yet another issue that the students specifically spoke about. They used embarrassed due to infected gum or mouth odour. However, there is now a feeling that this issue has been addressed by the use of tooth brush and paste. Before coming to hostel, they did not visit a dentist for ailments related to denture and oral disease. Most often they had to go through painful dental / oral conditions with home/green medication.

In the course of FGDs it emerged that in some families there was a practice of procuring soap, tooth paste or tooth powder even before they came to hostel, but their use was limited only to men. Women were not allowed to use soap for bathing or washing their hands. But with girls having access to these after coming to the pre or post matric hostels and experiencing the comfort of cleanliness, particularly during their menstrual cycle, other women in their families are also being motivated to use these toiletries.

The effective functioning of SSK scheme is however, closely related to availability of infrastructure and this is a matter that requires an independent and detailed evaluation study.

The overall benefits of the Suchi Sambhrama Kit have been brought out by the evaluation study. All the recipients of the kit have not only acknowledged its benefits but are also of the view that the scheme be continued both in pre matric and post matric hostels. They however, want that a few more items be added in the kit (see recommendations).

RECOMMENDATIONS

The recommendations of the study are presented under:

- Improvements in the kit
- Health Services and Counselling
- Monitoring the Scheme

We begin with the changes that need to be brought about in the contents of the Kit.

IMPROVEMENTS IN THE KIT

- The Suchi Sambrhrama Kit scheme must be continued both in pre matric and post matric hostels. However, it is necessary to add a few more items in the kit. Table 11 shows the items being currently given with the quantity and the additional items/quantity recommended.

Table -11 Items currently supplied in SSK and items recommended

	Item	Existing Quantity	Recommended Item and Quantity
Girls	2. Mysore sandal soap 6. Mysore sandal's coconut oil 7. Mysore sandal talcum 8. MDC detergent soap 9. Ajanta toothpaste and brush	75g. 100ml. 50g. 150g. - 2 nos. Ajanata tooth paste -50g. Ajanta tooth brush-1 no.	1.Body Soap: 2 nos. of 75g each 2. Oil: 150 ml. 3. Talcum powder: No change required 4. Detergent soap: 150g. - 3 nos. 5. Toothpaste: 100g. required New additions recommended 6. Medicare for hair lice-1 bottle 7. Shampoo – 100ml bottle
Boys	1. Mysore sandal soap 2. Mysore sandal's coconut oil 3. MDC detergent soap 4. Ajanta toothpaste and brush	75g 50ml. 150g. – 2 nos. Ajnata tooth paste -50g. Ajanta tooth brush-1 no.	1. Soap: 2 nos. of 75g. each 2. Oil: 50g more required 3. Detergent soap: 150g- 3 nos. 4. Toothpaste: 100 g. required New additions recommended: 5. Talcum Powder -50g. 6. Medicare for hair lice– 1 bottle 7. Shampoo 100ml bottle (Shampoo to be provided only in bottles and not in sachets) 8. Shaving kit

HEALTH SERVICES AND COUNSELLING

- Since the SSK scheme has resulted in reduction of at least 50 percent expenditure incurred by families on visiting hospitals/clinics for treatment of such health problems as scabies and diarrhoea, the SSK scheme has been reported as a means of saving 'out-of-pocket' expenses on healthcare. It is in this context that conducting regular medical check-up assumes importance.
- Health check-up camps must be organized in hostels at regular intervals so as to identify age and life style specific ailments among students and give medication and also health advisory that will further strengthen the SSK programme.
- All the PHCs have adolescent counselling centres. The doctors in charge of these centres should visit the hostels falling under their geographical jurisdiction once a month and provide counselling to the students in the hostel.
- The toll-free help line 104 is a round the clock free Call Centre number. The 104-Health Help Line Call Centres advise callers on treatment for minor ailments through free phone calls and send prescriptions through SMS. Besides, experts here also offer counselling services for medical and psychological conditions including depression, suicidal tendencies, drug addiction and other such ailments. This facility is launched by Karnataka Department of Health and Family Welfare. Information about the Health Help Line 104 be made available in all the hostels. There must be a working telephone available in the hostel, for enabling students to access the 104 Health Help Line.

MONITORING THE SCHEME

- A regular quality check of the products supplied in the kit must be undertaken.
- Hostel wardens must organise orientation programmes for freshers about the use of both the items in the kit and also why and how they must be used.
- A review of the infrastructure facilities in pre and post matric hostels may be undertaken, and a need based infrastructure augmentation programme may be initiated. It is recommended that infrastructure requirement for effective implementation of the programme be included in the SSK policy document.
- The School Development and Monitoring Committees (SDMC) of schools from which, students in pre matric hostels are drawn can also be given the responsibility of monitoring the functioning of the SSK scheme. Since the mandate of the SDMC is to ensure that the quality of both academic and developmental activities of the schools is

enhanced, members of the SDMC may pay at least two visits per year to the hostels where children from their school are housed.

- Since the SDMC has representatives both from the state and civil society, certain supporting facilities required for a more effective functioning of SSK, such as, chests, almirahs, trunks and locks could be obtained with its support.
- There is need to increase the number of visits by top level bureaucracy of D.S.W. to hostels in the region. The Deputy Directors may pay quarterly visits to the hostels in their respective districts and the Commissioner of Social Welfare may visit all the hostels at least once in six months.
- An online portal can be created by D.S.W. for stakeholders to share their experiences, express their concerns and also give suggestions that could facilitate a more effective functioning of the SSK scheme.

Annexure One

Research Team

Sl.No	Name	Designation
1	Prof. R. Indira	Principal Investigator
2	Dr.Suman K Murthy	First Member
3	Dr. Rasbagh Vasudeva	Second Member
4	Mr. N. D.Tiwari	Executive Director, OUTREACH
5	Dr.Shanthi G	Team member
6	Ms.Sushma Suares	Data entry and analysis
7	Ms.Sujatha M Nayak	Data entry and analysis
8	Ms. Eileen Samson	Data entry and analysis
9	Mr.Killedar	Field Assistant
10	Ms.Alka Sangeeta	Field Assistant
11	Mr.Nanjundiah	Field Assistant
12	Ms.Sunitha Hugar	Field Assistant
13	Mr.Suresh	Field Assistant
14	Ms.Sowbaghya	Field Assistant

Annexure -II

I.S. No. 1

Evaluation of Suchi Sambhrama Kit for SC/ST Girls in Karnataka Interview Schedule to collect data from students of Post Matric and Pre-Matric hostels.

ಮೆಟ್ರಿಕ್ ಪೂರ್ವ ಮತ್ತು ಮೆಟ್ರಿಕ್ ನಂತರದ ವಸತಿನಿಲಯಗಳ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಂದ ಮಾಹಿತಿ
ಸಂಗ್ರಹಿಸಲು ಬಳಸುವ ಸಂದರ್ಶನ ಕೈಪಿಡಿ

Name of the Interviewer:

ಸಂದರ್ಶಕರ ಹೆಸರು:

Date of Interview:

ಸಂದರ್ಶನದ ದಿನಾಂಕ :

Interviewer's Signature:

ಸಂದರ್ಶಕರ ಸಹಿ:

District:

ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ:

Number of Students in the hostel:

ವಸತಿನಿಲಯದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ:

Taluk:

ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು

Castewise composition of students in the hostel:

ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳ ಜಾತಿಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಮಾಹಿತಿ

SC :

ST:

OBC:

Others :

Name of the hostel and address:

ವಸತಿನಿಲಯದ ಹೆಸರು ಮತ್ತು ವಿಳಾಸ:

Background Information of the Respondents

ಉತ್ತರಿಸುವವರ ವೈಯಕ್ತಿಕ ಮಾಹಿತಿ

1. Name of the student:

ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಯ ಹೆಸರು :

2. Gender:

ಲಿಂಗ:

3. Age:

ವಯಸ್ಸು:

4. Educational level Father Mother
ಶೈಕ್ಷಣಿಕ ಮಟ್ಟ ತಂದೆ ತಾಯಿ

5. Occupation Father Mother
ಉದ್ಯೋಗ ತಂದೆ ತಾಯಿ

6. Grade/marks scored in the last academic year by the student

ಕಳೆದ ಶೈಕ್ಷಣಿಕ ವರ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಯು ಪಡೆದ ಅಂಕ/ ದರ್ಜೆ/ ಶ್ರೇಣಿ

7. Class in which studying currently:

ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ಯಾವ ತರಗತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಓದುತ್ತಿರುವುದು?

8. School in which studying with address:

ಶಾಲೆಯ ಹೆಸರು ಮತ್ತು ವಿಳಾಸ

9. When did you join the hostel?

ಈ ವಸತಿನಿಲಯದಲ್ಲಿ ನೀವು ಯಾವಾಗ ಸೇರಿದ್ದು?

10. In which class were you studying when you joined the hostel?

ಹಾಸ್ಟೆಲ್ ಸೇರಿದಾಗ ನೀವು ಯಾವ ತರಗತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಓದುತ್ತಿದ್ದೀರಿ?

11. Residential address and distance from the hostel?

ಮನೆಯ ವಿಳಾಸ ಮತ್ತು ವಸತಿನಿಲಯದಿಂದ ಇರುವ ದೂರ:

12. Is any of your siblings studying in government residential hostel facility?

ನಿಮ್ಮ ಒಡಹುಟ್ಟಿದವರಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾರಾದರೂ ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ವಸತಿ ಶಾಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ವಾಸವಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೆಯೇ?

a. Yes

b. No

ಹೌದು

ಇಲ್ಲ

13. To which of the following category do you belong?

ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಯಾವ ಗುಂಪಿಗೆ ನೀವು ಸೇರುತ್ತೀರಿ?

a) Scheduled Caste (SC)

ಪರಿಶಿಷ್ಟ ಜಾತಿ

b) Scheduled Tribe (ST)

ಪರಿಶಿಷ್ಟ ಬುಡಕಟ್ಟು

c) Other Backward Classes (OBC)

ಇತರ ಹಿಂದುಳಿದ ವರ್ಗಗಳು

I. Awareness about Suchi Sambhrama Scheme:

ಶುಚಿ ಸಂಭ್ರಮ ಯೋಜನೆಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಅರಿವು

14. Are you aware of the Suchi Sambhrama Scheme? Yes / No
ಶುಚಿ ಸಂಭ್ರಮ ಯೋಜನೆಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ನಿಮಗೆ ತಿಳಿಸಿದೆಯೇ? ಹೌದು / ಇಲ್ಲ

14a. When did you come to know about this scheme?
ಯಾವಾಗ ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ನಿಮಗೆ ತಿಳಿಯಿತು ?

15. From whom did you learn about it?
ಯಾರಿಂದ ಈ ಯೋಜನೆ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಂಡಿರಿ?

II. Personal Hygiene awareness among the respondents

ವೈಯಕ್ತಿಕ ಶುಚಿತ್ವದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಅರಿವು

16. Has anybody instructed you about personal hygiene?
ವೈಯಕ್ತಿಕ ಶುಚಿತ್ವದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಯಾರಾದರೂ ತಿಳಿಸಿ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆಯೇ?

a) Yes/ಹೌದು b) No/ಇಲ್ಲ

b) If yes, who instructed you and when?
ಹೌದು ಎಂದಾದರೆ ಯಾರು? ಯಾವಾಗ?

17. Should one wash hands before/ after the following activities?
ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಗಳ ಮೊದಲು/ನಂತರ ಕೈಯನ್ನು ತೊಳೆಯಬೇಕೆ?

Yes/ಹೌದು No/ಇಲ್ಲ

a) after using the toilet

ಶೌಚಾಲಯವನ್ನು ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಿದ ನಂತರ

b) before eating breakfast, lunch, dinner ಬೆಳಗಿನ

ತಿಂಡಿ, ಮಧ್ಯಾಹ್ನದ ಊಟ ಹಾಗೂ ರಾತ್ರಿಯ ಊಟದ ಮೊದಲು

- c) After returning from school
ಶಾಲೆಯಿಂದ ಮರಳಿ ಬಂದಾಗ
- d) After coming from playground
ಆಟದ ಮೈದಾನದಿಂದ ಹಿಂದಿರುಗಿ ಬಂದಾಗ

III. Personal hygiene practice among the respondents:

ಉತ್ತರಿಸುವವರಲ್ಲಿ ವೈಯಕ್ತಿಕ ನೈರ್ಮಲ್ಯದ ಆಚರಣೆ

18. How many times do you brush your teeth in the course of a day?
ಒಂದು ದಿನದಲ್ಲಿ ಎಷ್ಟು ಬಾರಿ ಹಲ್ಲನ್ನು ಉಜ್ಜುತ್ತೀರಿ ?
19. Once in the morning after waking up only
ಬೆಳಿಗ್ಗೆ ಎದ್ದ ತಕ್ಷಣ ಮಾತ್ರ
a) Yes/ಹೌದು b) No/ಇಲ್ಲ
20. Once in the morning & once before going to bed at night?
ಬೆಳಿಗ್ಗೆ ಒಂದು ಬಾರಿ ಮತ್ತು ರಾತ್ರಿ ಮಲಗುವ ಮೊದಲು
a) Yes/ಹೌದು b) No/ಇಲ್ಲ
21. After every meal
ಪ್ರತಿ ಬಾರಿ ಊಟ ಮಾಡಿದ ನಂತರ
a) Yes/ಹೌದು b) No/ಇಲ್ಲ
22. Do you wash your hands before eating a meal?
ಊಟ/ತಿಂಡಿ ಮಾಡುವ ಮೊದಲು ನೀವು ಕೈ ತೊಳೆಯುತ್ತೀರಾ?
a) Yes/ಹೌದು b) No/ಇಲ್ಲ
23. Do you wash your hands after each visit to the toilet?
ಪ್ರತಿ ಬಾರಿ ಶೌಚಾಲಯ ಬಳಸಿದನಂತರ ನೀವು ಕೈ ತೊಳೆಯುತ್ತೀರಾ?
a) Yes/ಹೌದು b) No/ಇಲ್ಲ
24. Do you take bath every day?
ನೀವು ದಿನವೂ ಸ್ನಾನ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೀರಾ?
a) Yes/ಹೌದು b) No/ಇಲ್ಲ

25. If no give reason
ಇಲ್ಲ ಎಂದಾದರೆ ಏಕೆ ಮಾಡುವುದಿಲ್ಲ?
26. Do you wash your feet after:
ನೀವು ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನವುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿದಾಗ ಕಾಲನ್ನು ತೊಳೆಯುತ್ತೀರಿ.
- a) Yes/ಹೌದು b) No/ಇಲ್ಲ
- a. Using the toilet
ಶೌಚಾಲಯವನ್ನು ಬಳಸಿದಾಗ
- b. Returning from school
ಶಾಲೆಯಿಂದ ಮರಳಿ ಬಂದಾಗ
- c. Playing outside
ಹೊರಗಡೆ ಆಟ ಆಡಿ ಬಂದಾಗ
27. How often do you comb your hair?
ನೀವು ತಲೆಯನ್ನು ಎಷ್ಟು ಬಾರಿ ಬಾಚುತ್ತೀರಿ?
28. How often do you wash your hair?
ನೀವು ಎಷ್ಟು ದಿನಗಳಿಗೊಮ್ಮೆ ತಲೆಗೆ ಸ್ನಾನ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೀರಿ?
29. How often do you change your clothes in the course of the day?
ಒಂದು ದಿನದಲ್ಲಿ ಎಷ್ಟು ಬಾರಿ ಬಟ್ಟೆಗಳನ್ನು ಬದಲಾಯಿಸುತ್ತೀರಿ?
30. How often do you wash the following?
ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನವುಗಳನ್ನು ಎಷ್ಟು ದಿನಗಳಿಗೊಮ್ಮೆ ಒಗೆಯುತ್ತೀರಿ?
- a. Uniform
ಸಮವಸ್ತ್ರ
- b. Daily Clothes that you wear
ದಿನನಿತ್ಯ ತೊಡುವ ಬಟ್ಟೆಗಳು
- c. Towels
ಟವಲುಗಳು
- d. Handkerchief
ಕರ್ಚಿಫು
- e. Socks
ಕಾಲುಚೀಲ

31. How often do you cut your nails?
ನಿಮ್ಮ ಉಗುರುಗಳನ್ನು ಎಷ್ಟು ದಿನಗಳಿಗೊಮ್ಮೆ ಕತ್ತರಿಸುತ್ತೀರಿ?
32. Do you use footwear on a regular basis?
ನೀವು ಯಾವಾಗಲೂ ಪಾದರಕ್ಷೆಗಳನ್ನು ಬಳಸುತ್ತೀರಾ?
a) Yes/ಹೌದು b) No/ಇಲ್ಲ
33. For girl students only
ಬಾಲಕಿಯರಿಗೆ ಮಾತ್ರ

During your monthly period do you: ಋತುಮತಿಯಾದಾಗ

- a. take bath daily
ದಿನವೂ ಸ್ನಾನ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೀರಾ ?
- b. use sanitary pads
ಪ್ಯಾಡ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ಬಳಸುತ್ತೀರಾ
- c. use old clothes
ಹಳೆ ಬಟ್ಟೆಗಳನ್ನು ಬಳಸುತ್ತೀರಾ
- d. dispose sanitary pads in designated place
ನಿಗದಿತ ಜಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ಯಾಡ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ಎಸೆಯುತ್ತೀರಾ
- e. wash and dry used old clothes in designated place
ನಿಗದಿತ ಜಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ಯಾಡ್ ಹಳೆ ಬಟ್ಟೆಗಳನ್ನು ಒಗೆಯುತ್ತೀರಾ

IV. Infrastructure availability for personal hygiene practice in the hostels:

ವೈಯಕ್ತಿಕ ನೈರ್ಮಲ್ಯ ಆಚರಣೆಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ ವಸತಿನಿಲಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಲಭ್ಯವಿರುವ ಮೂಲ ಸೌಕರ್ಯಗಳು

34. Do you have separate space in hostel to keep your things?
ನಿಮಗೆ ನಿಮ್ಮ ವಸ್ತುಗಳನ್ನು ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಹಾಸ್ಟೆಲ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಬೇರೆ ಜಾಗ ಇದೆಯೇ?
a) Yes/ಹೌದು b) No/ಇಲ್ಲ

If no, where do you keep your personal things?
ಇಲ್ಲ ಎಂದಾದರೆ ವಸ್ತುಗಳನ್ನು ಎಲ್ಲಿ ಇಡುತ್ತೀರಾ

35. Where do you keep the SSK kit?

ಈ SSK ಕಿಟ್‌ನ್ನು ನೀವು ಎಲ್ಲಿ ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಳ್ಳುವಿರಿ?

36. Is there regular water supply in your hostel?

ನಿಮ್ಮ ವಸತಿನಿಲಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವಾಗಲೂ ನೀರು ಬರುತ್ತದೆಯೇ?

a) Yes/ಹೌದು b) No/ಇಲ್ಲ

37. How many bathrooms are there in your hostel?

ನಿಮ್ಮ ವಸತಿನಿಲಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಎಷ್ಟು ಸ್ನಾನದ ಮನೆಗಳಿವೆ?

38. Do you always get hot water for bath?

ನಿಮಗೆ ಸ್ನಾನ ಮಾಡಲು ಯಾವಾಗಲೂ ಬಿಸಿ ನೀರು ದೊರಕುತ್ತದೆಯೇ?

a) Yes/ಹೌದು b) No/ಇಲ್ಲ

39. How many toilets are there in your hostel?

ನಿಮ್ಮ ವಸತಿನಿಲಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಎಷ್ಟು ಶೌಚಾಲಯಗಳಿವೆ?

40. Is there a water tap with continuous water supply in toilets?

ಶೌಚಾಲಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವಾಗಲೂ ನೀರು ಬರುತ್ತದೆಯೇ?

a) Yes/ಹೌದು b) No/ಇಲ್ಲ

41. If No, do you have to carry water from outside?

ಇಲ್ಲದಿದ್ದಲ್ಲಿ ನೀವು ನೀರನ್ನು ಹೊರಗಡೆಯಿಂದ ತರಬೇಕೆ?

a) Yes/ಹೌದು b) No/ಇಲ್ಲ

42. if yes, where do you bring the water from?

ಹಾಗಾದರೆ ನೀರನ್ನು ಎಲ್ಲಿಂದ ತರುತ್ತೀರಿ?

43. How often are the toilets are cleaned in your hostel?

ಶೌಚಾಲಯಗಳನ್ನು ದಿನದಲ್ಲಿ ಎಷ್ಟು ಬಾರಿ ಶುಚಿಗೊಳಿಸುತ್ತೀರಾ

44. What do you recommend as changes required in the hostel environment?

ವಸತಿನಿಲಯದ ವಾತಾವರಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವ ಬದಲಾವಣೆಗಳನ್ನು ತರಬೇಕೆಂದು ನೀವು ಸೂಚಿಸುತ್ತೀರಾ?

V. Infrastructure availability for personal hygiene practice in the homes of respondents:

ಪ್ರತಿಸ್ಪಂದಿತರ ಮನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ವೈಯಕ್ತಿಕ ನೈರ್ಮಲ್ಯ ಅಭ್ಯಾಸಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಮೂಲಸೌಕರ್ಯ ಲಭ್ಯತೆ

45. Do you have proper bathroom and toilet facility at your home? Yes/No
ನಿಮ್ಮ ಮನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥಿತ ಶೌಚಾಲಯದ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯವಿದೆಯೇ? ಹೌದು/ಇಲ್ಲ

46. Does the toilet at your home have running water supply? Yes/No
ನಿಮ್ಮ ಮನೆಯ ಶೌಚಾಲಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಸದಾಕಾಲವೂ ನೀರಿನ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯವಿದೆಯೇ? ಹೌದು/ಇಲ್ಲ

VI. Personal hygiene practices adopted by the respondents at home:

ಮನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರತಿಸ್ಪಂದಕರು ಅಳವಡಿಸಿಕೊಂಡ ವೈಯಕ್ತಿಕ ನೈರ್ಮಲ್ಯ ಅಭ್ಯಾಸಗಳು

47. Prior to joining the hostel, were you using all the items that are in the kit at your home?
ವಸತಿನಿಲಯವನ್ನು ಸೇರುವ ಮೊದಲು, ನೀವು ಈ ಕಿಟ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ವಸ್ತುಗಳನ್ನು ಬಳಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದೀರಾ?

48. When you go home during vacations, do you continue to use the items that are in the kit?
ನೀವು ರಜೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮನೆಗೆ ಹೋದಾಗ ಈ ಕಿಟ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ವಸ್ತುಗಳ ಬಳಕೆಯನ್ನು ಮುಂದುವರಿಸುತ್ತೀರಾ?

a) Yes/ಹೌದು b) No/ಇಲ್ಲ

49. If yes, do you buy them? Yes /No
ಹೌದು ಎಂದಾದರೆ ನೀವು ಅವುಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಂಡುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೀರಾ? ಹೌದು/ಇಲ್ಲ

50. How much do you spend on purchasing these items ?
ಈ ವಸ್ತುಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಂಡುಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ನೀವು ಎಷ್ಟು ಹಣ ಖರ್ಚು ಮಾಡುತ್ತೀರಿ?

VII. Process of kit distribution/ refill:

ಕಿಟ್ ವಿತರಣೆ /ಮರುತುಂಬಿಸು

51. Have you received the Suchi Sambhrama Kit?
ನಿಮಗೆ ಶುಚಿ ಸಂಭ್ರಮ ಕಿಟ್ ನೀಡಲಾಗಿದೆಯೇ?

a) Yes/ಹೌದು b) No/ಇಲ್ಲ

52. How many times in a year have you received the kit?
ಒಂದು ಶೈಕ್ಷಣಿಕ ವರ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ ಎಷ್ಟು ಬಾರಿ ಈ ಕಿಟ್ ನಿಮಗೆ ದೊರೆತಿದೆ?

53. What are the items in the kit?
ಕಿಟ್ಟಿನ ಒಳಗೆ ಯಾವ-ಯಾವ ಸಾಮಾನುಗಳಿರುತ್ತವೆ?
54. Are all the items re-filled in time?
ಎಲ್ಲಾ ವಸ್ತುಗಳನ್ನು ಮುಗಿದ ನಂತರ ಹೊಸ SSK ಸಿಗುತ್ತದೆ
a) Yes/ಹೌದು b) No/ಇಲ್ಲ
55. How much time does it take to refill the kit?
ಹೊಸ ಕಿಟ್ ನೀಡಲು ಎಷ್ಟು ಸಮಯ ಹಿಡಿಸುತ್ತದೆ?

VIII. Opinion of respondents with regard to utility and adequacy of SSK

ಶುಚಿ ಸಂಭ್ರಮ ಕಿಟ್ ಕುರಿತ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ

56. Do you use all the items provided in the kit?
ಈ ಕಿಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಎಲ್ಲ ವಸ್ತುಗಳನ್ನು ನೀವು ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸುತ್ತೀರಾ
a) Yes/ಹೌದು b) No/ಇಲ್ಲ
57. What are the items you use and do not use?
ನೀವು ಬಳಸುವ ಹಾಗೂ ಬಳಸದಿರುವ ವಸ್ತುಗಳು ಯಾವುವು? ತಿಳಿಸಿ
58. Do the things provided in kit last for one full month.
ಕಿಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಕೊಡುವ ಪದಾರ್ಥಗಳು ನಿಮ್ಮ ಒಂದು ತಿಂಗಳ ಅವಶ್ಯಕತೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಾಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆಯೇ?
a) Yes/ಹೌದು b) No/ಇಲ್ಲ
59. If no, what do you do if the items get over before the refill?
ಕಿಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿರುವ ವಸ್ತುಗಳು ಸಮಯಕ್ಕೆ ಮುಂಚೆಯೇ ಮುಗಿದು ಹೋದರೆ ಏನು ಮಾಡುತ್ತೀರಿ?
60. Besides the items given to you, do you need any other items to be provided? Name the items
ನಿಮಗೆ ಕಿಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ನೀಡಿರುವ ವಸ್ತುಗಳ ಜೊತೆ ಮತ್ತಾವುದಾದರೂ ವಸ್ತುಗಳ ಅಗತ್ಯವಿದೆಯೇ? ಅವುಗಳನ್ನು ಹೆಸರಿಸಿ.
61. Do you buy any other items related to personal hygiene from outside?
ನಿಮ್ಮ ವೈಯಕ್ತಿಕ ನೈರ್ಮಲ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ ವಸ್ತುಗಳನ್ನು ನೀವು ಹೊರಗಿನಿಂದ ಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೀರಾ
a) Yes/ಹೌದು b) No/ಇಲ್ಲ
62. If yes, what are those items?
ಹೌದು ಎಂದಾದರೆ ಅವುಗಳು ಯಾವುವು?

63. How much do you spend on buying these items?

ಈ ವಸ್ತುಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದರ ಮೇಲೆ ಎಷ್ಟು ಹಣವನ್ನು ಖರ್ಚು ಮಾಡುತ್ತೀರಾ?

64. Where do you raise the money for purchasing these items?

ಈ ವಸ್ತುಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಯಾವ ಮೂಲದಿಂದ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸುತ್ತೀರಾ?

a) Yes/ಹೌದು

b) No/ಇಲ್ಲ

65. Do you want any more items to be added to the kit? Do you recommend any brands

ಈ ಕಿಟ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಇನ್ನಾವುದಾದರೂ ವಸ್ತುಗಳನ್ನು ಸೇರಿಸಬೇಕೇ? ಅದು ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ ವಿಶೇಷ ಬ್ರಾಂಡ್ ಆಗಿರಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ನೀವು ಸಲಹೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೀರಾ?

IX. Perception about SSK benefits

ಅನುಕೂಲಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಗ್ರಹಿಸುವುದು

66. Can you tell us about your health condition before the kit was given?

ಈ ಕಿಟ್ಟನ್ನು ಕೊಡುವ ಮೊದಲು ನಿಮ್ಮ ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಹೇಗಿತ್ತು.?

67. Has the kit improved your health situation and that of your hostel inmates? How?

ನೀವು ಹಾಗೂ ನಿಮ್ಮ ವಸತಿನಿಲಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಇರುವವರ ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿಯನ್ನು ಈ ಕಿಟ್ ಸುಧಾರಿಸಿದೆಯೇ? ಹೇಗೆ

68. What were the common health problems you face before the kit was supplied? Name them

ಕಿಟ್ ನೀಡುವ ಮೊದಲು ನೀವು ಎದುರಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದ ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳಾವುವು? ಅವುಗಳನ್ನು ಹೆಸರಿಸಿ

69. Do you or your hostel mates have the following issues?

ನಿಮಗೆ ಅಥವಾ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಹಾಸ್ಟೆಲಿನಲ್ಲಿ ವಾಸವಾಗಿರುವ ಇತರರಿಗೆ ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳಿವೆಯೇ?

a. Lice in the hair Yes/No
ಕೂದಲಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇನು ಹೌದು/ಇಲ್ಲ

b. Skin Infections Yes/No
ಚರ್ಮದ ಸೋಂಕು ಹೌದು/ಇಲ್ಲ

c. Bad Mouth odor Yes/No
ಬಾಯಿಯ ವಾಸನೆ ಹೌದು/ಇಲ್ಲ

- d. Teeth Problems Yes/No
ಹಲ್ಲಿನ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆ ಹೌದು/ಇಲ್ಲ
- e. Diarrhea. Yes/No
ಅತಿಸಾರ ಹೌದು/ಇಲ್ಲ

70. Do you think your health has improved only because of the kit?
ಈ ಕಿಟ್‌ನಿಂದ ಮಾತ್ರ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಸುಧಾರಿಸಿದೆ, ಎಂದು ನಿಮಗೆ ಅನಿಸುತ್ತಿದೆಯೇ?
- a) Yes/ಹೌದು b) No/ಇಲ್ಲ

**X. Identification of beneficiaries for SSK scheme:
SSK ಯೋಜನೆಗಾಗಿ ಫಲಾನುಭವಿಗಳ ಗುರುತಿಸುವಿಕೆ**

71. What are the criteria used to select students in your hostel to receive the kit?
ನಿಮ್ಮ ವಸತಿನಿಲಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಿಟ್ಟನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯಲು ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳನ್ನು ಆಯ್ಕೆ ಮಾಡಲು ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸುವ ಮಾನದಂಡಗಳಾವುವು?
72. Have all the students in your hostel who are eligible to get the kit received it?
ನಿಮ್ಮ ವಸತಿನಿಲಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಯಿಂದ ಪ್ರಯೋಜನವನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯಲು ಅರ್ಹರಾಗಿರುವ ಎಲ್ಲರಿಗೂ ಈ ಕಿಟ್ ದೊರೆತಿದೆಯೇ?
- a) Yes/ಹೌದು b) No/ಇಲ್ಲ
73. Are students who are not eligible to receive the kit also receiving it?
ಈ ಕಿಟ್ಟನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯಲು ಅರ್ಹರಲ್ಲದಿದ್ದವರಿಗೂ ಅದನ್ನು ಕೊಡಲಾಗಿದೆಯೇ?
- a) Yes/ಹೌದು b) No/ಇಲ್ಲ
74. Do children in your school who stay in other hostel ask you about the kit and its contents?
ಬೇರೆ ವಸತಿನಿಲಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ವಾಸವಾಗಿರುವ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಶಾಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಮಕ್ಕಳು ಈ ಕಿಟ್ ಹಾಗೂ ಅದರಲ್ಲಿರುವ ವಸ್ತುಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ನಿಮ್ಮನ್ನು ಕೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆಯೇ?
75. Do they also desire that the kit be provided to them?
ತಮಗೂ ಕಿಟ್ಟಿನ ಅಗತ್ಯವಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಅವರು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆಯೇ?

XI. Demand / Supply chain management:**ಬೇಡಿಕೆ / ಒದಗಿಸುವಿಕೆಯ ನಿರ್ವಹಣೆ**

76. Do all SC/ST students in the hostel receive the kit?

ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಪರಿಶಿಷ್ಟ ಜಾತಿ ಪರಿಶಿಷ್ಟ ವರ್ಗಗಳ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಗೂ ಈ ಕಿಟ್ ದೊರೆಯುತ್ತದೆಯೇ?

a) Yes/ಹೌದು b) No/ಇಲ್ಲ

If no, ಇಲ್ಲವೆಂದಾದರೆ

75.a. How was the shortage addressed?

ಕಡಿಮೆಯಾಗಿದ್ದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಯನ್ನು ಹೇಗೆ ಪರಿಹರಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

77. If the number of kits, exceeds the number of students, does the warden distribute them to others?

ಕಿಟ್‌ಗಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಗಿಂತ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿದ್ದಲ್ಲಿ ನಿಲಯಪಾಲಕರು ಅವುಗಳನ್ನು ಬೇರೆಯವರಿಗೆ ನೀಡುತ್ತಾರಾ?

XII. Level of Satisfaction about SSK among the respondents:**ಪ್ರತಿಕ್ರಿಯಿಸಿದವರಲ್ಲಿ SSK ಬಗ್ಗೆ ತೃಪ್ತಿಯ ಮಟ್ಟ:**

78. Are you satisfied with the quality of items in the kit being supplied to you?

ನಿಮಗೆ ನೀಡಿರುವ ಕಿಟ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿರುವ ವಸ್ತುಗಳ ಗುಣ ಮಟ್ಟದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ನಿಮಗೆ ಸಮಾಧಾನವಿದೆಯೇ?

79. If no, ಇಲ್ಲವೆಂದಾದರೆ ಏಕೆ?

80. Do you want this scheme to continue?

ಈ ಯೋಜನೆ ಮುಂದುವರಿಯಬೇಕೆಂದು ನೀವು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೀರಾ?

a) Yes/ಹೌದು b) No/ಇಲ್ಲ

81. Give your suggestions making the Suchi Sambhrama scheme better?

ಶುಚಿ ಸಂಭ್ರಮ ಯೋಜನೆಯನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಪರಿಣಾಮಕಾರಿಯಾಗಿ ಮಾಡಲು ನಿಮ್ಮ ಸಲಹೆಗಳೇನು?

Interviewers are requested to physically verify the items in the kit

ಸಂದರ್ಶಕರು ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಗೆ ಕೊಡುವ ಕಿಟ್ಟನ್ನು ಪರಿಶೀಲಿಸಬೇಕು

**I S No. 2
OUTREACH**

**Evaluation of Suchi Sambhrama Kit for SC/ST Boys and Girls in Karnataka
Interview Schedule to collect data from wardens of Pre-Matric and Post-
Matric hostels.**

**ಮೆಟ್ರಿಕ್ ಪೂರ್ವ ಮತ್ತು ಮೆಟ್ರಿಕ್ ನಂತರದ ವಸತಿನಿಲಯಗಳ ನಿಲಯಪಾಲಕರಿಂದ ಮಾಹಿತಿ
ಸಂಗ್ರಹಿಸಲು ಬಳಸುವ ಸಂದರ್ಶನ ಕೈಪಿಡಿ**

Interviewer's Name:

ಸಂದರ್ಶಕರ ಹೆಸರು

Date of Interview:

ಸಂದರ್ಶನದ ದಿನಾಂಕ :

Interviewer's Signature:

ಸಂದರ್ಶಕರ ಸಹಿ

District:

ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ:

Number of Students in the hostel:

ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿ ನಿಲಯದ ಹೆಸರು ಮತ್ತು ವಿಳಾಸ :

Name of the warden with signature:

ನಿಲಯಪಾಲಕರ ಹೆಸರು ಮತ್ತು ಸಹಿ :

Background information about the hostel inmates

ವಸತಿನಿಲಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಇರುವವರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಮೂಲ ಮಾಹಿತಿ

1. Number of the students in the hostel :

ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿ ನಿಲಯದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ:

2. Caste wise breakup of students:

ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳ ಜಾತಿವಾರು ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ :

SC :

ST:

OBC:

Others :

3. What classes are the students in the hostel studying?
ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು ಯಾವ ಯಾವ ತರಗತಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಓದುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ?

I. Responsibilities of the Warden ನಿಲಯಪಾಲಕರ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿಗಳು

4. Is the warden staying in the hostel? Yes ಹೌದು / No ಇಲ್ಲ
ನಿಲಯಪಾಲಕರು ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿನಿಲಯದಲ್ಲೇ ವಾಸಿಸುತ್ತಾರಾ
- 4 (a) If no, where are you staying and how far is your place of residence from the hostel?
ಇಲ್ಲ ಎಂದಾದರೆ, ನೀವು ಎಲ್ಲಿ ವಾಸವಾಗಿದ್ದೀರಿ ಮತ್ತು ನಿಲಯದಿಂದ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಮನೆ ಎಷ್ಟು ದೂರದಲ್ಲಿದೆ?
5. What are your working hours in the hostel?
ವಸತಿನಿಲಯದಲ್ಲಿ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಕೆಲಸದ ವೇಳೆ ಏನು?
6. Give a list of your job responsibilities as warden.
ನಿಲಯಪಾಲಕರಾಗಿ ನೀವು ಮಾಡುವ ಕೆಲಸಗಳನ್ನು ಪಟ್ಟಿ ಮಾಡಿ
7. How long have you been working as a warden?
ನಿಲಯಪಾಲಕರಾಗಿ ನೀವು ಎಷ್ಟು ವರ್ಷಗಳು/ತಿಂಗಳುಗಳಿಂದ ಕಾರ್ಯ ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದೀರಿ?

II. Distribution of Suchi Sambhrama Kits ಶುಚಿ ಸಂಭ್ರಮ ಕಿಟ್‌ಗಳ ವಿತರಣೆ

8. How long have you been associated with the distribution of suchi sambhrama kit scheme?
ನೀವು ಎಷ್ಟು ಸಮಯದಿಂದ SSK ಯೋಜನೆಯನ್ನು ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದೀರಾ?
9. Who are groups to which kits are given?
ಈ ಕಿಟ್ಟನ್ನು ನಿಮ್ಮ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿ ನಿಲಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವ ಯಾವ ಗುಂಪಿನ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಗೆ ನೀಡುತ್ತಾರೆ ?
- SC ಪರಿಶಿಷ್ಟ ಜಾತಿ
- ST ಪರಿಶಿಷ್ಟ ವರ್ಗ
- OBC ಇತರ ಹಿಂದುಳಿದ ವರ್ಗಗಳು
- All students ಎಲ್ಲ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು

10. Is the supply of kit regular to your hostel?

ನಿಮ್ಮ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿನಿಲಯಕ್ಕೆ ಕಿಟ್ಟಿನ ಸರಬರಾಜು ನಿಯತವಾಗಿದೆಯೇ ?

a)Yes ಹೌದು b)No ಇಲ್ಲ

10) a. If yes, how often is it supplied?

ಹೌದಾದರೆ, ಎಷ್ಟು ಬಾರಿ ಕಿಟ್ಟನ್ನು ಸರಬರಾಜು ಮಾಡಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ?

10) b. If no, how many times during the course of a year is it supplied?

ಇಲ್ಲ ಎಂದಾದರೆ, ಒಂದು ವರ್ಷದ ಅವಧಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಎಷ್ಟು ಬಾರಿ ಸರಬರಾಜು ಮಾಡಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ?

III. Supply/ demand issues and maintenance of registers

ಸರಬರಾಜು/ ಬೇಡಿಕೆ ವಿಚಾರಣೆಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ದಾಖಲೆಗಳ ನಿರ್ವಹಣೆ

11. What is the procedure followed in the distribution of kits?

ಕಿಟ್ಟುಗಳನ್ನು ವಿತರಿಸುವಾಗ ಅನುಸರಿಸುವ ಕ್ರಮಗಳಾವುವು ?

12. Is the supply and distribution as per demand?

ಕಿಟ್ಟುಗಳ ಸರಬರಾಜು ಬೇಡಿಕೆಗೆ ಅನುಗುಣವಾಗಿದೆಯೇ?

13. Is there shortage or excess in the supply of kits? If yes, how do you handle these situations?

ಕಿಟ್ಟುಗಳ ಸರಬರಾಜಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಕೊರತೆ ಅಥವಾ ಹೆಚ್ಚುವರಿ ಎನಿಸುವಂಥ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿಗಳು ಬಂದಿವೆಯೇ ? ಅಂಥ ಸಂದರ್ಭಗಳು ಬಂದಾಗ ಹೇಗೆ ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸುತ್ತೀರಿ ?

14. What is the process of documenting the receipt and distribution of kits in the hostel?

ಕಿಟ್ಟುಗಳನ್ನು ಪಡೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು ಹಾಗೂ ವಿತರಣೆ ಮಾಡುವುದು ಈ ಎರಡು ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆಗಳನ್ನು ಹೇಗೆ ದಾಖಲು ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೀರಿ?

15. How do you account for the kits received and distributed to the Department of social welfare?

ನೀವು ವಸತಿನಿಲಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಅವುಗಳನ್ನು ಹಂಚುವ ಕ್ರಮವನ್ನು ಸಮಾಜ ಕಲ್ಯಾಣ ಇಲಾಖೆಗೆ ಹೇಗೆ ವರದಿ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೀರಾ ಅಥವಾ ಹೇಗೆ ಲೆಕ್ಕ ನೀಡುತ್ತೀರಾ?

IV. Personal hygiene -awareness and practices

ವೈಯಕ್ತಿಕ ನೈರ್ಮಲ್ಯ- ಅರಿವು ಮತ್ತು ಆಚರಣೆಗಳು

16. What is the level of awareness of students about personal hygiene ?
ತಮ್ಮ ವೈಯಕ್ತಿಕ ನೈರ್ಮಲ್ಯವನ್ನು ಕುರಿತಂತೆ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳ ತಿಳುವಳಿಕೆಯ ಮಟ್ಟ ಹೇಗಿದೆ ?
17. Do you find any difference between children of different classes and age groups in understanding the importance of personal hygiene?
ಬೇರೆ-ಬೇರೆ ತರಗತಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಮಕ್ಕಳು ಹಾಗೂ ಅವರ ವಯಸ್ಸಿನ ಆಧಾರದ ಮೇಲೆ ವೈಯಕ್ತಿಕ ನೈರ್ಮಲ್ಯದ ಪ್ರಾಮುಖ್ಯತೆಯನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಯುವಲ್ಲಿ ನೀವು ಏನಾದರೂ ವ್ಯತ್ಯಾಸಗಳನ್ನು ಕಾಣುತ್ತೀರಾ?
18. How do you keep track of whether children use the items supplied to them in the kit, when they are out of the hostel? In the hostel?
ವಸತಿನಿಲಯದಿಂದ ಹೊರಗಿರುವಾಗ ಮಕ್ಕಳು ಈ ಕಿಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿರುವ ವಸ್ತುಗಳ ಬಳಕೆಯನ್ನು ಮುಂದುವರಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಹೋಗುತ್ತಾರೋ ಇಲ್ಲವೋ ನೀವು ಹೇಗೆ ಗಮನಿಸುತ್ತೀರಾ?
19. Have you provided separate places for safe keeping of the kits in your hostel? Where do the children keep then kits?
ಕಿಟ್ಟುಗಳನ್ನಿಡಲು ನೀವು ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕ ಸ್ಥಳವನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸಿದ್ದೀರಾ? ಮಕ್ಕಳು ತಮ್ಮ ಕಿಟ್ಟುಗಳನ್ನು ಸುರಕ್ಷಿತವಾಗಿ ಎಲ್ಲಿ ಇಡುತ್ತಾರೆ ?

V. Access to Suchi Sambhrama

ಶುಚಿ ಸಂಭ್ರಮ ಯೋಜನೆಯ ಲಭ್ಯತೆ

20. Who are groups to which kits are given?
ಈ ಕಿಟ್ಟನ್ನು ನಿಮ್ಮ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿ ನಿಲಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವ ಯಾವ ಗುಂಪಿನ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಗೆ ನೀಡಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ?
SC ಪರಿಶಿಷ್ಟ ಜಾತಿ
ST ಪರಿಶಿಷ್ಟ ವರ್ಗ
OBC ಇತರ ಹಿಂದುಳಿದ ವರ್ಗಗಳು
All students ಎಲ್ಲ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು
21. Do you think that these kits must be provided in all hostels and Ashram Schools?
ಈ ಕಿಟ್ಟುಗಳನ್ನು ಎಲ್ಲಾ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿ ನಿಲಯಗಳಿಗೆ ಹಾಗೂ ಆಶ್ರಮ ಶಾಲೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ನೀಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ನಿಮಗೆ ಎನಿಸುತ್ತಿದೆಯೇ?
(Please give reasons for your answer)/ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಉತ್ತರಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾರಣಗಳನ್ನು ನೀಡಿ

VI. Opinion of wardens with regard to utility, adequacy and quality of SSK

ಶುಚಿ ಸಂಭ್ರಮದ ಉಪಯುಕ್ತತೆ, ಯಥಾರ್ಥತೆ ಮತ್ತು ಗುಣಮಟ್ಟವನ್ನು ಕುರಿತ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ

22. How is the quality of the items in the kit? Do you recommend any other alternative brand?
ಈ ಕಿಟ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ನೀಡುವ ವಸ್ತುಗಳ ಗುಣಮಟ್ಟ ಹೇಗಿದೆ? ನೀವು ಇತರ ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ ಬ್ರಾಂಡ್‌ನ ವಸ್ತುಗಳನ್ನು ನೀಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಶಿಫಾರಸ್ಸು ಮಾಡುತ್ತೀರಾ ?
23. Are the items in the kit sufficient to take care of the needs of students?
ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳ ಅಗತ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಪೂರೈಸಲು ಕಿಟ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ನೀಡಿರುವ ವಸ್ತುಗಳು ಸಾಕು ಎಂದು ನಿಮಗೆ ಎನಿಸುತ್ತಿದೆಯೇ?
24. Are the students in your hostel satisfied with the kit? Do they demand for other items?
ನಿಮ್ಮ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿ ನಿಲಯದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಕಿಟ್‌ನ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಸಮಾಧಾನವಿದೆಯೇ ? ಅವರು ಮತ್ತಾವುದಾದರೂ ವಸ್ತುಗಳಿಗೆ ಬೇಡಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಇಡುತ್ತಾರೆಯೇ ?

VII. Financial benefit of SSK to beneficiaries and their families

ಶುಚಿ ಸಂಭ್ರಮದ ಫಲಾನುಭವಿಗಳು ಹಾಗೂ ಅವರ ಕುಟುಂಬಗಳಿಗೆ ದೊರೆತಿರುವ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯ

25. Do you think the kits have helped families of children and the students to spend the same amount of money they would have invested on other important items?
ಈ ಕಿಟ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ನೀಡಿರುವುದರಿಂದ, ಮಕ್ಕಳು ಹಾಗೂ ಅವರ ಕುಟುಂಬಗಳು, ಈ ವಸ್ತುಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ವ್ಯಯ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಇತರ ಅಗತ್ಯಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ಖರ್ಚುಮಾಡಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಯಿತು ಎಂದು ನಿಮಗೆ ಅನಿಸುತ್ತಿದೆಯೇ?
26. Do they buy any items from outside? If yes, how much do they spend per month?
ಅವರು ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ ವಸ್ತುಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊರಗಿನಿಂದ ಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾರೆಯೇ ? ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ತಗಲುವ ವೆಚ್ಚ ಎಷ್ಟು?

VIII. Identification of beneficiaries for SSK scheme

ಶುಚಿ ಸಂಭ್ರಮ ಯೋಜನೆಯ ಫಲಾನುಭವಿಗಳನ್ನು ಗುರುತಿಸುವಿಕೆ

27. Are the kits reaching all the students to be covered under the scheme?
ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಯಡಿ ಕಿಟ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯಲು ಅರ್ಹರಿರುವ ಎಲ್ಲ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಗೂ ಕಿಟ್ ತಲುಪುತ್ತಿದೆಯೇ?

28. Are all the eligible students in the hostel enrolled under the scheme?

ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿ ನಿಲಯದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಎಲ್ಲ ಅರ್ಹ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಯಡಿ ತಮ್ಮ ಹೆಸರುಗಳನ್ನು ನೋಂದಾಯಿಸಿ ಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆಯೇ ?

a) Yes / ಹೌದು b) No / ಇಲ್ಲ

a. If no, why have they not registered?

ಇಲ್ಲವೆಂದಾದರೆ, ಅವರು ನೋಂದಣಿ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳದಿರಲು ಕಾರಣಗಳೇನು ?

IX. Perception about SSK benefits

SSK ಯೋಜನೆಯ ಪ್ರಯೋಜನಗಳನ್ನು ಕುರಿತು ಗ್ರಹಿಕೆ

29. What are the immediate out comes you have noticed as a result of the suchi sambhrama kit?

SSK ಕಿಟ್ ನೀಡಿದ ನಂತರ ನೀವು ಗಮನಿಸಿರುವ ತಕ್ಷಣದ ಬದಲಾವಣೆಗಳಾವುವು?

30. What is the impact of the kit on?

ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನವುಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ಕಿಟ್ ನೀಡಿಕೆ ಯಾವ ರೀತಿಯ ಪ್ರಭಾವ ಬೀರಿದೆ ?

i) Health of students:

ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳ ಆರೋಗ್ಯ

ii) Increased awareness about personal hygiene:

ವೈಯಕ್ತಿಕ ಆರೋಗ್ಯದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಅರಿವು

iii) Awareness about environmental cleanliness:

ಪರಿಸರವನ್ನು ಶುಚಿಯಾಗಿಟ್ಟುಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಅರಿವು

X. Infrastructure availability for personal hygiene practices in the hostels

ವಸತಿನಿಲಯದಲ್ಲಿ ವೈಯಕ್ತಿಕ ನೈರ್ಮಲ್ಯದ ಆಚರಣೆಗೆ ಪೂರಕವಾಗುವಂತಹ ಮೂಲ ಸೌಕರ್ಯಗಳ ಲಭ್ಯತೆ

31. Is the hostel environment providing support for the scheme, such as for example clean water in toilets, bathrooms and in rooms where students stay?

ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿ ನಿಲಯದ ವಾತಾವರಣ, ಅಂದರೆ, ಶೌಚಾಲಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಶುದ್ಧ ನೀರು ಸ್ನಾನದ ಮನೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ನೀರಿನ ಸರಬರಾಜು ಹಾಗೂ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳ ವಾಸದ ಕೋಣೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಶುಚಿತ್ವ - ಇವೇ ಮುಂತಾದವುಗಳನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸುವಂಥ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಇದೆಯೇ?

XI. Opinion with regard to continuation of SSK, challenges and suggestion

ಶುಚಿ ಸಂಭ್ರಮವನ್ನು ಮುಂದುವರಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಹೋಗುವುದು, ಸವಾಲುಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಸಲಹೆಗಳು

32. Do you think the SSK scheme be continued?

ಶುಚಿ ಸಂಭ್ರಮ ಯೋಜನೆ ಮುಂದುವರಿಯಬೇಕೇ ?ನಿಮ್ಮ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ ತಿಳಿಸಿ

33. What are the problems that you are encountering in running this scheme?

ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಯನ್ನು ನಡೆಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಹೋಗುವುದರಲ್ಲಿ ನೀವು ಎದುರಿಸುತ್ತಿರುವ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳಾವುವು ?

34. What are your suggestions for on effective implementation of the Suchi Sambhrama scheme?

ಶುಚಿ ಸಂಭ್ರಮ ಯೋಜನೆಯ ಪರಿಣಾಮಕಾರಿ ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನಕ್ಕೆ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಸಲಹೆಗಳೇನು ಎಂಬುವುದನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಸಿ

**I S. No. 3
OUTREACH**

**Evaluation of Suchi Sambhrama Kit for SC/ST Boys and Girls in Karnataka
Interview Schedule to Collecting data from officials of the Department of
Social Welfare**

ಸಮಾಜ ಕಲ್ಯಾಣ ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಿಂದ ಮಾಹಿತಿ ಸಂಗ್ರಹಣೆಗಾಗಿ ಬಳಸುವ

ಸಂದರ್ಶನ ಕೈಪಿಡಿ

Interviewer's Name:

ಸಂದರ್ಶಕರ ಹೆಸರು

Date of Interview:

ಸಂದರ್ಶನದ ದಿನಾಂಕ :

Interviewer's Signature:

ಸಂದರ್ಶಕರ ಸಹಿ

Name & designation of the official interviewed:

ಸಂದರ್ಶಿಸಿದ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಯ ಹೆಸರು ಮತ್ತು ಹುದ್ದೆ

Official address and contact E-Mail and Phone Numbers of the official :

ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಯ ಕಚೇರಿ ವಿಳಾಸ ಮತ್ತು ಸಂಪರ್ಕಿಸುವ ಇ-ಮೇಲ್ ಮತ್ತು ದೂರವಾಣಿ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಗಳು:

I. Years of experience of the officers in SSK scheme

ಶುಚಿ ಸಂಭ್ರಮ ಯೋಜನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಯ ಅನುಭವ

1. How long have you been handling the Suchi Sambhrama scheme?

ನೀವು ಎಷ್ಟು ಕಾಲದಿಂದ SSK ಯೋಜನೆಯನ್ನು ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದೀರಾ?

II. Identification beneficiaries of SSK

ಶುಚಿ ಸಂಭ್ರಮ ಕಿಟ್ ಯೋಜನೆಯ ಫಲಾನುಭವಿಗಳನ್ನು ಗುರುತಿಸುವುದು

2. Is this scheme provided only in SC/ST hostel or in OBC & other state run hostel?

ಈ ಯೋಜನೆ ಪರಿಶಿಷ್ಟ ಜಾತಿ /ಪರಿಶಿಷ್ಟ ಪಂಗಡಗಳ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿನಿಲಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾತ್ರ ಲಭ್ಯವಾಗಿದೆಯೇ ಅಥವಾ ಇತರ

ಹಿಂದುಳಿದ ವರ್ಗಗಳ ಹಾಗೂ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ನಡೆಸುವ ಇತರ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿನಿಲಯಗಳಲ್ಲೂ ಲಭ್ಯವಾಗಿದೆಯೇ?

3. Is the scheme implemented in Ashram Schools?
ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಯನ್ನು ಆಶ್ರಮ ಶಾಲೆಗಳಲ್ಲೂ ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನಗೊಳಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆಯೇ?

III. Impact of SSK on health and hygiene of the beneficiaries
ಫಲಾನುಭವಿಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ಶುಚಿ ಸಂಭ್ರಮ ಯೋಜನೆಯ ಪರಿಣಾಮ

4. In your view is this scheme really helping students to improve their health & personal hygiene?
ನಿಮ್ಮ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಶುಚಿ ಸಂಭ್ರಮ ಯೋಜನೆ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳ ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ವೈಯಕ್ತಿಕ ನೈರ್ಮಲ್ಯ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಯನ್ನು ನಿಜವಾಗಿಯೂ ಉತ್ತಮವಾಗಿಸುತ್ತಿದೆಯೇ ?

IV. Perceived need for distribution of SSK in Post matric Hostels
ಮೆಟ್ರಿಕ್ ನಂತರದ ವಸತಿನಿಲಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕಿಟ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ನೀಡುವ ಬಗ್ಗೆ

5. Is there a need to provide kits to post matric hostels?
ಮೆಟ್ರಿಕ್ ನಂತರದ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿ ನಿಲಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಕಿಟ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ನೀಡುವ ಅಗತ್ಯವಿದೆಯೇ ?

V. Impact of SSK in Pre/Post matric Hostels; Rural/urban students
ಮೆಟ್ರಿಕ್ ಪೂರ್ವ ಮತ್ತು ಮೆಟ್ರಿಕ್ ನಂತರದ ವಸತಿನಿಲಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ SSK ಯ ಪರಿಣಾಮ

6. Is the Suchi Sambhrama scheme making better impact in post- matric than pre-metric hostels?
Yes/ No
SSK ಮೆಟ್ರಿಕ್ ಪೂರ್ವ ವಸತಿನಿಲಯಗಳಿಗಿಂತ ಮೆಟ್ರಿಕ್ ನಂತರದ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿ ನಿಲಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಪರಿಣಾಮಕಾರಿಯಾಗಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದೆಯೇ?

Give reasons for your answers ನಿಮ್ಮ ಉತ್ತರಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾರಣಗಳನ್ನು ನೀಡಿ

7. Is the Suchi Sambhrama scheme making better impact in urban than rural areas?
ಶುಚಿ ಸಂಭ್ರಮ ಯೋಜನೆ ನಗರದಲ್ಲಿ ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಿಗಿಂತ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಪರಿಣಾಮಕಾರಿಯಾಗಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದೆಯೇ?

VI. Procedure for procurement and implementation of SSK scheme

ಶುಚಿ ಸಂಭ್ರಮ ಯೋಜನೆಯನ್ನು ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸಲು ಅನುಸರಿಸುವ ಕ್ರಮ

8. What is the procedure adopted for procuring the kits?
ಕಿಟ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯಲು ನೀವು ಅನುಸರಿಸುವ ಕ್ರಮ ಯಾವುದು?
9. Do you have a special cell in the Social Welfare Department to supervise the implementation of the Suchi Sambhrama Scheme? If no, who supervises it?
ಸಮಾಜ ಕಲ್ಯಾಣ ಇಲಾಖೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಶುಚಿ ಸಂಭ್ರಮ ಯೋಜನೆಯನ್ನು ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸಲು ವಿಶೇಷ ಘಟಕವಿದೆಯೇ ? ಇಲ್ಲವಾದಲ್ಲಿ ಇದನ್ನು ನೋಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವವರು ಯಾರು ?

VII. Appropriateness of SSK to Boys and Girls

ಬಾಲಕರಿಗೆ ಮತ್ತು ಬಾಲಕಿಯರಿಗೆ ಯೋಜನೆಯ ಸೂಕ್ತತೆ

10. Do you think the contents of the kit are appropriate for students (both boys and girls), If no, what are other items you would recommend for being added to the kit?
ಈ ಕಿಟ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿರುವ ವಸ್ತುಗಳು ಗಂಡು ಮತ್ತು ಹೆಣ್ಣು ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಬ್ಬರ ಉಪಯೋಗಕ್ಕೂ ಸೂಕ್ತವಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂದು ನಿಮಗೆ ಎನಿಸುತ್ತದೆಯೇ ? ಇಲ್ಲವಂದಾದರೆ, ಮತ್ತೆ ಯಾವ ಯಾವ ವಸ್ತುಗಳು ಈ ಕಿಟ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಸೇರ್ಪಡೆಯಾಗಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಸೂಚಿಸುತ್ತೀರಾ?

Yes

ಹೌದು

No

ಇಲ್ಲ

VIII. Procedure followed for distribution of kits

ಕಿಟ್‌ಗಳ ವಿತರಣೆಗೆ ಅನುಸರಿಸುವ ಕ್ರಮ

11. What is the procedure followed in distribution kits? Please state the procedure in detail
ಕಿಟ್‌ಗಳ ವಿತರಣೆಯ ಕ್ರಮದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ದಯವಿಟ್ಟು ವಿಶಾಲವಾಗಿ ತಿಳಿಸಿ
12. What is the average time taken for disbursement of kits every month?
ಪ್ರತಿ ತಿಂಗಳು ಕಿಟ್‌ಗಳ ಸರಬರಾಜು ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಎಷ್ಟು ಸಮಯ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತದೆ

IX. Identification of beneficiaries for SSK scheme

SSK ಸ್ಕೀಮ್‌ನ ಫಲಾನುಭವಿಗಳನ್ನು ಗುರುತಿಸುವುದು

13. Does the programme cover all the members of target groups?
ಈ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ ಎಲ್ಲ ಅರ್ಹ ಗುಂಪುಗಳ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳನ್ನು ತಲುಪಿದೆಯೇ?
14. Do you think that kits must be provided in all hostels and Ashram schools ?
ಈ ಕಿಟ್‌ನ್ನು ಎಲ್ಲಾ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿ ನಿಲಯಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಆಶ್ರಮ ಶಾಲೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ನೀಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ನಿಮಗೆ ಅನಿಸುತ್ತದೆಯೇ ?

X. Steps to avoid mis-utilization of Suchi Sambhrama kits

ಶುಚಿ ಸಂಭ್ರಮ ಕಿಟ್‌ಗಳ ದುರುಪಯೋಗವನ್ನು ತಡೆಯುವ ಬಗ್ಗೆ

15. Have you noticed mis – utilization of kits in your experience? How did you deal with such cases?
ಕಿಟ್‌ಗಳ ವಿತರಣೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅಪಬಳಕೆಯಾಗಿರುವುದನ್ನು ನೀವು ಗಮನಿಸಿದ್ದೀರಾ ? ಅಂತಹ ಪ್ರಕರಣಗಳು ಕಂಡು ಬಂದಾಗ ನೀವು ಅವುಗಳನ್ನು ಹೇಗೆ ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸಿದ್ದೀರಿ ?
16. Do you receive any complaints from students, wardens, parents or supplier of kits regarding the kit? If yes, how do you tackle the issue? Elaborate
ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು, ನಿಲಯಪಾಲಕರು, ಪೋಷಕರು ಅಥವಾ ಕಿಟ್ ಸರಬರಾಜು ಮಾಡುವವರಿಂದ ನಿಮಗೆ ಏನಾದರೂ ದೂರುಗಳು ಬಂದಿವೆಯೇ ? ಹೌದು ಎಂದಾದರೆ ನೀವು ಅವುಗಳನ್ನು ಹೇಗೆ ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸಿದ್ದೀರಿ ?

XI. Monitoring of the SSK scheme

SSK ಯೋಜನೆಯ ಮೇಲುಸ್ತುವಾರಿ

17. How often do you go to hostels to monitor the operation of the programme? Is there any guidance to be followed for monitoring the scheme?
ನೀವು ಎಷ್ಟು ಬಾರಿ ಶುಚಿ ಸಂಭ್ರಮ ಯೋಜನೆಯ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿ ನಿಲಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಗೆ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿದೆ ಎಂದು ತಿಳಿಯಲು ಭೇಟಿ ನೀಡುತ್ತೀರಾ? ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಯ ಉಸ್ತುವಾರಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ ಮಾರ್ಗದರ್ಶಕ ಸೂಚಿಗಳಿವೆಯೇ ?
18. If there is a shortage of items or kits how do you manage? How often do such situations arise?
ಕಿಟ್‌ಗಳು ಅಥವಾ ಅದರ ಒಳಗೆ ಇರಬೇಕಾದಂತಹ ವಸ್ತುಗಳ ಕೊರತೆ ಇದ್ದರೆ ಅದನ್ನು ನೀವು ಹೇಗೆ ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸುತ್ತೀರಾ? ಎಷ್ಟು ಬಾರಿ ಇಂತಹ ಸಂದರ್ಭಗಳು ಬರುತ್ತವೆ ? ವಿವರಿಸಿ

19. If the hostel is in an interior area, how do you manage to keep track of the way the scheme is implemented?
 ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿ ನಿಲಯವು ನಿರ್ಜನ ಅಥವಾ ಹೆದ್ದಾರಿಗಳಿಂದ ತೀರಾ ದೂರವಿರುವ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಿದ್ದರೆ ನೀವು ಯೋಜನೆ ಹೇಗೆ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಗೆ ಗಮನವಿಡುತ್ತೀರಾ ?

XII. Financial benefit of SSK to beneficiaries and their families

ಫಲಾನುಭವಿಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಅವರ ಕುಟುಂಬಗಳಿಗೆ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಅನುಕೂಲಗಳು

20. What are the immediate outcomes you have noticed in the lives of student after the distribution of kits?
 ಕಿಟ್‌ಗಳ ವಿತರಣೆಯಾದ ನಂತರ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳ ಬದುಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಆಗಿರುವಂತಹ ಯಾವ ಪರಿಣಾಮಗಳನ್ನು ನೀವು ಗಮನಿಸುತ್ತೀರಿ?
21. Do you think that the money saved as a result of the government giving the kit is being used by students and their families for procuring other useful items?
 ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಕಿಟ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ನೀಡುವುದರಿಂದ ಉಳಿತಾಯವಾಗುವ ಹಣವನ್ನು ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಅವರ ಕುಟುಂಬಗಳು ಇತರ ಉಪಯುಕ್ತ ವಸ್ತುಗಳನ್ನು ಖರೀದಿ ಮಾಡಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ ಎಂದು ನಿಮಗೆ ಅನಿಸುತ್ತದೆಯೇ?

XIII. Perception about SSK benefits on the environment

ಪರಿಸರದ ಮೇಲೆ ಕಿಟ್‌ಗಳ ವಿತರಣೆಯಿಂದಾಗುವ ಪ್ರಭಾವ

22. What is the impact you have noticed on the cleanliness of the physical environment of the hostel, upkeep of living rooms, toilets, bath rooms and personal hygiene of students?
 ನೀವು ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಯಾವುದರ ಮೇಲೆ ಕಿಟ್‌ಗಳ ನೀಡುವಿಕೆಯಿಂದ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯ ಪ್ರಭಾವ ಉಂಟಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂದು ನಿಮಗೆ ಅನಿಸುತ್ತಿದೆಯೇ ?

- ಎ) ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿ ನಿಲಯದ ಭೌತಿಕ ಪರಿಸರ
 ಬಿ) ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳ ವಾಸದ ಕೋಣೆಗಳು
 ಸಿ) ಶೌಚಾಲಯಗಳು
 ಡಿ) ಸ್ನಾನದ ಕೋಣೆಗಳು
 ಇ) ವೈಯಕ್ತಿಕ ನೈರ್ಮಲ್ಯ

XIV. Opinion with regard to continuation of SSK, Challenges and Suggestions
SSK ಯೋಜನೆಯನ್ನು ಮುಂದುವರಿಸುವುದು ಸವಾಲುಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಸಲಹೆಗಳು

23. Do you think that the scheme should be continued?

ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಯನ್ನು ಮುಂದುವರಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಹೋಗಬೇಕೆಂದು ನಿಮಗೆ ಅನಿಸುತ್ತದೆಯೇ?

24. What are the problems or challenges you have encountered in this programme? What are the reasons?

ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ನೀವು ಎದುರಿಸಿರುವ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳು ಅಥವಾ ಸವಾಲುಗಳು ಯಾವುವು? ಈ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿಗೆ ಕಾರಣಗಳಾವುವು ?

25. What are your suggestions for making the Suchi Sambhrama scheme more effective?

ಶುಚಿ ಸಂಭ್ರಮ ಯೋಜನೆಯನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಪರಿಣಾಮಕಾರಿಯನ್ನಾಗಿ ಮಾಡಲು ನಿಮ್ಮ ಸಲಹೆಗಳೇನೆಂಬುವುದನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಸಿ

**I S. No. 4
OUTREACH**

**Evaluation of the Suchi Sambhrama Kit for SC/ST boys and Girls in
Karnataka**

ಪರಿಶಿಷ್ಟ ಜಾತಿ/ಪರಿಶಿಷ್ಟ ಪಂಗಡದ ಬಾಲಕರು ಮತ್ತು ಬಾಲಕಿಯರಿಂದ

ಮಾಹಿತಿ ಸಂಗ್ರಹಿಸಲು ಬಳಸುವ ಸಂದರ್ಶನ ಕೈಪಿಡಿ

Focus Group Discussion

ಕೇಂದ್ರೀಕೃತ ಗುಂಪು ಚರ್ಚೆ

Interviewer's Name:

ಸಂದರ್ಶಕರ ಹೆಸರು

Date of Interview:

ಸಂದರ್ಶನದ ದಿನಾಂಕ :

Interviewer's Signature:

ಸಂದರ್ಶಕರ ಸಹಿ

District:

Taluk :

Name of the hostel:

ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ

ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು

ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿ ನಿಲಯದ ಹೆಸರು

List of discussion questions

I. Need for personal hygiene maintenance

ವೈಯಕ್ತಿಕ ಆರೋಗ್ಯದ ನಿರ್ವಹಣೆ

1. Need for personal hygiene to maintain health
ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಕಾಪಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ವೈಯಕ್ತಿಕ ಶುಚಿತ್ವದ ಅವಶ್ಯಕತೆ

II. Items required for personal hygiene maintenance and its availability

ವೈಯಕ್ತಿಕ ನೈರ್ಮಲ್ಯದ ನಿರ್ವಹಣೆಗೆ ಅಗತ್ಯವಾದ ವಸ್ತುಗಳು

2. Items required for maintenance of personal hygiene
ವೈಯಕ್ತಿಕ ಶುಚಿತ್ವ ಕಾಪಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಅವಶ್ಯಕವಿರುವ ವಸ್ತುಗಳು

3. Availability of material to maintain personal hygiene- oral, skin, hair, nails, clothing, foot wear, water, toilets and other items
ವೈಯಕ್ತಿಕ ಶುಚಿತ್ವ ಕಾಪಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಅವಶ್ಯಕವಿರುವ ವಸ್ತುಗಳ ಲಭ್ಯತೆ - ಬಾಯಿ ಹಾಗೂ ದಂತ ಶುಚಿತ್ವಕ್ಕೆ ಅಗತ್ಯವಿರುವ ವಸ್ತುಗಳು, ಚರ್ಮದ ಶುಚಿತ್ವಕ್ಕೆ ಅಗತ್ಯವಿರುವ ವಸ್ತುಗಳು, ಕೂದಲಿನ ಶುಚಿತ್ವಕ್ಕೆ ಅಗತ್ಯವಿರುವ ವಸ್ತುಗಳು, ಉಗುರುಗಳ ಶುಚಿತ್ವಕ್ಕೆ ಅಗತ್ಯವಿರುವ ವಸ್ತುಗಳು, ಬಟ್ಟೆಗಳ ಶುಚಿತ್ವಕ್ಕೆ ಅಗತ್ಯವಿರುವ ವಸ್ತುಗಳು, ಪಾದಗಳ ಶುಚಿತ್ವಕ್ಕೆ ಅಗತ್ಯವಿರುವ ವಸ್ತುಗಳು, ಕುಡಿಯುವ ನೀರು ಶುಚಿತ್ವಕ್ಕೆ ಅಗತ್ಯವಿರುವ ವಸ್ತುಗಳು, ಶೌಚಾಲಯ ಶುಚಿತ್ವಕ್ಕೆ ಅಗತ್ಯವಿರುವ ವಸ್ತುಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಇತರ ವಸ್ತುಗಳು..

III. Awareness about Suchi Sambhrama scheme

ಶುಚಿ ಸಂಭ್ರಮ ಯೋಜನೆಯನ್ನು ಕುರಿತ ಅರಿವು

4. Awareness about Suchi Sambhrama scheme
ಶುಚಿ ಸಂಭ್ರಮ ಯೋಜನೆಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಅರಿವು

IV. Access to Suchi Sambhrama Kit

ಶುಚಿ ಸಂಭ್ರಮ ಕಿಟ್‌ನ ಲಭ್ಯತೆ

5. Access to Suchi Sambhrama Kit; frequency of distribution; its impact on maintenance of personal hygiene
ಶುಚಿ ಸಂಭ್ರಮ ಕಿಟ್‌ನ ಲಭ್ಯತೆ ವಿತರಣೆಯ ಪರಿ ; ವೈಯಕ್ತಿಕ ಶುಚಿತ್ವ ಕಾಪಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದರಲ್ಲಿ ಶುಚಿ ಸಂಭ್ರಮ ಕಿಟ್‌ಗಳ ಪಾತ್ರ/ ಪರಿಣಾಮ

V. Impact of Suchi Sambhrama kit on health

ಆರೋಗ್ಯದ ಮೇಲೆ ಶುಚಿ ಸಂಭ್ರಮದ ಪರಿಣಾಮ

6. Has personal hygiene practice shown any change in the health condition?
ವೈಯಕ್ತಿಕ ಶುಚಿತ್ವ ಕಾಪಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದರ ಪರಿಣಾಮ ಆರೋಗ್ಯದ ಮೇಲೆ ಕಂಡುಬರುತ್ತದೆಯೇ ? ವಿವರಿಸಿ
7. Has the supply of kits made a difference to the personal hygiene of the students?
ಶುಚಿ ಸಂಭ್ರಮ ಕಿಟ್‌ಗಳ ವಿತರಣೆ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳ ವೈಯಕ್ತಿಕ ಶುಚಿತ್ವಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ ಬದಲಾವಣೆ ಮಾಡಿದೆಯೇ ?

VI. Personal hygiene practices during vacation.

ರಜಾ ದಿನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ವೈಯಕ್ತಿಕ ನೈರ್ಮಲ್ಯ ಆಚರಣೆ

8. Is there a supply of kits during the holidays? If no, how is personal hygiene maintained during the vacation? How much money needs to be spent on personal hygiene maintenance per month per person?

ಶಾಲೆಗೆ ರಜೆ ಇದ್ದಾಗ ಶುಚಿ ಸಂಭ್ರಮ ಕಿಟ್‌ಗಳ ವಿತರಣೆ ಇದೆಯೇ? ಇಲ್ಲವಾದರೆ, ಶಾಲೆಗೆ ರಜೆ ಇದ್ದಾಗ ವೈಯಕ್ತಿಕ ಶುಚಿತ್ವ ಕಾಪಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಹೇಗೆ ? ವೈಯಕ್ತಿಕ ಶುಚಿತ್ವ ಕಾಪಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಒಬ್ಬ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗೆ, ಒಂದು ತಿಂಗಳಿಗೆ ಆಗುವ ವೆಚ್ಚ ಎಷ್ಟು ?

VII. Availability of personal hygiene items at home and its cost per month

ಮನೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ವೈಯಕ್ತಿಕ ನೈರ್ಮಲ್ಯವನ್ನು ಕಾಪಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಬೇಕಾದ ವಸ್ತುಗಳ ಲಭ್ಯತೆ

9. Do students use the type of hygiene maintenance materials in their homes? How much is the amount per person spent on hygiene maintenance at home?

ತಮ್ಮ ಮನೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ವೈಯಕ್ತಿಕ ಶುಚಿತ್ವ ಕಾಪಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಬಳಸುವ ವಸ್ತುಗಳು ಯಾವುವು? ಸ್ವ ಗೃಹಗಳಲ್ಲಿ, ವೈಯಕ್ತಿಕ ಶುಚಿತ್ವ ಕಾಪಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು, ಒಬ್ಬ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗೆ, ಒಂದು ತಿಂಗಳಿಗೆ ಆಗುವ ಅಂದಾಜು ವೆಚ್ಚ ಎಷ್ಟು ?

VIII. Frequency of health check up at hostels

ವಸತಿನಿಲಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅರೋಗ್ಯ ತಪಾಸಣೆ

10. How often is the health check up done in the hostels?

ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿ ನಿಲಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಎಷ್ಟು ಕಾಲಾಂತರದಲ್ಲಿ ಅರೋಗ್ಯ ತಪಾಸಣೆ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತದೆ ?

IX. Accountability towards Suchi Sambhrama kits

ವಿತರಣೆಯನ್ನು ಕುರಿತ ಬದ್ಧತೆ

11. Accountability towards Suchi Sambhrama kits

ಶುಚಿ ಸಂಭ್ರಮ ಕಿಟ್‌ಗಳ ಪೂರೈಕೆ, ವಿತರಣೆಯ ಲೆಕ್ಕ ಪತ್ರ/ಬದ್ಧತೆ ಹೇಗೆ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗಿದೆ

X. Access of Suchi Sambhrama kit to various groups

ವಿವಿಧ ಗುಂಪುಗಳಿಗೆ ಶುಚಿ ಸಂಭ್ರಮ ಯೋಜನೆಗೆ ಇರುವ ಲಭ್ಯತೆ

12. Should Suchi Sambhrama kits be restricted to one particular group of students/ hostels or be made accessible to all groups of students?
ಶುಚಿ ಸಂಭ್ರಮ ಕಿಟ್‌ಗಳು ಕೆಲವು ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿ ಗುಂಪುಗಳಿಗೆ/ಕೆಲವು ಸಮುದಾಯದ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿ ನಿಲಯದ ನಿವಾಸಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ಸೀಮಿತವಾಗಿರಬೇಕೇ ?

XI. Need for supply of SSK to students

ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಗೆ SSK ಕಿಟ್‌ಗಳ ಅಗತ್ಯ

13. Is there any need for supply of Suchi Sambhrama kit for maintenance of personal hygiene? Is not personal hygiene the responsibility of the students themselves?
ವೈಯಕ್ತಿಕ ಶುಚಿತ್ವ ಕಾಪಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಶುಚಿ ಸಂಭ್ರಮ ಕಿಟ್‌ಗಳ ಪೂರೈಕೆಯ ಅವಶ್ಯಕತೆ ಇದೆಯೇ ? ವೈಯಕ್ತಿಕ ಶುಚಿತ್ವ ಪ್ರತಿ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಯ ಹೊಣೆ ಅಲ್ಲವೇ ?

XII. Problems, challenges and Suggestions to strengthen Such Sambhrama Scheme

ಶುಚಿ ಸಂಭ್ರಮದ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳು, ಸವಾಲುಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಯೋಜನೆಯನ್ನು ಬಲಗೊಳಿಸಲು ಸಲಹೆಗಳು

14. Problems, challenges and Suggestions to strengthen Such Sambhrama Scheme
ಶುಚಿ ಸಂಭ್ರಮದ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳು, ಸವಾಲುಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಯೋಜನೆಯನ್ನು ಬಲಗೊಳಿಸಲು ಸಲಹೆಗಳು
15. Total number of student participants & their age/ Total number of Supervisors/ officers participated in the discussion.
ಭಾಗವಹಿಸಿದ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಮತ್ತು ವಯಸ್ಸು/ ಭಾಗವಹಿಸಿದ ಮೇಲ್ವಿಚಾರಕರ /ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ

Annexure Three

List of hostels visited for collection of field data

SC Students Hostel lists - Pre-Metric			
1	Kalburgi	Afjalapura	Boys hostel Saganuru
2			Boys hostel Bayramadagi
3			Boys hostel Ghattaraga
4			Boys hostel Afjalapura
5			Boys hostel Mashyala
6			Boys hostel Karajagi
7			Boys hostel Desai Kalluru
8			Boys hostel Bandaravada
9			Boys hostel Mannuru
10			Boys hostel Chowdapura
11			Girls Hostel Afjalapura
12		Alanda	Boys hostel Alanda
13			Boys hostel Kadaganchi
14			Boys hostel Belamagi
15			Boys hostel M Hipparga
16			Boys hostel Madiyala
17			Boys hostel Chinchanasura
18			Boys hostel Kamalanagara
19			Boys hostel Muddadaga
20			Girls Hostel Alanda
21		Chincholi	Boys hostel Konchavaram
22			Boys hostel Aynapura
23			Boys hostel Chandanakera
24			Boys hostel Sulepeta
25			Boys hostel Chincholi
26			Boys hostel Gadikeshwara
27			Girls Hostel Chincholi
28		Chittapur	Boys hostel Chittapura
29			Boys hostel Petashirura
30			Boys hostel Vadi
31			Boys hostel Hebbala
32			Boys hostel Gundagurthi
33			Boys hostel D Theganuru
34			Boys hostel Shahabad (Old)
35			Boys hostel Nalvara
36			Boys hostel Ravura
37			Boys hostel Koravara
38			Boys hostel Shahabad (New)
39			Girls hostel Bhankuru
40			Girls hostel Chittapura
41			Girls hostel Vadi

Evaluation of Suchi Sambhrama Kit for SC/ST Boys and Girls in Karnataka

42		Kalburgi	Boys hostel Faradabad
43			Boys hostel Honnakiranagi
44			Boys hostel Mahaganv
45			Boys hostel Avarada(B)
46			Boys hostel Maragutti
47			Boys hostel Kamalapura
48			Boys hostel Srinivasasaradagi
49			Boys hostel (H.S) Gulbarga
50			Boys hostel (M.S) Gulbarga
51			Girls hostel, Vidyanagar, Gulbarga
52			Jevargi
53		Boys hostel Malli	
54		Boys hostel Nelogi	
55		Boys hostel Hipparaga (S.N)	
56		Boys hostel Mandevala	
57		Boys hostel Sonna	
58		Boys hostel Yadrami	
59		Boys hostel Vadagera	
60		Boys hostel Ankalaga	
61		Boys hostel Birala	
62		Boys hostel Heratagi	
63		Girls hostel Jevargi	
64		Sedam	Boys hostel Sedam
65			Boys hostel Ramjola
66			Boys hostel Mudola
67			Boys hostel Kodla
68			Boys hostel Kolakunda
69			Boys hostel Malakheda
70			Boys hostel Kurakunta
71			Girls Hostel Sedam
72			Girls Hostel Malakheda

1	Chamarajanagar	Chamrajnagar	Boys hostel Chamarajanagar Town
2			Boys hostel Santhemarahalli
3			Boys hostel Kuderu
4			Boys hostel Jannuru
5			Boys hostel Chandakavadi
6			Boys hostel Udigala
7			Boys hostel Harave
8			Boys hostel Venkataianchatra
9			Boys hostel Honganuru
10			Boys hostel Aluru
11			Boys hostel Bisalavadi
12			Girls Hostel Chamarajanagar Town
13			Girls hostel Santhemarahalli
14			Girls hostel Chandakavadi

15		Gundhulpet	Boys hostel Gundlupete
16			Boys hostel Hangala
17			Boys hostel Bachahalli
18			Boys hostel Kabbahalli
19			Boys hostel Bommalapura
20			Girls hostel Gundlupete
21		Girls hostel Kabbahalli	
22		Girls hostel Beguru	
23		Kollegala	Boys hostel Kollegala
24			Boys hostel Palya
25			Boys hostel Kamagere
26			Boys hostel Hanuru
27			Boys hostel Ramapura
28			Boys hostel Hinnalli
29			Boys hostel Kudluru
30			Boys hostel Kurattihosuru
31			Boys hostel Managalli
32			Girls Hostel Kollegala N.P
33			Girls Hostel Kollegala P
34			Girls Hostel Hanuru
35			Girls Hostel Martahalli
36			Yalandoor
37		Boys hostel Honnuru	
38		Boys hostel Mamballi	
39		Boys hostel Gowda Halli	
40		Girls Hostel Yalanduru Town	

1	Kolar	Bangarpete	Boys hostel Deshihalli
2			Boys hostel Boodikote
3			Boys hostel Guttahalli
4			Boys hostel Sundarapalya
5			Boys hostel Kyasamballi
6			Boys hostel Bethamangala
7			Boys hostel Swaminathapura KGF
8			Boys hostel Andarasanpete KGF (Closed)
9			Boys hostel Thopannahalli
10			Boys hostel Gauthamanagar KGF (Closed)
11			Girls Hostel Bangarpete
12			Girls Hostel Soolikunte
13			Girls Hostel Robertsonpete KGF
14			Girls Hostel Kamasamudram
15			Girls Hostel Bethamangala
16		Kolar	Kolara Boys hostel Gauripete, Kolara (Closed)
17			Boys hostel Ammanallur
18			Boys hostel Annihalli

Evaluation of Suchi Sambhrama Kit for SC/ST Boys and Girls in Karnataka

19			Boys hostel Kembodi
20			Boys hostel Harati
21			Boys hostel Mudderi
22			Boys hostel Vemagal
23			Boys hostel Sugatooru
24			Boys hostel Nachikethanilaya Kolar
25			Girls Hostel Bovi colony Kolar
26			Girls Hostel Madanahalli
27			Girls Hostel Kembodi
28		Malur	Boys hostel Malur town
29			Boys hostel Shivara Pattana
30			Boys hostel Chikka Kunthuru
31			Boys hostel Tekal
32			Boys hostel Chikka Thirupathi
33			Girls Hostel Malur town
34		Girls Hostel Masthi	
35		Mulabagilu	Boys hostel Mulabagilu Town
36			Boys hostel Avani
37			Boys hostel Bairakooru
38			Boys hostel Nangali
39			Boys hostel Thayalooru
40			Boys hostel Uttanuru
41			Boys hostel M Agrahara
42			Boys hostel Kashipura
43			Boys hostel Thimmaraothanahalli
44			Girls Hostel H Gollahalli
45		Girls Hostel Mulabagilu Town	
46		Sreenivasapura	Boys hostel Sreenivasapura Town
47			Boys hostel Gaunipalli
48			Boys hostel Addagal
49			Boys hostel Dalasanuru
50			Boys hostel Lakshmisagara
51			Boys hostel Somayajalahalli
52			Girls Hostel Sreenivasapura Town
53			Girls Hostel Gaunipalli

1	Vijayapura	Vijayapura	Boys hostel Bijapura
2			Boys hostel Babanagara
3			Boys hostel Bijjaragi
4			Boys hostel Babaleshwara
5			Boys hostel Kakhandi
6			Boys hostel Kaggoda
7			Boys hostel Shivanagi
8			Girls Hostel Bijapura
9			Girls Hostel Honnutagi

10			Boys hostel Indi
11			Boys hostel Lachanya
12			Boys hostel Horthi
13			Boys hostel Loni B K
14			Boys hostel Salotagi
15			Boys hostel Dhulakheda
16			Boys hostel Nivaragi
17			Boys hostel Nimabala Thanda
18		Indi	Boys hostel Thadavalaaga
19			Boys hostel Chadachana
20			Boys hostel D Nimbaragi
21			Boys hostel Halasangi
22			Boys hostel Hirebevanoor
23			Boys hostel Halagunaki
24			Girls Hostel Indi
25			Girls Hostel Horthi
26			Boys hostel Sindagi
27			Boys hostel Alameela
28			Boys hostel Balaganuru
29			Boys hostel Malagana
30			Boys hostel Hittanahalli Thanda
31		Sindagi	Boys hostel Devraipparagi
32			Boys hostel B B Ingalagi
33			Boys hostel Kalakeri
34			Boys hostel Aski
35			Girls Hostel Sindagi
36			Girls Hostel Hittanalli Thanda
37			Girls Hostel Jalavadi
38			Boys hostel B Bagevadi
39			Boys hostel Hebbala
40			Boys hostel Narasalagi
41			Boys hostel Vadavadagi
42			Boys hostel Jayavadagi
43		Basavanabagewadi	Boys hostel K Salavadagi
44			Boys hostel Nidagundi
45			Boys hostel Telagi
46			Boys hostel Siddanatha
47			Girls hostel Bagevadi
48			Boys hostel Muddebihala
49			Boys hostel Dhavalagi
50			Boys hostel Koluru
51			Boys hostel Konnuru
52		Muddebihala	Boys hostel Kodaganuru
53			Boys hostel Rakkasagi
54			Boys hostel Thalikote
55			Girls Hostel Thalikote
56			Girls Hostel Muddebihala

Evaluation of Suchi Sambhrama Kit for SC/ST Boys and Girls in Karnataka

SC Students Hostel lists - Post-Metric			
1	Kalburgi	Afzalpura	Govt College boys hostel, Afzalpura
2			Govt Vocational/ college girls hostel
3		Alanda	Govt College boys hostel, Alanda
4			Govt Vocational/ college girls hostel, Alanda
5		Chincholi	Govt College boys hostel, Chincholi
6			Govt Vocational/ college girls hostel, Chincholi
7		Chittapur	Govt College boys hostel, Chittapura
8			Govt college girls hostel, Chittapura
9		Kalburgi	Govt Dr.Ambedkar college hostel, Kalburgi
10			Govt Babu Jagajeevanram college hostel, Kalburgi
11			Govt University hostel,Kasanoor Road, Kalburgi
12			Govt Law college hostel Ramamandir, BDA layout
13			Govt. Technical college hostel Ramamandir, BDA layout
14			Govt Degree college boys hostel RTO Cross,Kalburgi
15			Govt boys hostel Kamalapura
16			Govt Girls hostel Tarafail Kalburgi
17			Govt Girls hostel Vidyanagar Kalburgi
18			Govt PU college boys hostel Rajapura Kalburgi
19			Vocational/college girls hostel,Ivana I-Shaihi road,
20			Govt Degree college boys hostel,Kalburgi
21			Govt Degree college girls hostel,Kalburgi
22			Govt PU college girls hostel Kalburgi
23		Jevargi	Govt College boys hostel, Jevargi (Old)
24			Govt College boys hostel, Jevargi (new)
25			Govt College girls hostel, Jevargi
26		Sedam	Govt College boys hostel, Sedam
27			Govt vocational college girls hostel, Sedam

1	Chamarajanagar	Chamrajnagar	Post Matric Boys hostel Kuderu
2			Post Matric Boys hostel Chamarajanagar Town (block 1)
3			Classified (vargikrutha) Boys hostel Chamarajanagar Town (Haradanahalli)
4			Post Matric Boys hostel Chamarajanagar Town (block 2)
5			Post Matric Boys hostel Chamarajanagar Town (Degree)
6			Boys hostel 1st grade college Chamarajnapagara Town
7			Post Matric Girl hostel Chamarajanagar Town
8			Classified (vargikrutha) G h Chamarajanagar Town(Closed)
9			Post matric 1st grade college hostel Chamrajnagar (Closed)
10			Post Matric Girls hostel Chamarajanagar Town (Degree) (Cld)
11		Gundhulpet	Hostel for college boys Gundlupete
12			Hostel for college girls Gundlupete
13			1st grade college girls hostel, Gundlupete

14			Post matric Mhadeshwara college boys hostel Kollegala
15			Post matric college boys hostel,Hanuru
16			Classified(vargikrutha) college boys hostel Kollegala (Closed)
17		Kollegala	Post matric college girls hostel Kollegal (Part -1)
18			Post matric college girls hostel Kollegal (Part -2)
19			Post matric college girls hostel Kollegal (Part -3)
20			Post matric college girls hostel Hanuru
21			Government Post matric girls hostel Hanuru (Closed)

1	Kolar	Kolar	Ambedkar College boys hostel 1-2 Kolar Town
2			Govt Law college boys hostel Kolar
3			Govt P U college hostel Keelukote
4			Govt P U college hostel Vemagal
5			Post matric boys hostel Narasapura (Closed)
6			Post matric boys hostel Kolar Town(Closed)
7			Post matric vocational boys hostel Kolar Town(Closed)
8			Govt College boys hostel Gandhinagara Kolar(Closed)
9			Govt vocational girls hostel Kolar
10			Govt Women College hostel Kolar
11		Bangarpete	Govt Boys College hostel Banagarpete
12			Govt Boys College hostel Swamynathapura
13			Govt girls hostel Bangarpete town
14			Govt girls hostel KGF(Closed)
15		Malur	Govt Boys college hostel Maluru
16			Govt PU college hostel Masthi
17			Govt Girls college hostel Maluru
18		Mulabagilu	Govt PU college boys hostel Mulabagilu Town
19			Govt 1st grade college hostel Mulabagilu town
20			Govt.post matric girls hostel,Mulabagilu
21		Sreenivasapura	Sreenivasapura Govt 1st grade college hostel
22			Govt PU boys college hostel Sreenivasapura town
23			Govt PU boys college hostel Gaunipalli
24			Govt girls college hostel Sreenivasapura Town

1	Vijayapura	Vijayapura	Vijayapura post matric boys hostel Bhoothanala cross
2			Govt post matric vocational boys hostel Vijayapura
3			Govt post matric girls hostel Vijayapura
4			Govt post matric vocation girls hostel Vijayapura
5		Indi	Govt post matric boys hostel Indi town
6			Govt post matric girls hostel Indi
7		Sindagi	Govt post matric boys hostel Sindagi
8			Govt post matric boys hostel Sindagi
9			Govt post matric boys hostel Sindagi (new)
10			10 Govt post matric girls hostel Sindagi

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11		Basavanabagewadi	Govt post matric boys hostel Nidagundi
12			Govt post matric girls hostel B Bagevadi
13		Muddebihala	Govt post matric boys hostel Muddebihala
14			Govt post matric boys hostel Thalikote
15			Govt post matric girls hostel Muddebihala
16		Indi	Post-M-B-H- Indi, 1 st grade, Hostel -2

ST Students Hostel lists - Pre-Metric

1	Ballari	Hoovinahadagali	Boys hostel Kalvi
2		Koodlagi	Boys hostel Chirthagondlu
3			Boys hostel M B Ayyanahalli
4			Boys hostel Sooladarahalli
5			Sandoor
6		Boys hostel Choranoor	
7		Haribommanahalli	Girls hostel H B Halli
8			Boys hostel Pampapattana
9		Hosapete	Girls hostel Hospete
10		Siraguppa	Boys hostel Ravihaal
11			Boys hostel Tekkalakote

1	Raichur	Raichur	Girls hostel Raichur
2			Boys hostel Ganjalli
3		Manvi	Girls hostel Kavithal
4			Boys hostel Manvi
5		Sindanoor	Boys hostel Gonavara
6		Devadurga	Girls hostel Kottadoddi
7			Boys hostel B Ganekal
8			Girls hostel Arekere
9		Lingasugur	Girls hostel Maski
10			Boys hostel Maraladinni

1	Mysore	Mysore	Boys hostel Mysore Town
2		H.D.Kote	Boys hostel H.D.Kote
3			Boys hostel Beguru
4			Girls hostel Kenchanahalli
5			Girls hostel Antharasanthe
6		Piriyapattanam	Girls hostel Piriyapattana
7			Boys hostel Piriyapattana
8			Boys hostel Bylakuppe
9		K.R. Nagara	Boys hostel K.R Nagara
10		Hunsur	Girls hostel Hunsuru
11			Girls hostel Nagapura
12			Boys hostel Hanagodi

1	Chitradurga	Challakere	Boys hostel Challakere
2			Boys hostel Devaramarikunte
3			Boys hostel Nalagethan Hatti
4		Hiriyur	Boys hostel Javagondana halli
5		Molakalmuru	Girls hostel Molakalmuru
6			Boys hostel Bandrami
7		Holalkere	Boys hostel Holalkere
1	Haveri	Haveri	Boys hostel Haveri
2		Byadagi	Boys hostel Bisalahalli
3		Shingao	Boys hostel Hirebendigere
4			Boys hostel Attigeri
ST Students Hostel lists - Post-Metric			
1	Ballari	Hagaribommanahalli	Girls hostel H B Halli
2		Hospete	Girls hostel Hospete
3		Sandoor	Boys hostel Sandoor
4		Siraguppa	Girls hostel Siraguppa
1	Raichur	Raichur	Girls hostel Raichur
2			Boys hostel Raichur
3		Devadurga	Girls hostel Devadurga
4			Boys hostel Devadurga
5		Lingasugur	Girls hostel Maski
6			Boys hostel Lingasuru
7		Manvi	Boys hostel Manvi
8		Sindanoor	Girls hostel Sindanoor
1	Mysore	Mysore	Boys hostel Mysore
2			Girls hostel Mysore
3		H.D.Kote	Boys hostel H.D.Kote
1	Chitradurga	Chitradurga	Boys hostel Chitradurga
2			Girls hostel Chitradurga
3		Holalkere	Girls hostel Holalkere
4		Molakalmuru	Girls hostel Molakalmuru
1	Haveri	Haveri	Girls hostel Haveri
2		Hanagal	Boys hostel Hangal
3			Boys hostel Chinkamshi Hosuru
4		Ranibennur	Girls hostel Ranibennuru

Snapshots from the field



Snapshots from the field



**EVALUATION OF SUCHI SAMBHRAMA KIT
FOR SC/ST BOYS AND GIRLS IN KARNATAKA**

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