

Study Report On "Evaluation of Working
Women's Hostels In The States Of Andhra
Pradesh, Gujrat, Madhya Pradesh and
Maharashtra"

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CHAPTER - I

THE SCHEME OF WORKING WOMEN'S HOSTELS

INTROUDCTION

The development schemes in post-independence India opened a wide vista of education, training and employment opportunities for women. Many women from urban and rural area sought the opportunities to take up jobs in big cities and small towns. But things were not working smooth for these women employees. They were confronted with various problems in urban setting.

In India the entry of women in the occupational world of man is recent one. The employment of women is a very recent phenomenon. Many needy women took up the jobs in various offices and undertakings. An analysis of the roles of working women reveals that they have to act as the agent of the institutionalised change. Since the innovations always disturb the established patterns of behaviour, change is always resisted in every society, much more in a tradition-bound society in India. In such a society the very idea of a woman taking up an out-door job and living in a hostel cannot be approved and accepted. The traditional values and norms of behaviour, even now, governs the attitudes and way of living of a large section of the Indian Society. Traditional inhibitions and stereotypes are still deeply embedded in the hard core of the ethic of Indian Society. Naturally, the old values and notions regarding the status and role of women have not undergone much change. The employment of women in itself is viewed as an anachronism in the existing traditional structure. The working women living in the hostels, are, therefore, looked down suspiciously by the society. A sort of stigma is attached to a woman and her family if she takes up a job out-side the city and stays in a hostel or at any other place. In such circumstances the employed women are bound to suffer from various kinds of difficulties resulting from conflicting demands put on them, particularly when they stay out of home and specially by hiring a room or house.

P.T.O

In western countries social change has emerged in such a way as to give fillip to the western women to work out-door and to live away from the family in a working Womens Hostel. The changing economic structure in India compelled more and more women to live out of their homes for employment in big cities and urban and rural townships. One of the main difficulties faced by such women is the lack of safe and suitable accommodation. It was necessary to provide the working women who are compelled to live away from their families for employment, a safe and suitable accommodation at reasonable rates at the place of their employment.

Economic empowerment of women is one of the most vital conditions for the upliftment of women's social status. Releasing this fact, the Government of India has launched several schemes for economic empowerment of women. One of such schemes is that of providing financial support for construction and maintenance of Working Womens Hostel.

Role of the Department of Women & Child Development in Providing Support Services to Working Women.

The Department of Women and Child Development is playing an active role in providing support services to women. One of the vital support services enabling enrollment of women in employment and work and in technical training commensurate with it is the provision of safe and inexpensive hostel accommodation. The Department has launched a scheme of Working Womens Hostels with Day Care Centers. Under this scheme the Department gives financial assistance to voluntary organisations registered societies, public trusts, schools, colleges and universities and local bodies for construction/expansion of hostels for working women.

Upto 05-02-2000 the Department has provided financial assistance to 25 states and 04 union territories for construction of buildings of Working Womens Hostels. The total number of WWH which received the grants is 830

and in all 58744 women and 7668 day-care-children are getting the benefit of the schemes.

Objectives of the Scheme

The specific objectives of the scheme are –

(i) To provide accommodation to single working women, unmarried, widows, divorced, separated and married when husband is out of town.

(ii) To provide accommodation to women who are being trained for employment for a period not exceeding one year.

(iii) To provide accommodation to women who are being trained for employment for a period of five years.

(iv) To provide financial assistance to NGOs and Local Bodies, Educational Institutions and Public Sector Undertakings for construction/expansion of hostel buildings for working women.

Pattern of Financial Assistance

The Government of India, gives financial assistance for the construction/expansion of Working Women's Hostel as under –

- (a) 50 per cent of the cost of land and
- (b) 70 per cent of the cost of construction of the building

or

(c) Purchase of ready-constructed building. In this case the valuation of the building and land is carried out by the State PWD or CPWD. Based on such valuation the financial assistance is given at the rate of 50 per cent of the cost of land and 75 per cent of the cost of construction of the building.

(d) No grant is given for furniture or other fixtures.

Normally grants are not sanctioned for construction of hostels with capacity of more than 100 inmates. Similarly no grants are sanctioned for day-care-centres for more than 30 children.

Preference is given to hostels proposed in (a) small towns and (b) bigger towns and cities having no hostels for working women.

Eligibility for Grants

Following organisations are eligible for receiving grants under the scheme –

- (i) Voluntary agencies, public trusts working in the field of women's welfare, social welfare and women's education.
- (ii) Organisations registered under Societies Registration Act, 1860.
- (iii) Women Development Corporation of State Governments
- (iv) Universities recognised by University Grants commission
- (v) Colleges of Social Work affiliated to Statutory universities.
- (vi) Local bodies like Municipal Councils, Municipal Corporations, or district Councils.
- (vii) Cooperative institutions engaged in the field of women's welfare or education.

Conditions of Grants

Following are the conditions of grants under this scheme -

(i) The hostel building will be constructed in accordance with the plan approved by the Government of India. No change in the plan should be made without the prior approval of the Department of Women and Child Development.

(ii) The rates of construction shall not be in excess of the scheduled rates of PWD of the State concerned.

(iii) The land on which the hostel building is proposed to be constructed should be owned by the organisation seeking grants.

(iv) The hostel building should be constructed within 24 months of the date of receipt of the first installment of grant-in-aid.

(v) The organisation shall furnish the following documents to the Central Government after the completion of the building –

(a) A certificate from PWD /CPWD/Housing Board to the effect that the building has been completed in accordance with the approved plans and estimates and

(b) A statement of expenditure incurred on the construction of building duly audited by the authorized auditor

(vi) If any portion of the grants remains unspent, it shall be refunded to Government of India immediately.

(vii) It is the responsibility of the Head of the organisation to ensure that the building is thrown open for inspection by the officer of the PWD/CPWD or any other officers designated by the State or Central Governments both during and after construction.

(viii) The admission to the hostel constructed under this scheme shall be open to all working women without any distinction of religion, caste, race, place of birth, language etc.

(ix) The Working Women belonging to scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes shall be given preference in allotment of accommodation in the hostel and 15% and 7½ % seats respectively should be reserved for them.

(x) The grantee organisation shall furnish to the State Government Quarterly Progress Reports.

(xi) The organisation should pay adequate attention to maintain minimum standards of sanitary, hygienic, security and other arrangements.

(xii) The organisation shall display on the building with the name of the hostel the endorsement "**Assisted by Government of India, Department of Women and Child Development.**"

(xiii) The organisation shall display on the Notice Board and on its Application Forms the following conditions –

(a) The Hostel provides accommodation to working women whose income does not exceed Rs. 16,000=00 per month (consolidated)

(b) The inmates will have to pay the fees as under –

(1) Not more than 15% of the total emoluments for single bed-room

(2) Not more than 10% of the emoluments for double bed-room

(3) Not more than 7½% of the total emoluments for other room

(4) Not more than 5% of the total emoluments of the parent(s) from girl students.

(xiv) An inmate may be allowed to stay in the Hostel for a maximum period of five years and no extension be given beyond five years.

(xv) The organisation shall maintain record of all assets acquired wholly or substantially out of Government Grants. Such assets shall not be disposed off, encumbered or utilised for purposes other than those for which the grant is given.

Maintenance & Facilities in the Hostel

The organisation shall be responsible for proper maintenance and upkeep of the hostel building. It should also provide the following facilities for inmates in the hostel –

(a) Well ventilated bath-rooms and toilets.

- (b) Lockable cupboards for each inmate in a room with storage space over/below it
- (c) Small kitchenette on each floor
- (d) A day-care-centre for children.
- (e) A common lounge/recreation room, dining room and store.
- (f) Accommodation for warden in the hostel building itself.
- (g) Facilities and guidance for group activities.
- (h) Arrangements for a doctor to be made available for consultation for the inmates of the hostel.
- (i) Provision of security guards during day and night.
- (j) Constitution of Hostel Management Committee in which hostel inmates shall be given proper representation alongwith representatives of the Social Welfare Department of the State Government.

Present Position

The Department of Women and Child Development has provided financial assistance for construction of Buildings for Working Womens Hostels with Day-Care-Centers for children to different voluntary agencies. During the year 1998-99, an amount of Rs. 7.73 lakhs has been sanctioned under the Scheme. During the year 1999-2000, an amount of Rs. 5.10 crores has been sanctioned so far. (till 25 February, 2000). 7 new hostels have been constructed during the year 1999-2000 to benefit 630 women. Out of the seven hostels sanctioned, day care centre facilities have been provided in four hostels to benefit 110 children. State/UT wise distribution of Working Women's Hostels with Day_Care-Centres (DCC) for children up to 4.2.2000 is given in the table given below -

Table No. 1.1

Table Showing State/UT-Wise Position of Construction of Hostels Buildings for Working Women with Day Care Centers (DCC) for Children

S.N	State/Uts	Total			
		No. of Hostels	No. of Working Women	No.of DCC	No. of Children
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	44	2716	8	220

2.	Arunachal Pradesh	9	341	2	45
3.	Assam	11	657	1	20
4.	Bihar	8	482	4	105
5.	Goa	2	120	-	-
6.	Gujrat	27	1268	6	180
7.	Haryana	16	1373	9	255
8.	Himachal Pradesh	13	472	-	-
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	5	352	2	40
10.	Karnataka	79	6608	28	776
11.	Kerala	134	11867	76	2096
12.	Madhya Pradesh	67	3481	14	391
13.	Maharashtra	118	8505	43	1040
14.	Manipur	11	479	6	170
15.	Meghalaya	3	214	1	15
16.	Mizoram	3	104	-	-
17.	Nagaland	8	493	1	20
18.	Orissa	28	1763	8	140
19.	Panjab	13	1410	4	110
20.	Rajasthan	37	1709	13	300
21.	Sikkim	2	144	1	30
22.	Tamil Nadu	88	5548	32	780
23.	Tripura	1	50	-	-
24.	Uttar Pradesh	37	2761	11	325
25.	West Bengal	37	2524	15	376
	Total	801	55441	285	7434
S.N.	State /UT	Total			
		No. Of Hostels	No.Of Working women	No. Of DCC	No. Of Children
26.	A & N Islands	1	36	-	-
27.	Chandigarh	6	580	2	55

28.	Delhi	18	2464	6	179
29.	Pondicherry	4	223	-	-
	Total (UT)	29	3303	8	234
	All India Total	830	58744	293	7668

It is thus clear that the Department of Women and Child Development has played a significant role in providing safe accommodation to working women at most reasonable rates.

General Overview of Working Womens Hostels in the States selected for study.

The present project to study the working of Working Women's Hostels is limited to the hostels constructed with the financial assistance from the Department of Women and Child Development, Government of India in the four states of Andhra Pradesh, Gujrat, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra. There were a total of 254 hostels for working women and 31st March, 2002. The statewise distribution of the Working Womens Hostels is given in the following table –

Table No. 1.2

Statewise Distribution of Working Womens Hostels

Sr.No.	STATE	No. of Hostels
1.	Andhra Pradesh	42
2.	Gujrat	26
3.	Madhya Pradesh	65
4.	Maharashtra	121
	Total	254

These 254 working womens hostels were sanctioned in different periods during the last three decades. The following table gives the classification of W.W.H. in the four states on the basis of period of sanction -

TABLE NO. 1.3**Statewise Classification of Working Women's Hostels According to Period of Sanction**

State	Period of Sanction			
	1971-72 to 1980 - 81	1981-82 to 1990-91	1991-92 to 2000 - 2001	TOTAL
1. MAHARASTRA	25	47	49	121
2. MADHYA PRADESH	22	39	04	65
3. ANDHRA PRADESH	06	17	19	42
4. GUJRAT	12	09	05	26
TOTAL	65	112	77	254

All the W.W.H. for which the government of India has sanctioned grants have not completed the work of construction of buildings. Out of 254 hostels to which sanction is granted in the states covered by the study in as many as 71 cases the work of constructions of building is still in progress. The following table shows the statewise status of construction of W.W.H. as on 31st March, 2000.

TABLE NO. 1.4**Statewise Classification of W.W.H. On the basis of Status of Construction**

STATE	CONSTRUCTION COMPLETED NO.OF W. W. H.	UNDER CONSTRUCTION NO.OF W.W.H.	TOTAL
1. MAHARASHTRA	84	37	121
2. MADHYA PRADESH	48	17	65
3. ANDHRA PRADESH	28	14	42
4. GUJRAT	23	03	26
TOTAL	183	71	254

The Working Womens Hostels in the four States under study are classified on the basis of facility of Day Care Centre for pre-school children. It is observed that out of 254 W.W.H. under study only 72 hostels have Day Care Centre attached to them. The following table shows the statewise distribution of W.W.H. on the facility for Day Care Centre.

TABLE NO. 1.5

Statewise Classification of W. W. H. On the basis of Facility of Day Care Centres

STATE	NO. OF W.W.H.	WITH DCC	INTAKE NO. OF CHILDREN
ANDHRA PRADESH	42	08	220
GUJRAT	26	06	180
MADHYA PRADESH	65	13	371
MAHARASHTRA	121	45	1100
TOTAL	254	72	1871

The W.W.H. in the four states selected for study are further classified on the basis of intake capacity. It is observed that out of 254 W.W.H. a majority of 81 hostels (32 per cent) have intake capacity of 41 to 60 inmates, followed by 62 hostels (24 per cent) with intake capacity in the range of 21 to 40 inmates and 46 hostels (18 per cent) with intake capacity between 81 and 100 inmates. There are only 6 W.W.H. having intake capacity ranging from 121 to 140 inmates and only 5 W.W.H. with an intake capacity of more than 140 inmates. The statewise classification of these hostels based on intake capacity is presented in the following table -

TABLE NO. 1.6

Intake Capacity wise classification of Working Women's Hostels in Four states

Intake Capacity No. of Inmates	Number of W.W.H. Statewise				Total
	Andhra Pradesh	Gujrat	Madhya Pradesh	Maharashtra	
0-20	02	02	02	03	09
21-40	06	09	24	23	62
41-60	22	11	24	24	81
61-80	03	01	05	19	28
81-100	06	03	06	31	46
101-120	02	-	03	12	17
121-140	-	-	01	05	06
141 & Above	01	-	-	04	05
Total	42	26	65	121	254

The W.W.H. in the four states are further classified on the basis of Day Care Centres attached to them. The State of Maharashtra ranks first in providing facility of day care centre in the hostels. Out of 121 W.W.H. in Maharashtra 45 hostels (37 per cent) provide the facility of Day Care Centre with intake capacity of 1100 children. There are 13 W.W.H. in Madhya Pradesh and 6 in Gujrat which provide the facility of Day Care Centre for pre-school children. The following table gives the statewise classification of W.W.H. on the basis of Day Care Centres.

TABLE 1.7

Since the objective of the scheme was to provide facility of W.W.H. in small towns and cities it is necessary to see as to whether this objective was achieved. Hence we have classified the W.W.H. in each state on the basis of number of hostels provided in each district. The following tables present the data in this respects –

Districtwise Number of W. W. H. With Intake Capacity in Andhra Pradesh

District	No. of Hostels	Intake Capacity	
		Working Women	No. of D.C.C
Anantpur	01	54	00
Chittor	02	116	30
Eduro	01	80	00
Guddapah	02	121	20
Guntur	02	71	30
Hyderbad	08	473	50
Jubli Hilla	01	48	00
Kakinada	01	56	00
Karianagar	01	57	00
Khammam	01	54	00
Kukatapalli	01	50	00
Krishna	01	206	60
Kurnul	01	57	00
Mahboobnagar	02	138	30
Nalgonda	01	57	00
Nellore	01	57	00
Rajamundari	01	54	00
Tirupati	03	246	00
Vijaywada	03	173	00
Vishakhapatnam	03	129	00
Vizianagaram	01	57	00
Warrangal	02	107	00
West Godavare	02	151	00
Total	42	2612	220

TABLE – 1.7 (A)

Districtwise Number of W. W. H. on the basis of strength of Inmates & Day- Care Children in the State of Madhya Pradesh

District	No. of Hostels	Sanctioned Intake	
		Working Women	Day Care C
Balaghat	01	57	00
Betul	01	63	00
Balaghat	01	30	00
Bhind	01	42	00
Bhopal	08	449	55

Bilaspur	01	96	00
Chhattarpur	02	56	00
Chhindwara	01	30	00
Damoh	01	59	30
Dewas	01	20	25
Dhar	01	21	00
Durg	01	20	00
Nimar	05	321	60
Guna	01	44	00
Gwalior	05	278	30
Hoshangabad	02	117	00
Indore	06	369	66
Jabalpur	02	88	00
Mandala	01	33	00
Mandsaur	02	60	00
Morena	01	52	00
Piplani	01	108	50
Raigarh	01	45	00
Raipur	04	155	10
Rajgarh	01	48	00
Rajnandgaon	01	60	20
Ratlam	01	46	00
Reewa	01	30	00
Sagar	01	21	00
Seoni	01	58	00
Shajapur	01	48	00
Shivpuri	01	42	00
Sidhi	01	32	00
Sihore	01	120	25
Tikamgarh	01	22	00
Ujjain	01	100	00
Vidisha	01	32	00
Total	65	3323	371

TABLE 1.7 (B)

Districtwise Number of W. W. H. With Intake Capacity in Maharashtra.

District	No. of Hostels	Intake Capacity	
		Working Women	No. of D.C.C
Aurangabad	03	226	30
Ahmednagar	06	291	20
Akola	02	117	45
Amravati	07	420	35

Beed	01	36	00
Bhandara	01	100	30
Buldana	02	150	16
Chandrapur	03	136	25
Dhule	06	362	105
Gadchiroli	01	42	00
Jalna	01	48	00
Jalgaon	04	236	70
Kolhapur	04	276	00
Latur	04	299	10
Nagpur	09	648	80
Nanded	03	301	60
Nasik	05	386	20
Mumbai	21	1958	94
Osmanabad	01	100	20
Parbhani	03	190	60
Pune	15	1129	85
Ratnagiri	02	75	20
Sangli	03	166	69
Satara	03	109	35
Solapur	01	24	00
Thane	02	130	30
Wardha	02	131	30
Yawatmal	03	262	55
Total	121	8748	1044

TABLE 1.7 (C)

Districtwise Number of W.W.H. on the Basis of Intake Capacity in the State of Gujrat

District	No. of Hostels	Intake Capacity	
		No. of Women	No. of Children
Ahmedabad	5	293	20
Baroda	3	155	50
Bhavnagar	3	97	00
Gandhinagar	1	54	00
Jasnagar	2	91	00
Kheda	1	98	30
Kutch	1	78	30
Mehsana	1	36	00
Rajkot	5	192	50
Surat	2	51	00

Surendranagar	2	73	00
Total	26	1218	180

CHAPTER - II

METHODOLOGY OF THE STUDY

The Problem

The Department of Women and Child Development, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India, realised the need for providing hostel facilities to working women who are forced to live alone in big cities and towns without family protection. Therefore the Department initiated a scheme of 'Construction of Hostel Buildings for working women with a Day Care Centre. Under this scheme the Department has given financial assistance to voluntary organisations, local bodies and cooperative institutions engaged in the field of women's social welfare and women's education, Public Sector Undertakings, Women Development Corporations, Educational Institutions and State Governments for the construction of hostels for working women. The objective was to enable women to seek employment and participate in technical training.

The objective of the scheme is to provide cheap and safe hostel accommodation to employed women living out of their homes. These include single working women, widows, divorcees, separated women and working women whose husbands are out of town.

So far the Department of Women and Child Development has provided financial assistance of Rs. 12.83 Crores for the construction of 830 Working Women's Hostels and 293 Day Care Centres to different agencies in 25 States and 5 Union Territories. About 58744 women and 7668 Children in the country are taking advantage of these facilities.

The Project

The present Research Project was proposed to study the functioning of the Working Women's hostel with a view to evaluate their performance in the light of objective of this scheme and the norms set by the Department of Women and Child Development under Ministry of Human Resource Development , Government of India.

It is also proposed to study the socio-economic profile of the inmates (Working Women) of the hostels and the impact of stay in hostel on the personal and family life of the intimates. (Working Women)

Objectives of the Study

The main objectives of the Research Project were -

- (1) To study the style and pattern of management of Working Women's Hostels.
- (2) To conduct indepth study of the management of Working Women's Hostels and to trace out the deficiencies in Management.
- (3) To examine the infrastructural and other facilities provided by the hostel authorities to the inmates (Working women) .
- (4) To study the Socio-economic profile of Working Women who are inmates of the hostels.
- (5) To assess the impact of study in hostel on the personal and family life of Working women.
- (6) To study the opinion and expectations of hostel inmates regarding the facilities provided in the hostels.
- (7)To assess the need for additional number of hostels for working women in the four status under study.
- (8)To study the problems faced by the management's, staff and the inmates of the hostels.
- (9)To suggest ways and means for improving the working of these hostels.

Research Question

The following research questions will be studied in the process of investigation -

- (1) What is the nature of organisation and management of the Working Women's Hostels?

- (2) What is the Socio-economic background of the Working Women admitted as inmates in the hostels?
- (3) Whether proper security and protection is provided to the Working Women staying as inmates in these hostels ?
- (4) How is the communitywise structure of inmates admitted in the hostels?
- (5) Whether the norms prescribed under the scheme regarding facilities to be provided to the inmates in the hostels followed by the management's?
- (6) What are the problems faced by the inmates of these hostels?
- (7) Whether sufficient staff is appointed to take care of the routine management and administration of these hostels?
- (8) What is the annual financial outlay of the hostels? What are sources of income and heads of expenditure?
- (9) What are the views of the management, inmates and staff about the working of these hostels?
- (10) What is the impact on personal and family life of working Women staying in these hostels?

Scope and Coverage of the Study

At present there are about 830 Working Women's Hostels constructed under the Working Women Hostel scheme of Department of Women and Child Development throughout the country in 25 states and 5 union Territories. Out of this the project in hand is proposed to cover Working Women's Hostels in Four adjoining states of Maharashtra, Gujrat, Madhya Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh were covered under this project. There are about 236 Working Women's Hostels in these states and the break-up is as under –

(1) Andhra Pradesh	38
(2) Gujrat	26
(3) Madhya Pradesh	60
(4) Maharashtra	112

Universe and Research Design

Out of 830 Working Women's Hostels functioning in the country as on date, only 236 hostels located in the states of Andhra Pradesh, Gujrat, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra will constitute a Universe for the present study.

All the 236 Working Women Hostels in the four states were covered in the study. However, during the data collection phase, our actual visit in spite of repeated attempts some hostels could not be found due to change in location, incorrect addresses, few were under construction and some hostels were closed down. Thus the study is based on 183 Working Women Hostels of the four regions selected under the coverage of the study as under,

1) Andhra Pradesh	28
2) Gujarat	23
3) Madhya Pradesh	48
4) Maharashtra	84

In respect of inmates i.e. Working Women total 2510 Working Women were selected under the sampling frame, minimum of ten percent to fifty percent of the total inmates depending upon the availability of the inmates were selected as sample of the study. Thus in all 2510 inmates which constituted 810 inmates out of 121 Working Women Hostels in Maharashtra, 680 inmates out of 42 WWH in Andhra Pradesh, 450 inmates out of 65 WWH in Madhya Pradesh and 570 inmates out of 26 WWH in the State Gujarat were selected for interview.

Data Collection

Interview Schedule was the principal tool used for data collection for the present study. Two types of Interview Schedules (One for the office bearers of the organisations running the hostels the other for the inmates residing in the hostels). This helped in collecting authentic information about the problems faced by the management in running the hostels and the grievances, if any, of the inmates and the staff.

The data collection was done with the help of investigators who were given necessary training before they were sent in the field. As stated earlier Hostel Management / Office Bearer were contacted personally and personal interviews were conducted to get first hand data. Likewise, Hostel inmates were interviewed with the help of structured Interview Schedule. In order to get more authentic data about the functioning, present status & informally. A set of questions was used as a reference tool for conducting informal interviews.

Data Processing & Tabulation

The data collected from different sources were processed through computers after careful editing and coding. Tabulation was done with the help of computers and presented in the form of tables based on variables.

CHAPTER - III

MANAGEMENT OF WORKING WOMEN'S HOSTELS

The present project is proposed to study the functioning, the management of hostel, infrastructural, facilities, problem faced by the management. This chapter presents the first hand data pertaining to these and other allied aspects of the Working Women's Hostel with a view to evaluate their performance and functioning.

STATE-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF THE HOSTEL MANAGEMENT'S REPRESENTATIVES

The proposed project was carried out in Working Women's Hostels located in the four states Andhra Pradesh, Gujrat, Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh. The office bearers of the management, preferably president, secretary or warden/manager of the hostel were interviewed. The state-wise distribution of hostel management's' representatives is presented below.

TABLE 3.1

STATE OF THE RESPONENTS

S. NO.	STATE	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
1	A.P.	28	15.31
2	GUJRAT	23	12.56
3	M.S.	84	45.90
4	M.P.	48	26.23
5		183	100.00

It is evident from the data that out of total 183 representatives of hostel management, about 46 per cent were from Maharashtra, about 15 per cent were

from Andhra Pradesh and about 13 per cent from Gujrat and 26 percent from Madhya Pradesh respectively.

Type of Society/ Trust/ Organization running the Hostel

It was thought necessary to study the type and status of the Organisations running the Working Womens Hostels and hence the data to that effect was collected. The Table given below throws light on this aspect.

TABLE 3.2
Society/ Trust/ Organization running the Hostel

S.N.	BODY	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
1	N.G.O.	47	25.68
2	EDUCATIONAL SOCIETY	29	15.85
3	WOMENS ORGANISATION	67	36.61
4	GOVT. ORGANISATION	00	0.00
5	SEMI - GOVT .ORG	40	21.86
	TOTAL	183	100.00

The above data shows that out of total 183 Working Womens Hostels about (26 per cent) of the hostels are run by 'Non Government Organizations(NGO's),about 37 per cent of are managed by 'Women's Organizations', about 16 per cent by 'Educational Societies', over 21 per cent managed by 'Semi-Govt-Organizations'.

The data clearly shows that in majority of the cases (about half)Non Government Organizations (NGO's) are running the Working Women Hostels.

LAND AND HOSTEL BUILDINGS

It was considered important to know how much land is provided by the management for construction of hostel-building, and as to whether it is as per the norms and specifications of WWH Scheme of the government ?

TABLE 3.3

TOTAL AREA OF LAND MADE AVAILABLE BY THE SOCIETY /TRUST/ORG. FOR HOSTEL PREMISES

S. NO.	AREA (SQ. MTR.)	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
1.	BELOW 1000	32	17. 50
2.	1001 - 1500	41	22. 50

3.	1501 - 2000	51	27.50
4.	2001-2500	9	5.00
5.	2501 - 3000	9	5.00
6.	3001 AND ABOVE	41	22.50
	TOTAL	183	100.00

The above table depicts the distribution of hostels on the basis of land/ area made available by the hostel management. The classification shows that in about 28 per cent of the cases land/ area made available by the hostel management for hostel is 1501-2000 Square Meters, and in about 22 per cent of the cases (in each case) land/ area made available by the hostel management for the hostel is 1001-1500 Square Meters and over -3001 Square Meters respectively. In about 17 per cent of the cases land/ area made available by the hostel management for the hostel is less than 1000 Square Meters, and in about 5 per cent of the cases (in each case it is 2001-3000 Square Meters and 2501-3000 Square Meters respectively).

Total built up area of Hostel Building

The total built up area of the hostels is presented in the following table.

TABLE 3.4

BUILT UP AREA OF THE HOSTEL BUILDINGS

S. NO.	AREA (SQ. MTR.)	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
1.	BELOW 1000	37	20.00
2.	1001 - 1500	32	17.50
3.	1501 - 2000	46	25.00
4.	2001 - 2500	18	10.00
5.	2501 - 3000	23	12.50
6.	3001 - ABOVE	27	15.00
	TOTAL	183	100.00

The data presented in the table indicates that in about 25 per cent of the cases the total built up area of hostel is 1501 –2000 Square Meters, in about 20 per cent of the cases it is less than 1000 Square Meters, in about 18 per cent of the cases 1000 to 1500 Square Meter, in about 15 per cent of the cases is over 3001 Square Meters in , over 12 per cent of the cases is 2501 –3000 Square Meters and in about 10 per cent of the cases 2001 –2500 Square Meters.

It clearly indicates that on an average the total built up area is 1912.50 Square Meters.

CONSTRUCTION OF BUILDING IN ACCORDANCE WITH APPROVED PLAN

The hostel managements were asked as to whether the hostel buildings were constructed in accordance with the plan approved by the government . The responses received are presented in the following table -

TABLE 3.5

S. N.	AS PER PLAN	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
1.	YES	175	95.83
2.	NO	8	4.17
	TOTAL	183	100.00

It is evident from the data indicated in the above table that out of 183 hostel managements about 96 per cent confirmed that their hostel building is constructed in accordance with the approved plan. However, in 4 per cent of the cases hostel buildings were not constructed in accordance with the approved plan and some significant variations were noted .

By and large, in majority of the cases (about 96 percent) the hostel buildings are constructed as per the approved plan.

PRIOR APPROVAL FROM GOVERNMENT FOR MAKING CHANGES IN ORIGINAL APPROVED PLAN

TABLE 3.6

SR.NO.	PRIOR APPROVAL	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
1.	YES	05	57.14

2.	NO	03	42.86
	TOTAL	08	100.00

With a view to seek authentic information about the deviation from the approved plan of construction the hostel managements were asked to state whether the buildings of the hostels were constructed according to approved plans. It is observed that out of 8 hostel managements who have made some changes in about 57 per cent of the cases the managements have taken prior approval to make changes in originally approved plan. however, in about 43 per cent of the cases the management have not taken prior approval to make changes in originally approved plan. The question is not applicable to remaining 175 cases since the managements have constructed hostel buildings in accordance with the approved plan and did not make any deviation therefrom.

By and large in cases where they have made some charges in approved plan in majority of the cases (about 57 percent) the management made changes in the hostel-building plan with the prior approval of the Government, Dept. of Women & Child Development.

PROMINENT DISPLAY OF ENDORSEMENT ‘ASSISTED BY GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, DEPT. OF WOMEN & CHILD DEVELOPMENT ‘

The hostel managements were asked as to whether the Endorsement ‘Assisted by Government of India, Dept. of Women & Child Development was prominently displayed on the hostel building’, and that too as per the specification of the Government. The responses received are presented in the following table -

TABLE 3.7

SR.NO.	PROMINENTLY DISPLAYED	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
1.	YES	125	68.75
2.	NO	58	31.25
	TOTAL	183	100.00

The analysis of the data presented in the above table shows that out of a total of 183 hostel managements majority (about 69 per cent) stated that the endorsement 'Assisted by Government of India, Dept. of Women & Child Development ' is prominently displayed on the hostel building', and as per the specification of the Government. Conversely about 31 per cent hostel managements did not carry the endorsement 'Assisted by Government of India, Dept. of Women & Child Development ' prominently on the hostel building'.

By and large in majority of the cases (about 69 percent) the hostel managements have carried out the directives of the Government to prominently display the endorsement 'Assisted by Government of India, Dept. of Women & Child Development ' . on the Sign - Board of the Hostels.

AVAILABILITY OF INFRASTRUCTURAL FACILITIES

As per the specification of the scheme of WWH, the hostel should provide (a) common bathrooms and toilets on each floor, (b) Lockable Cupboards for each inmates in a room with storage space over/below it, and (c) Small kitchenette on each floor which can give facility to women to cook and save money and avoid use of rooms for cooking leading to maintenance problems.

Apart from this a common lounge or recreation room, dining room, kitchen and store room are essentials in each hostel.

This is a multiple choice question, in which hostel managements were asked to mention the various facilities which are made available to the inmates in the hostel. The investigators who visited the hostels were asked to see personally the availability of such facilities. However, in some cases it was not practically possible to verify the same. The responses obtained are presented in the following table .

TABLE 3.8

S. N.	FACILITIES	AVAILABLE	%	NOT AVAILABLE	%	TOTAL
1.	Clean Drinking Water	179	97.92	1	2.08	183
2.	Bathrooms & Toilets	179	97.92	4	2.08	183

3.	Mess	160	87.50	4	12.50	188
4.	Kitchen	171	93.75	23	6.25	183
5.	Dining Room	160	87.50	12	12.50	183
6.	Stores	160	87.50	23	12.50	183
7.	Guest Room	156	85.42	23	14.58	183
8.	Visitors Room	164	89.58	27	10.42	183
9.	Common Room	156	85.42	19	14.58	183
10.	Common Lounge	111	60.42	27	39.58	183
11.	Play Ground	92	50.00	72	50.00	183
12.	Day Care Center	50	27.08	138	72.92	183
13.	Office Room	168	91.67	15	8.33	183
14.	Warden's Quarter	149	81.25	34	18.75	183

The analysis of the data presented in the above table shows that out of total 183 hostels in a large majority (more than 90 per cent) of the hostels the facilities like 'clean drinking water', 'bathroom and toilets', 'kitchen' and 'office room', are available and in more than 80 per cent of the hostels managements reported that 'visitors room', 'mess', 'dining room', 'store room' 'guest room', 'common room' and warden's quarters' were available in the hostel. In more than 50 per cent of the cases the hostel managements reported to have provided that the 'common lounge' and 'play ground' facilities were provided in the hostel as against this, in about 72 per cent of the cases 'day care center facility was not available and in about 50 per cent of the cases 'play ground facilities are not available in the hostel, management stated that 'common lounge' facility is not available in about 40 percent of the hostels and warden's quarter', 'common room', 'guest room' 'dining room' 'store room' 'mess', 'visitors room' facilities are not available in about 10 percent of the hostels. It can be safely concluded that majority of the hostel managements are providing 'clean drinking water', 'bathroom and toilets' 'kitchen' and 'office room' 'visitors room', 'mess', 'dining room', 'store room' 'guest room', 'common room' and 'warden quarters' in the hostel.

TYPE OF ACCOMMODATION AVAILABLE IN THE HOSTELS

In order to know what kind of accommodation is available in the Hostels the management authorities were asked to specify the type of accommodation

available in the hostels. The following table summaries the responses of the managements duly verified by the investigators.

TABLE 3.9

S.NO.	TYPE	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
1.	SINGLE SEATED ROOM	69	37.50
2.	DOUBLE SEATED ROOM	122	66.67
3.	TRIPAL SEATED ROOM	84	45.83
4.	FOUR SEATED	46	25.00
5.	ANY OTHER	29	16.00

• Multiple Choice question. N= 183 *

A perusal of data shows that of total 48 hostels 'single seated room', accommodation is available in 37 percent of the hostels, 'double seated' accommodation is available in 67 percent of and the hostels 'triple seated room' accommodation is available in about 46 percent of in the hostels, 'Four seated room' accommodation is available only in 25 percent of the hostels and dormitory accommodation is available in about 16 percent of the hostels. most of the hostels provide single seated ,double seated & Triple seated rooms.. It can, therefore, safely be concluded that accommodation provided to the hostlers is satisfactory.

AVAILABILITY OF FURNISHED ROOMS

A question on availability of furnished rooms was asked to know whether the managements provide properly furnished rooms to the hostel inmates or not . The following table reveals the responses -

TABLE 3.10

S.NO.	FURNISHED	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
1.	YES	179	97.92
2.	NO	4	2.08
	TOTAL	183	100.00

The simple analysis of the responses shows that in only 2 per cent hostels rooms are not properly furnished. In 98 percent of the hostels the rooms are not properly furnished. Thus it can be conveniently said that a large majority (98 per cent) of the hostel managements are providing properly furnished rooms to their hostlers.

Provision of Common Bathrooms & Toilets and Proper Ventilation in Bathrooms and Lavatories

As per the provisions of the scheme, all the hostel managements are under obligation to provide Common Bathrooms & Toilets and proper ventilation and lighting in bathroom and lavatories. It has been observed that nearly all managements have provided these facilities to the inmates.

PROVISION OF LOCKABLE CUPBOARD IN THE ROOMS

One of the condition of GIA is that the Hostel Managements should provide lockable cupboards in each room of the hostel for safely of the valuable belongings of the hostel inmates. It was necessary to know as to whether the hostel the Managements have followed this directive and hence the question was asked .The following table shows the responses of the hostel managements

TABLE 3.11

S.NO.	CUPBOARDS	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
1.	YES	164	89.58
2.	NO	19	10.42
	TOTAL	183	100.00

Out of total 48 hostel managements, a large majority (more than 90 per cent) stated that they have provided lockable Cup-board in the rooms. However, only 10 per cent of the hostel managements have not provided lockable Cupboard in the rooms.

It can therefore, be concluded that per the specifications of the scheme in most (more than 90 percent) of the hostels there is a provision of Lockable Cupboards in each room .

PROVISION OF SMALL KITCHENETTE ON EACH FLOOR OF THE HOSTEL

TABLE 3.12

S.NO.	KITCHENETTE	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
1.	YES	46	25.00
2.	NO	137	75.00
	TOTAL	183	100.00

It is evident from the above data that out of total 183 hostel managements, a sizable majority (about 75 per cent) have not provided kitchenette on each floor

of the hostel . As against this only 25 per cent of the hostel managements have provided this facility to the inmates.

By and large, in most of the hostels (75 per cent) the hostel managements have not made provision of kitchenette on each floor of the hostel there by violating the conditions of GIA.

PROVISION OF FURNITURE AND FIXTURES IN EACH ROOM OF THE HOSTEL

The conditions of GIA for WWH provide that sufficient furniture and fixtures be made available in each living room for the use of inmates . The table given below shows how far this conditions is fulfilled by the managements of the hostels. The table given shows that -

TABLE 3.13

S. N O.	PROVISION	PROVIDED	%	NOT PROVIDED	%	TOTAL
1.	BEDS	172	93.75	11	6.25	183
2.	MATRESSES	114	62.50	79	37.50	183
3.	WRITING TABLES	160	87.50	23	12.50	183
4.	CHAIRS	172	93.75	11	6.25	183
5.	FANS	183	100.00	00	00.00	183
6.	TUBE LIGHTS	179	97.92	4	2.08	183
7.	ANY OTHER	68	37.50	115	62.50	183

The data in the table given above discloses that out of total 183 hostel managements, almost all have provided ‘fans’ in each room of the hostel, a large majority (over 93 per cent) of the managements have provided ‘tube-lights’, ‘beds” writing table’ and ‘chairs’ in each room of the hostel. A about 63 per cent of the hostel managements have provided ‘ mattresses’ in each room of the hostel and about 39 per cent managements have also provided some other facilities like ‘coolers’, ‘door-mattes’, ‘waste-paper –baskets’ etc. to the inmate. By and large, in most of the hostels (more than 87 per cent) the hostel managements have provided most of the essential fixtures and furniture like fans, tube-lights, beds, tables and chairs.

AVAILABILITY OF VARIOUS OTHER FACILITIES IN THE PREMISES OF THE HOSTEL

An attempt was made to find out as to whether the Managements running the hostels running the hostels have provided any facilities . Over and above those prescribed . The following table gives this information.

TABLE 3.14

S. NO.	FACILITIES	AVAILABLE	%	NOT AVAILAB LE	%	TOTAL
1.	TELEPHONE	175	95.83	8	4.17	183
2.	TELEPHONE WITH STD	69	37.50	114	62.50	183
3.	FAX	4	2.08	179	97.92	183
4.	E-MAIL	4	2.08	179	97.92	183
5.	T.V. SET	160	87.50	23	12.50	183
6.	CANTEEN	34	18.75	149	81.25	183

The table indicates that out of 183 hostel managements, almost all (96 per cent) have provided 'telephone' facility in the hostel premises, In a large majority (over 87 per cent) of the cases the hostel management have also provided 'television sets in the hostels. However, facilities of 'fax' and 'e-mail' are not provided in 97 percent of the hostels. In about 81 per cent cases the hostel management have not made provision of 'canteen' and in about 63 per cent of the cases the hostel managements are not providing 'telephone with STD facility'.

Thus it is evident that in most of the hostels (more than 87 per cent) the hostel managements have provided telephone and television facilities but other facilities like fax, e-mail and canteen are rarely provided.

Medical Facility

Guidelines of the scheme suggest that the hostel managements should make the arrangement of doctors for consultation for the inmates. In response to the question whether the management has made such type of arrangements, all the hostel managements have stated that there is provision of visiting doctor, in some cases the doctor's clinic is within the vicinity, and further referral services are provided through Government and Private Hospitals.

FACILITIES OF DAY CARE CENTER FOR CHILDREN IN HOSTEL BUILDING

There is a provision of Day-Care centers in the WWH Scheme. The management of hostel may provide Day-Care center for children of working- women, having intake capacity for 25 to 30 pre school children. Minimum floor space of 20 sq. ft. per child should made available and should have 2-3 rooms of 150 sq. ft. each with a kitchen, a washroom and a lavatory each of 50% sq. ft. in a city and one room of about 150 sq. ft. with a small wash room in a rural areas. The data pertaining to Day-Care center was sought from the hostel management. The details are given below.

TABLE 3.15

SR.NO.	ATTACHED TO HOSTEL	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
1.	YES	53	29.17
2.	NO	130	70.83
	TOTAL	183	100.00

The distribution clearly indicates that out of 183 hostel managements about 29 per cent of the hostel managements have provided the facility of Day Care Center for children in hostel building or attached to it. It is observed that about 71 per cent of the hostel management have not provided the facility of Day Care center for children.

It can seen that in majority (71 per cent) of the cases the hostels do not have Day -Care center facility for the children of working- women.

INTAKE CAPACITY DAY CARECENTRES ATTACHED TO HOSTELS.

With a view to know the intake capacity of the Day Care Centres attached to hostels a question was included in the Interview Schedule for Managements . The table below throws light on this information.

TABLE 3.16

SR. NO.	INTAKE OF CHILDREN	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
----------------	---------------------------	------------------	-------------------

1.	BELOW 10	23	12.50
2.	11-20	8	4.17
3.	21-30	8	4.17
4.	31-40	8	4.17
5.	41-50	4	2.08
6.	51- ABOVE	4	2.08
7.	NOT APPLICABLE	128	70.83
	TOTAL	183	100.00

Out of a total of 183 hostels in over 12 per cent hostels intake capacity is less than 10 children. In about 4 per cent of the , the hostels the intake capacity is 11 to 20, 21 to 30 and 31 to 40 children, in each case respectively. In over 2 per cent of the cases, in each case, the hostel has intake capacity of 41 to 50, and 50 and above children, respectively.

It may be noted here that in majority of the cases (over 71 per cent) the hostels do not have day care centers for children and hence this question is not applicable to them.

By and large in the hostels have where day-care centers, are attached an average intake capacity for children is 20.

INTAKE CAPACITY OF THE HOSTELS

In order to know the total intake capacity of the Working Womens Hostels, this question was asked. The responses obtained are presented below.

TABLE 3.17

SR.NO.	INTAKE	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
1.	20-40	54	29.16
2.	41-60	61	33.34
3.	61-80	11	6.25
4.	81-100	24	12.50
5.	101-120	11	6.25
6.	121-140	11	6.25
7.	141- ABOVE	11	6.25
	TOTAL	183	100.00

Out of total 183 hostels in over 29 per cent cases the hostel has intake capacity of 20 to 40 women, in over 33 per cent cases and 41 to 60 women, In about 13

per cent cases 81 to 100 women, and in over 6 per cent cases, in each case, the 61 to 80, 101 to 120, 121 to 140 and above 141 women, respectively.

By and large in most of the hostels the intake capacity is less than 60. The average intake capacity of hostels is 65.42

CATEGORIES OF WOMEN HOSTELERS

On the basis of marital status of the hostlers the inmates of the hostel were divided as under

TABLE 3.18

S.NO.	CATEGORY	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
1.	MARRIED	145	79.49
2.	UNMARRIED	38	20.51
	TOTAL	183	100.00

ADMISSION PROCEDURES OF THE HOSTEL

With a view to know as to whether the managements have framed rules and regulations for admission a question was asked to the representatives of the management and the following responses were obtained.

RULES & REGULATIONS FOR ADMISSION

TABLE 3.19

S.NO.	FRAMED	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
1.	YES	171	93.62
2.	NO	12	6.38
	TOTAL	183	100.00

The above table shows that out of total 183 hostel managements a large majority (94 per cent) stated that they have framed separate formal rules and regulations for admission. As against this only 6 per cent of the managements have not framed separate formal rules and regulations for admission.

It is seen that majority of the hostels have their formal rules and regulations for admission.

PUBLICATION OF ADVERTISEMENT IN THE NEWS PAPER FOR HOSTEL ADMISSION

TABLE 3.20
SOLICITING APPLICATIONS FOR ADMISSION THROUGH
NEWSPAPER ADVERTISEMENT

S.NO.	ADVERTISEMENT	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
1.	YES	70	38.30
2.	NO	113	61.70
	TOTAL	183	100.00

From the table it is quite evident that out of total 183 hostel managements majority (over 62 per cent) do not publish any advertisement for soliciting applications for admissions to the hostel. Whereas, about 38 per cent of the managements do publish advertisement and invite applications for admissions to the hostel.

It can therefore be concluded that majority of the hostel managements (62 percent)do not publish any advertisement for soliciting applications for admissions to the hostel. On further enquiry these management stated that they get sufficient number of applications in normal course or by other means and hence don't feel it necessary to publish advertisement for calling applications to admission.

OTHER SOURCES OR METHODS ADOPTED FOR NOTIFYING ADMISSIONS INVITING APPLICATIONS FOR ADMISSION

TABLE 3.21

OTHER METHODS ADOPTED FOR NOTIFYING THE ADMISSION

S.NO.	METHODS	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
1.	SENDING CIRCULARS	8	6.89
2.	THROUGH AGENCY	4	3.45
3.	GIVE INFORMATIONS	58	51.72
4.	COMES DIRECTLY	39	34.49
5.	ALL ABOVE	4	3.45
	TOTAL	113	100.00

- The question is not applicable to remaining 70 Hostels.

From the table it is quite evident that out of total 29 hostel managements those who rely on other sources of inviting applications for admission, most of them (about 52 per cent) stated that 'the inmates of the hostel give information to

others', about 34 per cent stated that 'the needy women approach directly' to the hostel, and about 7 per cent stated that 'they sends circulars to Government and private offices for seeking admissions to the hostels. In remaining about 3 per cent cases, in each case, the management stated that they release the advertisement for admission through agency like consultants, employment exchange and or adopt all the sources stated above. It is therefore very clear that in cases where the managements do not publish the advertisement, they rely-upon the direct publicity through hostel inmates or other channels.

FOLLOWING OF THE GOVERNMENT'S PRESCRIBED NORMS OF ADMISSION

TABLE 3.22

S.NO.	FOLLOWING NORMS	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
1.	YES	128	70.21
2.	NO	55	29.79
	TOTAL	183	100.00

A perusal of data indicates that out of total 183 hostel managements a large majority (Over 70 per cent) stated that they follow all the prescribed admission norms of laid down by the Government, on the other hand about 30 per cent stated that they do not follow all the prescribed norms laid down by the Government.

It is seen that in majority of the hostels (more than 70 per cent) they follow all the prescribed norms by the Government are followed.

RESERVATION PREFERENCE TO THE SPECIFIC CATEGORY OF WOMEN

TABLE 3.23

S. NO.	CATEGORIES	YES	%	NO	%	TOTAL
1.	S.C. (15%)	55	29.79	128	70.21	183
2.	S.T.(7.5%)	55	29.79	128	70.21	183
3.	PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED	51	27.66	132	72.34	183
4.	O.B.C.	46	25.53	137	74.47	183

The frequency distribution represents that out of total 183 hostel managements in over 25 per cent of the cases the managements reported that they give

preference to S.C (15%), S.T (7.5%), Physically Handicapped and O.B.C. category women, on the other hand, in over 70 per cent of the cases the management reported that they do not give preference as such to S.C (15%),S.T.(7.5%), Physically Handicapped and O.B.C. category women.

In most of the hostels (more than 70 per cent) they admit S.C (15%), S.T (7.5%), Physically Handicapped and O.B.C. category women (as per the reservation policy of the Government) on routine basis but not on preferential basis as such.

NUMBER OF SEATS VACANT OUT OF SANCTIONED STRENGTH

TABLE 2.24

S.NO.	SEAT VACANT	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
1.	NOT SINGLE SEAT	66	36.16
2.	1-5%	31	17.02
3.	6-10%	31	17.02
4.	11-15%	8	4.26
5.	16-20%	8	4.26
6.	21-25%	8	4.26
7.	ABOVE 25%	31	17.02
	TOTAL	183	100.00

From the table it is evident that out of total 183 hostels in over 36 per cent of the 25 % seats remain vacant. In over 36 per cent of the cases, in each case, cases the management reported that out of their sanctioned strength 'not a single seat' remains vacant, in over 17 per cent of the cases, in each case, the management reported that out of their sanctioned strength on an average about 1 to 5 %, 6 to 10 % and 2 percent of the managements reported that out of their sanctioned strength on an average about 11 to 15 %, 16 to 20 %, and 21 to 25 % seats remain vacant.

On an average 11.5 seats remain vacant in remaining 30 hostels.

ALLOTMENT OF SEATS TO OTHER NON ELIGIBLE WOMEN OUT OF VACANT SEATS

TABLE NO. 3.25

S.NO.	RESPONSE	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
1.	YES	86	46.81

2.	NO	97	53.19
	TOTAL	183	100.00

A perusal of the data shows that out of total 183 hostels in over 53 per cent of the cases the hostel managements said that 'no' they don't provide admission to even non-eligible women/girls in case of vacant seats, in about 47 per cent of the cases the hostel management said that 'yes' they do provide admission to even non-eligible women/girls in case of vacant seats in the hostels.

In case of seats lying vacant in the hostels, about half of the managements provides accommodation to women/ girls other than working women and those who are not eligible to admission in such type of hostels.

ADMISSION ON CONCESSIONAL RATES TO THE RELATIVES OF MEMBERS OF HMC/ SOCIETY/ TRUST

TABLE NO. 3.26

S.NO.	CONSESSIONAL RATES	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
1.	YES	27	14.89
2.	NO	156	85.11
	TOTAL	183	100.00

Out of total 183 hostel managements in over 85 per cent of the cases the management reported that they don't provide admission on concessional rates to the relatives of members of HMC/ Society/ Trust, conversely only in about 15 per cent of the cases the management reported that they do provide admission on concessional rates to the relatives of members of HMC/ Society/ Trust.

By and large, in majority of the cases (over 85 per cent), the hostel Managements do not provides admission on concessional rates to the relatives of members of HMC/ Society/ Trust.

SOCIAL CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

WWH scheme expects that the hostel managements should encourage group activities for the residents and provide to them as and when needed. A question was asked to the hostel managements regarding their support and encouragement in organizing social and cultural activities for the inmates in the hostel.

MAINTENANCE OF RECORDS OF ALL THE ASSETS

It is mandatory on the part of hostel management to maintain the records of all the assets of hostel as per the Governments specifications. In order to know whether the hostel fulfils the same requirements or not the question pertaining the same was asked to the management, the responses are presented in the following table.

TABLE : 3.27

SR. NO.	RECORD OF ASSETS	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
1.	YES	160	87.50
2.	NO	23	12.50
	TOTAL	183	100.00

Out of total 183 hostels, majority of the hostel managements (over 87 per cent) stated that they have maintained all the records of assets, acquired out of the grants from Government . However, about 13 per of the hostel management have not maintained all the records of assets created out of the grants.

It can be said that majority of the hostel managements have maintained the records pertaining to the assets that are acquired or created out of Govt. grants.

Disposal or Utilization of assets for the purposed other than those for which Government disbursed the grants

It was also important to know whether the hostel management has made proper utilisation of Govt. grants in generating proper infrastructural resources. Whether the assets created out of governments funds have been utilized or disposed off for some other purposes other than those for which the sanction/ grant was given. The questions pertaining to utilisation of grant was asked and the information is presented in the table given below -

TABLE 3.28

S.NO.	DISPOSAL OF A SSETS	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
1.	YES	38	20.83
2.	NO	145	79.17
	TOTAL	183	100.00

In majority (about 79 per cent) of the cases, the managements stated that ‘ they have not utilized or disposed off the hostel assets (which are created out of Govt. grants) for purposes other than those for which the sanction/ grant was given, As against the about 21 per cent of the hostel managements stated that they have utilized or disposed off the hostel assets (which are created out of Govt. grants) for some other purposes(other than those for which the sanction/ grant was given.)

By and large, most of the hostel managements (over 79 per cent) have not utilized or disposed off the hostel assets created out of Govt. grants for some other purposes other than those for which the sanction/ grant was given.

PERMISSION FOR DISPOSAL OR UTILIZATION OF ASSETS

The questions was asked to those hostel managements who have utilized or disposed off the hostel assets for the other purposes other than those for which the sanction/ grant was given.

TABLE 3.29

S.NO.	PRIOR PERMISSION	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
1.	YES	27	70.00
2.	NO	11	30.00
	TOTAL	38	100.00

- The question is not applicable to remaining 145 Hostels Management .

Out of total 38 hostel managements who have utilized or disposed off the hostel assets for the purposes other than those for which the sanction/ grant was

given, a majority (about 70 per cent) of the hostel managements stated that 'Yes' they have obtained the prior permission , However, about 30 per cent of the hostel managements had not obtained the permission for utilisation or disposal of the assets against the conditions prescribed .

Thus, by and large, most of the hostel managements (over 70 per cent) have obtained prior permission for utilisation or disposal of the hostel assets for the purposes other those for which the grants were given.

ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF

APPOINTMENT OF ADMINISTRATIVE AND OTHER STAFF ON REGULAR BASIS IN THE HOSTEL

TABLE 3.30

S. N O	STAFF	APPOIN- TED	%	NOT APPOINTED	%	TOTAL
1.	WARDEN	163	89.58	20	10.42	183
2.	ASSISTANT WARDEN	46	25.00	137	75.00	183
3.	SUPERINTENDE NT	57	31.25	126	68.75	183
4.	OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT	46	25.00	137	75.00	183
5.	OFFICE CLERK	92	50.00	91	50.00	183
6.	ACCOUNTANT	88	47.92	95	52.08	183
7.	PEONS	133	72.92	50	27.08	183
8.	SWEEPER	175	95.83	08	4.17	183
9.	WATCHMAN	160	87.50	23	12.50	183

On the basis of the data presented in the table given above it can be seen that out of a total of 183 hostels , in over 87 per cent of the cases the hostel managements have appointed 'warden', 'watchman', 'care takers', 'sweeper' on regular basis , in about 73 per cent of the hostels the managements have appointed peons on regular basis in the hostel, in over 48 per cent of the hostels the managements have appointed 'office clerk' and 'accountant' on regular basis, in over 31 per cent of the hostels managements have appointed 'superintendent' on regular basis and in about 25 per cent of the hostels the

management have appointed 'assistant warden' and 'assistant superintendent'. On regular basis .

By and large, in most of the hostels managements have appointed administrative staff like 'warden', 'office clerk', 'accountant', 'watchman', 'care takers', 'sweeper' and 'peons' on regular basis. In addition, in some cases Typist , Clerk cum Accountant, and of part-time. Assistants are also appointed . Further, in most of the cases the Ex-servicemen are preferred for watch and ward duties i.e. for the post of watchman and security guard.

Appointment of Separate Caretaker in Day Care Center

In about eleven hostels where the Day-Care centers are attached to the hostels the management have appointed separate caretakers for the day care centers.

Accommodation for the warden

As per the scheme the accommodation for the warden should be provided in the hostel building itself to facilitate effective supervision and guidance. In majority of the cases it is observed that the hostel managements have made provision of accommodation for warden either in the building of the hostel. or a separate quarter is provide within the premises of the hostel and in very few cases it is adjacent to hostel premises.

HOSTEL MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE (HMC)

It is to be noted here that as per the norms prescribed under the scheme of the WWH, it is necessary to constitute a HMC in each hostel for the efficient the management of the hostel, Such H.M.C. should have representatives of the State Government/Union territory, and inmates of the hostel -

It was also important to know whether the management has constituted Hostel Management Committee (henceforth referred as HMC) in the hostel, and whether proper representation has been given to the inmates, Government representatives ? How frequently the meetings of HMC are held? What is the functional area of such HMC? In order to find out the overall functioning of HMC the managements were asked to respond to the above questions, the responses obtained are presented in the following tables.

CONSTITUTION OF HOSTEL MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE AS PER PRESCRIBED NORMS

TABLE 3.31

S.NO.	CONSTITUTED	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
1.	YES	152	82.98
2.	NO	31	17.02
	TOTAL	183	100.00

- In spite of several efforts, in one case of Hostel the person in charge could not provide further details, hence hereafter n= 47

The distribution clearly indicates that out of total 183 hostel managements about 83 per cent of the hostel managements stated that 'Yes' the 'Hostel Management Committee' is constituted as per the terms & conditions of Grant-in-aid scheme, conversely, about 17 per cent of the hostel management stated that 'NO' the 'Hostel Management Committee' is not constituted as per the terms & conditions of Grant-in-aid scheme. It can be seen that in majority (about 83 per cent) of the cases the hostel managements has constituted the 'Hostel Management Committees' as per the terms & conditions of Grant-in-aid scheme of the Government.

GOVERNMENT'S REPRESENTATIVE ON THE HOSTEL MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

TABLE 3.32

S.NO.	GOVT. REPRESENTATIVE	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
1.	YES	66	43.59
2.	NO	86	56.41
	TOTAL	152	100.00

The data presented in the table reveals that out of total 152 H.M.C.s in about 44 per cent of the H.M.C.s the Government representative is taken as a member conversely, in about 56 per cent of the Hostel Management committees there is no representative of the Government.

Thus it is evident that in most of the (about 56 per cent) of the cases the representation of the Government is not there in the 'Hostel Management Committee'.

PARTICIPATION OF GOVERNMENT'S REPRESENTATIVE IN THE MEETINGS OF HOSTEL MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

TABLE 3.33

S.NO.	ATTENDING MEETING	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
1.	YES	58	88.24
2.	NO	8	11.76
	TOTAL	66	100.00

Most of the (88 per cent) managements reported that the Government's representatives are regularly participating in the meetings of Hostel Management Committee whereas, only in about 12 per cent of the cases the managements reported that the representatives of the Government are not attending the meeting of the 'Hostel Management Committee' regularly.

It shows that in majority of the (88 per cent) cases the representatives of the Government are regularly participating in the meetings of the 'Hostel Management Committee'.

REPRESENTATIVE OF THE INMATES ON THE HOSTEL MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

TABLE 3.34

S.NO.	REPRESENTATIVE	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
1.	YES	62	41.00
2.	NO	90	59.00
	TOTAL	152	100.00

The table represents that out of total 152 hostel managements in about 41 per cent of the hostel managements stated that the representative of the inmates are taken on the 'Hostel Management Committee' conversely, in about 59 per cent of the cases the representatives of the inmates were not taken on the 'Hostel Management Committee'.

Thus it is evident that in most of the cases (about 59 per cent) there is no representation of the hostelers (inmates) on the 'Hostel Management Committees'.

REGULARITY IN CONDUCTING MEETINGS OF HOSTEL MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

As per the guidelines of the scheme the meetings of HMC shall be convened as frequently as possible at least once in three months. The following table throws light on the regularity of the meeting of H.M. C.s.

TABLE 3.35

S.NO.	REGULARLY CONDUCTED	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
1.	YES	144	94.87
2.	NO	08	5.13
	TOTAL	152	100.00

From the data it is very clear that out of 152 hostel management committees constituted regular meetings of the 'Hostel Management Committees' were held in about 95 percent of the cases as per the guidelines conversely, in about 5 per cent of the meetings of the 'Hostel Management Committee' were not held regularly.

It can therefore be concluded that in majority of the cases(95 percent) the hostel managements are regularly convening the meetings of the 'Hostel Management Committee

NOTING OF PROCEEDINGS OF THE MEETING IN THE MINUTES BOOK

TABLE 3.36

S.NO.	RECORDED	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
1.	YES	126	82.98
2.	NO	26	17.02
	TOTAL	152	100.00

Majority of the Hostel Managements who constituted H. M. C. (83 percent) have reported that the proceedings of the H.M. C. meetings are recorded in the Minutes Book.

FREQUENCY OF HOLDING THE MEETINGS OF HOSTEL MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE DURING THE LAST THREE YEARS

In order to know as to whether the meetings of the H. M. C.s are regularly convened or not a question was asked to the Hostel Managements. The responses are recorded in the table given below.

TABLE 3.37

S.NO.	MEETINGS HELD	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
1.	ONE	8	4.26
2.	TWO	16	8.51
3.	THREE	16	8.51
4.	FOUR	27	14.89
5.	FIVE	16	8.51
6.	SIX	12	6.38
7.	SEVEN	00	0.00
8.	EIGHT	12	6.38
9.	MORE THAN EIGHT	78	42.56
	TOTAL	183	100.00

It is clear from the table that out of total 183 hostel managements in about 43 per cent of the cases the hostel managements stated that on an average more than eight meetings of the 'Hostel Management Committee 'were held during the last three years, in about 15 per cent of the cases four meetings were held, in about 9 per cent of the cases, each case, 'two' and 'three' meetings 'were held, in over 6 per cent of the cases, in each case, 'six' and 'eight' meetings 'were held during the last three years, However, in about 4 per cent of the cases on an average only one meeting of the 'Hostel Management Committee 'was held during the last three years.

By and large, most of the hostel managements have convened on an average 6 meetings during the last three years.

FUNCTIONS ASSIGNED TO HOSTEL MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

It is generally observed that committees are constituted but they are not given sufficient powers to function effectively . Hence , the Hostel Managements were asked to state the functions of the H. M. C. s The responses obtained are recorded in the following table -

TABLE 3.38

S. NO.	FUNCTIONS	YES ASSIGNED	%	NOT ASSIGNED	%	TOTAL
1.	OVERALL MANAGEMENT	164	89.36	19	10.64	183
2.	FRAMING	136	74.47	47	25.53	183

	ADMINISTRATIVE POLICY					
3.	RESOLVING OF PROBLEMS OF INMATES	156	85.11	27	14.89	183
4.	RESOLVING OF PROBLEMS OF HOSTEL STAFF	143	78.12	40	21.28	183
5.	INSPECTION OF HOSTEL	164	89.36	19	19.15	183
6.	FINANCIAL CONTROL	128	70.21	55	29.79	183
7.	HOSTEL MAINTENANCE	151	82.61	32	17.39	183

The frequency distribution clearly indicates that out of total 183 hostel managements about 89 per cent of the managements have assigned 'overall management' of the hostel to H. M. C.s which includes 'resolving the grievances of the inmates', 'hostel maintenance' 'inspection of hostel' and so on .In over 70 per cent of the cases the functions assigned to hostel management committee are 'resolving the grievances of the staff', 'framing administrative policy' and 'financial control'. As against this in over 25 per cent of the cases the managements have not assigned the functions like 'financial control' and 'framing administrative policy' to hostel management committee' and, in about 20 per cent of the cases the managements have not assigned the functions like 'resolving of grievances of the staff' and 'inspection of hostel' to the hostel management committee'.

It can be seen that, by and large, in majority (over 80per cent)of the cases the managements have assigned functions like 'overall management' 'resolving the grievances of the inmates', 'hostel maintenance', 'inspection of hostel' to hostel management committee.

SUBMISSION OF QUARTERLY PROGRESS REPORT

As per the guidelines of scheme it is obligating for each organisation to submit the quarterly Progress Report to State / Territory Administration . Whether this obligation was fulfilled or not is evident from the following table

TABLE 3.39

S.NO.	REGULARLY SUBMITTED	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
1.	YES	90	48.94
2.	NO	93	51.06
	TOTAL	183	100.00

A perusal of the data shows that out of total 183 hostel managements about half (49.1 per cent) are regularly submitting the quarterly progress report to the State Govt and Women & Child Development Dept. Further, remaining half (about 51 per cent) of the managements are not submitting the quarterly progress report to the State Govt and Women & Child Development Department, regularly.

VISIT OF INSPECTION COMMITTEE

The State government / Central Government have appointed Inspection committees to assess the performance of Working Women's Hostels. Whether or not these committees have visited the hostel is reported in the following table -

TABLE 3.40

S.NO.	VISITED	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
1.	YES	105	57.45
2.	NO	78	42.55
	TOTAL	183	100.00

The frequency distribution shows that out of total 183 hostels in the inspection committee appointed by the State/Central Govt, has visited 57 percent of the hostels whereas, in over 42 per cent of the cases the inspection committee appointed by the State/Central Govt, has not visited the hostels.

Thus it is evident that in over 57 per cent cases the inspection committee appointed by the State/Central Govt, has paid visits to the hostel for inspections.

FREQUENCY OF INSPECTION COMMITTEE VISITS

TABLE 3.41

S.NO.	INSPECTION	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
1.	ONLY ONCE	43	40.74
2.	TWICE	35	33.33
3.	THRICE	4	3.71
4.	FOUR TIMES	4	3.71
5.	FIVE TIMES	4	3.71
6.	MORE THAN FIVE TIMES	15	14.80

	TOTAL	105	100.00
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* in remaining 78 cases this question is not applicable .

It is clear from the table that out of total 105 hostels where the inspection committee paid visits, in about 41 per cent of the cases the committee paid visit 'only once', in about 33 per cent 'twice', in over 3 per cent of the cases, in each case, 'thrice', 'four-times' or 'five-times', respectively and In about 15 per cent of the cases 'more than five times'.

By and large, out of total 125 hostels where the inspection committee paid visits, the frequency of the visit is on an average two only.

DEFICIENCIES / IRREGULARITIES POINTED OUT BY THE INSPECTION COMMITTEE

The Hostel Managements were asked to state as to whether any deficiencies/irregularities were reported by the Inspection Committees and if so, what was the nature of such deficiencies /irregularity. The responses are presented in the following tables –

TABLE 3.42

S.NO.	POINTED	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
1.	YES	20	18.52
2.	NO	85	81.48
	TOTAL	105	100.00

- In remaining 78 cases the question is not applicable.

From the table it is evident that out of total 105 hostels where the inspection committees paid visits, only in over 18 per cent of the cases the committees pointed out some deficiencies or irregularities, whereas , in over 81 per cent of the cases the committees did not point out any deficiencies or irregularities.

It can, therefore, be concluded that in majority of the hostels no irregularities or deficiencies were observed and It is only in 18 per cent of the cases that some deficiencies or irregularities were pointed out.

Nature of deficiencies/ irregularities pointed out by the inspection committee

Further it is observed that the deficiencies or irregularities pointed out were of the nature of 'mismanagement of funds', 'mismanagement in hostel', 'irregularities in administration', improper house keeping, poor facilities like safe drinking water, mess, quality of food, lack of qualified staff etc.

SURPRISE VISITS BY THE MEMBERS OF HOSTEL MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE AND OFFICE BEARERS

Since the routine hostel affairs are assigned to staff it is necessary that the office bearers of the management or members of the Hostel Management Committee give surprise visits to the hostel with a view to evaluate the routine functioning of the hostel. as such a question was included in the interviews schedule on this aspect. The responses are given in the table that follows -

TABLE 3.43

S.NO.	VISITS	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
1.	YES	140	76.60
2.	NO	43	23.40
	TOTAL	183	100.00

Out of total 183 hostels, in about 77 per cent of the cases the members of the Hostel Management Committees and the Office Bearer of Management paid surprise visits to the hostel to check the day to day working . In about 23 per cent of the cases no such surprise visits were paid to the hostels. However, out of these some management mentioned that since office of the society is located in the premises, or since the warden is staying in the premises there is no need to make any surprise check, the Office Bearers do pay some visits to hostels regularly.

By and large, in most of the hostels (77 percent) the members of the Hostel Management Committee and the Office Bearer of Management do pay surprise visits or regular visits to the hostel to check the day-to-day working.

TYPE OF SOCIAL & CULTURAL ACTIVITIES ORGANISED IN THE HOSTEL

TABLE NO. 3.44

S.NO.	ACTIVITIES	YES	%	NO	%	TOTAL
1.	ANNUAL GATHERING	121	65.96	62	34.04	183
2.	CULTURAL ACTIVITIES	132	72.34	51	27.66	183
3.	INDOOR GAMES	109	59.57	74	40.43	183
4.	SPORTS	86	46.81	97	53.19	183

5.	DEBATING	62	34.04	121	65.96	183
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The data presented in the above clearly indicates that out of total 183 hostels various 'cultural activities' like singing, dancing, Antakshari, welcome to freshers, farewell are organized in around 72 percent 'Annual Social Gathering' is a regular feature in about 66 percent of the hostels, 'indoor games' in 60 percent are organised of the hostels, sports events' are held in 47 percent of the hostels and 'debates and literary activities' are organised in about 34 percent of the hostels.

In conclusion it can be said that most of the hostels organize 'cultural activities' like singing, dancing, Antakshari, welcome to Freshers, farewell and 'Annual Social Gathering' .

GRIEVANCE RESOLUTION MECHANISM

TABLE 3.45

S.NO.	ARRANGEMENTS	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
1.	WARDEN LOOKS AFTER	144	78.72
2.	HMC DEALS WITH	23	12.77
3.	GRIEVANCE COMMITTEE	08	4.26
4.	NO MACHINARY	08	4.26
	TOTAL	183	100.00

The distribution presented in the above table indicates that in majority of the cases (about 79 per cent) the 'warden of the hostel looks after the grievances of the inmates', in about 13 per cent of the cases 'HMC deals with the grievances of the inmates' and in over 4 per cent of the cases, the hostel a 'grievance committee is constituted' to look into the grievances in remaining 4 percent of the hostels no grievance and 'no machinery' exists for handling of grievance .

It can be said that in most of the hostels(over 90 per cent) the grievances of the inmates are resolved by warden and the Hostel Management Committee.

MANAGEMENT – INMATES RELATIONSHIPS

TABLE 3.46

S.No.	RELATIONSHIP	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
1.	VERY GOOD	97	53.19
2.	GOOD	86	46.81
3.	NOT SO GOOD	0	0.00
4.	DIFFICULT TO SAY	0	0.00
	TOTAL	183	100.00

On the basis of the data presented in the table it shows that out of total 183 hostels in about 53 per cent of the cases the hostel management rated the Management- Inmates relationships as 'very good', further in about 47 per cent of the cases the rating of relationships was 'good'.

It can be inferred that in majority of the hostels the relationship between Management and Inmates is good.

RECEIPT OF HOSTEL MAINTENANCE GRANT FROM GOVERNMENT

TABLE 3.47

S.NO.	RECEIVING GRANTS	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
1.	YES	16	8.51
2.	NO	167	91.49
	TOTAL	183	100.00

The data presented in the table shows that out total 183 hostels a large majority (a little over 91 per cent) of the hostel managements do not receive any maintenance grant from the Government, As against this , only in about 9 per cent of the case the managements receive maintenance grant from the State Government.

By and large, majority of the hostels managements (over 91 per cent) are not receiving any grants for hostel maintenance from the Government. It is to be noted here that as per the scheme the hostel management is expected to keep reasonable amounts from the receipts to ensure regular maintenance of the building, repairs etc. and to ensure that the building remains in good condition.

SUFFICIENCY OF ANNUAL MAINTENANCE GRANT

TABLE 3.48

S.NO.	SUFFICIENT	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
1.	YES	12	75.00
2.	NO	04	25.00
	TOTAL	16	100.00

*This question is not applicable to remaining 167 Hostel Management

Out of total 16 hostel managements those who receiving maintenance grant from the government 75 per cent stated that the annual maintenance grant is sufficient, only in about 25 per cent of the managements complained that the annual maintenance grant is not sufficient to meet the expenditure.

By and large, most of the hostel managements those who receive annual maintenance grants (over 75 per cent) feel that annual maintenance grant received from the Government is sufficient.

MEANS & WAYS OF MEETING THE DEFICIT GRANT

The hostel managements were asked how they meet expenditure on maintenance where grants are not received? What are the means & ways through which they generate funds for hostel maintenance? The responses are reproduced in the following table.

TABLE 3.49

S.NO.	MEET DEFICIT	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
1.	CONTRIBUTION BY MANAGEMENT	31	17.02
2.	DONATION FROM PUBLIC	27	14.89
3.	CHARGING HIGHER FEES	31	17.02
4.	CONTRIBUTION OF MANAGEMENT & FEES	23	12.77
5.	DONATION & FEES	04	2.13
6.	NOT APPLICABLE	16	8.52
7.	NO RESPONSE	52	27.65
	TOTAL	183	100.00

The frequency distribution presented in the table shows that out total 183 hostels about 17 per cent of the cases, in each case, the managements stated that the 'management contributes the funds' and 'charge higher fees from the inmates' to meet the expenditure of maintenance in about 15 per cent of the cases the

management reported that they 'generate the funds through donations' in about 13 per cent of the cases the managements contribute the funds and they also charge higher fees from inmates' and in about two per cent of the cases the management stated that they 'generate the funds through donations and also charge higher fees' .

By and large, most of the managements contribute themselves, charge higher fees and also generate donations for meeting the expenditure on maintenance of hostels .

HIRING OF HOSTEL ROOMS FOR ADDITIONAL INCOME
TABLE 3.50

S.NO.	HIRED	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
1.	YES	12	6.38
2.	NO	171	93.62
	TOTAL	183	100.00

The distribution shows that out of total 183 hostels in about 94 per cent of the cases the managements stated that they don't hire out the hostel rooms/common rooms for additional income for any other purpose, conversely, only in about 6 per cent of the cases the managements reported that they do hire out the hostel rooms/common rooms for additional income, sometimes.

It can be said that, by and large, majority of hostel managements do not hire out the rooms for any other purpose.

MAJOR PROBLEMS FACED BY THE MANAGEMENT
TABLE 3.51

S.NO.	PROBLEMS	YES	%	NO	%	TOTAL
1.	IRREGULARITY IN GRANT AND SHORTAGE OF FUNDS	58	31.91	125	68.09	183
2.	SAFETY AND SECURITY	35	19.15	148	80.85	183
3.	INDISCIPLINE	47	25.53	136	74.47	183
4.	INTERFERENCE OF LOCAL LEADER	16	8.51	167	91.49	183

It can be seen from the table that out of total 183 hostel managements most of the hostel about 32 per cent of the hostels stated that they face problems in getting Grants regularly, alongwith shortage of funds , about 26 per cent of the

hostel managements reported that they face problems of indisciplined behaviour of hostel inmates, in about 19 per cent of the managements stated that they face problems of safety & security of inmates with reference to their protection from anti-social elements, and only about 8 per cent of hostel managements complained that they face problems of unnecessary interference of local political leaders in the affairs of the hostel, It is worth noting that most of the (more than 68 per cent cases) hostel managements do not face major problems.

It can be inferred that in about one-fourth of the cases the hostel managements face problems like irregularity of grants, shortage of funds discipline related problem of inmates, safety & security of the inmates, and some problems from local political leaders i. e. interfering in the hostel affairs.

CHAPTER – IV

SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE OF WORKING WOMEN STAYING IN HOSTELS

This chapter presents the comprehensive profile of the working women (inmates) residing in the hostels. One of the major objectives of this project is to find out the socio-economic background of Working Women staying in the hostels, which are constructed out of financial assistance scheme initiated by the Department of Women and Child Development, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India. The major variables used for the profile are- age, marital status, religion, caste-category, category of physically handicapped inmates, educational qualifications, employment job profile which includes-employment status, name, type and nature of organization, monthly income, service experience, nature of job, designation, self-employment and family profile which includes – total number of family members, illiteracy level, earning members, total monthly family income, type of family, migration, place of migration.

PERSONAL PROFILE OF WOMEN HOSTELERS

The project was carried out in Working Women's Hostels located in the four states i.e. Andhra Pradesh, Gujrat, Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh. The Hostelers from Working Women's Hostels covered under the sampling frame of the study were interviewed . Their distribution is presented below.

TABLE : 4.1
STATE WISE DISTRIBUTION OF THE RESPONDENTS

SR. NO.	STATE	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
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1.	ANDHRA PRADESH	680	27.09
2.	GUJRAT	570	22.71
3.	MAHARASHTRA	810	32.27
4.	MADHYA PRADESH	450	17.93
	TOTAL	2510	100.00

It is evident from the data that out of total 2510 respondents, 680 respondents were from Andhra Pradesh, 570 respondents were from Gujrat, 810 respondents were from Maharashtra, and 450 respondents were from Madhya Pradesh.

AGE OF THE RESPONDENTS

The following table throw light on the age group of residents of Working Womens Hostels.

TABLE : 4.2

SR. NO.	AGE	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
1.	18-25	1590	63.35
2.	26-35	740	29.48
3.	36-45	120	4.78
4.	46-55	50	1.99
5.	56 AND ABOVE	10	0.40
	TOTAL	2510	100.00

The above tabulated data shows that out of a total 2510 respondents, a large majority (over 63 per cent) belongs to the age group of 18-25 years. Further, about 30 per cent of the respondents are from the age group of 26- 35, about 5 per cent of the respondents belong to the age group of 36- 45, about 2 per cent of the respondents are drawn the age group of 46-55, only one respondent represent to the age group of 56 & above. The mean age of the respondents is 25.16 years.

The data clearly shows that a vast majority (about 93 per cent) of the Women Hostellers are 'Young', falling in the age group of 18-35.

MARITAL STATUS OF THE RESPONDENTS

The following table depicts the distribution of Hostellers on the basis of marital status.

TABLE : 4.3

SR. NO.	MARITAL STATUS	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
1.	UNMARRIED	1920	76.49
2.	MARRIED	420	16.73
3.	WIDOW	90	3.59
4.	SEPERATED	50	1.99
5.	DIVORCEE	30	1.20
	TOTAL	2510	100.00

The classification of residents of W.W.H.s shows that a large majority (over 76 per cent)of the respondents are unmarried, whereas about 17 per cent of the respondents are married. Over 3 per cent of the respondents are widows, about 2 per cent of the respondents are separated and a little over one per cent of the respondent are divorcees.

The distribution clearly indicates that vast majority (about 76 percent) of the hostellers are 'Unmarried'.

RELIGION OF THE RESPONDENTS

TABLE 4. 4

SR. NO.	RELIGION	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
----------------	-----------------	------------------	-------------------

1.	HINDU	1970	78.49
2.	MUSLIM	100	3.98
3.	CHRISTIAN	260	10.36
4.	BUDDHIST	100	3.98
5.	JAIN	80	3.19
	TOTAL	2510	100.00

The analysis shows that 'Hindus' constitute a vast majority (over 78 per cent) of the respondents, 'Christian's constitute about 10 per cent, 'Muslim's and 'Buddhist's each constitute about 4 per cent and Jains constitute about 3 per cent. It is clear that there is predominance (78 percent) of Hindus among the respondents.

CASTE CATEGORY OF THE RESPONDENTS

It was considered important to know 'Whether the women who belong to economically backward community are availing the hostel facilities or not and if so, what is the proportion of women from weaker section among the hostelers?

TABLE 4.5

CASTE-CATEGORY OF THE RESPONDENTS

S.NO.	CASTE-CATEGORY	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
1.	S.C.	290	11.55
2.	S.T.	120	4.78
3.	VJNT	70	2.79
4.	OBC	400	15.94
5.	GENERAL	1630	64.94
	TOTAL	2510	100.00

The table presents the distribution of Hostellers according to their caste category. It is evident from the data that over 11 per cent of the respondents are belong to 'Schedule Caste' , about 5 per cent belong to 'Schedule Tribe category' and about 3 per cent are from 'Vimukta Jati and Nomadic Tribe'. Other Backward

Class caste category represents about 16 per cent of the hostelers. The remaining about 65 per cent of the Hostellers are from General Category.

It seems that about 20 per cent of the Hostellers belong to the weaker sections of the society mainly SC, ST and VJNT.

TYPE OF HANDICAPPED WOMEN HOSTELERS

It was also considered important to know 'whether the handicapped women are the beneficiaries of Hostels? If yes, what is the type and proportion of such handicapped Women among the hostelers?'

TABLE 4. 6

S.NO.	CATEGORY	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
1.	BLIND	20	10.53
2.	CRIPPLED	10	5.26
3.	DEAF	30	15.79
5.	ANY OTHER	130	68.42
	TOTAL	190 *	100.00

* Remaining 2320 respondent do not fall under this Category

The analysis shows that out of total 190 handicapped Women Hostellers over 10 per cent respondents are 'blind', a little over 5 per cent are 'crippled' and about 16 per cent are 'deaf. Remaining 68 per cent of the respondents are partially handicapped and fall under other handicapped category.

EDUCATIONAL PROFILE OF THE RESPONDENTS

The educational profile of the Women Hostellers is presented in the table given below.

TABLE 4. 7

S.NO.	QUALIFICATIONS	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
1.	S.S.C.	190	7.58
2.	H.S.C.	370	14.74
3.	GRADUATE	1290	51.39

4.	POST GRADUATE	660	26.29
	TOTAL	2510	100.00

The distribution clearly indicates that out of total 2510 Women Hostellers nearly half of the respondents are 'Graduates', over 26 per cent are 'Post Graduates', about 15 per cent and over 7 per cent of the respondents have qualifications up to 'S S.C'. respectively.

It is evident from the data that a large majority (over 77 percent) of the respondents are 'well educated', either completed graduation or post graduation.

EMPLOYMENT PROFILE OF WOMEN HOSTELERS

One of the main objectives of the Scheme of Working Womens Hostels. is to enable women to seek employment and participate in technical training. In order to know whether the facilities offered by these Hostels in any way enabling or facilitating women to seek job, or income generating activity, or to take up some vocational/ technical training or not, The questions pertaining to their employment status, nature & type of job/ work and the organization in which they are working or engaged in were asked. The information is presented in the subsequent tables.

EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF THE WOMEN HOSTELERS

TABLE 4.8

	STATUS	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
1.	UNEMPLOYED	390	15.54
2.	EMPLOYED	1930	76.89
3.	SELF EMPLOYED	190	7.57
	TOTAL	2510	100.00

A majority (about 77 per cent) of the Women Hostellers are 'employed', over 7 per cent are 'self employed', and about 15 per cent are 'unemployed'. It is obvious that most of the Women staying in the Hostels are 'Working Women' either engaged in job or self employed.

TYPE OF ORGANIZATION IN WHICH EMPLOYED

In addition the women hostelers were asked to respond to the question, ' what is the type and nature of the organization in which they are employed. The responses obtained are presented in the following table.

TABLE 4.9

S.NO.	NATURE OF ORG.	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
1.	GOVT. ORGANISATION	660	26.29
2.	PUBLIC SECTOR	130	5.18
3.	PRIVATE SECTOR	860	34.26
4.	COOPERATIVE ORGANISATION	40	1.59
5.	NGO	280	11.16
6.	ANY OTHER	150	5.98
7.	NOT APPLICABLE	390	15.54
	TOTAL	2510	100.00

It can be seen from the data that out of total 2510 respondents over 34 per cent of the Women Hostellers are working in 'Private Organizations', over 26 per in 'Government Organizations', a little over 11 per cent are working in 'NGO i.e. Non Government Organization' , about 5 per cent in 'Public Sector Organization', about one & half per cent in 'Co- operative Organization's, however and about 6 per cent other organizations. Which includes organisations belonging to self - employed women also. In cases of remaining 390 women since they are not employed this question is not applicable to them.

It can be concluded that most (over 34 per cent) of the women staying in the Hostels are engaged or working in private organizations.

NATURE OF ORGANIZATION

TABLE 4.10

S.NO.	NATURE OF ORG.	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
1.	EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION	430	17.13

2.	HEALTH INSTITUTE	360	14.34
3.	SOCIAL WELFARE	210	8.37
4.	SERVICE ESTABLISHMENTS	730	29.08
5.	FOOD & TOURISM	20	0.80
6.	RECREATIONAL	10	0.40
7.	PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	180	7.17
8.	ANY OTHER	180	7.17
9.	NOT APPLICABLE	390	15.54
	TOTAL	2510	100.00

The data given in the table indicates that out of 2510 respondents, over 29 per cent are working or self-employed in 'Service Sector Establishments', followed by over 17 per cent in 'Educational Institutes'. A little over 14 per cent of the respondents are working or self-employed in 'Health Institutes', over 8 per cent in 'Social Welfare Organizations', about 7 per cent in 'Public Administration Establishments', and less than one per cent are respectively working or self-employed in 'Food & Tourism' and 'Recreational Organizations'. In cases of remaining 390 women since they are not employed this question is not applicable.

It is evident that most of the Women Hostelers are either employed or self-employed in 'Service Organizations'.

TOTAL MONTHLY INCOME

Total monthly income is the main indicator of the economic background of the Women Hostelers. The distribution of monthly income is presented in the table given below.

TABLE 4.11

S.NO.	INCOME	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
1.	LESS THAN 1000	130	6.13
2.	1001-2500	930	43.87

3.	2501-5000	580	27.36
4.	5001-7500	140	6.60
5.	7501-10000	270	12.74
6.	10001-15000	60	2.83
7.	15000 & ABOVE	10	0.47
	TOTAL	2120 *	100.00

* Remaining 390 respondents are unemployed

Out of total 2120 working women hostelers, a majority (about 44 per cent) has a monthly income between Rs.1001/ and 2500/ Rs., further about 27 per cent of the Women Hostelers' have a monthly income of Rs. 2501 to Rs. 5000 about 13 per cent have a monthly income of Rs. 7501 to Rs. 10,000 and over 6 per cent have a monthly income of less than 1000 and between Rs. 5001 and Rs.7500 respectively. Only in one case the monthly income is in the range of Rs. 15000/- & above.

Average monthly income of working women hostelers is Rs. 3820.76 .

WORK EXPERIENCE

The working women staying in the hostels were asked to provide information on their service experience, this is basically to know since how long they have been working and staying in hostels .

The following table classifies the working women residing in hostels according to the experience of work to their credit.

TABLE 4.12
WORKING EXPERIENCE OF THE RESPONDENTS

S.NO.	EXPERIENCE IN YRS.	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
1.	LESS THAN 5 YRS.	1780	83.96
2.	6 TO 10 YRS	180	8.49
3.	11 TO 15 YRS	110	5.19

4.	16 TO 20 YRS	20	0.94
5.	21 TO 25 YRS	30	1.42
	TOTAL	2120 *	100.00

* Remains 390 respondents are unemployed

It can be seen that a vast majority (about 84 per cent) of the working women have 'less than 5 Years' of work experience, further about 8 per cent of them have '6 to 10 Years' of service experience, and a little over 5 per cent of the working women have '11 to 15 Years' of work experience.

In respect of work experience of working women, a vast majority (about 84 per cent) of the women found to have less than 5 years work experience.

TYPE AND NATURE OF JOB

It was also thought necessary to collect the data about the type and nature of the jobs in which the working women were engaged. The following tables present this information.

TABLE 4. 13 (A)

S.NO.	TYPE OF JOB	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
1.	FULL TIME	1860	87.74
2.	PART TIME	260	12.26
	TOTAL	2120 *	100.00

*Remaining 390 respondents are unemployed

Out of total 2120 working women hostellers, a majority (about 88 per cent) have full-time job/work, whereas very less proportion (about 12 per cent)are engaged in part-time job.

TABLE 4.13 (B)

S.NO.	NATURE OF JOB	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
1.	PERMANENT	830	39.15
2.	TEMPORARY	1200	56.60
3.	CONTRACT BASIS	90	4.25
	TOTAL	2120	100.00

* Remaining 390 respondents are unemployed .

Out of total 2120 working women hostelers, about 39 per cent have permanent job, about 56 per cent have temporary job and only 4 per cent have contractual job.

It can therefore, be safely concluded that though a majority 88 percent of working women staying in the hostel have full time job only 45percent of them are employed on permanent basis and the rest are having temporary assignments.

PROFESSIONAL/ VOCATIONAL STATUS IN THE ORGANIZATION

TABLE 4.14

S.NO.	DESIGNATION	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
1.	PROFESSIONAL – PRACTITIONER	160	7.55
2.	EXECUTIVES	240	11.32
3.	SUPERVISORS	110	5.19
4.	CLERICAL	500	23.58
5.	PROFESSORS /LECTURER	80	3.77
6.	TEACHERS	80	3.77
7.	TECH. POSITIONS	210	9.91
8.	OPERATORS	510	24.06
9.	OTHERS	230	10.85
	TOTAL	2120 *	100.00

* Remains 390 respondents are unemployed.

At a glance the data indicates that out of a total of 2120 working women hostelers a little over 24 per cent are performing 'operators' job/work, over 23 per cent are performing 'clerical' job/work, about 11 per cent are 'executive's, about 10 per cent are in 'technical positions', over 7 per cent have 'private professional practice', a little over 5 per cent are in 'supervisory position', and about 7 per cent in each case are in teaching profession either as 'professors' or as 'teachers'.

It shows that majority (over 47 percent) of the working women (employed or self-employed) are mostly performing operative or clerical type of job/work.

TYPE OF BUSINESS OF SELF EMPLOYED RESPONDENTS

In order to know what kind of self-employment activity women hostelers are performing or engaged in, a question pertaining to this aspect was included in

the interview schedule . Responses obtained are presented in the following table. It may be noted here that out of total 2510 working women only 190 women are self-employed.

TABLE 4.15

S.NO.	TYPE OF BUSINESS	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
1.	PRODUCTION	30	15.79
2.	TRADE	60	31.58
3.	SERVICE	100	52.63
	TOTAL	190 *	100.00

* The question is not applicable to remaining 2320 respondents.

Out of total 190 self-employed women hostelers a majority of them (over 52 per cent) are engaged in 'service type of business' mostly Xerox, typing, computer job/work etc., about 31 per cent are carrying out 'trade type of business' mostly selling of domestic and consumer items, and about 16 per cent are engaged in some kind of 'manufacturing business' mostly producing consumer and food items. It indicates that majority (over 52 percent)of the self-employed women are engaged in service type of business activity.

FAMILY BACKGROUND OF WOMEN HOSTELERS

It was also considered important and imperative to explore the family background of women hostelers. Type and nature of family, size of family, literacy level , employment status of family members, migration, place of present stay etc. are considered important variables under study. This will provide a deeper insight into the phenomenon of women hostelers.

TABLE 4.16

S.NO.	TYPE OF FAMILY	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
1.	JOINT	1080	43.03
2.	NUCLEAR	1430	56.97
	TOTAL	2510	100.00

It is clear from the data that out of total 2510women hostelers about 57 per cent are from 'nuclear family', whereas about 43 per cent are from 'joint family' set-up.

It can be seen that the proportion of women hostelers coming from nuclear family set-up is slightly high as compare to those coming from joint family set-up.

NUMBER OF FAMILY MEMBERS
TABLE 4.17

S.NO.	MEMBERS	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
1.	1 TO 4	1110	44.22
2.	5 TO 7	1230	49.00
3.	8 TO 10	120	3.98
4.	11 TO 13	20	0.80
5.	14 & ABOVE	30	1.20
	TOTAL	2510	100.00

The data shows that out of total 2510 families of women hostelers' over 44 per cent have 1 to 4 members, whereas about 49 per cent have 5 to 7 family members, and about 5 per cent have 8 to 10 members. Very few families of women hostelers' have more than 11 members. The average number of family members in each family is approximately 5 (Five).

TOTAL NUMBER OF LITERATE MEMBERS IN THE FAMILY
TABLE 4.18

S.NO.	NUMBER	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
1.	1 - 2	260	10.36
2.	3 - 4	550	21.91
3.	5 - 7	560	22.31
4.	8 - 10	50	1.99
5.	11 - 13	30	1.20
6.	ALL	1030	41.04
7.	N. A.	30	1.20
	TOTAL	2510	100.00

Out of total 2510 families of women hostelers' in about 41 per cent of the family all the families members are 'literate', in about 22 per cent in each case the number of literate members ranges between 3 to 4 and 5 to 7 respectively. In about 10 per cent of the cases there are only 1 to 2 'literate members in the families of the women hostelers. In about two per cent of the cases the family

consist of 8 to 10 and in over one per cent of the cases the family consist of 11 to 13 'literate members'. In about one per cent of the cases since the family members are not eligible for education, this question is not applicable.

It clearly indicates that there is significantly high proportion (99 per cent) of 'literate members' in the family of the women hostelers.

TABLE : 4.19

TOTAL NUMBER OF ILLITERATE MEMBERS IN THE FAMILY

S.NO.	NUMBER	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
1.	1 - 2	330	13.15
2.	3 - 4	170	6.77
3.	5 - 7	60	2.39
4.	8 - 10	30	1.20
5.	11 - 13	20	0.80
6.	ALL	20	0.80
7.	N. A.	1880	74.90
	TOTAL	2510	100.00

TABLE 4. 20

TOTAL NUMBER OF EARNING MEMBERS IN THE FAMILY

S.NO.	NUMBER	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
1.	ONLY 1	670	26.69
2.	2	1230	49.00
3.	3	330	13.15
4.	4	110	4.38
5.	5	80	3.19
6.	MORE THAN 5	50	1.99
7.	N. A.	40	1.59
	TOTAL	2510	100.00

TOTAL MONTHLY INCOME OF THE FAMILY OF THE WOMEN HOSTELERS

Total monthly income of the family was also considered as one of major indicator of the economic background of the Women Hostelers. Total monthly income of the family is presented in the table given below.

TABLE : 4. 21

S.NO.	INCOME	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
1.	LESS THAN 1000	70	2.79
2.	1001 - 2500	320	12.75
3.	2501 - 5000	350	13.94
4.	5001 - 7500	110	4.38
5.	7501 - 10,000	390	15.54
6.	10001 - 15,000	560	22.31
7.	15001 - 20,000	310	12.35
8.	20001 - 25,000	210	12.35
9.	25001 & ABOVE	190	7.35
	TOTAL	2510	100.00

Out of total 2510 families of working women hostelers' in cases of about 22 per cent of families the total monthly income is between Rs.10001 and 15000 further in about 14 per cent of the families it is between Rs. 2501/ and Rs. 5000 and in about 13 per cent of the cases in each case it ranges between Rs. 1001/ and Rs. 2500/ Rs., 15001/- and Rs. 20,000/-, and Rs.20,001/-and 25,000/-Rs. respectively. The average total monthly income of the families of the women hostelers is Rs. 11146/- .

**MIGRATION
TABLE 4. 22**

S. NO.	MIGRATION	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
1.	MIGRATED	670	26.69
2.	NON-MIGRATED	1840	73.31
	TOTAL	2510	100.00

A perusal of the presented data indicates that out of total 2510 families of working women about 73 per cent of the families of women are not 'migrated', whereas about 27 per cent of the families are 'migrated'. In conclusion it can be said that most of the families (about 73 per cent) of the women hostlers are non-migrant.

**RURAL/URBAN BACKGROUND OF FAMILY
TABLE - 4. 23**

S. NO.	PLACE	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
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1.	RURAL	1020	40.64
2.	URBAN	1490	59.36
	TOTAL	2510	100.00

Out of total 2510 families of working women hostlers' about 59 per cent the have 'urban background', whereas, about 41 per cent have 'rural background'. Thus, it may clearly be said that most of the families of the women hostlers have urban background.

CHAPTER - V

ASSESSMENT OF INFRASTRUCTURAL & OTHER FACILITIES IN WORKING WOMENS HOSTELS

This chapter deals with the assessment of infrastructural and other facilities in the Working Womens Hostels by the inmates. The assessment is based on the data collected from 2510 inmates of 183 Working Womens Hostels spread over four states covered by the study. The main variables of assessment are hostel expenses, quality of accommodation, availability and quality of services provided, the relations with management and staff and the quality of overall management.

Why do Working Women Prefer to stay in Working Womens Hostel?

It was necessary to know as to why working women prefer to live in Working Womens Hostels instead of hiring a room or staying with relatives. Hence the respondents were asked to state the reason for their preference to live in a hostel. Their responses are presented in the following table.

TABLE - 5.1

S. NO.	REASON OF PREFER	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
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1.	NEAR TO WORK PLACE	1080	43.03
2.	ABSENCE OF ALTERNATIVE ACCOMMODATION	420	16.73
3.	AVOIDENCE OF PERSONAL OBLIGATION	90	3.59
4.	DESIRE FOR INDEPENDENT LIVING	30	1.20
5.	BETTER FACILITIES	60	2.39
6.	SECURITY FOR LIVING	330	13.15
7.	AFFORDABLE COST OF LIVING	50	1.99
8.	PEACEFUL SURROUNDING	30	1.20
9.	NEED FOR BUILDINGB CAREER	260	10.36
10.	FREQUENT TRANSFER OF JOB	30	1.20
11.	DEPUTATION FOR TRAINING	30	1.20
12.	FAMILY PROBLEMS	70	2.79
13.	DESERTION BY HUSBAND	10	0.40
14.	ANY OTHER REASON	20	0.80
	TOTAL	2510	100.00

It is evident from the table that out of total 2510 women hoetelers, most of the (about 43 per cent) women hostelers have preferred to stay in hostel for the reason being ‘near to work place’, followed by about 17 per cent of the women hostelers who have preferred staying in hostel due to ‘absence of alternative accommodation arrangement in the city’, a little over 13 per cent of the women hostelers have preferred to stay in hostels because they feel ‘secured in living’ in the hostels, about 10 per cent women hostelers have preferred to stay in hostel because staying in hostel was the ‘need for building career’, about 4 per cent of the women hostelers have preferred to stay in hostel for ‘avoiding any personal obligation’, about 3 per cent of the women hostelers have preferred to stay in hostel due to some ‘family problems’, about 2 per cent of the women hostelers, in each case, have preferred to stay in hostel because ‘better facilities are available’

and 'affordable cost of living' in the hostels. In addition, a little over one per cent of the women hostelers, in each case, have given preference for staying in the hostel for varied reasons like 'independent living', 'peaceful surrounding', 'frequent transferability of job' and 'due to deputation for training'. Further, in very few cases, (less than one per cent) the preference for staying in hostel was due to 'desertion by husband' and for 'completion of technical/ vocational course'.

It is evident from the analysis that a significant number of the women hostelers have preferred to stay in hostel mainly for the reasons 'hostel near to work place', 'absence of alternative accommodation' and 'security reasons'.

PERIOD OF STAY IN THE HOSTEL

TABLE - 5.2

S. NO.	NUMBER OF YEAR	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
1.	LESS THAN 6 MONTHS	800	31.87
2.	6 TO 12 MONTHS	690	27.49
3.	1 TO 2 YRS	570	22.71
4.	3 TO 4 YRS	300	11.95
5.	5 TO 6 YRS	110	4.38
6.	MORE THAN 6 YRS.	40	1.59
	TOTAL	2510	100.00

Out of total 2510 women hostelers, about 32 per cent of the women hostelers are staying in this hostel for a period of 'less than 6 months', over 27 per cent of the women hostelers are staying in this hostel since '6 to 12 months', about 23 per cent of the women hostelers are staying in this hostel since '1 to 2 years', about 12 per cent of the women hostelers are staying in this hostel since last '3 to 4 years', about 4 per cent of the women hostelers are staying in this hostel since last '5 to 6 years', and about one and half per cent of the women hostelers are staying in this hostel for a period of 'more than 6 years'. The average stay is 1.41 year.

It can be seen that most (over 50 per cent) of women hostelers are staying in the hostels for less than two years period.

PLACE OF STAY PRIOR TO ADMISSION IN HOSTEL
TABLE - 5.3

S. NO.	PLACE OF RESIDENCE	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
1.	WITH FAMILY	1460	58.17
2.	WITH RELATIVES	270	10.76
3.	AS PAYING GUEST	190	7.57
4.	HIRED ROOM	130	5.18
5.	WITH FRIENDS	80	3.19
6.	IN HOSTEL	330	13.15
7.	ANY OTHER	50	1.99
	TOTAL	2510	100.00

Out of total 2510 women hostelers, a large majority (about 58 per cent) of the women hostelers were staying 'with families' prior to hostel stay, about 13 per cent of the women hostelers were staying in 'hostels only' prior to hostel stay, about 11 per cent of the women hostelers were staying 'with relatives' prior to hostel stay, over 7 per cent of the women hostelers were staying 'as paying guest' in some families prior to hostel stay, about 5 per cent of the women hostelers were staying 'in hired rooms' prior to hostel stay, about 3 per cent of the women hostelers were staying with their 'friends' prior to hostel stay, and about 2 per cent of the women hostelers were staying in 'temporary accommodation like guest house/ hotels' prior to hostel stay. It can be seen that most of hostelers were staying with their families.

MAJOR REASONS FOR LEAVING EARLIER PLACE OF RESIDENCE

TABLE - 5.4

S. NO.	MAJOR REASON	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE

1.	LONG DISTANCE	1290	51.39
2.	AVOIDENCE OF FURTHER OBLIGATIONS	150	5.98
3.	INADEQUATE ACCOMODATION	30	1.20
4.	CLOSURE OF EARLIER HOSTEL	10	0.40
5.	INSUFFICIENT SAETY & SECURITY	150	5.98
6.	COMPARATIVELY EXSPENSIVE	70	2.79
7.	STAY PERIOD OVER	20	0.80
8.	THIS HOSTEL PROVIDES BETTER FACILITIES	50	1.99
9.	CHANGE OF WORKPLACE	530	21.12
10.	IMPROPER ENVIRONMENT	60	2.39
11.	ANY OTHER REASON	150	5.98
	TOTAL	2510	100.00

From the table it is evident that total 2510 women hostelers, a large majority (over 51 per cent) of the women hostelers have stated reason for leaving earlier residence was 'long distance from work place', about 21 per cent of the women hostelers have stated reason for leaving earlier residence was 'change of workplace', about 6 per cent of the women, in each case, hostelers have stated reason for leaving earlier residence was 'avoidance of further obligations', 'insufficient safety', about 3 per cent of the women hostelers, in each case, have stated reason for leaving earlier residence was 'comparatively expensive accommodation; and 'improper environment', about 2 per cent of the women hostelers have stated reason for leaving earlier residence because 'this hostel provides better facilities', about 1 per cent of the women hostelers have stated reason for leaving earlier residence was 'inadequate accommodation' and about less than one per cent of the women hostelers, in each case, have stated reason for leaving earlier residence was 'closure of earlier hostel', and 'stay period over as per the rules of admission'.

TENURE OF STAY IN THE PRESENT HOSTEL

TABLE - 5.5

S. NO.	TENURE	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
1.	LESS THAN 1 YR	730	29.08
2.	1 TO 2 YRS	950	37.85
3.	2 TO 3 YRS	480	19.12
4.	MORE THAN 3 YR	350	13.94
	TOTAL	2510	100.00

A perusal of the data shows that out of total 2510 women hostelers, most (about 38 per cent) of the women hostelers' hostel tenure in the present hostel is '1 to 2 years', over 29 per cent of the women hostelers' hostel tenure in the present hostel is 'less than 1 year', over 19 per cent of the women hostelers' hostel tenure in the present hostel is '2 to 3 years period', about 14 per cent of the women hostelers' hostel tenure in the present hostel is 'more than 3 years period'.

PLAN OF COMPLETION OF TENURE IN THE PRESENT HOSTEL
TABLE - 5.6

S. NO.	STAYING STILL	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
1.	YES	1060	42.23
2.	NO	260	10.36
3.	CAN'T SAY	1190	47.41
	TOTAL	2510	100.00

Out of total 2510 women hoetelers, most (about 42 per cent) of the women hostelers' stated that 'yes' they wish to stay in the present hostel till the completion of tenure, over 10 per cent of the women hostelers' stated that 'no' they don't have any plan to stay in the present hostel till the completion of tenure however, about 47 per cent of the women hostelers' stated that they 'can't say' about their plan of completion of tenure in the present hostel.

It is evident that most of the hostelers have plan to complete the tenure/ stay in the present hostel.

HOSTELERS OPINION ABOUT HOSTEL EXPENSES

The women hostelers were asked to specify approximate monthly expenses of various aspects like room rent, food, establishment charges etc. The responses obtained are presented in the following tables.

(MONTHLY EXPENDITURE ON ROOM RENT)

TABLE - 5.7

S. NO.	ROOM RENT	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
1.	BELOW 200	370	14.74
2.	201 -300	630	25.10
3.	300 - 400	550	21.91
4.	401 -500	260	10.36
5.	501 - 600	230	9.16
6.	601 - 700	90	3.59
7.	701 - 800	140	5.58
8.	801 - 900	70	2.79
9.	901 - 1000	100	3.98
10.	1000 - ABOVE	10	0.40
11.	NIL	60	2.39
	TOTAL	2510	100.00

It can be seen from the table that a in case of monthly expenditure on 'room rent', about 25 per cent of the hostelers have stated that their monthly expenditure on room rent is in the range of '201 to 300', about 22 per cent of the hostelers have stated that their monthly expenditure on room rent is in the range of '301 to 400', about 15 per cent of the hostelers have stated that their monthly expenditure on room rent is 'below 200', over 10 per cent of the hostelers have stated that their

monthly expenditure on room rent is in the range of '401 to 500', a little over 9 per cent of the hostelers have stated that their monthly expenditure on room rent is in the range of '501 to 600', over 5 per cent of the hostelers have stated that their monthly expenditure on room rent is in the range of '701 to 800', about 4 per cent of the hostelers, in each case, have stated that their monthly expenditure on room rent is in the range of '601 to 700', and '901 to 1000' about 3 per cent of the hostelers have stated that their monthly expenditure on room rent is in the range of '801 to 900'. Only in about less than one per cent of the hostelers have stated that their monthly expenditure on room rent is 'above 1000'.

The average expenditure on room rent is 512.36 It shows that most of the hostelers have to pay average Approximately Rs. 512 as room rent.

MONTHLY EXPENDITURE ON FOOD
TABLE 5.8

S. NO.	FOOD EXPENSES (RS.)	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
1.	BELOW 200	280	11.16
2.	201 - 300	130	5.18
3.	301 - 400	140	5.58
4.	401 - 500	310	12.35
5.	501 - 600	350	13.94
6.	600 - 700	570	22.71
7.	701 - 800	530	21.12
8.	801 - 900	60	2.39
9.	901 - 1000	50	1.99
10.	NIL	90	3.59
	TOTAL	2510	100.00

It can be seen from the table that a in case of monthly expenditure on 'food', about 22 per cent of the hostelers have stated that their monthly expenditure on food is in the range of '601 to 700', about 21per cent of the hostelers have stated that their monthly expenditure on food is in the range of '701 to 800', about 14

per cent of the hostelers have stated that their monthly expenditure on food is '501 to 600', over 12 per cent of the hostelers have stated that their monthly expenditure on food is in the range of '401 to 500', a little over 11 per cent of the hostelers have stated that their monthly expenditure on food is in the range of 'less than 200', over 5 per cent of the hostelers, in each case, have stated that their monthly expenditure on food is in the range of '201 to 300', and '301 to 400', about 2 per cent of the hostelers, in each case, have stated that their monthly expenditure on food is in the range of '801 to 900', and '901 to 1000'.

The average expenditure on food is 671.71 Rs.

It shows that most of the hostelers have to pay on average Rs. 671.71 as food expenses.

MONTHLY EXPENDITURE ON ESTABLISHMENT CHARGES

TABLE 5.9

S. NO.	ESTABLE CHARGES (RS.)	FREQUENCY	ERCENTAGE
1.	BELOW 100	260	10.36
2.	101 - 200	200	7.97
3.	201 - 300	50	1.99
4.	301 - 400	140	5.58
5.	401 - 500	30	1.20
6.	501 - ABOVE	20	0.80
7.	NA	1810	72.11
	TOTAL	2510	100.00

It can be seen from the table that a in case of monthly expenditure on 'establishment charges', a vast majority (about 72 per cent) of the hostelers have stated that they do not have to pay any 'establishment charges' in their hostel, very few about 10 per cent of the hostelers have to pay 'establishment charges' 'below 100', over 8 per cent of the hostelers have to pay ' establishment charges'

in the range of '101 to 200', over 5 per cent of the hostelers have to pay ' establishment charges' in the range of '301 to 400', about 2 per cent of the hostelers have to pay ' establishment charges' in the range of '201 to 300', and less than one per cent of the hostelers, in each case, have to pay ' establishment charges' in the range of '401 to 500' and '501 & above'.

The average expenditure on establishment charges is Rs. 221.5

It shows that the hostelers have to pay Rs.approx.221/- as establishment.

**MONTHLY EXPENDITURE ON 'ANY OTHER CHARGES'
TABLE 5.10**

S. NO.	OTHER CHARGES (RS.)	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
1.	BELOW 100	350	13.94
2.	101 – 200	210	8.37
3.	201 – 300	110	4.38
4.	301- 400	40	1.59
5.	401 – 500	00	0.00
6.	501 – ABOVE	20	0.80
7.	NA	1780	70.92
	TOTAL	2510	100.00

The distribution presented in the table indicates that a in case of monthly expenditure on 'any other charges' apart from food, room rent, establishment charges, a vast majority (about 71 per cent) of the hostelers have stated that they do not have to pay any 'any other charges' in their hostel, very few about 14 per cent of the hostelers have to pay 'any other charges' 'below 100', over 8 per cent of the hostelers have to pay ' any other charges' in the range of '101 to 200', over 4 per cent of the hostelers have to pay' any other charges' in the range of '201 to 300', about one & half per cent of the hostelers have to pay ' any other charges'

in the range of '301 to 400', and less than one per cent of the hostelers have to pay 'any other charges' in the range of '501 & above'

The average expenditure on any other charges is 186.99 Rs. i.e. approximately 187Rs.

SECURITY DEPOSIT / CAUTION MONEY / ADVANCE DEPOSITED BY THE HOSTELERS

TABLE 5.11

S. NO.	ADVANCE (RS.)	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
1.	BELOW 250	510	20.32
2.	251 – 500	670	26.69
3.	501 – 750	140	5.58
4.	751 – 1000	610	24.30
5.	1001 - 1500	120	4.78
6.	1501 - 2000	160	6.37
7.	2001 - 3000	20	0.80
8.	3001 - 4000	00	0.00
9.	4001 - 5000	60	2.39
10.	NO DEPOSITE	220	8.76
	TOTAL	2510	100.00

The data presented in the table shows that out of 2510 hostelers, in case of 'security deposit or caution money or advance money deposit paid by the hostelers' at the time of admission, about 26 per cent of the hostelers have stated that they deposited 'security deposit' in the range of '251 to 500', about 24 per cent of the hostelers have stated that they deposited 'security deposit' in the range of '751 to 1000', about 20 per cent of the hostelers have stated that they deposited 'security deposit' less than 250, about 6 per cent of the hostelers have stated that they deposited 'security deposit' in the range of '1501 to 2000', about 5 per cent of the hostelers, in each case, have stated that they deposited

'security deposit' in the range of '501 to 750',and '1001 to 1500', about 2 per cent of the hostellers have stated that they deposited 'security deposit' in the range of '4001 to 5000', less than one per cent of the hostellers have stated that they deposited 'security deposit' in the range of '2001 to 3000', and over 8 per cent of the hostellers have stated that they did not deposited any amount as a 'security deposit'.

The average security deposit is 744.55 Rs. I.e. Rs.745/-

HOSTELERS OPINION ABOUT THE HOSTEL CHARGES ON ROOM RENT, FOOD, ESTABLISHMENT AND ANY OTHER CHARGES

TABLE : 5.12

S. NO	SERVICES	HOSTELER'S OPINION								
		TOO MUCH	%	REASONABLE CHARGES	%	TOO LITTLE	%	NA	%	TOTAL
1.	ROOM RENT	260	10.36	219	87.25	60	2.39	-	-	2510
2.	FOOD	180	7.17	230	91.63	30	1.20	-	-	2510
3.	ESTABLISHMENT	290	11.55	210	83.67	120	4.78	-	-	2510
4	ANY OTHER	160	6.37	580	23.11	110	4.38	1660	66.14	2510

The distribution shows that out of total 2510 women hostelers, in case room rent a large majority (over 87 per cent) of the hostelers have stated that the room rent charges are 'reasonable', likewise in case of food a vast majority (about 92 per cent) of the hostelers have stated that food charges are 'reasonable', further in case of establishment charges a majority (about 84 per cent) of the hostelers have stated that establishment charges are also quite 'reasonable', in most of the hostels (about 66 per cent) any other charges are not charged, however wherever it is being charged there also most (about 23 per cent) of the of the hostelers have stated that any other charges are 'reasonable'.

It clearly indicate that, by and large, a large proportion (over 84 per cent) of the hostelers are satisfied and have stated the charges of room rent, food, establishment and other charges are quite 'reasonable'.

HOSTELERS SUGGESTION ABOUT HOSTEL CHARGES
TABLE 5.13

S. NO.	SUGGESTIONS	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
1.	NOMINAL	1060	42.23
2.	NOT MORE THAN 10%	200	7.97
3.	NO SUGGESTIONS	1250	49.80
	TOTAL	2510	100.00

Out of total 2510 women hostelers, most (over 42 per cent) of the hostelers have suggested that the hostel charges 'nominal', whereas about 8 per cent of the hostelers have stated that the hostel charges should not be more than 10% of the salary . About half (50 per cent) of the hostelers have not given any suggestions since most them feel that the charges are quite reasonable.

HOSTELERS' SATISFACTION ABOUT VARIOUS FACILITIES PROVIDED IN THE HOSTEL

TABLE - 5.14

S. N O.	FACILITIES	NOT AVAILA BLE	%	SATISF IED	%	DISSAT ISFIED	%	TOTAL
1.	ROOM ACCOMODATION	130	5.18	2100	8.37	70	2.79	2510

2.	FURNITURE	120	4.78	2030	9.56	120	4.78	2510
3.	BATHROOMS	20	0.80	1830	15.54	270	10.76	2510
4.	LATRINES	10	0.40	1740	16.73	340	13.55	2510
5.	DRINKING WATER	00	0.00	2000	12.75	190	7.75	2510
6.	WATER SUPPLY	10	0.40	1960	13.55	200	7.97	2510
7.	LIGHT	00	0.00	2280	7.97	30	1.20	2510
8.	FANS	30	1.20	2250	7.57	40	1.59	2510
9.	TELEPHONE	200	7.97	1730	11.16	300	11.95	2510
10	MEDICAL FACILITY	790	31.47	1220	9.96	250	9.96	2510
11	DINING HALL	560	22.31	1510	11.95	140	5.58	2510
12.	FOOD	420	16.73	1470	15.94	220	8.76	2510
13	READING ROOM	820	32.67	1320	9.16	140	5.58	2510
14	RECREATIONAL FACILITY	770	30.68	1250	10.76	220	8.76	2510
15.	VISITORS ROOM	790	31.47	1160	13.15	230	9.16	2510
16	LAUNDRY FACILITY	1240	49.40	920	9.16	120	4.78	2510
17	HOT WATER FACILITY	1040	41.43	1010	11.95	160	6.37	2510
18	DAY CARE CENTRE	1450	57.77	760	5.98	150	5.98	2510
19	ANY OTHER FACILITY	1790	71.31	360	5.18	230	9.16	2510

On the basis of the data presented in the table it can be observed that out of total 2510 women hostelers, a large majority (about 90 per cent) of the hostelers are 'satisfied' with drinking water, lighting and fan facilities available in the hostel, further, a majority (over 80 per cent) of the hostelers are 'satisfied' with room accommodation and furniture facilities being provide in the hostel. In addition about 79 per cent of the hostelers are 'satisfied' with water supply in the hostels, most (about 70 per cent) of the hostelers are 'satisfied' with bathroom, latrines and telephone facilities available in the hostel.

About 60 per cent of the hostelers are 'satisfied' with dining hall arrangements, over 58 per cent of the hostelers are 'satisfied' with food being provided in the hostel, about 53 per cent of the hostelers are 'satisfied' with reading room facilities available in the hostel, and about 50 per cent of the hostelers are

'satisfied' with recreational and medical facilities available in the hostel, about 46 per cent of the hostelers are 'satisfied' with visitors room facilities available in the hostel.

More than 15 per cent of the hostelers are 'some what satisfied' with food, latrines, and bathrooms facilities, over 11 per cent of the hostelers are 'some what satisfied' with water supply, drinking water, dining hall, telephone, visitors room, hot water, and recreational facilities being provided in the hostel.

However, it should be noted that about 58 per cent of the hostelers have stated that 'day-care center' is not available in the hostel, about 50 per cent of the hostelers have stated that 'laundry facility' is not available in the hostel, about 42 per cent of the hostelers have stated that 'hot water facility' is not available in the hostel, over 30 per cent of the hostelers have stated that 'reading room', 'medical facility', 'recreational facilities' are not available in the hostel. By and large the hostelers are satisfied with the hostel facilities.

HOSTELERS' OPINION ABOUT ADDITIONAL FACILITIES

TABLE - 5.15

S.NO.	NEED ADD.FACILITY	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
1.	YES	1220	48.61
2	NO	1290	51.39
	TOTAL	2510	100.00

Out of total 2510 women hostelers, about half a proportion of the hostelers have expressed the need of additional facility in the hostel. The details are presented in the next table.

HOSTELERS' SUGGESTION ABOUT ADDITIONAL FACILITIES

TABLE : 5.16

S.NO.	FACILITIES REQUIRED	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
1.	INTERNET/FAX	1100	43.82
2.	WATER COOLER. AQUA-GUARD	120	4.78

3.	HOT WATER	80	3.19
4.	T.V. CABLE CONNECTION	110	4.38
5.	IRON FACILITY	60	2.39
6.	CANTEEN, SNACKS	50	1.99
7.	VISITORS, GUEST ROOMS	150	5.98
8.	LIBRARY	100	3.98
9.	FURNITURES IN ROOMS	10	0.40
10.	HOUSE KEEPING	20	0.80
11.	TRANSPORTATION	10	0.40
12.	N.A.	70	27.89
	TOTAL	2510	100.00

Among the total 2510 women hostelers, in respect of additional facilities in the hostel about 44 per cent of the hostelers have expressed the need of additional facility of 'internet and fax' in the hostel, about 6 per cent of the hostelers have expressed the need of additional facility of 'visitors room' & 'guest room' in the hostel, about 5 per cent of the hostelers have expressed the need of additional facility of 'water cooler & aqua guard' for cool and safe drinking water, about 4 per cent of the hostelers have expressed the need of additional facility of T.V & cable connection and library facilities in the hostel, about 2 per cent of the hostelers have expressed the need of 'iron facility' and 'canteen' and 'snacks' to be provided in the hostel canteen as an additional facility, less than one per cent hostelers have expressed the need of additional facilities like proper house keeping, furniture, and transportation in the hostel. In about 28 per cent of the cases the hostelers did not feel like having any additional facilities in the hostels.

HOSTELLERS SUGGESTIONS ABOUT VARIOUS FACILITIES
TABLE : 5.17

S.NO.	SUGGESTIONS	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
1.	TELE. INTERNET	490	19.52
2.	WATER COOLER AQUA	780	31.08
3.	HOT WATER	70	2.79
4.	T.V. CABLE CONNECTION	70	2.79
5.	INDOOR OUTDOOR GAMES	00	0.00
6.	IRON FACILITY	10	0.40
7.	CANTEEN, SNACKS	120	4.78
8.	SEPARATE READING ROOM	40	1.59
9.	LIBRARY	160	6.37
10.	GUEST, VISITORS ROOM	10	0.40
11.	HOUSE KEEPING	20	0.80
12.	TRANSPORTATION	10	0.40
13.	COMPUTER FACILITY	10	0.40
14.	MEDICAL FACILITY	10	0.40

15.	GYMNASTIC	10	0.40
16.	MORE SECURITY	10	0.40
17.	LESS SECURITY DEPOSIT	10	0.40
18.	FLEXIBLE TIMINGS	10	0.40
19.	N. A.	670	26.68
	TOTAL	2510	100.00

Out of total 2510 women hostelers, over 31 per cent of the women hostelers have suggested that 'water cooler', 'aqua-guard facility', 'safe and pure drinking water facility' should be provided in hostel. Over 19 per cent of the women hostelers have suggested that there is need of 'telephone' and 'internet facility' in the hostels, about 6 per cent of the women hostelers have suggested that 'library facility' is must in hostels, about 5 per cent of the women hostelers have suggested that facilities like 'canteen' and 'snacks should be made available in the canteen, in about 3 per cent of the women hostelers, in each case, suggested that 'provision of hot water' and 'T.V. cable connection for entertainment' should be made available in the hostels. In about less than one per cent of the cases in each category the suggestions like provision of ' iron facility', ' guest room or visitors room', 'transportation', 'computer facility', 'medical facility', ' gymnasium', 'more security' ' less security deposit' and 'flexible timing' facility should be provided in the hostels. Conversely, about 27 per cent of the women hostelers have not given any suggestions, mainly because they feel that the present facilities are sufficient against the charges they are paying for, and very few of them are not willing to offer any suggestions.

It is evident that most of the hostelers have suggested facilities like safe drinking water arrangements, communication facilities like telephone, Internet for e-mail & chatting, library, and canteen should be made available in the hostels.

HOSTELERS RATING OF THEIR INTERPERSONAL RELATIONSHIPS

In order to know the hostelers perceptions about their interpersonal relationships, in general, among the hostelers, staff and the management. The women were also asked to mention the relationship pattern between or among the hostelers, management's, and other inmates. This aspect will provide the information pertaining to overall environment within the hostel, in terms of relationships.

HOSTELERS' RATING ABOUT OTHER FACILITIES AVAILABLE AROUND/NEARBY THE HOSTELS

TABLE : 5.18

S. NO	OTHER FACILITIES	EXCELLENT	%	GOOD	%	POOR	%	NOT AVAILABLE	%	TOTAL
1.	TRANSPORTATION	560	22.31	1600	63.75	150	5.98	200	7.97	2510
2.	MARKET PLACE	390	15.54	1870	74.50	140	5.58	110	4.38	2510
3.	MEDICAL FACILITIES	260	10.36	1810	72.11	280	11.16	160	6.37	2510
4.	RECREATIONAL FACILITY	290	11.55	1410	56.18	330	13.15	480	19.12	2510
5.	TELEPHONE COMMUNICATION	410	16.33	1750	69.72	190	7.57	160	6.37	2510

It can be seen from the table that out of total 2510 women hostelers, a large majority (about 74 per cent) of the hostelers have rated availability of market place nearby the hostel as 'good', about 72 per cent of the hostelers have rated the availability medical facilities nearby the hostel as 'good', about 70 per cent of the hostelers have rated the availability of telephone & communication facility nearby the hostel as 'good', further about 63 per cent of the hostelers have rated the availability of transportation facility nearby the hostel as 'good', about 56 per cent of the hostelers rated the recreational facility nearby the hostel as 'good'. However over 13 per cent and 11 per cent of the hostelers, in each case, have rated the recreational facility and medical facility as 'very poor'. Likewise over 7 per cent per cent of the hostelers have rated the telephone & communication facility as 'poor'.

It should be noted here that in about 19 per cent of the cases the hostelers have reported that recreational facilities are not available, about 8 per cent of the cases the hostelers have stated that transportation facilities are not available, and over 6 per cent of the hostelers, in each case, have reported that medical facility and telephone & communication facilities are not available nearby the hostel, only in about 4 per cent of the cases the hostelers have reported that market facility nearby the hostel is not available.

It is evident that, by and large, the hostelers have stated that market facilities, medical facilities, telephone & communication and transportation facilities are available nearby the hostel.

HOSTELERS RATING OF OVERALL MANAGEMENT OF HOSTELS

TABLE : 5.19

S.NO.	RATING	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
1.	VERY GOOD	490	19.52
2.	GOOD	1560	62.15
3.	SOME WHAT GOOD	330	13.15
4.	NOT GOOD	120	4.78
5.	VERY POOR	10	0.40
	TOTAL	2510	100.00

In regard to overall management of hostel, out of total 2510 women hostelers, most (about 62 per cent) of the hostelers have rated the overall management of hostel as 'good', about 20 per cent of the hostelers have rated the overall management of hostel as 'very good', further about 13 per cent of the hostelers have rated the overall management of hostel as 'some what good', only in about 5 per cent of the hostelers cases they rated the overall management of hostel as 'not good', and very few (less than one per cent) rated the overall management of the hostel as ' very poor'.

It is evident that, by and large, the hostelers have rated the overall management of the hostel as good.

HOSTELERS' SATISFACTION ABOUT VARIOUS ASPECTS OF HOSTEL MANAGEMENT

TABLE : 5.20

S. NO	ASPECTS	SATIS FIED	%	SOMEWHAT SATISFIED	%	NOT SATISFI ED	%	N.A.	%	TOTAL
1.	PROCEDURE OF ALLOTMENT OF ROOMS	1990	79.28	390	15.54	130	5.18	-	-	2510
2.	RULES AND REGULATION	1820	72.51	550	21.91	140	5.58	-	-	2510
3.	TIMINGS	2000	79.68	400	15.94	110	4.38	-	-	2510
4.	DISCIPLINE	1920	76.49	460	18.33	130	5.18	-	-	2510
5.	ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF	1860	74.10	520	20.72	130	5.18	-	-	2510
6.	MANTRON WAR-DEN	1990	79.28	400	15.94	120	4.78	-	-	2510
7.	CARETAKERS WATCHMAN	1770	70.52	360	14.34	380	15.14	-	-	2510
8.	SECURITY ARRANGEMENTS	1780	70.92	260	10.36	470	18.73	-	-	2510
9.	ANY OTHER	680	27.09	100	3.98	950	37.85	78	31.08	2510

On the basis of the data presented in the table it can be seen that out of total 2510 women hostelers, a large majority (about 80 per cent) of the hostelers are 'satisfied' with the procedure of allotment of rooms, timings and the warden of the hostel, further, a majority (over 76 per cent) of the hostelers are 'satisfied' with discipline in the hostels. In addition about 74 per cent of the hostelers are 'satisfied' with administrative staff of the hostels, most (over 70 per cent) of the hostelers are 'satisfied' with rules & regulations, caretakers & watchman and the security arrangements in the hostels.

However, in about 18 per cent and 15 per cent of the hostelers cases they are 'not satisfied' with security arrangements and caretakers & watchman in the hostels.

By and large the hostelers are satisfied with the overall management of the hostel.

PERCEPTIONS OF HOSTELERS ABOUT 'HOSTELERS AND MANAGEMENT'.

TABLE : 5.21

S.NO.	RELATIONSHIP	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
1.	VERY GOOD	550	21.91
2.	GOOD	1680	66.93
3.	CORDIAL	200	7.97
4.	NOT SO GOOD	60	2.39
5.	STRAINED	20	0.80
	TOTAL	2510	100.00

The data represents that out of total 2510 women hostelers, a large majority (about 67 per cent) of the women hostelers have rated the relationship between hostelers and the management as 'good', about 22 per cent of the women hostelers have rated the relationship between hostelers and the management as 'very good', and about 8 per cent of the women hostelers have rated the relationship between hostelers and the management as 'cordial'. Conversely, over 2 per cent of the women hostelers have rated the relationship between

hostelers and the management as 'not so good' and less than one per cent of the women hostelers have rated the relationship between hostelers and the management as 'strained'.

Thus, it may be concluded that a vast majority (over 96 per cent) of the hostelers have perceived that the relationship between hostelers and management is good.

PERCEPTIONS OF HOSTELERS ABOUT THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN 'HOSTELERS AND STAFF OF THE HOSTEL

TABLE 5.22

S.NO.	RELATIONSHIP	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
1.	VERY GOOD	610	24.30
2.	GOOD	1620	64.54
3.	CORDIAL	120	7.97
4.	NOT SO GOOD	160	6.37
5.	STRAINED	00	0.00
	TOTAL	2510	100.00

The data indicates that out of total 2510 women hostelers, a large majority (about 64 per cent) of the women hostelers have rated the relationship between hostelers and the staff as 'good', about 24 per cent of the women hostelers have rated the relationship between hostelers and the staff as 'very good', and about 5 per cent of the women hostelers have rated the relationship between hostelers and the staff as 'cordial'. Conversely, over 6 per cent of the women hostelers have rated the relationship between hostelers and the staff as 'not so good'.

Thus, by and large, a vast majority (over 94 per cent) of the hostelers have perceived that the relationship between hostelers and hostel staff is good.

HOSTELER'S RELATIONSHIP WITH THE OTHER INMATES IN THE HOSTEL
TABLE : 5.23

S.NO.	RELATIONSHIP	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
1.	VERY GOOD	710	28.29

2.	GOOD	1530	60.96
3.	CORDIAL	210	8.37
4.	NOT SO GOOD	30	1.20
5.	STRAINED	30	1.20
	TOTAL	2510	100.00

It is evident from the data that out of total 2510 women hostelers, a large majority (about 61 per cent) of the women hostelers have rated the relationship between hostelers and the hostelers as 'good', about 28 per cent of the women hostelers have rated the relationship between hostelers and the hostelers as 'very good', and about 8 per cent of the women hostelers have rated the relationship between hostelers and the hostelers as 'cordial'. Conversely, a little over one per cent of the women hostelers, in each case, have rated the relationship between hostelers and the hostelers as 'not so good' and as 'strained'.

A vast majority (over 97 per cent) of the hostelers have perceived that their relationship with other hostel inmates is good.

By and large, a large proportion (over 94 per cent) of the women hostelers, in all the cases, have perceived their relationships with management, staff and other hostel inmate, in general, is good and cordial.

Hostelers' Rating about other Facilities Available Around/ Nearby the Hostels

TABLE : 5.24

S.NO.	RATING	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
1.	IDEAL	260	10.36
2.	GOOD	1970	78.49
3.	POLLUTED	190	7.57
4.	INSECURED	90	3.58
	TOTAL	2510	100.00

Out of total 2510 women hostelers, a large majority (over 78 per cent) of the hostelers have rated the location and surrounding of hostel as 'good', about 10 per cent of the hostelers have rated the location and surrounding of hostel as 'ideal', whereas over 7 per cent of the hostelers have rated the location and

surrounding of hostel as 'polluted', and over 3 per cent of the hostelers have rated the location and surrounding of hostel as 'insecure'.

A significantly high proportion (over 88 per cent) of the hostelers have stated that location and surrounding of the hostel is good.

FUTURE PLAN OF STAY IN HOSTEL

TABLE : 5.25

S.NO.	PERIOD OF STAY	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
1.	END OF PERIOD	670	26.69
2.	AVAILABILITY OF PLACE	100	3.98
3.	END OF TRAINING	300	11.95
4.	TRANFER OF PLACE	670	26.69
5.	TILL MARRIAGE	240	9.56
6.	NOT YET DECIDED	530	21.13
	TOTAL	2510	100.00

Women hostelers were asked to state the future plan of stay in the hostel. They were asked to respond the question 'till how long they are likely to reside in this hostel?' The responses obtained are presented in the table below.

The distribution clearly shows that out of total 2510 women hostelers, about 27 per cent of the women hostelers, in each case, have stated that they are likely to stay in the present hostel 'till the end of the permissible period' and 'till the transfer', about 12 per cent of the women hostelers have stated that they are likely to stay in the present hostel 'till the end of the training', about 9 per cent of the women hostelers have stated that they are likely to stay in the present hostel 'till the marriage', about 4 per cent of the women hostelers have stated that they likely to stay in the present hostel 'till the availability of the alternative place', a little over 21 per cent of the women hostelers have stated that they 'have not yet decided' about their stay in the present hostel.

It is evident that a large majority of the hostelers (over 78 per cent) are clear about their future plan of stay in the hostel, mostly staying till the completion of permissible period, transfer of job or till the completion of training period.

REASONS OF NOT DECIDING FUTURE PLAN OF STAY IN HOSTEL

TABLE : 5.26

S.NO.	REASONS	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
1.	TRANSFER UNCERTAINTY	140	26.42
2.	JOB UNCERTAINTY	250	47.17
3.	UNCERTAINTY OF FUTURE CAREER	108	20.38
4.	ANY OTHER	32	6.03
	TOTAL	530	100.00

Total 530 women hostelers who have not decided the future plan of stay in the hostel were asked to state the reasons for not doing so. The responses are presented in the table below.

Out of total 530 women hostelers who have not decided the future plan of stay in the hostel most of the hostelers (over 47 per cent) have stated that they could not decide the period of stay in the present hostel due to 'uncertainty of job', about 26 per cent of such women hostelers have stated that they could not decide the period of stay in the present hostel due to 'uncertainty of transfer of job', about -- 20 per cent of these women hostelers have stated that they could not decide the period of stay in the present hostel due to 'uncertainty of future career', and very few (about 6 per cent) of these women hostelers have stated that they could not decide the period of stay in the present hostel due to 'other reasons' mostly for the reasons 'the decision is not in their hand' or 'can't say'.

It can be said that among the women hostelers who have not decided the future plan of stay in the hostel majority of (over 93 per cent) these women hostelers are either not sure about their job, transfer of job or future career.

CHAPTER – VI

IMPACT OF STAY IN HOSTEL ON PERSONAL AND FAMILY LIFE OF WORKING WOMEN

A major thrust of this study is to examine the perceptions of working women staying in the hostels about the impact of their stay in hostel on their personal and family life.

This chapter mainly presents and examines the factors relating to the following aspects of impact.

A) Positive impact : on physical, psychological, economic, social aspects of life.

B) Negative impact : on physical, psychological, economic, social aspects of life.

The major objective of the study is to investigate into the perception of working women about the impact of 'their stay IN THE HOSTEL on themselves and their families. The inmates being working women, being considered as weaker sections of the society, living away from the home and totally in a new surrounding, do they perceive any kind of positive or negative impact of their 'stay in hostels on their personal and family life? In order to find out such impact the women hostelers were asked to mention the most important ways in which their stay in hostel enriched or disturbed their personal and family life, mainly in terms of physical, psychological, economic and social aspects.

Positive Impact On Physical Aspects of Life

TABLE : 6.1

S.NO.	PHYSICAL ASPECT	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
1.	IMPROVED HEALTH	520	20.72
2.	PHYSICAL SECURITY	1020	40.64

3.	FULFILMENT OF BASIC NEEDS	630	25.10
4.	ANY OTHER	340	13.54
	TOTAL	2510	100.00

A perusal of the data indicates that out of total 2510 women hostelers, most of them (over 40 per cent) have reported that their stay in the hostel has provided them 'physical security', about 25 per cent of these women hostelers have reported that their stay in the hostel has helped them in fulfillment of basic needs', about 21 per cent have reported that it has 'improved their health status', and about 13 per cent of the them have reported the stay has provided them with 'all physical requirements', like 'away from polluted surrounding', ' security, quality of life etc.'

By and large, it can be said that in almost all the cases the women hostelers have perceived that their stay in hostel has enriched their physical life by providing them physical security, fulfilling their basic physical needs, and improvement in their health status.

TABLE : 6.2

S.NO	PSYCHOLOGICAL ASPECT	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
1.	NEED FOR ACHIEVEMENT REALISED	780	31.08
2.	SELF ACTULISATION	200	7.97
3.	GENERAL AWARENESS IMPROVED	150	5.97
4.	DEVELOPED CAPACITIES	390	15.54
5.	IMPROVED PROBLEM SOLVING CAPABILITY	180	7.17
6.	LEARNED ADJUSTMENT IN LIFE	480	19.12
7.	DEVELOPED FEELING OF INDEPENDENCE	240	9.56
8.	GAINED MENTAL SECURITY	40	1.59
9.	FEELING LIBERATED AND MODERN	30	1.20
10.	ANY OTHER	20	0.80

	TOTAL	2510	100.00
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The data clearly shows that out of total 2510 women hostelers, most of them (over 31 per cent) have reported that their stay in the hostel has helped them in achieving their 'need for achievement', about 19 per cent of them have reported that their stay in the hostel has helped them in making 'adjustment in their life', over 15 per cent have reported that their stay in the hostel has 'developed various capacities to accept & face challenges', over 9 per cent have reported that their stay in the hostel has given them with 'a feeling of independence', over 7 per cent, in each case, have reported that their stay in the hostel has given them opportunities 'for making use of their potential', 'for self-actualization' and for 'improved problem solving capabilities' respectively. About 6 per cent of the women hostelers have stated that their stay in the hostel has improved their 'general awareness', and over one per cent of the women hostelers, in each case, have reported that their staying in the hostel has provided them 'feeling of mental security' and 'feeling of liberated & modern', less than one per cent of the women hostelers have reported that their staying in the hostel has provided them 'feeling of satisfaction' and 'feeling of peace' and 'away from routine & complex life'.

It can be stated that, by and large, in almost all the cases the women hostelers have perceived that their stay in hostel has enriched their psychological aspects and mental capacities mostly 'need for achievement', 'preparing them for adjustment in life', 'developed capacities to accept & face the challenges of life'.

TABLE 6.3

POSITIVE IMPACT ON ECONOMIC ASPECT OF LIFE

S.NO	ECONOMIC ASPECT	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
1.	ECONOMIC INDEPENDENCE	1610	64.14
2.	SUPPORT TO GENERATE INCOME	370	14.74
3.	SUPPORT TO GENERATE	370	14.74

	ADDITIONAL INCOME		
4.	SUPPORT TO GET OVER FINANCIAL DIFFICULTIES OF FAMILY	160	6.38
	TOTAL	2510	100.00

From the above data it indicates that out of total 2510 women hostelers, a majority (over 60 per cent) of the women hostelers have stated that their staying in the hostel has provided them 'economic independence', on the other hand about 15 per cent of the women hostelers, in each case, have reported that their staying in the hostel has provided them 'support to generate income' and 'support to generate additional income for family', and very few cases (in about 6 per cent) the women hostelers have reported that their staying in the hostel has provided them 'support to get over financial difficulties being faced by the families'.

Thus, it can be said that in most of the cases (over 64 per cent) the women hostelers were 'pulled' by the desire for 'economic independence' while remaining women hostelers were 'pushed' by the necessity of 'fulfilling the basic needs' or 'earning source for lively-hood'

POSITIVE IMPACT ON SOCIAL ASPECTS OF LIFE

TABLE : 6.4

S.NO	SOCIAL ASPECT	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
1.	GAINED FRIEND & DEVELOPED MORE FRIENDSHIP	1230	49.00
2.	DEVELOPED SOCIAL CONTACTS	410	16.33
3.	FEELINGS OF SOCIAL SECURITY	200	7.97
4.	IMPROVED SOCIAL STATUS	100	3.98
5.	IMPROVED STATUS PRESTIGE IN FAMILY	80	3.19
6.	SUPPORT IN AVOIDING RISK OF STAYING ALONE IN OTHER PLACES	360	14.34

7.	ANY OTHER	130	5.18
	TOTAL	2510	100.00

A look at the data clearly shows that out of total 2510 women hostelers, about half of the proportion (about 49 per cent) of the women hostelers have perceived that their staying in the hostel has helped them to 'gain friends and to develop friendship', about 16 per cent of the women hostelers have perceived that their staying in the hostel has helped them in 'developing more social contacts', about 14 per cent of the women hostelers have reported that their staying in the hostel has provided them 'support in avoiding risk of staying alone in other places', and about 10 per cent of the women hostelers have stated that their staying in the hostel has provided them 'feelings of social security', very less number, about 4 per cent and about 3 per cent of the women hostelers, in each case, have stated that their staying in the hostel has 'improved their social status' and 'improved their status & prestige in the family', remaining about 5 per cent of the women hostelers have stated that their staying in the hostel has provided them in many other ways like 'better exposure to social realities', feelings of the part of society and not neglected', 'hostel as a family', 'social acceptance', 'improving their social skills'.

By and large, it can be stated that in almost all the cases the women hostelers have perceived that their staying in hostel has enriched their social life by providing them friends, opportunities to develop social contacts, social acceptance, status & prestige and moreover a 'family like place' to stay, exposure to social realities'.

Apart from the positive impact of stay in the hostel, it was thought necessary to inquire about the negative impact of the stay on physical, psychological, economic and social aspects of life of the women hostelers. The data collected on these aspect are presented in the tables that follow –

TABLE : 6.5
NEGATIVE IMPACT ON PHYSICAL LIFE

S.NO.	PHYSICAL ASPECT	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
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1.	HEALTH PROBLEM	1030	41.04
2.	INSECURITY FEELING	490	19.52
3.	N.A.	990	39.44
	TOTAL	2510	100.00

Out of 2510 women hostelers interviewed around 41 percent have reported 'health problems' as a negative impact of stay in the hostel on the physical aspect of their life whereas about 20 percent have reported 'feeling of insecurity' as negative impact. About 39 percent of the respondents could not state any specific negative impact in this reference. It can therefore be concluded that about 80 percent of the women hostelers had either health problems or a feeling of insecurity during their stay in the hostel.

TABLE : 6.6
NEGATIVE IMPACT ON PSYCHOLOGICAL ASPECT OF LIFE

S.NO.	PSYCHOLOGICAL ASPECT	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
1.	INCREASED EMOTIONAL PROBLEMS	190	7.57
2.	FEELING OF LESS EMO. SECURITY	210	8.37
3.	FEELING OF LONLINESS	910	36.25
4.	FEELING OF SELF-CENTEREDNESS	120	4.78
5.	FEELING OF MORE AGGRESSIV & EGOIST	210	8.37
6.	LACK OF FREEDOM INDEPENDENCE	80	3.19
7.	ANY OTHER	210	8.37
8.	N.A.	580	23.11
	TOTAL	2510	100.00

The study of negative psychological impact of stay in the hostel on the inmates discloses that out of 2510 respondents a majority (about 36 per) of the respondents reported 'a feeling of loneliness as the negative psychological impact. About 8 per cent of the respondents, in each case, have identified less emotional security, more ego and aggressive emotional problems were reported by about 7 per cent of the respondents whereas emergence of self-centredness and curtailment of freedom were reported by about 7 per cent and 3 per cent respondents respectively. Around 23 per cent of the respondents could not detect any negative psychological impact of their stay in the hostel.

TABLE : 6.7
NEGATIVE IMPACT ONE ECONOMIC ASPECT OF LIFE

S.NO.	ECONOMIC ASPECT	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
1.	FINANCIAL DIFFERENCE	860	34.26
2.	N.A.	1650	65.74
	TOTAL	2510	100.00

The table given above presents the negative impact of stay in the hostel on the economic aspect of life of the working women. Out of 2510 women hostelers a majority of 1650 (about 66 per cent) respected that the economic aspect of their life did not get affected due to their stay in the hostel. It is only a minority of about 34 per cent of the respondents stated that the stay in the hostel has adversely affected their economic life due to financial difficulties.

It can, therefore, be conveniently concluded that as far as impact of stay in hostel is concerned no significant negative impact was observed on the economic aspect of life of the working women respondents.

TABLE : 6.8
NEGATIVE IMPACT ON SOCIAL ASPECT OF LIFE

S.NO.	SOCIAL ASPECT	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
1.	MISSING FAMILY LIFE	1910	76.10
2.	MISSING FRIENDS / PARTNERS	80	3.19
3.	FEELING OF VERY FORMAL MECHANISED LIFE STYLE	180	7.17

4.	FEELING SOCIAL INSECURITY	40	1.59
5.	RESTRICTED SOCIAL CONTACTS	100	3.98
6.	ANY OTHER	100	3.98
7.	N.A.	100	3.98
	TOTAL	2510	100.00

The data presented in the above table shows the negative impact of stay in the hostel on the social and family life of the women hostelers. Out of 2510 respondents a large majority of 76 per cent of the respondents have reported that they were missing family life. Faceeling of very formal and mechanised style was reported by about 7 per cent of the total respondents. About 4 per cent respondents, in each case, reported restricted social contacts, missing friend/partners and other impacts like rare contacts with relatives, inability to functions. In 4 per cent of the cases, again, the respondents stated that the stay in the hostel has not, in any way, affected their social and family life.

CHAPTER – VII

OPINION OF STAFF AND LOCAL COMMUNITY LEADERS ABOUT THE FUNCTIONING OF WORKING WOMEN HOSTELS

This chapter portrays the opinion of staff and local community leader about the functioning of working women hostels. The investigators who visited working women hostels contacted the staff of the hostel and some of the local leaders of that area to know the overall perceptions of these people and obtained some information on various aspects of hostel management. The nature of such meeting was very informal so as to get real and factual information.

Opinion about the infrastructural and other facilities in Working Women's Hostels

In regard to the accommodation facilities provided by the Hostel Management in almost all cases majority of the staff and local leaders stated that hostel is providing most of the facilities as per the specifications of the governments and the scheme of working women hostels.

In some cases the staff stated that hostel managements and the staff provide maximum facilities as per the standards & norms of the scheme, however the inmates are never satisfied. They demand something more, It was not possible for staff members to fulfill the requirements of each and every inmates, sometimes they are helpless because they don't have any discretion in providing additional facilities. In most of the hostels 'fax' and 'e-mail', STD, and 'canteen' facilities are not available.

Opinion about maintenance of Hostels:

On inquiry about hostel maintenance and specifically house keeping, the staff reported that they always tried to provide best possible services to the inmates and tried to maintain the hostel in good conditions. However, they mentioned that hostel maintenance was the joint responsibility, of the inmates and the staff. Further they stated that lack of funds, insufficiency of staff specially sweeper/cleaner, caretaker, watchman, kitchen staff, and negligence on the part of management on these issues deteriorated the quality of services.

According to local leaders the house keeping and peripheral surroundings was not maintained properly. Some of the local leader stated that the managements very much neglect the maintenance part, specially the conditions of buildings were very poor, the accommodations were not up-to the mark, there were problems of shortage of water, non availability of drinking water, unhealthy and unhygienic conditions of common bathrooms and lavatories, poor the quality of food and snacks, lack of cleanliness, sometimes non availability of staff, inadequate medical facility and so on .

Opinion about admission procedure:

According to the hostel staff the admission procedure was followed very strictly. There were rules and regulation of admissions. However they stated that as and when the seats were vacant they did provide accommodations to girls and women who were continuing their higher education or undergoing some kind of training.

According to most of the local leaders the working women hostels were doing good job by providing accommodations to needy working women's. However, they stated that, some times, it has been noticed that some of the hostels provide more seats to college going girls/ or women who can pay higher charges, and thereby deny rights to the real needy middle class women for whom actually working women hostels are planned or intended. Management earns lots of

money by doing so. According to them admission procedure was not followed strictly. Management does lots of irregularities in admission procedures.

Problems faced by staff

According to most of the staff they are not facing much problems as such. However in some cases the problem stated by the staff are lack of sufficient staff mainly cleaner, caretakers, watchman, low salary, irregular salaries, and sometimes part-time or temporary nature of work. Because of this they face problems in house keeping & maintenance .

Sometimes they do face problem of indisciplined, security, nuisance, complaints from inmates and some problems at the time of admission.

According to local leaders the inmates create nuisance to the public, specially on functions and on festival days.

They further stated that in some hostels there was no proper watch and control by the hostel management.

Sometimes antisocial elements roam around the hostels for eve-teasing and that creates some problem to the people staying nearby the hostel and to the hostel authorities also .

Further in most of the cases the local leaders are satisfied with the working women's hostel and their functioning as well as their utility to the society.

CHAPTER – VIII

Major Findings , Conclusions and Recommendations

This chapter presents major conclusions of the study and suggestions pertaining to ways and means for improving the functioning of working of working women's hostels and assessment of need of additional number of hostel if any.

MAJOR FINDINGS

The proposed project was carried out in Working Women's Hostels located in the four states i.e. Andhra Pradesh, Gujrat, Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh. The office bearers of the management, preferably president, secretary or warden/manager of the hostel were interviewed. The state-wise distribution of hostel managements' representative is presented below.

Out of a total 183 hostel managements' representatives, about 33 per cent of were from Maharashtra, about 29 per cent from Andhra Pradesh and about 18 per cent, in each case, were from Gujrat and Madhya Pradesh.

Nature of Organizations running the Hostel

The department of Women and Child Development in the Ministry of HRD, Govt of India initiated a scheme of construction of WWH with day care canters under which Registered Societies, Trusts, Voluntary organizations, Local bodies, Co-operative Institutions engaged in the field of women's welfare, education, Public Sector Undertakings, Women Development Corporations, Educational

Institutions & State Governments are eligible for financial assistance for the construction of the hostel. In regard to this it is observed that..

In majority of the cases the Non-Government Organizations' (NGO's) like 'Women's Organizations', 'Educational Institutions/ Societies', and ' Social Work College' are running the Working Women Hostels.

In regard to the accommodation facilities provided by the Hostel Management i.e. area of land, space, hostel-building, approval of plan as per the norms and specification of the governments it was observed that sufficient area of land is made available by the hostel management for the hostel and on an average the total built up area of Hostel is 1912.50 Square Meters in all the four states covered by the study.

Norms of construction of hostel building.

As per the scheme it is mandatory on the part of the organization to follow the norms of construction of building for WWH i.e. Government approval to building plan, construction as per approved plan, prior approval to make any changes in the plan or at the time of construction, estimate and rates as per schedule rates of PWD of the State, furnishing of certificates to that effect, certificate of acquisition of land by the respective organization etc. In regard to norms of construction of hostel building it was found that by and large, in majority (96 per cent) of the cases the hostel building is constructed as per the approved plan and by fulfilling the norms of the Governments.

By and large, in majority (57 per cent) of the cases the management made changes in the hostel-building plan with the prior approval of the Dept. of Women & Child Development.

Prominent Display of Endorsement on Notice Board

As per the specifications, it is obligatory to every organization to prominently display the name of the Hostel with the endorsement i.e. 'Assisted by Government of India, Dept. of Women & Child Development ', and the conditions of admission on the Notice-Board. In regard to this, by and large in majority (69 per cent) of the cases hostel management have prominently displayed the

endorsement 'Assisted by Government of India, Dept. of Women & Child Development'. On Building Board.

Availability of infrastructural facility

As per the specification of the scheme of WWH, the hostel should provide (a) common bathrooms and toilets on each floor, (b) Lockable Cupboards for each inmates in a room with storage space over/below it, and (c) Small kitchenette on each floor which can give facility to women to cook and save money and avoid use of rooms for cooking leading to maintenance problems . Apart from this a common lounge or recreation room, dining room, kitchen and store -room are essentials in each hostel.

In a large majority (more than 90 per cent) of the cases 'clean drinking water', 'bathroom and toilets' 'kitchen' and 'office room' facilities were available in the hostel.

In more than 80 per cent cases 'visitors room', 'mess', 'dining room', 'store room' ' guest room', 'common room' and 'warden quarters' facilities are available in the hostel. In more than 50 per cent cases the ' common lounge' and 'play ground' facilities are available in the hostel.

In about 72 per cent of the cases 'day care center facility is not available in the hostel, in about 50 per cent cases 'play ground facilities and in about 40 per cent of the cases 'common lounge' facilities is not available in the hostel, in more than 10 per cent of the cases 'warden's quarter', 'common room', 'guest room' 'dining room' 'store room' 'mess', 'visitors room' facilities are not available in the hostels.

By and large, most of the (more than 80 per cent) hostels are providing 'clean drinking water', 'bathroom and toilets' 'kitchen' and 'office room' 'visitors room', 'mess', 'dining room', 'store room' ' guest room', 'common room' and 'warden quarters' facilities are available in the hostel.

Type of accommodation available in the hostels

In a majority (more than 68 per cent) of the cases the hostel managements are providing 'double seated' accommodation. This includes hostels having single seated, double seated, triple seated, four seated and dormitory type of accommodation.

In vast majority of (98 per cent) the hostels properly furnished rooms are provided to inmates

Proper ventilation in bathroom and lavatories

In all the hostels proper ventilation and lighting is provided in bathrooms and lavatories.

Lockable Cupboard in the rooms

In most (more than 90) of the hostels Lockable Cupboards are provided in each room.

Kitchenette on each floor of the hostel

By and large, in most of the hostels (75 per cent) there is no provision of kitchenette on each floor of the hostel, however most of the hostels have provided a common kitchen and mess.

Furniture and Fixtures in each room of the hostel

By and large, in most of the hostels (more than 87 per cent) most of the essential fixtures and furniture like fan, tube-lights, bed, table and chairs are provided.

In about 39 per cent cases the hostels the facilities like 'coolers', 'door-mattes', 'waste-paper –baskets', mosquito-nets etc are also provided .

Various other facilities in the premises of the hostel

Most of the (more than 87 per cent) hostels have telephone and television facility in the hostel premises.

Conversely, in most of the cases (97 per cent) hostel managements are not providing facility of 'fax' and 'e-mail'. In about 81 per cent cases there is no provision of 'canteen' and in about 63 per cent of the cases the hostel managements are not providing 'telephone with STD facility'.

Medical Facility

Guidelines of the scheme suggest that the hostel management should make the arrangement of doctor for consultation and medical treatment of the inmates. In response to the question whether the management has made such type of arrangements, all the hostel managements stated that there is provision of visiting doctor, in some cases the doctor's clinic is within the vicinity, and further referral services are provided through Government and private Hospitals.

Day-care center

There is a provision of Day-Care centers under the WWH Scheme. The management of hostel may provide Day-Care center for children of working-women, having intake capacity for 25 to 30 pre-school children. Minimum floor space of 20 sq. ft. per child should be made available and should have 2-3 rooms of 150 sq. ft. each with a kitchen, a washroom and a lavatory each of 50% sq. ft. in a city and one room of about 150 sq. ft. with a small wash room in a rural areas.

In majority (71 per cent) of the cases the hostels do not have Day -Care Center facility for the children of working- women. However, about eleven hostels have provision of Day-Care Centers as per the specifications.

In the hostels where they have day-care centers, average intake capacity for children is 28.

Intake capacity of the hostel

In order to know the total intake capacity of the women and children in case of 'day-care center, and whether they have sufficient intake capacity, the question pertaining to the same was asked. The responses obtained are presented below. By and large in most (62 per cent) of the hostels the intake capacity is less than 60. The average intake capacity of 183 hostels is 72 inmates.

Admission

As per the WWH scheme, the hostel accommodation constructed with the assistance under the scheme will provide admission to all working women whose income does not exceed Rs.16000/-(consolidated) per month in case of 'A' class cities and Rs.15000/-(consolidated) per month in case of other

cities/town/places, and children residing or seeking accommodation in the city/town rural areas without any distinction of religion, cast, race, place of birth, language. The women and the children (in case of Day Care center) belong to SC (15%) & ST (7 & 1/2 %) and Handicapped (the Blind, the deaf, and orthopaedically handicapped) women shall be given preference in the matter of allotment of accommodation in the hostel.

The admission shall be open to all working women i.e. single Working Women, Unmarried, Widows, Divorced, Separated, Married when husband is out of town, In regard to admission in WWH, almost all the hostel management stated that they strictly follow the above guidelines while giving admissions to working women.

Admission procedures of the hostel : Rules and regulations of admission

Majority of the hostels have their formal rules and regulations for admission.

Publication of advertisement in the News Paper for hostel admission

Majority of the hostel managements do not publish any advertisement for soliciting application for admissions to the hostel. On further enquiry these management stated that they get sufficient number of applications in normal course or by other means and hence don't feel it necessary to publish advertisement for calling application for admission.

Other sources or methods adopted for notifying/ inviting applications for admission

In cases where the management does not publish the advertisement, in most of the cases the management mostly rely-upon the direct publicity through hostel inmates or direct admissions.

Following of the Government's prescribed norms of admission

In majority of the hostels (more than 70 per cent) all the prescribed norms of admission laid down by the Government are followed.

Reservation preference to the specific category of women

In most of the hostels (more than 70 per cent) women belonging to S.C (15%), S.T (7.5%), Physically Handicapped and O.B.C. category (as per the reservation policy of the Government) are admitted on routine basis but not on preferential basis as such.

In about 30 hostels on an average 11.5 % seats remain vacant.

In case of seats lying vacant in the hostels, about half of the managements provide accommodation to women/ girls other than working women even if they are not eligible to admission in such type of hostels. Most of the management stated that the allocation of vacant seats to such women/girls is mainly to provide accommodation to needy women/girls and of course to generate some earnings to meet the maintenance costs of hostel.

By and large, in practice, in majority of the cases (over 85 per cent), the hostel managements provide admission on concessional rates to the relatives of members of HMC/ Society/ Trust.

Maintenance of Records of All The Assets Acquired Out Of The Govt. Grants

It is mandatory on the part of hostel management to maintain the records of all the assets acquired or created out of Govt. grants and, as per the Governments specifications. In majority (87 per cent) of the cases the hostel managements maintain the records pertaining to the assets of the hostel those are acquired or created out of Govt. grants.

Disposal or Utilization of assets other than those for which Government disbursed the grants

Most of the hostel managements (over 79 per cent) have not utilized or disposed off the hostel assets (which are created out of Govt. grants) for the purposes other than those for which the sanction/ grant was given.

Only in few cases managements have either disposed or utilized the assets for other purposes. Out such hostels most over 70 per cent had obtained the permission for utilization or disposal of the hostel assets.

Provision of accommodation for the warden

As per the scheme the accommodation for the warden should be provided in the Hostel Building to facilitate supervision and guidance. In majority of the cases the

hostel managements have either provided accommodation to warden in the hostel building or separately in the adjoining quarter.

Appointment of administrative and other staff on regular basis in the hostel

By and large, in most of the cases (more than 70 per cent) the hostel managements have, appointed administrative staff like 'warden', 'office clerk', 'accountant', 'watchman', 'care takers', 'sweeper' and 'peons' on regular basis in the hostel. In addition, in some cases the post of Typist / Clerk cum Accountant, is part-time. Further, in most of the cases the Ex-servicemen are preferred for watch and ward duties i.e. for the post of watchman and security guards.

Appointment of Separate Caretaker in Day Care Center

In about eleven hostels where the Day-Care centers are attached to the hostels the managements have appointed separate caretakers for the day care centers.

Hostel Management Committee (HMC)

It is to be noted here that as per the norms of schemes HMC should be constituted in each hostel to look after the management of the hostel, in which representation to the State Government/Union territory, inmates of the hostel shall be given.

In majority (about 83per cent) of the cases the hostel managements have constituted a 'Hostel Management Committee as per the norms of WWH scheme of the Government.

In most (about 64 per cent) of the cases the representative of the Government is not taken on the 'Hostel Management Committee '.

In most of the (88 per cent) cases where there is representation of the Government, the representatives are regularly participating in the meeting of the 'Hostel Management Committee'.

In about 66 per cent of the cases the representatives of the hostellers (inmates) are not taken on the 'Hostel Management Committees '.

In majority (about 79 per cent) of the cases the managements are regularly convening the meetings of 'Hostel Management Committee ' as per the guidelines of the scheme.

In about 83 per cent of the cases the hostel managements are maintaining the records of the proceedings of the meeting of the 'Hostel Management Committee' in the Minutes Book, as per the guidelines.

By and large, most of the hostel managements had convened on an average 2 to 3 meetings of HMCs during the last three years.

In majority (over 80per cent) of the cases the HMCs were assigned functions like 'overall management' 'resolving the grievances of the inmates', 'hostel maintenance', and 'inspection of hostel' .

Submission of Quarterly Progress Report

About half (51 per cent) of the hostel managements are regularly submitting the quarterly progress report to the State Govt and the Department of Women & Child Development.

Visit of inspection committee

In respect of visit of inspection committee, in over 57 per cent cases the inspection committees appointed by the State/Central Govt, had paid visit to the hostels for inspection.

By and large, out of total 27 hostels where the inspection committees paid visits, the frequency of the visit is on an average is 2.55 visits.

Only in about 18 per cent of the cases the inspection committee had pointed some deficiencies or irregularities in hostels.

In regard to total five hostels where the inspection committee had pointed some deficiencies or irregularities, in most of the cases the committee pointed some deficiencies or irregularities pertaining to 'mismanagement of funds', 'mismanagement in hostel' and 'irregularities in administration' and some other deficiencies like improper house keeping, poor facilities like safe drinking water, mess, quality of food, lack of qualified staff etc.

Surprise visits by the members of Hostel Management Committee and office bearers

By and large, in most of the hostels the Hostel Management Committee and the Office Bearer of Management Board do pay surprise visits or regular visits to the hostel to check the day-to-day routine.

Social-Cultural activities

WWH scheme expects that the hostel managements should encourage group activities for the residents and provide to them when needed. A question was asked to the hostel managements regarding their support and encouragement in organizing social and cultural activities for the inmates in the hostel. By and large, most of the hostels organize 'cultural activities' like singing, dancing, Antakshari, birth-days, festivals, welcome to freshers, farewell and 'Annual Social Gathering' in the hostels.

Grievance resolution mechanism

In most of the hostels (over 90 per cent), the grievances of the inmates are resolved by warden and the Hostel Management Committee.

Management – Inmates Relationships

In majority of the hostels the relationship between Management and Inmates is good.

Hostel maintenance grant from Government

By and large, majority of the hostels (over 91 per cent) are not receiving any maintenance grants for hostel maintenance from the Government. It is to be noted here that as per the scheme the hostel management is expected to keep reasonable amounts from the receipts to ensure regular maintenance of the building, repairs etc. and to ensure that building remains in good condition.

Hostels receiving annual maintenance grants feel that annual maintenance grant received from the Government is sufficient, but there is delay in getting grants.

Means & Ways of Meeting the Deficit

By and large, most of the managements contribute funds, charge higher fees and also generate donations for meeting the deficit .

Hiring of hostel rooms for additional income

Majority of hostels do not hire the rooms for any other purpose for generating additional revenue.

Major problems faced by the management

As per the opinion of the hostel managements the major problems faced by them are irregularity of grants, discipline related problem of inmates, safety & security

of the inmates, and some problems relating to interference of local political leaders in the hostel affairs.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE OF WORKING WOMEN STAYING IN HOSTELS

Personal profile of women hostelers

Out of total 2510 respondents, 680 respondents were from Andhra Pradesh, 570 respondents were from Gujrat, 810 respondents were from Maharashtra, and 450 respondents were from Madhya Pradesh. A vast majority (about 93 per cent) of the women hostelers are 'young', falling in the age group of 18-35 years. The mean age of the women is 23 years.

Majority (about 76 per cent) of the women hostelers are 'unmarried'.

Most (about 78 per cent) of the women hostelers are Hindus.

About 20 per cent of the women hostelers represents the weaker sections of the society mainly S.C S.T.& VJNT.

Out of total 2510 women hostelers 190 inmates are handicapped which constitutes 10 per cent 'blinds', 5 per cent 'crippled' and about 16 per cent 'deaf' and remaining 68 per cent "partially handicapped".

A large majority of the respondents are 'well educated', They have either completed graduation or post graduation.

Employment profile of women hostelers

The scheme of the working women hostels was initiated with a vision to enable women to seek employment and participate in technical training. While examining whether the facilities offered by these hostels are in any way enabling or facilitating women to seek job or income generating activity or to take up some vocational/ technical training. It is observed that about 77 per cent of the women staying in the hostels are 'working women' either engaged in job or self employed, about 5 per cent are 'self-employed' and remaining about 16 per cent are 'trainees' or 'completing their education".

In addition, over 34 per cent of the women staying in the hostels are engaged or working in private organizations.

Most (about 29 per cent) of the women are engaged in 'Service Establishments/ Orgnization's.

In respect of service experience of working women, a vast majority (about 84 per cent) of the women found to have less than 5 years of service experience.

High proportion (about 88 per cent) of the women hostelers have full-time job/work.

About 39 per cent of the women hostelers have permanent job/work, and about 56 per cent of the women hostelers have temporary job/work.

With regard to professional/ vocational status in the organization it was found that most (62 per cent) of the working women (employed or self-employed) are mostly performing operative, technical, clerical and supervisory type of job/work.

Out of total 19 self-employed women hostelers a majority (over 52 per cent) of the self-employed women hostelers are engaged in 'service type of business' mostly Xerox, typing, computer job/work, remaining are carrying out 'trade business' mostly selling domestic and consumer durable items, and 'manufacturing business' producing consumer and food products.

Family Background of women hostelers

The proportion of women hostelers coming from nuclear family (57 percent) set-up is slightly high as compare to women hostelers coming from joint family set-up.

In case of number of family members in women hostelers' family most of the (93 per cent) women hostelers' family have 1 to 7 members.

It is found that there is significantly high proportion (99 per cent) of 'literate members' in the family of the women hostelers.

In most of the hostelers family (about 50 per cent) the average total monthly income of the family of the women hostelers is ranges between Rs. 2500 to Rs. 10,000.

Most of the families (about 73 per cent) of the women hostelers are non-migrant. About 59 per cent of the families of the women hostelers have urban background.

About half of the families of the women hostelers are presently residing either in villages or in town.

In most (about 53 per cent) of the cases the relatives of the women are presently staying in the city where their hostel is located.

OPINION OF WORKING WOMEN ABOUT HOSTEL LIFE, EXISTING INFRASTRUCTURAL FACILITIES AND MANAGEMENT OF HOSTELS.

Stay in hostel

A significant number (73 per cent) of the women hostelers have preferred to stay in hostel mainly for the reasons: 'hostel is near to their work place', 'absence or non availability of alternative accommodation' and or for 'security reasons'.

In respect of period of stay in the hostel on an average the stay period of the women hostelers is to 3.2 years.

About half of the women hostelers are staying in the hostels for less than two years period.

In regard to place of stay prior to admission in hostel most (about 58 per cent) of hostelers stated that they, were staying with their families.

Major reasons for leaving earlier place of residence as stated by women hostelers (about half) are 'long distance from work place', further about 21 per cent stated 'change of workplace' as reason for leaving earlier place of residence . Other reasons were 'avoidance of further obligations', 'insufficient safety', 'comparatively expensive accommodation; 'improper environment', facilities', 'inadequate accommodation' 'closure of earlier hostel', and expiry of stay period over as per the rules of admission'.

In response to tenure of stay in the present hostel it is found that on an average the tenure in the present hostel is about 2 years on average.

About plan of completion of tenure in the present hostel, about 42 per cent of the hostelers have plan to complete the tenure/ stay in the present hostel.

Hostelers opinion about hostel expenses

As per most of the hostelers (78 per cent) the average monthly expenditure on room rent is Rs. 500 = 00

According to most of the hostelers (70 per cent) the average monthly expenditure on food is Rs. 650 = 00.

In case of monthly expenditure on 'establishment charges', a vast majority (about 72 per cent) of the hostelers have stated that they do not have to pay any 'establishment charges' in their hostel.

Most of the hostelers (68 per cent) stated that the average expenditure on establishment charges is Rs. 200 = 00

Most of the hostelers (79 per cent) opined that the average expenditure on any other charges is Rs. 175 = 00

In respect of security deposit / caution money / advance deposited by the hostelers the average security deposit in most of the hostels is Rs. 750 = 00

By and large, a large proportion (over 84 per cent) of the hostelers are satisfied and have stated that the charges of room rent, food, establishment and other charges were quite 'reasonable'.

Over 42 per cent of the hostelers have suggested that the hostel charges should be 'nominal', whereas remaining about half of the hostelers feel that the charges were quite reasonable.

Hostelers' satisfaction about basic amenities / facilities provided by the hostel management.

A large majority (about 90 per cent) of the hostelers were 'satisfied' with basic amenities like drinking water, lighting, fan, and ventilation provision in the hostel. Further, a majority (over 80 per cent) of the hostelers were 'satisfied' with room accommodation and furniture provide in the hostel.

In addition about 79 per cent of the hostelers were 'satisfied' with water supply in the hostels. About 70 per cent of the hostelers were 'satisfied' with common bathrooms, latrines and telephone facilities available in the hostel.

About 60 per cent of the hostelers were 'satisfied' with dining hall arrangements. Over 58 per cent of the hostelers are 'satisfied' with food being provided in the hostel mess.

About 53 per cent of the hostelers were 'satisfied' with reading room facilities available in the hostel.

About 50 per cent of the hostelers were 'satisfied' with recreational and medical facilities available in the hostel, about 46 per cent of the hostelers are 'satisfied' with visitor's room facilities available in the hostel.

More than 10 per cent of the hostelers were 'some what satisfied' with food, latrines, and bathrooms facilities, water supply, drinking water, dining hall, telephone, visitor room, hot water, and recreational facilities which are being provided in the hostel.

However, it is to be noted here that about 58 per cent of the hostelers have stated that 'day-care center' was not available in the hostel, about 50 per cent of the hostelers have stated that 'laundry facility' was not available in the hostel, about 42 per cent of the hostelers have stated that 'hot water facility' was not available in the hostel, over 30 per cent of the hostelers have stated that 'reading room', 'medical facility', 'recreational facilities' were not available in the hostel.

By and large the hostelers were satisfied with the hostel facilities.

Hostelers' opinion about the requirement of additional facilities in the hostel.

About half a proportion of the hostelers have expressed the need of additional facilities in the hostel. In respect of additional facilities in the hostel about 44 per cent of the hostelers have expressed the need of 'internet and fax', 'visitors room' & 'guest room' 'water cooler & aqua guard' for cool and safe drinking water, T.V & cable connection, library and 'canteen' to be provided in the hostel .

Women hostler's suggestions about hostel facilities and various other aspects.

Over 31 per cent of the women hostelers have suggested that 'water cooler', 'aqua-guard', 'safe and pure drinking water' 'telephone' and 'internet f' 'library' 'canteen' 'provision of hot water' and 'T.V. with cable connection' guest room or visitors room', 'transportation', 'computer facility', 'medical facility', 'gymnasium', 'more security' 'less security deposit' and 'flexible timing' facility should be provided in the hostels. Conversely, about 27 per cent of the women hostelers have not given any suggestions, mainly because they feel that the present

facilities are sufficient against the charges they are paying for, and very few of them are not willing to offer any suggestions.

Hostelers rating of overall management of hostel

By and large, the majority (95 per cent) of the hostelers have rated the overall management of the hostel as good.

Hostelers' satisfaction about various aspects of hostel management

A large majority (about 80 per cent) of the hostelers are 'satisfied' with the procedure of allotment of rooms, timings and the warden of the hostel. Further, a majority (over 76 per cent) of the hostelers are 'satisfied' with discipline in the hostels. In addition about 74 per cent of the hostelers are 'satisfied' with administrative staff of the hostels and most over 70 per cent of are 'satisfied' with rules & regulations, caretakers, watchmen and the security arrangements in the hostels.

However, about 18 per cent and 15 per cent of the hostelers are 'not satisfied' with security arrangements as well as caretakers & watchman in the hostels.

By and large the hostelers are satisfied with the overall management of the hostel.

Hostelers' rating about other facilities available around or in the periphery of the hostels

A large proportion (over 70 per cent) of the hostelers have rated availability of market place, medical facility, telephone and communication facility nearby the hostel as 'good'. Further, more than 55 per cent of the hostelers have rated the availability of transportation and recreational facility nearby the hostel as 'good'.

However, in some cases the hostelers rated the availability of recreational facility, 'medical facility' and 'telephone & communication facility' as 'poor'.

It to be noted here that in about 19 per cent of the cases the hostelers have reported that recreational facilities are not available. In few cases hostelers have stated that transportation facilities, medical facility and telephone & communication facilities, and the market facility nearby the hostel are not available. A significantly high proportion (over 88 per cent) of the hostelers have stated that location and surrounding of the hostel is good.

PERCEPTION OF WORKING WOMEN ABOUT THE IMPACT OF STAY IN HOSTEL ON THEIR PERSONAL AND FAMILY LIFE

The major objective of the study is to investigate into the perception of working women hostelers about the impact of 'their stay' on themselves and their families. The inmates being working women, being considered as weaker sections of the society, living away from the home and totally in a new surrounding, do they perceive any kind of positive or negative impact of their 'stay' in hostels on their personal and family life? In order to investigate into the phenomenon of such impact on physical, psychological, economic and social aspects, women hostelers were asked to give their perception on these aspects.

Positive impact

In response to positive impact mainly on physical, psychological, economic and social aspects it is found that in almost all the cases the women hostelers have perceived that their staying in hostel has enriched their physical life by providing them physical security, fulfilling their basic physical needs, and improvement in their health status. They have also stated that their staying in hostel enriched their mental capacities mostly 'need for achievement', 'preparing for adjustment in life', 'capacity to accept & face the challenges of life'.

In most of the cases (over 64 per cent) the women hostelers were 'pulled' by the desire for 'economic independence' while remaining were 'pushed' by the necessity of 'fulfilling the basic needs' or 'earning source for lively-hood'.

By and large, in almost all the cases the women hostelers have found that their stay in hostel has enriched their social life by providing them friends, opportunities to develop social contacts, social acceptance, status & prestige and moreover a 'family like place' to stay, and exposure to social realities .

Negative Impact

Women hostelers were also asked to mention any negative impact of their stay in hostel on their personal and family life, mainly on physical, psychological, economic and social aspects of life. It was observed that

about 60 per cent respondents have reported negative impact of their stay in hostel in the form of health problems insecurity feeling, mainly being away from

their dear and near one, and families. Conversely, about 40 per cent of the women hostelers have perceived no negative impact on their physical life. About 23 per cent of the respondents perceived no negative impact on their psychological state of mind. Those who perceived some negative impact have stated some emotional problems mostly like loneliness and insecurity feeling,

Some of them reported that they were missing family, friends, and social-life.

The women were also asked to mention the relationship pattern between or among the hostelers and management's, and hostelers. By and large, a vast majority (over 96 per cent) of the hostelers have stated that the relationship between hostelers and management was good.

Over 94 per cent of the hostelers have stated that the relationship between hostelers and hostel staff was good.

And over 97 per cent of them stated that the relationship among hostelers was good.

Conclusions & Recommendations

Based on the observations and findings, the study team has drawn the following conclusions -

1. The Organisations running the Working women's Hostels have by and large followed the norms prescribed by the Government for construction of buildings, provision of amenities and facilities in the hostels, appointment of hostel staff and constitution of hostel Management Committees, maintenance of records of assets created out of Government grants and reservation policy in admission of inmates.
2. In majority of the cases the Government Grants have been utilised for the purpose for which they were sanctioned.
3. The Hostel Management Committees are functioning properly in majority of the hostels. However, only about 50 percent of the of the managements are submitting quarterly report to the Government.
4. It is observed that there is no regular annual inspection of the hostels either by the State Government or by the Central Government. Only about 50

percent of the hostels were inspected so far by the Inspection committees appointed by State/ Central Government.

5. About 91 percent of the Working Women Hostels are not getting any maintenance grant from the government . As a result the managements are charging higher fees and collecting charges at higher rates from the inmates.
6. A large majority of the Working Women residing in the hostels are unmarried and only 24 percent are married. They belong to different religious and casts and represent different social and economic sections of the society. About 77 percent of the women staying in the hostels are Working Women. Their average monthly income is around Rs. 3,500 = 00. A vast majority of them is found to have less than 5 years of service experience.
7. The proportion of women hostelers coming from nuclear family set up is slightly higher than those from joint family set-up . By and large, they are from families having good educational background . About 50 percent of these women are from urban area and equal number of them have rural background.
8. A large majority of women preferred to stay in hostels because they felt more secure and protected in these hostels.
9. The average monthly expenditure of working women on room rent of the hostel was reported to be Rs. 300 which they said was reasonable. However the average monthly expenditure on mess charges (food) was much higher. They also complained about heavy establishment charges imposed on them.
10. A large majority (about 90 percent) of the hostelers was satisfied with the basic amenities provided to them in the hostels .
11. About 50 to 80 percent of the women hostelers are satisfied about the other facilities provided to them in the hostel. However, they demanded more facilities like water cooler, aqua-guard for safe and pure drinking water, T.V., internet and S.T.D. facility on telephone.
12. About 95 percent of the women hostelers have rated the overall management of the hostels as good. Similarly about 70 percent of them have

rated facilities available around or in the periphery of the hostels as good. However, they were not satisfied with medical facilities.

13. In almost all the cases the women hostelers reported that their stay in the hostels has enriched their life as far as the physical, psychological, social and economic aspects are concerned. However, some of them also reported a negative impact like feeling of loneliness, insecurity and criticism by relatives.
14. The relations between management and hostelers were reported to be good in about 90 per cent of the cases. Similarly the relations between staff and inmates and among the inmates were reported to be good in majority of the cases.
15. The community leaders reported that the facilities in the hostels were satisfactory but not up to the mark, hostels were not properly maintained, the buildings were not in good condition, the quality of food served to the inmates was poor and there was no proper arrangement of health care of the inmates.
16. The staff working in the hostels complained that the staff strength was inadequate, they were paid at a very low rate, most of them were temporary in service and their grievances were not listened to.

On the basis of evaluation of the Working Womens Hostels, the study team would like to make the following suggestions -cum - recommendations-

1. Though the overall working of the WWH is satisfactory there is a scope for improvement in day-to-day management of these hostels. Hence, it is recommended that the authorities of the Department of Women and Child Development should give at least one visit in a year and conduct on - spot inspection of each hostel .
2. A number of WWH are charging high for the services provided in the hostels. This is mainly because of insufficient funds at the disposal of the management. Moreover, only a few hostels are getting maintenance

grant from the Government and that too is not enough in the situation of rising prices. It is, therefore, suggested that the respective State Governments be requested to give at least 50 per cent of the total expenditure incurred on maintenance of hostel as grants for maintenance to the Working Womens Hostels in their respective states ..

3. Though most of the organisations to whom grants were released for construction of Working Womens Hostels have maintained proper record of the assets acquired out of grants the formats under which such records are made are not uniform in all the hostels. Hence, it is suggested that the format in which the records of acquired assets are maintained be prescribed by the Department of Women and Child Development and all the Managements be asked to keep the record of assets in this format only.
4. It was observed during the visits that the managements have not appointed sufficient staff necessary for day-to-day working of the hostels. As a result the inmates have to suffer a lot. It was pointed out to us by the representatives of the managements that no staffing pattern was prescribed by the Government. We, therefore, suggest that the Department of Women and Child Development should prescribe a 'Staffing Pattern' based on the strength of inmates in the hostel and that be mandatory for all the hostels.
5. The Hostel Management Committees are constituted in majority of the hostels but the average number of meetings conducted in a year is around 2 . It is necessary that the Hostel Management Committees meet every month to review the regular working of the hostels.
6. The State/Central Government through Inspection Committees conducts inspections of the hostels. However, inspection is not an annual feature. Hence, it is suggested that for proper and efficient working of the hostels the Inspection Committee should visit the hostels every year.
7. We came across a number of hostels which did not submit Quarterly Progress Reports / and or Annual Reports to the State of Central

Government or the Department of Women & Child Development. The Department should make it mandatory for all the hostels that they should regularly submit these reports at least to the Department of Women and Child Development.

8. The population of working women is increasing in every state. A large number of working women have to find out accommodation in a town or city unknown to them, The Working Womens Hostel is a safest place for them to stay. However, the present number of working womens hostels is far less than the requirement. This picture was seen in all the states covered by the study. The study team, therefore, suggest that the Department of Women and Child development should sanction more hostels in these states particularly in Gujrat and Madhya Pradesh.
