

Study on Safety & Security of Children in Pre-Matric Hostels

Report



**National Commission for Protection of Child Rights
5th Floor, Chanderlok Building, 36 Janpath, New Delhi**

Content

Sr. No.	Topic	Page No.
1.	Introduction	3
1.1	Rationale of the Study	3
1.2	Objectives of the Study	5
1.3	Research Methodology	5
2.	Research Findings	
2.1	Hostel Environment in the Context of Safety and Security of the Children	7
2.1.1	Availability of Hostel Warden or Superintendent	7
2.1.2	Important Documents/register maintained	8
2.1.3	Basic Infrastructure Details	8
2.1.4	Fire Safety	10
2.1.5	Electrical Safety	10
2.1.6	Safety from Constructional Hazards	11
2.1.7	Earthquake Management & Other Natural Disaster	12
2.1.8	Availability of Safe Drinking Water	13
2.1.9	Availability of Sanitation and Hygiene Safety Basic Items	14
2.1.10	Maintenance of Sanitation and Hygiene in the Hostel	14
2.1.11	Safety of Children against Sexual Abuse	15
2.1.12	Cyber Safety	17
2.1.13	Grievance Redressal Mechanism	19
2.2	Concerns for the safety of children staying in Hostels by Hostel In-charge	19
2.3	Voices of Children	20
3.	Conclusion	22
	Annexure I	23

Preface & Acknowledgment

Children are the most valuable resource of any country and providing them a safe and secure environment is the responsibility of the State as per the Constitution of India. Our commitment towards universal education and letting children develop to their fullest includes ensuring an appropriate environment that facilitates their overall development. However, several recent incidents in schools have highlighted the issue of safety and security of children while in school.

Given its commitment towards the safety of children, the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) has been undertaking several activities across the country. The aim is to include all such settings/institutions where children are linked in any manner. NCPCR conducted safety surveys in schools with the help of State Education Departments and State Commissions for protection of Child Rights (SCPCRs); conducted social audits of 7000 plus Child Care Institutions (CCIs); organized workshops for orientation on importance of safety of children in educational institutions. The Commission also developed separate guidelines for residential facilities with educational institutions and for stand-alone Hostels.

The survey of pre-matric Hostels is another such activity to understand the safety parameters in place for children in these Hostels. It is important to understand that as elementary education is free and compulsory in the country, the transition of children from elementary to secondary levels also depends on the available facilities that are safe and devoid of any hazards. I also take this opportunity to thank the Ministry of Education (MoE) for their support in carrying out the study. My gratitude to the State Departments and Hostel authorities for making this survey possible. I thank Ms. Rupali Banerjee Singh, Member Secretary, for her support in bringing this report to conclusion. I deeply appreciate the work done by Dr. Madhulika Sharma, Advisor (Education), NCPCR; Ms. Mahima Lal, Consultant (Education), NCPCR; and Shri Brajesh Jha, DEO (Education) towards completion of the study and making of the Report.

Sd/-
(Priyank Kanoongo)
Chairperson

1. Introduction

The National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) has been constituted by the Government of India, as a Statutory Body under Section 3 of the Commissions for Protection of Child Rights (CPCR) Act, 2005 (No. 4 of 2006) for dealing with protection of Child Rights and related matters.

The Commission has been conducting various activities within its mandate to ensure that the children studying in schools and residing in Hostels are growing in a safe environment. Article 39 (f) of the Constitution of India states that children are to be given opportunities and facilities to develop in a healthy manner and in conditions of freedom and dignity. In 2017-18, the Commission developed a Manual on safety and security of children in schools; drafted guidelines on Hostels for residential educational institutions; in 2018-19 NCPCR framed Rules of Procedures for Stand Alone Hostels for Children; conducted a national survey on safety and security of children in schools; and conducted a study to examine the Vulnerability of children (Safety and Security issue) studying in Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (KGBVs), Ashram School and Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas (JNVs). Taking these efforts forward, the Commission undertook a Study on Safety & Security of Children in Pre-Matric Hostels for Students.

1.1 Rationale of the Study

The Constitution of India guarantees equal rights to all its citizens including children irrespective of gender, age, physical and mental status. However, considering the vulnerability of children, the Constitution has laid down specific rights and provisions for children. In addition to Article 39 (f) and Article 46 of the Constitution of India provides, "The State shall promote with special care the educational and economic interest of the weaker sections of the people and in particular, of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes and shall protect them from social injustice and all forms of exploitation." There are several different Government Schemes and

policies aimed at providing residential facilities for children for educational purposes. These Hostels play a significant role in bringing and retaining children in the mainstream education system. The Government Schemes and policies for Hostels are under different Departments/Ministries such as MoE (earlier MHRD); Ministry of Tribal Affairs; Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment etc. Similarly, a number of Hostels exist in the private sector. These Hostels can either be associated with educational institutions such as boarding schools; Ashramshalas; JNVs etc. or can be Stand- alone Hostels i.e not aligned with/affiliated to/not part of any recognized educational institution but are either established under different Schemes/Departments/Ministries for providing residential facility to children for the purpose of formal/skill/vocational education/ sports/skill development/vocational training/cultural/miscellaneous arts or faith based education, or such non-Government/private/any other places. Though Hostels run under Government Schemes are still regulated by the respective norms; privately run Hostels are mostly unregulated.

Pre-Matric Hostels are being opened and maintained to encourage students from backward classes to continue their primary and secondary education. The Hostels provide facilities such as-providing food to each student; accommodation; supply of bedsheets; health check-ups etc. For instance, Hostels under *Babu Jagjivan Ram Chhatrawas Yojna* (BJRCY) for Scheduled Caste (SC) students, in addition to the admissible central assistance under the Scheme, a one-time grant per student is also provided for making provisions of a cot, a table and a chair for each student and for common facilities like Television, Computer, Kitchen equipment, etc. This one-time grant is released after utilization of central assistance provided by the Government along with matching share of implementing agency, if any, and completion of construction of the hostel in all respects.

The safety of children in Hostels has come up as a serious concern in recent times and the Commission has undertaken different activities/studies pertaining to the safety of children such

as study on vulnerability of children in KGBV's Ashram Schools and JNVs; survey on safety of children in Schools.

1.2 Objectives of the study

- To examine the hostel environment in context of safety and security of the children.
- To examine the readiness of the authorities and Hostel staff to prevent and deal with incidents concerning safety of students.
- To examine the redressal mechanism adopted by the Hostels in case of any incident or child rights violation in the Hostels.
- To recommend the measures to improve the safety and security measures in the Residential facilities.

1.3 Research methodology

The study has been carried out in 120 pre-matric Hostels across four States- Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Tripura across 27 Districts. To fulfill the objectives, the data was collected using three tools. The assessors visited the Hostels and collected data pertaining to different indicators of safety and security for children staying in the Hostels. The second tool used was the interview schedule for Hostel In-charge and lastly, focus group discussions were held to understand student's views and needs regarding their safety in Hostels away from home.

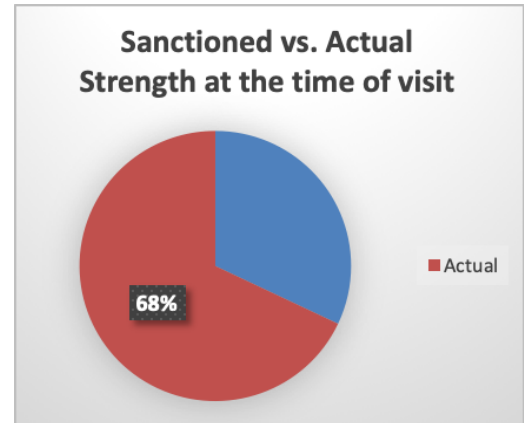
Sample

The sample consisted of 120 Hostels¹ comprising 63 percent boys and 36 percent girls' Hostels. Further, at the time of visits, the actual strength of the hostel was reported to be only 68 percent

¹ In total 141 Hostels were visited out of which 21 Hostels were found to be for post-matric students (above 10+1). Though the data was collected but have not been included in the study.

of the total sanctioned strength. The Hostels covered are functional under different schemes in States including the following -

1. Babu Jagjivan Ram Rajkiya Balika Chatrawas, Department of Social Welfare, Uttar Pradesh
2. Rajkiya Anusuchit Jati Chatrawas, Department of Social Welfare, Uttar Pradesh
3. Government Social Welfare Hostels, Department of Social Welfare, Andhra Pradesh
4. Rajkiya Savitri Bai Phule Chatrawas, Department of Social Justice and Empowerment, Rajasthan
5. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Rajkiye Chhatrawas, Department of Social Justice and Empowerment, Rajasthan
6. SC Hostels, Department of Welfare of SCs, Tripura
7. ST Hostels/ Boarding House, Department of Tribal Welfare, Tripura



The brief about the above is at Annexure I.

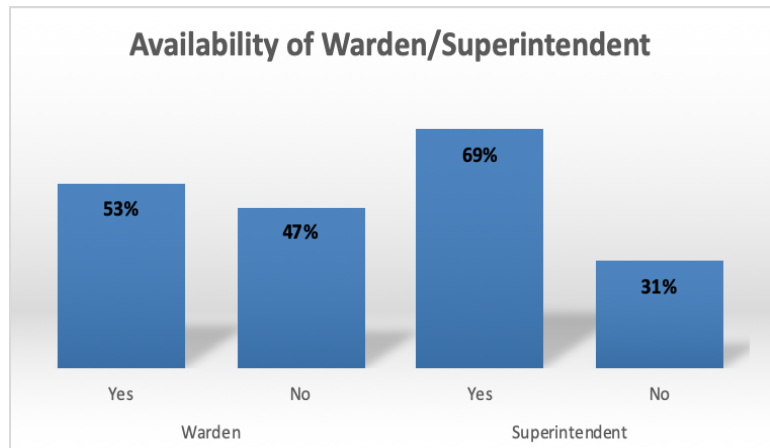
2. FINDINGS

2.1 Hostel Environment in the Context of Safety and Security of the Children

Researches have shown that residential facilities for students are connected to their general well-being and also contribute towards their academic performance. This section highlights the basic minimum safety measures in the Hostel that play an important role in ensuring safety of children.

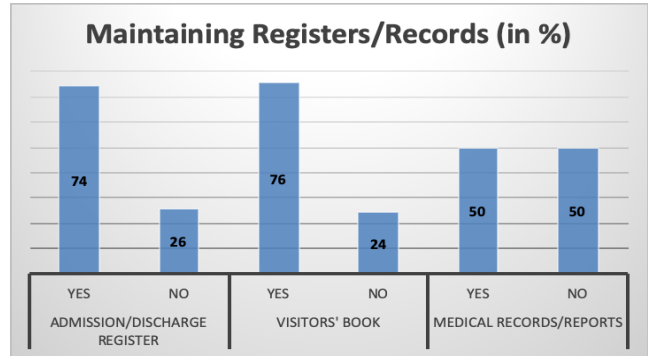
2.1.1 Availability of Hostel Warden or Superintendent

In the Hostels under study, 47 percent did not have a warden and 31 percent did not have a Superintendent, neither part-time nor full-time. In Hostels with no Warden, 27 percent did not have a full-time Superintendent. As recorded, the sanctioned strength in the Hostels is equal to the actual strength suggesting that no vacancies are available and hence, posts for full-time Wardens are required to be sanctioned.



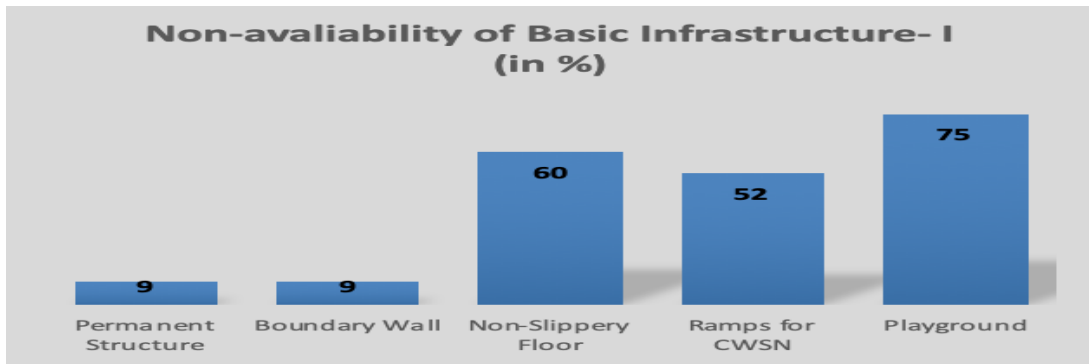
2.1.2 Important Documents/register maintained

In terms of maintaining important records of children residing in the Hostel, 26 percent do not have an admission/discharge register; 24 percent do not have a visitor's book; and 50 percent Hostels do not maintain medical records of the students.



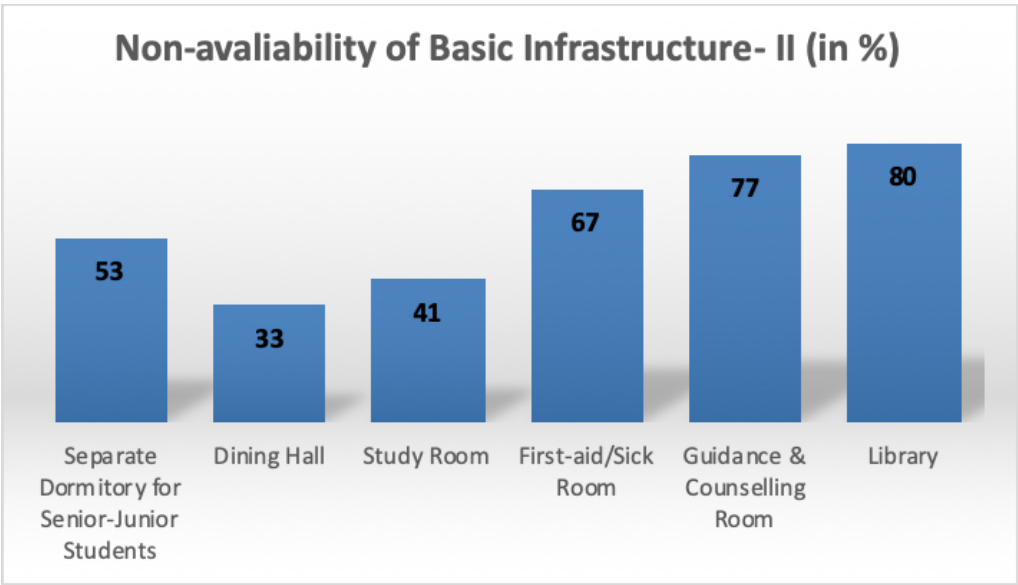
2.1.3 Basic Infrastructure Details

In terms of basic infrastructure, nine percent of Hostels do not have permanent structure and nine percent do not have boundary walls. Boundary wall is an important aspect of the safety of children but is often ignored. There have been cases when due to damaged boundary walls, students are able to sneak-out of the hostel without anyone noticing. This also becomes difficult in absence of a full-time Warden and inadequate number of guards. In addition, 60 percent Hostels do not have a non-slippery floor and only 25 percent have playgrounds for students to play.



Further, looking at the Hostel as an accessible, barrier-free structure, surprisingly, 52 percent do not have ramps for children with special needs. Neither the Hostels have any other feature for making the building barrier-free for these children.

Looking at other important basic infrastructural essentials that indicate towards the overall functioning of the Hostel reveals that, only 47 percent Hostels have separate dormitories for senior and junior students, that means 53 percent of Hostels do not segregate children based on age, something that can have implications for not just physical safety of children but also for their mental well-being as this may make them prone to bullying.

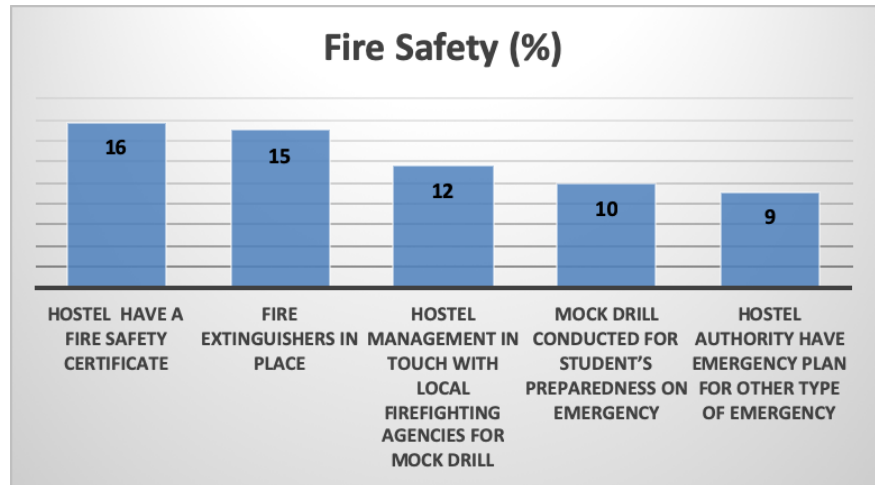


As high as 67 percent Hostels do not have a first-aid or sick room for children and 45 percent do not have any first-aid kit or box available in the hostel premises in case of emergencies. This is when 56 percent of the Hostel/Hostel authorities do not have a tie up with the nearest hospital

and out of these, 86 percent do not even have the contact numbers of doctor, hospital, ambulance, including private service, for emergency medical care displayed in the prominent location(s) in the hostel.

2.1.4 Fire Safety Measures

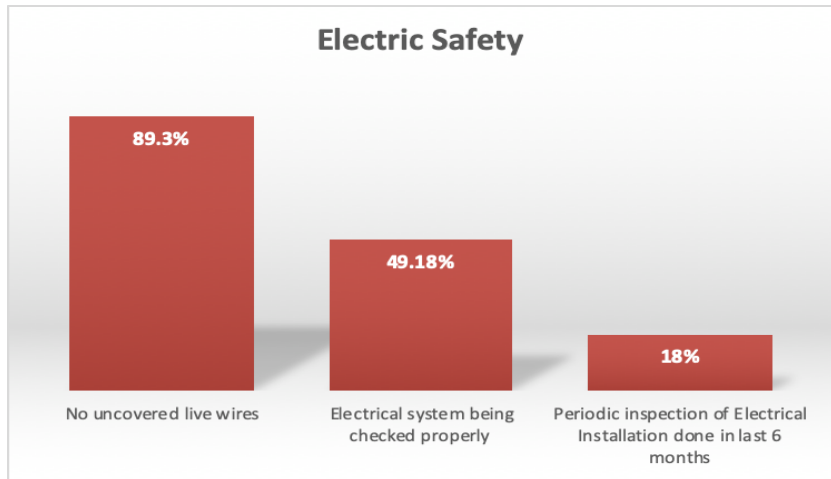
Fire safety is an important aspect of safety in any building or structure, let alone in Hostels where a number of children reside. During the assessment of Hostels, it was found that only 16 percent have a fire safety certificate and only 15 percent have fire extinguishers in place.



Regarding preparedness to deal with fire related incidents, in only 10 percent Hostels mock drill have been conducted; in only 12 percent Hostels the management is in touch with the local fire-fighting agencies and as many as 91 percent do not have any emergency plan in cases of emergency.

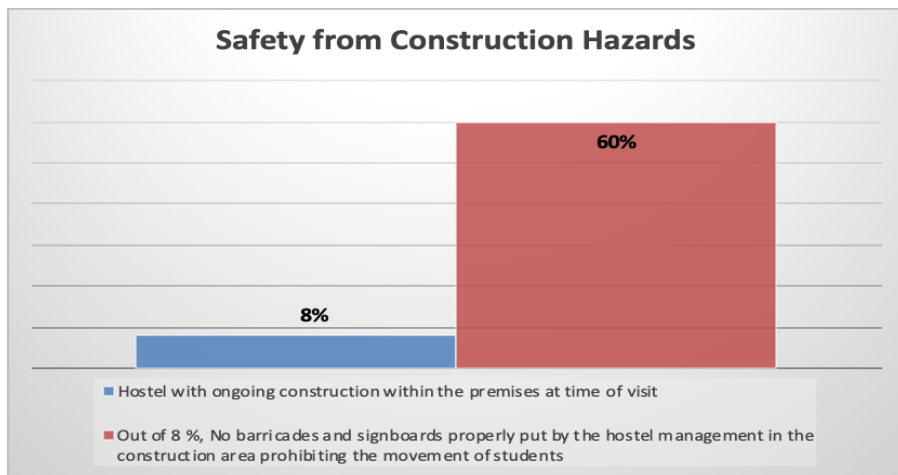
2.1.5 Electrical Safety

In terms of electric safety in Hostels, 89.3 percent Hostels have no uncovered live wires in or near the hostel premises. None of the remaining Hostels have any warning sign in place near the wires or poles. Though around 49 percent of the Hostels say that the electric system is checked regularly, inspections of electric installations are done in only 18 percent of the Hostels.



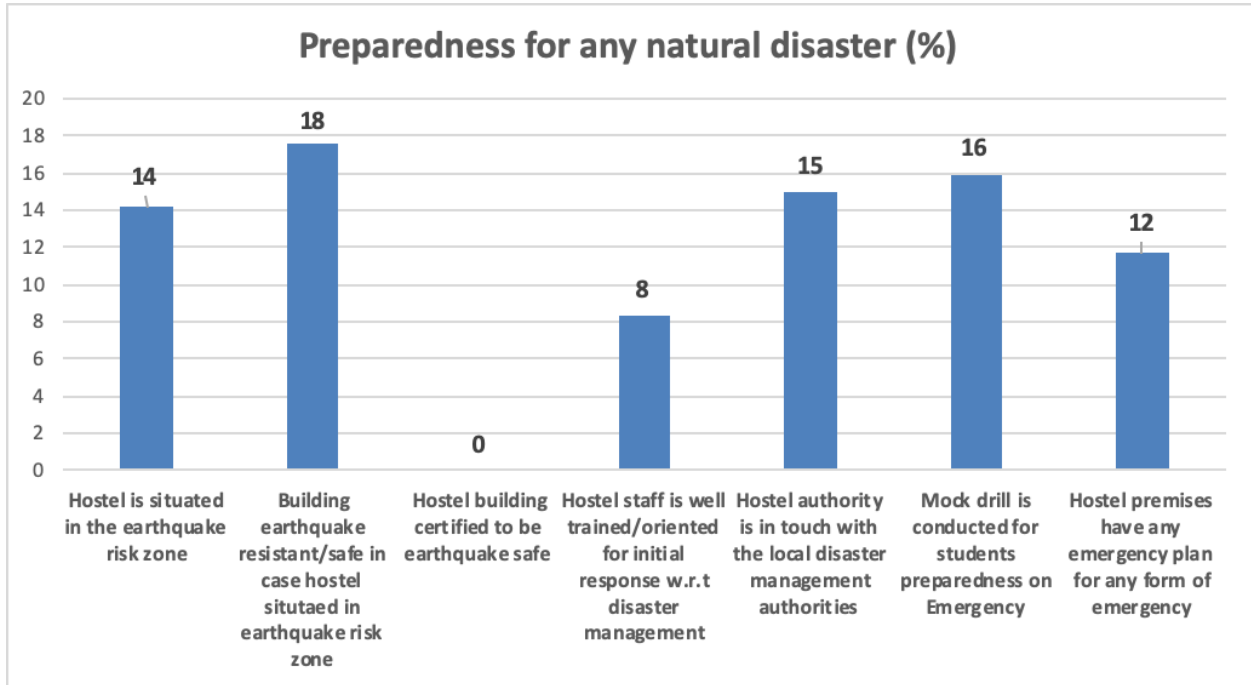
2.1.6 Safety from Constructional Hazards

Though at the time of visit, in only 8 percent Hostels, construction within the premises was going on, but out of these in only 40 percent of Hostels the barricades and signboards were put by the hostel management in the construction area prohibiting the movement of students.



2.1.7 Preparedness for Earthquake and Other Natural Disaster

Though only 14 percent Hostels were located in earthquake prone zones, only 18 percent reported to have earthquake resistant/safe buildings. However, none of these Hostels could present a certificate to back this claim.

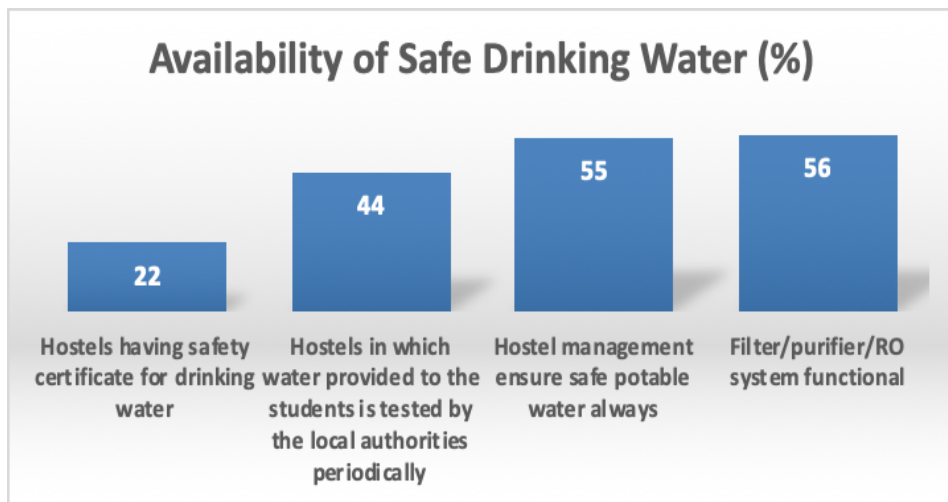


Moreover, the indicators regarding the preparedness of Hostels to deal with disasters is also dismal. In only eight percent Hostels, the staff was reported to be oriented or trained for initial response in case of any disaster; only 15 percent Hostels were in touch with local disaster management authorities. Further, in only 16 percent Hostels mock drill is conducted and only 12 percent Hostels reported to have an emergency plan in case of any form of emergency. On the

other hand, one of the topics covered during the training programmes for the hostel authorities/staff is the preparedness for disasters.

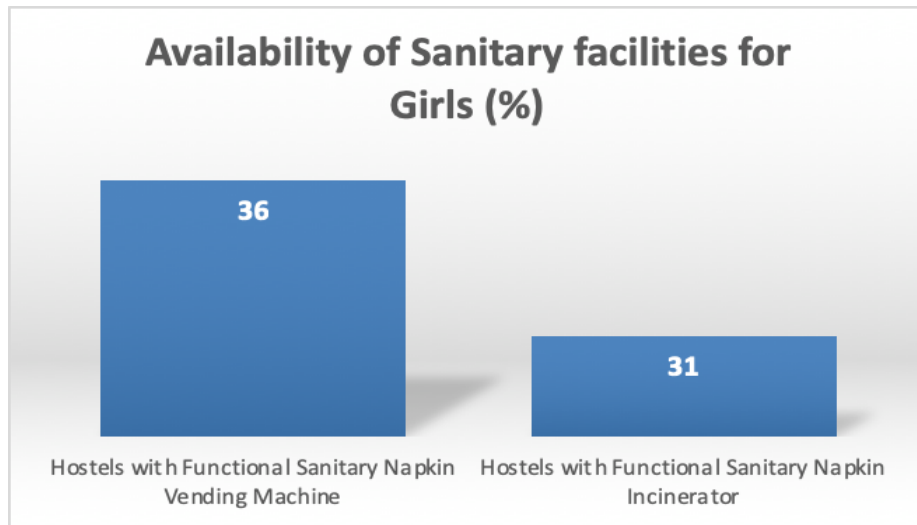
2.1.8 Availability of Safe Drinking Water

Safe drinking water is one of the basic requirements having implications for the health of the children. However, in the Hostels as observed and reported, only 22 percent have a water safety certificate and in only 44 percent of Hostels the water is tested regularly by the local authorities.



Further, though only 22 percent Hostels have water safety certificates and 44 percent reported to get water tested by the local authorities; 55 percent of Hostels the management claims to provide safe potable water to students and 56 percent have a filtering system in place.

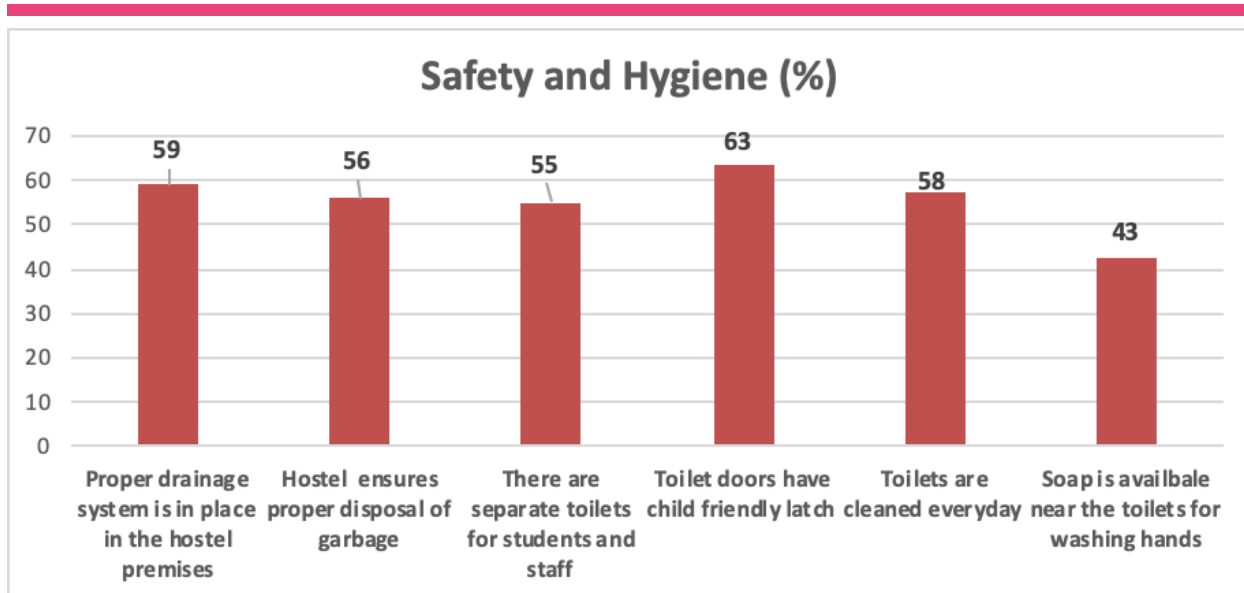
2.1.9 Availability of Sanitation and Hygiene Safety Basic Items



Further in terms of sanitary facilities and hygiene for girls, out of Hostels for girls, only 36 percent have a functional sanitary napkin vending machine placed in the hostel. From these 36 percent Hostels, only 31 percent have functional napkin incinerators for safe disposal of waste.

2.1.10 Maintenance of Sanitation and Hygiene in the Hostel

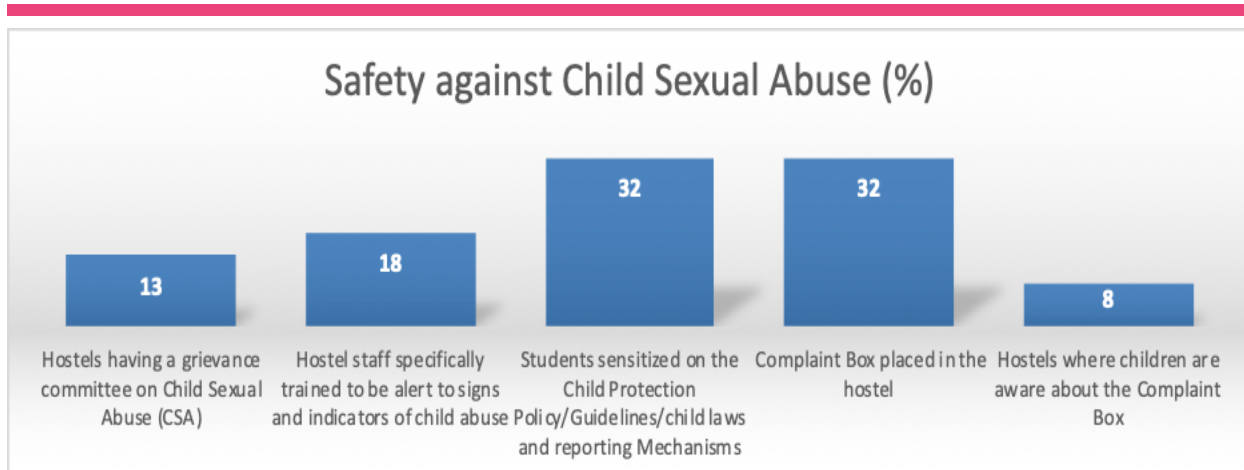
Looking at the overall sanitation and hygiene maintenance in Hostels, the picture is not very encouraging. As per the responses recorded, in seven percent Hostels there are no functional toilets; in 59 percent Hostels have a drainage system in the premises and 56 percent ensure proper disposal of garbage. In 45 percent of Hostels, the staff and students share the toilets as there are no separate toilets for them.



In 37 percent of Hostels, the toilets do not have child-friendly latches, which is a major safety hazard. In terms of hygiene, only 58 percent Hostels reported that the toilets are cleaned every day and only 43 percent soaps are available near the toilets for washing hands.

2.1.11 Safety of Children against Sexual Abuse

Crime against children includes all forms of violence and across all age groups. For children, violence mainly involves physical, sexual and emotional abuse and neglect by any authority figure.



As per NCRB Data, 2020, 47221 cases of violence under POCSO Act, 2012 have been reported involving 47659 child victims. Despite this situation, the safety of children against sexual abuse requires immediate attention. Only 13 percent of Hostels have Grievance Redressal Committee for cases on child sexual abuse. The staff is not trained in 82 percent Hostels to identify signs of child abuse and students are not sensitized on child protection mechanisms/policies in around 68 percent Hostels. In only 32 percent Hostels, a complaint box is placed in the premises and out of these in only eight percent, students are aware about the complaint box and its significance.

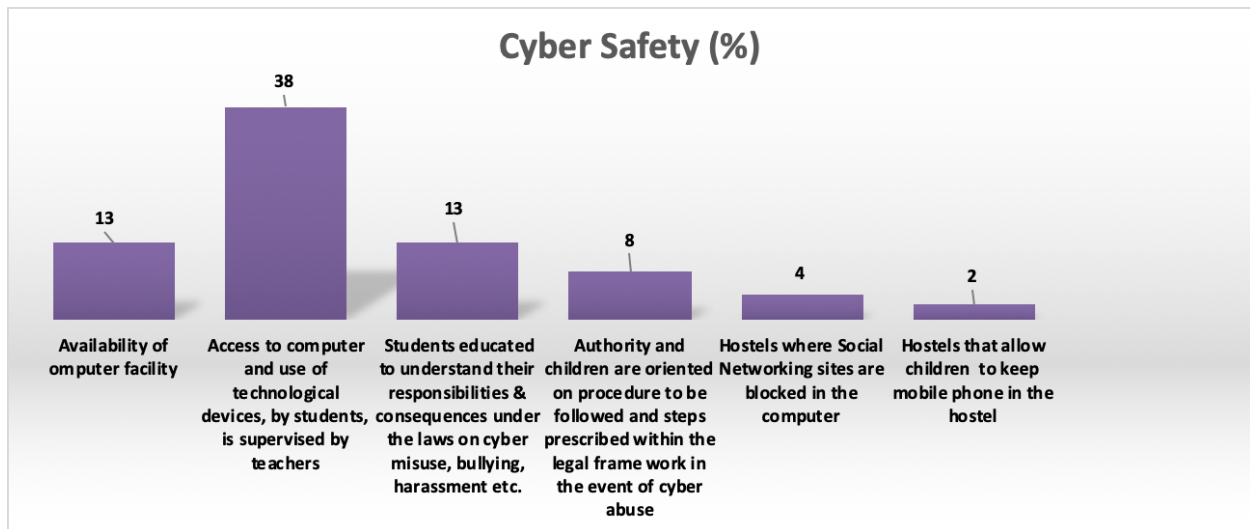
Availability of functional CCTV cameras installed in the hostel	10 %
Regular monitoring of the system	58 %
Mechanism for safe monitoring through CCTV	71 %

In only 10 percent of Hostels CCTV cameras were installed and functional and the majority of the cameras were at the entrance or main gate of the Hostels. Out of these, in 58 percent regular

monitoring is being done but not all Hostels have a mechanism in place for monitoring through CCTVs.

2.1.12 Cyber Safety

The use of technology in education is not new but the emergence of advanced digital innovations is providing new opportunities to connect and learn, and have begun influencing the way in which education is imparted and received. Children have shown greater ability to adapt and adopt digital devices and innovations, which augurs well for the future. They use the devices and apps for a variety of functions, including self-expression, communication, networking, research, entertainment, and much more.



Children may be confident in using a wide range of technologies and often turn to the internet for information. But they can find it difficult to work out whether information on an unfamiliar

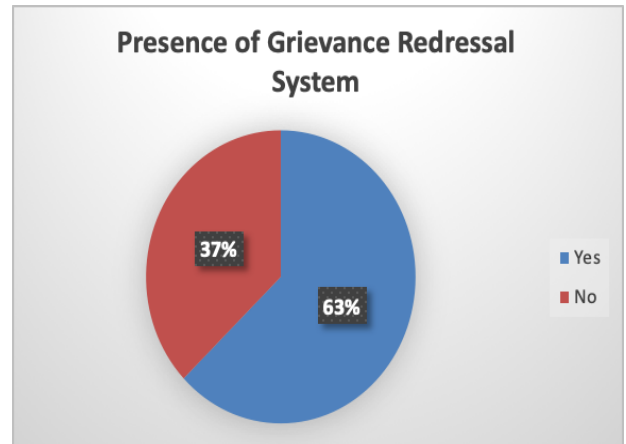
website is trustworthy, and rely on their chosen search engine's rankings for their selection of material.

In the present study, though 13 percent Hostels have computers for children but out of these in only 38 percent Hostels the access to computers and use of technological devices, by students, is supervised by teachers when in 96 percent of Hostels social networking sites are not blocked. In terms of awareness, only 13 percent of students are educated to understand their responsibilities and consequences under the laws on cyber misuse, bullying, harassment etc. Further, in only 8 per Hostels, authority and children are oriented on procedure to be followed and steps prescribed within the legal framework in the event of cyber abuse. Further, only two percent of Hostels reported allowing children to keep mobile phones in the hostel. Primarily, the topics covered in the training of the staff, are-

1. Maintaining safety and hygiene for the students
2. Related to disaster management
3. Administrative duties
4. How to resolve problems of students
5. Providing healthy food

2.1.13 Grievance Redressal Mechanism

When hostel in-charge was asked about the Grievance Redressal Mechanism in place, 63 percent responded to have a system in place. This is contradictory with respect to what was noted during the visit when only 13 percent of Hostels have Grievance Redressal Committee for cases on child sexual abuse. Also, as noted earlier, in only 32 percent Hostels, a complaint box is placed in the premises and out of these in only eight percent, students are aware about the complaint box and its significance. The complaints received from parents/guardians were mainly related to-



1. water facility and cleanliness problems.
2. weather appropriate clothing and beddings.
3. adequate bed facilities for children
4. clean drinking water.
5. discipline among children.

2.2 Concerns for the safety of children staying in Hostels by Hostel In-charge

1. Need of full-time Wardens and more residential staff
2. Need of CCTV camera in different locations
3. Security guards
4. Fire safety mechanism required
5. Hygiene is a big concern
6. Need for better library facilities and books

-
7. Provision for regular visits by doctors and supply of medicines
 8. Recruitment of cultural & sports teacher

2.3 Voices of Children

During the visits, Focus Group Discussions were conducted wherever children were available or through online mode. In total 1832 children participated in the interactions. The highlights of the interactions are as follows-

- 1) On asking whether the hostel environment is as good as the home environment, 78 percent of children agreed, whereas 17 percent did not find the hostel environment the same as home.
- 2) When asked to highlight one good thing about their hostel which they like the most, the responses varied from good quality of food to friendly hostel staff. Children also like the discipline in the hostel that is conducive to achieve their academic goals.
- 3) Regarding one thing that they do not like about the hostel, majority of the responses were regarding lack of cleanliness; and no clean drinking water. Students also raised concern about the security of the hostel as there are insufficient security guards and no CCTV cameras.
- 4) Six percent of children admitted that the hostel authorities do not listen to their problems and help.
- 5) The children were asked if they find it easy to report bad incidents to the hostel authorities and around 25 percent of children said that they do not feel comfortable or easy to share with the authorities, rather children share their issues within themselves.

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- 6) Children shared that there were incidents pertaining to safety and discipline in the hostel but only half of these were satisfactorily dealt with.
 - 7) When asked about the one thing that needs to be changed in the hostel, mostly children highlighted lack of hygiene and cleanliness such as non-availability of garbage bins, condition of toilets, and need of clean drinking water.
 - 8) Only 42 percent of children know the procedure to complain against any staff member or any other student. Only 12 percent of students said that they have an anti-bullying committee in the hostel.
 - 9) Out of 7.5 percent of Hostels where children had made official complaints regarding the hostel facilities, in only one hostel students agreed to some improvement, while remaining responded that no action has been taken so far.
 - 10) Around 30 percent of the students said that they are not provided contact numbers for Doctor, Hospital, Ambulance including private service for emergency medical care. No regular health check-ups are reported in 75 percent of the Hostels.
 - 11) Only 23 percent children agreed to be aware of Grievance committee on Child Sexual Abuse (CSA).

3. CONCLUSION

The pre-matric Hostels for children are made available for children from disadvantaged sections to support them in continuing their education. Though the Hostels are a boon for these children and give them opportunity to continue their education, the safety of children in these residential facilities should be looked at from a broader perspective. Every year a number of children fall prey to violence and crime against them in different situations and settings. Hence, it becomes all the more important to ensure their safety, especially when the children are staying away from their parents, under the care of the State. As per section 75 of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015, exposing the children to assault, abuse and neglect amounts to cruelty against them.

Hence, there is a need to obtain uniformity in norms and standards of facilities within the Hostels which are managed by different Departments/Schemes/ Programmes. As these Hostels are currently part of certain Government systems/Schemes and maybe following norms and standards laid down by their respective Schemes, but different Rules and Regulations result in lack of uniformity.

The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 and its Rules, 2016 has documented the norms and standards of facilities for well-being of children in case of children residing in Child Care Institutions in need of Care and Protection. These Rules have been framed and notified after in-depth research and analysis and wide consultations. However, management of Hostels does not fall under purview of Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015. But, the facilities for ideal living conditions in Hostels, need to be elucidated in a very clear manner to ensure a safe and secure childhood especially even when the children are not residing with their parents.

Brief

**Babu Jagjivan Ram Rajkiya Balika Chatrawas
Department of Social Welfare, Uttar Pradesh**

The said Scheme for construction of Hostels is one of the means to enable and encourage children/students belonging to Scheduled Castes (SC) to attain quality education. While the scheme of construction of Hostels for SC girls is in operation from the Third Five Year Plan (1961-66), the same for boys was started with effect from the year 1989-90. The scheme was revised in 2008 and recently with effect from 10.09.2018. The scheme is implemented through the State Governments, Union Territory Administrations and the Central & State Universities/ Institutions. These implementing agencies are provided eligible central assistance as per provisions of the scheme, for fresh construction of hostel buildings, for expansion of the existing hostel facilities and for periodic repair and maintenance of the Hostels constructed under this Scheme.

The cost norms for construction/expansion of girls and boys Hostels will be as under:

- (i) North Eastern Region : Rs.3.50 lakh per inmate
- (ii) Northern Himalayan Regions : Rs.3.25 lakh per inmate
- (iii) Gangetic Plains & Lower Himalayan Region : Rs.3.00 lakh per inmate

In addition to the admissible central assistance under the Scheme, a one-time grant of Rs.5000/- per student is also provided for making provisions of a cot, a table and a chair for each student and for common facilities like Television, Computer, Kitchen equipment, etc. Also, Central assistance for repair and maintenance of the Hostels is provided to implementing agencies, once in every five years after operationalization of the hostel. It is limited to a maximum of Rs. 5.00 lakh for one hostel of 50 inmates, Rs. 10.00 lakh for 100 inmates, Rs. 15.00 lakh for 150 inmates and so on.

ability of lady Wardens and Watchmen in girls' Hostels constructed under the scheme will be mandatory. The implementing agencies will ensure the same. Implementing agencies, through their concerned State Governments/ Administrative Ministries/ Departments, are to submit reports regarding percentage of vacancy, facilities available in the Hostels (including availability of lady wardens and watchmen in girls' Hostels), outcomes like academic performance, etc. to the Ministry periodically. The details of the scheme are available at https://socialjustice.gov.in/writereaddata/UploadFile/BJRCY_revised2020_Eng.pdf

Rajkiya Anusuchit Jati Chatrawas
Department of Social Welfare, Uttar Pradesh

Hostel construction is executed by the Department of Social Welfare, Government of Uttar Pradesh to remove the boarding problems of the students of Scheduled Castes who are studying by staying away from their homes. In these Hostels, free boarding, furniture and electricity is provided to the students. Cooks and sweepers are provided on official expenses but the expense on food etc is to be borne by the students themselves.

A total of 262 Hostels have been constructed by the Social Welfare Department, wherein boarding facilities are being provided to the students of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes. Separate Hostels for boys and girls are being operated. The information is accessed from <http://samajkalyan.up.gov.in/en/page/programs-schemes>

Government Social Welfare Hostels
Department of Social Welfare, Andhra Pradesh

At present there are 958 Hostels (Boys 608 and Girls 350) and other Social Welfare institutions functioning under the control of the Social Welfare Department. The maintained strength in the Hostels is 83,702. Free lodging and boarding facilities are provided to the students staying in Hostels. They are also provided with facilities like textbooks, note books, study material, bedding material, trunk boxes, plates and glasses etc. free of cost. Each hostel

boarder is given 4 pairs of dresses every year. In these Hostels, VIII, IX and X class boarders of all SC/ST/BC Hostels in the district are pooled at one place and supervisory studies are organizing by drafting eminent tutors to train the boarders in Mathematics, Science, English and Hindi subjects at a monthly remuneration of Rs.1500/- P.M. per subject.

<https://socialwelfare.apcfss.in/Education.html>

Rajkiya Savitri Bai Phule Chatrawas
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Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Rajkiye Chhatrawas
Department of Social Justice and Empowerment, Rajasthan

These Hostels are established and functional under the राजकीय एवं अनुदानित छात्रावास संचालन नियम, 2012 enacted by Department of Social Justice and Empowerment, Government of Rajasthan. The Hostels for Girls are named Rajkiya Savitri Bai Phule Chhatrawas and Hostels for boys are named Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Rajkiye Chhatrawas. The Hostels established under these Rules are for the benefit of children belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Other Backward Classes (OBC) as well as Special Backward Classes. The Rules, 2012 outlines the details about functioning of the Hostels, admission criteria, financial responsibilities, responsibilities of students staying in Hostels and hostel superintendent. The facilities to be provided to students include- food, clothes, towels, bed & bedding, soap, oil, utensils, almirah, shoes, electricity, water. Also, Rs. 100 per child for students in class 6-8 and Rs. 200 per child for students in class 9-12 has been allotted for books, stationary and fees. The Rules, 2012 are available at [https://sje.rajasthan.gov.in/Orders/hostel Rules 76613.pdf](https://sje.rajasthan.gov.in/Orders/hostel_Rules_76613.pdf)

SC Hostels
Department of Welfare of SCs, Tripura

The Department of Welfare of SCs provides Boarding House Stipend to students, boys & girls, who reside in the Boarding Houses. At present 52 SC Hostels are run by the Department for Welfare of SCs. Total, 1993 students benefited during 2018-19 & 2019-20. The SC boys & girls who reside in the Boarding Houses get Boarding House Stipend @ Rs.65/- per day per student including cleaning charge for 322 days a year. Further, there are SC girls' hostel under Babu Jagjivan Ram Chhatrawas Yojana Scheme which is 100% Centrally funded Scheme. Under this Scheme, MSJE Govt. of India sanction fund @ of Rs.3.50 lakh per student for construction and for providing better educational facilities to the SC girls. Information available at <https://scw.tripura.gov.in/department-wise-activites>

ST Hostels/ Boarding House
Department of Tribal Welfare, Tripura

The Department of Tribal Welfare provides Boarding House stipend @ Rs. 65/- per day per student for a maximum number of 322 days in an academic year for the students from Class: I to Class: X. As per the available data there are 328 nos. of approved Boarding Houses, out of which 216 are Government run and 112 are run by the Non Governmental Organizations. Information available at https://twd.tripura.gov.in/sites/default/files/Educational_programmes.pdf

