iJRASET
International Journal For Research in Applied Science and Engineering Technology

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL FOR RESEARCH

IN APPLIED SCIENCE & ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY

Volume: 5 **Issue:** XI **Month of publication:** November 2017

DOI:

www.ijraset.com

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International Journal for Research in Applied Science & Engineering Technology (IJRASET)
ISSN: 2321-9653; IC Value: 45.98; SJ Impact Factor:6.887
Volume 5 Issue XI November 2017- Available at www.ijraset.com

The Satisfaction of Female Adolescents Living Environment in Hostels

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Abstract: ***Adolescence (from Latin adolescere, meaning "to grow up")is a transitional stage of physical and psychological development that generally occurs during the period from puberty to legal adulthood (age of majority). In the development of their personality the place where they reside is highly significant. Hostel is a temporary residence for the students who find it difficult to be a day scholar. The life in a hostel is completely different from that of the home, many issues can be followed through hostel life specially adjustment problems, social isolation, communication problems etc. The hostel life is to make independent and also the rules and regulations which are to be followed necessarily by everyone. In a hostel, life is full of opportunities of amusement. Hostel is the place where an all around development of personality. The study emphases on the satisfaction level of students in aided colleges hostels and government college hostels. This study follows the problems and availability of the students in hostels. Through this study the researcher find different issues that students suffer in hostels as their satisfaction in their hostel life. Considering the various needs of the adolescents the researcher did a study on the satisfaction level of those residing in hostels Aim of the study is to compare the satisfaction level of female college going adolescents living in government and aided college The methodology of the stuy on "The satisfaction of female adolescents living environment in hostels" is discussed here. Descriptive exploratory method of research was employed for investigation. In this study the researcher assessed the satisfaction among the female adolescents in hostel environment. The researcher chose the study titled "The satisfaction of adolescents living environment in hostels". The area selected for the study is Ernakulum. Six hostels were selected among that three were government hostels and three were private hostels. Sampling technique used for the study was purposive sampling which is non-probability sampling technique. The sample of investigation consisted of 120 hustlers, between17 and 19 years old. The method selected for the present study as survey method. Survey is a fact finding study and involves collection of data directly from the sample. The tool selected for the survey was self formulated questionnaire. A pilot study was done . The investigator found that questions were relevant to the selected sample (16 to 19 age group). Next a survey method was conducted. The result of the satisfaction of hostel life in female adolescents is significantly higher in government hostels compared to private hostels.***

Keywords: ***Hostel Life Satisfaction, Personal Satisfaction, Facility Satisfaction, Health and Health problems, Hygienic Satisfaction, Relationship Satisfaction***

I. INTRODUCTION

A hostel is a shelter for the students who come from far of places. Students live there with each other and learn the value of discipline and co-operation. The atmosphere of a hostel is conducive to study. Generally, hostels are situated close to school or college. thus the teachers have direct watch and supervision over the students in the hostels further it saves time of the students for study. On the whole life in a hostel is helpful to the students. hostel is like a family of students with the warden as the head. Students develop a sense of friendship and fellow feeling. Students learn the value of discipline. It teaches them a sense of responsibility in matters of taking care of books, clothes and health. Students do all the works with their own hands, thus becoming self-dependent. They try to manage themselves with the money from their father. They learn to adjust themselves with all kinds of situations that can be expected in one's life. Mutual cooperation, sympathy, and love are characteristics of hostel life. . It will not be an exaggeration to say that only a hostel is the place where an all-round development of personality is possible. While it is equally important to find time for using a library and reading room, play grounds, and getting trained to improve their skills and achieve wholesome development Studying away from home opens up a world of exciting learning possibilities like combine studies, mutual discussions, criticism, or debating, etc., that add charm to hostel life. Good arrangements of games and sports, Sunday specials and eating competitions, and day-to day merry-making, make the hostel life a thing of envy for all. In a hostel, a student comes in contact with a number of other students. He/She acquires many good qualities from them. Hostels provide the best atmosphere for

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study. If students enjoy the hostel life in different ways, they also work very hard when the time comes for it. Weaker students can always get help from their friends. Hostel life not only develops the spirit of healthy competition, but also teaches the lesson of mutual cooperation. A well-managed hostel is sure to prove a blessing for those who are lucky enough to live in it. The life in a hostel is completely different from that of the home many issues can be followed through hostel life specially adjustment problems, social isolation, communication problems etc.. the hostels provides study arrangements for students mainly study rooms, reading rooms for the purpose of the study. Sometimes social function is also held in hostel and student. Hostels life develops a sense of responsibility, culture, and refinement. In hostel students have to take care of their own things. The most important hostel satisfaction factors are environment, food, facilities etc...The environment is the first and the main important factor in hostel, because the environment is one which encompasses all the living and non living things occur naturally on earth. The hostel environment plays a vital role in accommodation of hostel. To make further improvement in hostel life is first need the help of social authorities. The students should inform the authorities the things which are lacking in the hostel. The study suggests the different measures to make changes in the hostel facilities. The needs to be follows the hostellers mainly permit them to use the mobile and internet services for study convenience. The quality and quantity of food to be in increase for students. The hostel should provide entertainment facilities like games, programs, activities etc... The authorities and management should provide sufficient space and good facilities in hostel. So the study investigated the perception of student about their hostel life and satisfaction with the hostel environment. The students suffer so many problems relating to hostel life especially food, health, relationship, facilities etc...Through this study find out mainly the comparison between government and private hostel life satisfaction. The study also includes government and private hostels to compare with their facilities, atmosphere, and hostel life satisfaction among female adolescence. Considering the significance of adolescence and their life in hostel this study has been done in view of their satisfaction and further improvement in hostel life. Aim of the study is to compare the satisfaction level of female college going adolescents living in government and aided college hostels. The various objectives are: to explore the perception of female students about hostel life; to study the psychological impacts of hostel life; to understand the satisfaction level of female adolescent students in Government and aided college hostels; to recognize the facilities available in both government and aided college hostels

II. METHODOLOGY

Methodology is the arrangement of conditions for collection and analysis of data in a manner that aims to combined relevance to the research paper (Kothari, 2001). The methodology of the study on “The satisfaction of female adolescents living environment in hostels” is discussed below. Descriptive exploratory method of research was employed for investigation. In this study the researcher assessed the satisfaction among the female adolescents in hostel environment. The researcher chose the study titled “The satisfaction of adolescents living environment in hostels”. Ernakulam occupies an important place among the districts of Kerala in the field of literacy and educational standards. Ernakulam city is the modern city it is easy to collect data’s. So area selected for the study is Ernakulam. Six hostels were selected among that three were government hostels and three were private hostels. Sampling technique used for the study was purposive sampling which is non-probability sampling technique. Purposive sampling is also known as judgement, selective or subjective sampling. Its methods which occur when elements selected for the sample are chosen by the judgement of the researcher. The sample of investigation consisted of 120 hostlers, between17 and 19 years old. The method selected for the present study as survey method. Survey is a fact finding study and involves collection of data directly from the sample.The tool selected for the survey was self formulated questionnaire. The questionnaire consists of 49 questions which is distributed under six sub headings. The questionnaire is constructed in a rating scale model, in which rating is done by giving options as follows: very satisfied, satisfied, neutral, dissatisfied and very dissatisfied.

III. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The result of the study entitled “The satisfaction of female adolescents living environment in hostels” is discussed below. The data analysis was done to find out the personal satisfaction, availability of facilities, health and health related problems, relationship and hostel satisfactions. In each distribution both highly satisfied and highly dissatisfied data’s are calculated through percentage analysis. The result of the study is discussed below.

Table 1 shows the distribution of personal satisfaction in hostel life. From the above table it may be noted that each statements are compared with government and aided college hostels. Students learn as much as from their teachers as well as their fellow students during the hostel stay. It enriches the understanding of the curriculum through analytical discussion among the students living in the

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hostels, and may contribute to character building as well. Students in hostel not only learn the theoretical material they also learn how to enhance their personal abilities and learn to live independently (Mishra, 1994).

Table I Personal Satisfaction

Statements	Very satisfied		Satisfied		Neutral		Dissatisfied		Very dissatisfied	
	Government	*Private*	*Government*	*Private*	*Government*	*Private*	*Government*	*Private*	*Government*	*Private*
Self – responsibility	18 (30.0%)	4 (6.7%)	34 (56.7%)	45 (75.0%)	7 (11.7%)	10 (16.7%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (1.7%)	1 (1.7%)	0 (0.0%)
Self – dependency	20 (33.3%)	14 (23.3%)	31 (51.7%)	41 (68.3%)	9 (15.0%)	5 (8.3%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Moral values	15 (25.0%)	7 (11.7%)	23 (38.3%)	36 (60.0%)	16 (26.7%)	11 (18.3%)	6 (10.0%)	6 (10.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Changing the life style	4 (6.7%)	7 (11.7%)	31 (51.7%)	25 (41.7%)	20 (33.3%)	25 (41.7%)	5 (8.3%)	3 (5.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Freedom	19 (31.7%)	3 (5.0%)	26 (43.3%)	29 (48.3%)	6 (10.0%)	21 (35.0%)	8 (13.3%)	6 (10.0%)	1 (1.7%)	1 (1.7%)
Increase the confidence	17 (28.3%)	10 (16.7%)	32 (53.3%)	39 (65.0%)	10 (16.7%)	11 (18.3%)	1 (1.7%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Increase the knowledge	14 (23.3%)	6 (10.0%)	34 (56.7%)	33 (55.0%)	8 (13.3%)	19 (31.7%)	3 (5.0%)	2 (3.3%)	1 (1.7%)	0 (0.0%)
Visitors allowed	12 (20.0%)	10 (16.7%)	20 (33.3%)	34 (56.7%)	9 (15.0%)	11 (18.3%)	10 (16.7%)	2 (3.3%)	9 (15.0%)	3 (5.0%)

In government hostels 56.7% students are satisfied with self responsibilities and increase in knowledge. The new life style students learn to live independently and also gain knowledge from new environment. Changing life style mentioned by both hostels are 33.3% and 41.7% in neutral level of satisfaction with personal life. Government hostels are dissatisfied with visitors allowed about 16.7% compared to aided college hostels. The aided college hostels are dissatisfied with moral values and freedom with 10% compared to

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government hostels. Both hostels are very dissatisfied with visitors allowed for 15% in government hostels and 5% in aided college hostels.

The table shows that the students staying in government and hostels aided college are satisfied with self-responsibility about 56.7% and 75% respectively. The students in both hostels are also satisfied with self-dependency for 51.7% and 68.3% respectively. Moral values are followed in both hostels but the 60% of the aided college students are satisfied and only 38.3% of the government students are satisfied with it. Change in life style is affected in both hostels but for aided college hostel students almost 41.7% are satisfied and neutrally satisfied with it. But 51.7% students in government are satisfied with change in life style of their students. Freedom is comparatively higher in aided college hostels and about 48.3% of the students are satisfied with it and 43.3% students in government hostels are satisfied with freedom. Increase of confidence level is 65% in private hostel students and 53.3% students are satisfied in government hostels. Increase of knowledge level is higher in government hostel students as 56.7% and in aided college hostel students there is 55% respectively. Visitors allowed in aided college hostels are higher and almost 56.7% and government hostels about 33.3% are satisfied with it.

TABLE II
FACILITIES AVAILABLE

Statement	*Very satisfied*		*Satisfied*		*Neutral*		*Dissatisfied*		*Very dissatisfied*	
	Government	*Private*	*Government*	*Private*	*Government*	*Private*	*Government*	*Private*	*Government*	*Private*
Sufficient space	14 (23.3%)	11 (18.3%)	25 (41.7%)	27 (45.0%)	6 (10.0%)	15 (25.0%)	9 (15.0%)	7 (11.7%)	6 (10.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Group discussion	18 (30.0%)	10 (16.7%)	16 (26.7%)	34 (56.7%)	14 (23.3%)	15 (25.0%)	6 (10.0%)	1 (1.7%)	6 (10.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Study area	10 (16.7%)	8 (13.3%)	23 (38.3%)	26 (43.3%)	7 (11.7%)	17 (28.3%)	14 (23.3%)	9 (15.0%)	6 (10.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Reading	10 (16.7%)	6 (10.0%)	23 (38.3%)	11 (18.3%)	8 (13.3%)	25 (41.7%)	9 (15.0%)	12 (20.0%)	10 (16.7%)	6 (10.0%)
Electricity	22 (36.7%)	12(20)	33 (55.0%)	31(51.7%)	4 (6.7%)	5 (8.3%)	0 (0%)	8(13.3%)	1(1.7%)	4 (4.7%)
Entertainment	15 (25%)	1(1.7%)	13 (21.7%)	9(15%)	19(31.7%)	16 (26.7%)	8(13.3%)	19(31.7%)	5(8.3%)	15 (25.0%)
TV	20(33.3%)	0(0%)	25(41.7%)	13(21.7%)	4 (6.7%)	16 (26.7%)	5 (8.3%)	15 (25%)	6 (10.0%)	16 (26.7%)
Use of mobile	38 (63.3%)	4(6.7%)	19 (31.7%)	20(33.3%)	2(3.3%)	16 (26.7%)	1(1.7%)	13 (21.7%)	0(0.0%)	7 (11.7%)
Use of internet	12(20.0%)	3(5.0%)	19 (31.7%)	5(8.3%)	5 (8.3%)	9(15%)	17 (28.3%)	26 (43.3%)	7(11.7%)	17 (28.3%)

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Security	21 (35%)	8(13.3%)	21(35%)	34(56.7%)	3 (5%)	15 (25%)	11 (18.3%)	2 (3.3%)	4 (6.7%)	1(1.7%)
Recreation hall	8 (13.3%)	2 (3.3%)	13 (21.7%)	9 (15%)	18(30%)	23 (38.3%)	10 (16.7%)	18(30%)	11 (18.3%)	8 (13.3%)
Play / Game area	1 (1.7%)	1(1.7%)	13 (21.70%)	10 (16.7%)	9 (15%)	19 (31.7%)	18(30.0%)	19(31.7%)	19 (31.7%)	11 (18.3%)
Laundry	5 (8.3%)	5(8.3%)	18 (30.0%)	19(3.7%)	18 (30%)	14 (23.3%)	11 (18.3%)	17 (28.3%)	8 (13.3%)	5 (8.3%)
Cooler	4 (6.7%)	7 (11.7%)	21 (35.0%)	16(26.7%)	13(21.7%)	11 (18.3%)	12(20%)	18 (30%)	10 (16.7%)	8 (13.3%)
Big common room	9(15%)	5 (8.3%)	21 (35%)	17 (28. 3%)	19 (37.7%)	18 (30%)	8 (13.3%)	17 (28.3%)	3(5%)	3(5%)

The table II show the descriptions of facilities available in the hostels. About 45% students in aided college hostels and 41.7% students in government hostel are satisfied with sufficient space in hostel. The students in aided college hostels that are 56.7% satisfied with group discussion in hostels and 26.7% students in government hostels are also satisfied with it. In reading facilities 41.7% students in aided college hostels are neutrally satisfied and 38.3% students in government hostels are satisfied with reading arrangements in hostels. The aided college hostel students 55.7% and 55% in government hostel are satisfied with availability of electricity in hostels. 31.7% students in aided college and government hostel are dissatisfied and neutrally satisfied with entertainment facilities available in hostels. The government hostel students approximately 41.7% and 33.3% are satisfied and highly satisfied for watching TV in hostels respectively. For usage of mobile 63.3% students in government hostels are highly satisfied and 33.3% students in aided college hostels are satisfied with this. 43.3 % students in aided college hostels are dissatisfied with use of internet in hostels. 31.7% students in government hostels are satisfied with use of internet in hostels. The students in aided college that is 56.7% are satisfied with security facilities provided in hostels and 35% students in both aided college and government are highly satisfied with security facilities in hostels respectively. 58.3% students in aided college hostels are neutrally satisfied with recreation hall facility in hostels.31.7% students in aided college and government hostels are dissatisfied and highly dissatisfied with facility for playing or game areas in hostels. The students in both hostels that's 30% are satisfied and neutrally satisfied with laundry facility in hostel. 35% students in government hostels are satisfied with cooler facility in hostel and 30% in aided college hostel students are dissatisfied with this. 37.7% students in government hostels are neutrally satisfied with facility or availability of big common room and 28.3% students in aided college hostel dissatisfied with this facility.

TABLE III
HEALTH AND RELATED ISSUES

Statements	Very satisfied		Satisfied		Neutral		Dissatisfied		Very dissatisfied	
	Government	Private	Government	Private	Government	Private	Government	Private	Government	Private
Quality of food	8 (13.3%)	2 (3.3%)	22 (36.7%)	9 (15.0%	16 (26.7%)	16 (26.7%	13 (21.7%)	25 (41.7%	1 (1.7%)	8 (13.3%

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Meal option	6 (10.0%)	0 (0.0%)	23 (38.3%)	8 (13.3%)	19 (31.7%)	18 (30.0%)	10 (16.7%)	22 (36.7%)	2 (3.3%)	12 (20.0%)
First aid	8 (13.3%)	11 (18.3%)	18 (30.0%)	24 (40%)	11 (18.3%)	9 (15.0%)	13 (21.7%)	14 (23.3%)	10 (16.7%)	2 (3.3%)
Health care	22 (36.7%)	13 (21.7%)	22 (36.7%)	33 (55.0%)	6 (10.0%)	8 (13.3%)	7 (11.7%)	4 (6.7%)	3 (5.0%)	2 (3.3%)
Sleeping problem	19 (31.7%)	14 (23.3%)	26 (43.3%)	17 (28.3%)	7 (11.7%)	22 (36.7%)	5 (8.3%)	4 (6.7%)	3 (5.0%)	3 (5.0%)
Eating habit	14 (23.3%)	2 (3.3%)	31 (51.7%)	20 (33.3%)	12 (20.0%)	26 (43.3%)	3 (5.0%)	10 (16.7%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (3.3%)
Social isolation	6 (10.0%)	1 (1.7%)	24 (40%)	19 (31.7%)	24 (40%)	33 (55.0%)	4 (6.7%)	6 (10.0%)	2 (3.3%)	1 (1.7%)
Stress related to hostel life	8 (13.3%)	4 (6.7%)	13 (21.7%)	17 (28.3%)	25 (41.7%)	28 (46.7%)	11 (18.3%)	10 (16.7%)	3 (5.0%)	1 (1.7%)

The above table III includes the description about health and health related problems in hostels. Each statement are compared with both government and aided college hostels. Majority of students in government hostels that is 36.7% students are very satisfied with health care services and 23.3% students are very satisfied with sleeping problems in aided college hostels. Sleeping problem is a condition that frequently impacts the ability to get enough quality sleep. The students can take a serious toll on their mental and physical health, leading to memory loss, high blood pressure, weight gain, energy levels and mood. From the table it is noted that 51.7% students are satisfied with eating habits in government hostels and 55% students in aided college hostels are satisfied with health care services. In government hostels 41.7% students are suffering from stress relates problems is neutral. Spending time alone is a good thing, and some people require more solitude than others. Social isolation is the other type of emotional problem. In the absence of social relationship it is typically considered unhealthy when people spend excessive time alone, particularly when they are no longer benefited from the time spend alone. Here 55% of aided college hostel students are neutrally satisfied by social isolation. Table mentions that 21.7% students are dissatisfied with quality of food and first aid facilities availability in government hostels and 41.7% students in aided college hostels are dissatisfied with the availability of quality food. From the table it is noted that 16.7% students in government hostels are very dissatisfied in availability of first aid facilities and 20% students are in aided college hostels are very dissatisfied with meal options in hostels.

The table shows that 41.7% students in aided college hostels and 36.7% students in government hostels are dissatisfied and satisfied respectively with quality of food provided in the hostels. Only 38.3% students in government hostels and 36.7% students in aided college hostels ate satisfied and dissatisfied with meal options in hostels. First aid facility is of high level and about 40% in aided college hostels. 55% students in aided college hostels are satisfied with health care facilities in hostels. The sleeping problems is mainly suffered by 43.3% students in aided college hostels and 36.7% students in also government hostels. Eating habits high in government hostel students are approximately 51.7% students. 55% of students in aided college hostels are neutrally satisfied in

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social isolation and 40% students in government hostels are satisfied with it. Stress related to hostel life is about and 46.7% students are neutrally satisfied with it and 41.7% students in government hostels are also neutrally satisfied with stress related to hostel life.

TABLE IV
HYGIENIC SATISFACTION

Statement	satisfied		Satisfied		Neutral		Dissatisfied		Very dissatisfied	
	Government	Private	Government	Private	Government	Private	Government	Private	Government	Private
Bathrooms	14 (23.3%)	13 (21.7%)	25 (41.7%)	33 (55.0%)	2 (3.3%)	9 (15.0%)	9 (15.0%)	3 (5.0%)	10 (16.7%)	2 (3.3%)
Common bathrooms	8 (13.3%)	5 (8.3%)	24 (40%)	31 (51.7%)	5 (8.3%)	16 (26.7%)	13 (21.7%)	8 (13.3%)	10 (16.7%)	0 (0.0%)
Cleanliness	10 (16.7%)	10 (16.7%)	34 (56.7%)	35 (58.3%)	5 (8.3%)	14 (23.3%)	8 (13.3%)	1 (1.7%)	3 (5.0%)	0 (0.0%)

Table IV shows the description of hygienic satisfaction of students in hostels. From the above table it is to be noted that 23.3% of students in government hostels and 21.7% students in aided college hostels are highly satisfied with hygienic satisfaction in bathrooms. 56.7% students from government hostels and 58.3% students from aided college hostels are satisfied with hygienic satisfaction of cleanliness. Table shows that 8.3% students are in government hostels are neutrally satisfied with hygienic satisfaction in common bathrooms and cleanliness and 26.7% students in aided college hostels are neutrally satisfied with hygienic satisfaction in common bathrooms. 21.7% students in government hostels and 13.3% of students in aided college hostels are dissatisfied in hygienic level of common bathrooms. The students in government hostels that is 16.7% are highly dissatisfied with hygienic conditions in bathrooms and common bathrooms and 3.3% students in aided college hostels are highly dissatisfied with hygienic level in bathrooms.

TABLE V
RELATIONSHIP SATISFACTION

Statement	Very satisfied		Satisfied		Neutral		Dissatisfied		Very dissatisfied	
	Government	Private	Government	Private	Government	Private	Government	Private	Government	Private
Communication skill	11 (18.3%)	3 (5.0%)	27 (45.0%)	28 (46.7%)	12 (20.0%)	20 (33.3%)	7 (11.7%)	4 (6.7%)	3 (5.0%)	5 (8.3%)
Behaviour of warden	18 (30.0%)	23 (38.3%)	27 (45.0%)	25 (41.7%)	8 (13.3%)	7 (11.7%)	3 (5.0%)	4 (6.7%)	4 (6.7%)	1 (1.7%)

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Spend with roommates	22 (36.7%)	32 (53.3%)	30 (50%)	22 (36.7%)	5 (8.3%)	4 (6.7%)	3 (5.0%)	2(3.3%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Adjustment with roommates	18 (30%)	18 (30%)	27(45%)	32 (53.3%)	6 (10%)	7(11.7%)	6 10.0%)	2 (3.3%)	3 (5%)	1 (1.7%)
Friend circle	24 (40%)	25 (41.7%)	26 (43.3%)	27 (45.0%)	4 (6.7%)	6 (10.0%)	6 (10.0%)	2 (3.3%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Emotional support from roommates	22 (36.7%)	29 (48.3%)	29 (48.3%)	27 (45.0%)	8 (13.3%)	2 (3.3%)	1 (1.7%)	2 (3.3%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Help from roommates	33 (55.0%)	33 (55.0%)	22 (36.7%)	25 (41.7%)	5 (8.3%)	1 (1.7%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (1.7%)
Room sharing	21(35%)	24(40 %)	25(41.7 %)	29 (48.3%)	10(16.7 %)	5 (8.3%)	3 (5%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (1.7%	2 (3.3%
Senses of sharing	22 (36.7%)	30 (50.0%)	29 (48.3%)	29 (48.3%)	5 (8.3%)	1 (1.7%)	4 (6.7%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)

Table V shows the relationship satisfaction of hostel students, in the above table 46.7% students in aided college hostels 45% students in government hostels students are satisfied with improving communication skills with others. 45% and 41.7% students in government and aided college hostels are satisfied with behaviour of warden. 53.3% aided college hostel students are highly satisfied and 50% students in government hostels are satisfied with spending time with roommates. About 53.3% students in aided college hostels and 45% in government hostels are satisfied by adjusting with roommates. 45% students in aided college hostels are satisfied with maintaining friend circles. In both hostels government and aided college 48.3% students are highly satisfied and satisfied with emotional support from friends. 55% students in both hostels that is both government and aided college highly satisfied with help from roommates. In aided college hostels 48.3% students are satisfied with room sharing and 16.7% students in government are neutrally satisfied with this. Senses of sharing in both hostels that's is about 50% of students are highly satisfied in aided college hostel and 48.3% students in both hostels are satisfied with this.

TABLE VI
HOSTEL SATISFACTION

Statements	Very satisfied		Satisfied		Neutral		Dissatisfied		Very dissatisfied	
	Governm ent	Private	Govern ment	Private	Govern ment	Private	Govern ment	Private	Govern ment	Private
Environm ent	25 (41.7%)	8 (13.3%)	27 (45.0%)	38 (63.3%	4 (6.7%)	12 (20.0%	4 (6.7%)	2 (3.3%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)

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Fine and extra charge	9 (15.0%)	0 (0.0%)	18 (30.0%)	13 (21.7%)	15 (25.0%)	19 (31.7%)	9 (15.0%)	18 (30.0%)	9 (15.0%)	10 (16.7%)
Rules and regulations	16 (26.7%)	4 (6.7%)	17 (28.3%)	26 (43.3%)	12 (20.0%)	18 (30.0%)	11 (18.3%)	9 (15.0%)	4 (6.7%)	3 (5.0%)
Time table	14 (23.3%)	3 (5.0%)	24 (40%)	22 (36.7%)	13 (21.7%)	23 (38.3%)	9 (15.0%)	7 (11.7%)	0 (0.0%)	5 (8.3%)
Management	16 (26.7%)	2 (3.3%)	19 (31.7%)	37 (61.7%)	11 (18.3%)	16 (26.7%)	12 (20.0%)	2 (3.3%)	2 (3.3%)	3 (5.0%)
Hostel life	15 (25.0%)	4 (6.7%)	25 (41.7%)	37 (61.7%)	17 (28.3%)	17 (28.3%)	3 (5.0%)	2 (3.3%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)

The table 4.6 shows that 41.7% and 13.3% students in government and aided college hostels are highly satisfied with the environment surroundings of hostels. The students in government hostel that is 45% of them are satisfied with environment surrounding in hostels and 63.3% students in aided college hostels also satisfied with environment in hostels. Hostile environment gives an opportunity for socialization among students (Mimrot, 2012). Hostel life also makes students more ambitious, those students who have stayed in hostels are more self-reliant and confident than other students. In hostels students learn courage and spirit from other students, and that may help students to face the practical life more confidently (Ahmad, 2006). 28.3% students in government hostels are neutrally satisfied with hostel life and 38.3% students in aided college neutrally satisfied with time table of hostels. From the table it is to be noted that 20% students in government hostels are dissatisfied with management of hostels and 30% students in aided college hostels are dissatisfied with fine and extra charges. From the government and aided college students in hostels 15% and 16.7% are respectively highly dissatisfied with fine and extra charges in hostels. From the above table 30% students in aided college hostels are dissatisfied with fine and extra charges in hostels. 43.3% students in aided college hostel students follow and are satisfied with rules and regulations in hostels. 40% students in government hostels and 38.3% students in aided college hostels are satisfied and neutrally satisfied with time table which is being followed in hostels. An aided college hostel student that is 61.7% are having high level of satisfaction in management of hostels. Hostel life satisfaction is high in aided college hostel students as 61.7% and 28.3% students in both hostels are neutrally satisfied with this.

IV. CONCLUSIONS

A. The main findings that emerged from the study are present below

1) In government hostels 75% students are satisfied with self responsibility.
2) Self dependency (68.3%) and moral values (60%) are satisfied with high levels in aided college hostels and government students are alert about the moral values.
3) Self dependency (51.7%) and change of life style (51.7%) are both equally satisfied in government hostel students.
4) Confidence level (65%) is high in aided college hostel students
5) The finding of the study that is the group discussion (63.3%) is comfortable in aided college hostels.
6) The availability of electricity in both hostels is approximately same as 55% and 55.7% respectively.
7) Uses of mobiles are highly satisfied in government hostels (63.3%) than in aided college hostels (15%).
8) Use of internet is better satisfied in government hostels (31.7%) and very dissatisfied in aided college hostels (28.3%).

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9) The aided college hostel students are dissatisfied with quality of food (41.7%) and government hostel students are satisfied with meal options (38.3%)
10) Majority of first aid facilities providing high level in aided college hostels (40%).
11) The social isolation (40%) for students are satisfied and neutrally satisfied in government hostels.
12) In stress related hostel life problems (46.7%) students are neutrally satisfied in aided college hostels.
13) The findings include that the bathroom facilities and cleanliness in the premises are highly satisfied in aided college hostels as (55%) and (58.3%) respectively.
14) The students improving communication skills are approximately same in government and aided college hostels (45%) and (46.7%) respectively.
15) 53.3% students in aided college hostels are adjusting with roommates and 53.3% students in government hostels are adjusting with roommates and also create a friends circle between each other's.
16) The room sharing is highly satisfied in both hostels are same (55%)
17) Calm and peaceful environment satisfied majority of students in aided college hostel as 63.3%
18) The management satisfaction and hostel life satisfaction are almost same in aided college hostels as 61.7% and in government hostels for about 31.7% and 41.7% are respectively satisfied.
19) Around the samples 51.75 from government hostels have high satisfaction and only 26.7% of the samples from aided college hostels have high satisfaction.
20) The result of the satisfaction of hostel life in female adolescents is significantly higher in government hostels compared to aided college hostels.
21) Security availability of students in aided college hostels is better than government hostels.

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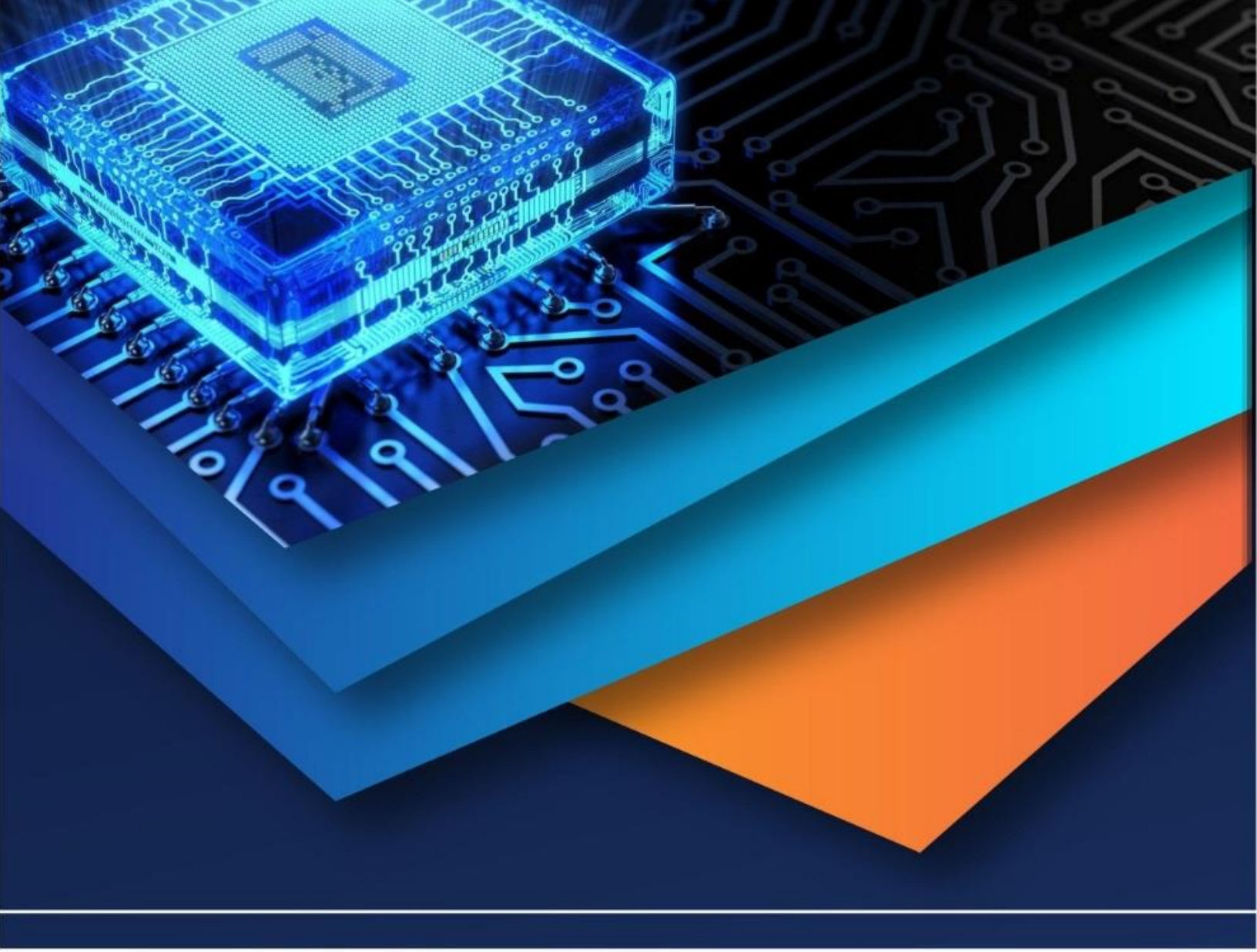

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