

## Study of social behavior of hostel and non-hostel students

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### Abstract

In the presented research paper, the social behavior of hostel and non-hostel students has been studied in the context of their locality and gender-difference. Descriptive survey method has been used in the context of the present study. For the sample, 100 hostel and 100 non-hostel students of higher education level were selected from different colleges and university campus of Jaipur city by purposive sampling method. Self-made social behavior scale has been used to collect the data. Social behavior has been measured on five dimensions namely social adjustment, life management, collectivism, leadership and competitiveness. Mean, standard deviation and t-test were used for the analysis of the collected data. As a result of the analysis of the data, it was found that there is a significant difference in the social behavior of the hostel and non-hostel students. No significant difference was found between rural and urban boys and male and female students on overall social behavior.

### Key Word

Social behavior, residential environment, locality and gender differences

### Introduction

Man is a social animal. Man lives in society and interacts with others. Whatever behavior a person behaves while living in the society is included in the field of social behavior. But in the modern era, ever since the era of specialization has started, the behavior of the individual has also started to be graded. Behavior related to religion is being named as religious behavior, behavior related to education as educational behavior and behavior related to emotions as emotional behavior. Similarly, social behavior while living in a society has been called social behavior. It is difficult, if not impossible, to conduct research on the entire social behavior of a person. In the process of research related to social behavior, Shahabuddin (2011) found an important role of hostel in social development. Iroma and Brooke (2013) found social media to be a hindrance to social

development. Razia and Rashid (2015) found a positive relationship between hostel facilities and social interaction. Iftekar and Ajmal (2015) found a positive relationship with the development of social qualities such as sociability, genuineness and accountability in students by living in the hostel. Swamy (2015) found a significant difference in the social adjustment of day-boarding and general school students. Rathore and Mishra (2015) studied the effect of gender difference and locality on social intelligence and adjustment of students. Singh (2018) found a significant effect of school climate on social adjustment. Upadhyay (2016) found a difference in the social adjustment of day and hostel students. Singh (2016) did not find any difference in the social competence of day and hostel students. Sharma and Tekchandani (2018) found positive impact of hostile environment on management skills. Joshi (2019) found a significant correlation between positive attitudes of parents and social change attitudes of students. Abimbed et al. (2019) found a correlation between anti-social behavior and socioeconomic status of students. Gaynor (2019) studied the relationship between prosocial behavior and emotional strength. Ibrahim (2019) studied home computers and social behaviour.

Based on the difference in the results obtained on residential environment, rural and urban area and gender difference in the above research literature, the researcher selected the presented topic as research.

## OBJECTIVES

1. Comparative study of social behavior of hostel and non-hostel students.
2. To make a comparative study of the social behavior of the students of rural and urban areas.
3. To make a comparative study of the social behavior of boys and girls.

## HYPOTHESES

1. There is no significant difference in the social behavior of hostel and non-hostel students.
2. There is no significant difference in the social behavior of the students of rural and urban areas.
3. There is no significant difference in the social behavior of boys and girls.

## RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

- (i) Study Method - Survey method of descriptive research has been used in the research study.
- (ii) Sample - As a sample in the present research study, 300 hostel and 300 non-hostel students of higher education level have been selected by purposive sampling method from different colleges and university campus of Jaipur city.
- (iii) Study Tool - A self-made social behavior scale has been used to collect the data. In which there are total 50 questions. Social behavior has been measured on five levels. These levels are described in the study as dimensions of social behavior. These dimensions are social adjustment, life management, leadership, collectivism, competitiveness respectively. Each student has been given a score of 5, 4, 3, 2 and 1 respectively for the five response options in the questionnaire namely strongly agree, agree, unsure, disagree and strongly disagree. Marking of negative questions has been done by providing 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 marks on the contrary.
- (iv) Variables of the study - In the present study, social behavior has been used as dependent variable and residential environment, gender and locality as independent variables.
- (v) Used Statistics - Mean, standard deviation and t-value have been calculated in the research study for data analysis.

## RESULT & DISCUSSION

### 1. Comparison of social behavior of hostel and non-hostel students

The t-values obtained to test the significance of the difference between the mean scores of social adjustment, life management, collectivity, leadership and competitiveness of hostel and non-hostel students' social behavior dimensions are 7.10, 1.10, 12.76, 4.14 and 2.44 respectively. While the t-value for overall social behavior is 8.82. The t-value on the competitive dimension is significant at the 0.5 significance level. It is clear from this that in social adjustment, collectivism, leadership, competitiveness dimension and overall social behavior, hostel students have been found superior to non-hostel students. Therefore, the null hypothesis

“there is no significant difference in the social behavior of hostel and non-hostel students” is rejected.

## 2. Comparison of social behavior of rural and urban students

The t-values obtained to test the significance of difference between the means of social behavior dimensions social adjustment, life management, collectivism, leadership and competitiveness between rural and urban students are 4.38, 3.48, 3.96, 0.31 and 2.34 respectively. While the t-value for overall social behavior is 0.69. It is clear from this that rural students have been found superior to urban students on social adjustment dimension, collectivity dimension and competitiveness dimension. Urban students have been found better than rural students on life management dimension. Hence null hypothesis “There is no significant difference in the social behavior of rural and urban students. ” is accepted.

## 3. Comparison of social behavior of boys and girls

The t-values obtained for examining the significance of difference in the mean values of dimensions of social behavior, social adjustment, life management, collectivism, leadership and competitiveness between male and female students are 0.92, 4.98, 0.54, 4.63 and 4.39 respectively. It is clear from this that girl students have been found better than boys on life management dimension and competitiveness dimension. Boys have been found to be better than girls on the leadership dimension. Therefore, the null hypothesis "there is no significant difference in the social behavior of boys and girls" is accepted.

## EDUCATIONAL IMPLICATION

Through the presented research, success will be achieved in making the hostel environment of the students according to them. By conducting various programs like National Service Scheme, National Cadet Corps, Rovers Razors etc. in educational institutions, leadership qualities can be developed in the students by determining their responsibilities. By informing the students about the opportunities for employment and education in future, the spirit of competition can be increased in them. Students will be enabled to adjust in the society and manage their life efficiently. By conducting group programs for the students, understanding of working as a group and co-operation can be developed in them.



## References

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