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A Study of Attitude of University Girls Towards Hostel Life



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Abstract

Education equips the individual with tradition, customs, language, habits, skills and attitudes. Attitude is inner feelings and beliefs of an individual towards a particular phenomenon. Attitudes are learnt largely through socialization process and interaction with other people. It is a guiding force behind all human actions. Attitudes are closely related to opinions. A distinction made, however is that a person can state his opinion in word but may not be able to express his attitude by his action. There are three important components of attitudes—cognitive, affective and behavioural. Cognitive includes a person's knowledge and stereotypes. An affective component includes the vigorous emotional feelings. Behavioural components consist of the tendency, to act or react. Thus, it is obvious that attitudes have their impact on the life of an individual.

Hostel is the basic necessity of any higher educational institution. Hostel is a place where students stay during studies. Students learn many things like social, moral and spiritual values. The boarder gets a chance to share the similarities and dissimilarities of each other's culture. The exchange and sharing of thought enhances the knowledge and widens the mental horizons of the students. We can say hostel is the home of students.

There are various reasons of unrest among hostlers. It has been observed that when new students seek admissions in hostel, he finds a different atmosphere in hostel which is quite different from his or her home. This gives him/her unrest, unrest gives birth to frustration and frustration becomes a cause of indiscipline among hostellers. Also, most of the students are from remote and far flung areas and sudden leaving of home also gives birth to frustration/unrest. It has also been observed that many students do not get financial assistance from their parents due to lack of communication and lose the affection of their parents, this also gives birth to unrest among students living in hostel. It has also been observed that there is unrest among hostlers due to affiliation of students with political parties and various other religious groups. There is also unrest due to general condition of the state interference of non-hostlers. There can be unrest among hostlers due to internal factors such as staff-boarders conflict, inefficient administration, lack of academic programmes etc.

Keywords: Attitude, University Girls, Hostel Life, Mess, Sanitation, Discipline, Warden, Qualities, Duties, Responsibilities and Supervision ect.

Introduction

Education equips the individual with tradition, customs, language, habits, skills and attitudes. Attitude is inner feelings and beliefs of an individual towards a particular phenomenon. Attitudes are learnt largely through socialization process and interaction with other people. It is a guiding force behind all human actions.

Sarnoff (1960)

Has given short-cut opinion about an attitude that "it is a disposition to react favourably or unfavourably to a class or object."

Thurstone (1967)

Derived his ideas in these words, "Attitude is the effect for or against a psychological object."

Attitude is closely related to opinions. A distinction made, however is that a person can state his opinion in word but may not be able to express his attitude by his action. There are three important components of attitudes cognitive, affective and behavioural. Cognitive includes a person's knowledge and stereotypes. Affective components include the vigorous emotional feelings. Behavioural components consist

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of the tendency, to act or react to the object in certain way. Positive or favourable attitude decides the course of life.

Attitude Measurement and Preparation of Attitude Scale

In the democratic system, opinion, feeling, desires and attitude of every person are taken into consideration and success of democratic society depends upon this consideration in the field of education. Much success depends upon the correct appraisal of individual's attitude to it. Thus, the testing and measurement of attitude occupies an important place. Attitude is defined as "mental set of responding to a situation, whereas sets may be temporary matters attitude denotes bias, perception, conviction, feelings, emotions, hopes and fears." There are two classified scaling techniques which are generally used in opinion attitude research since 1930's. One method is method of equal appearing intervals and another is method of summated rating which is devised by Rensis Likert.

Hostels

Hostel is the basic necessity of any higher educational institution. Hostel is a place where students stay during studies. In the hostels, students get both boarding and lodging facilities. Students learn many things like social, moral and spiritual values, they develop confidence and learn to live independently. The boarders belong to different places, get a chance to share the similarities and dissimilarities of each other's culture, in size likable characteristics of each other. The exchange and sharing of thought enhances the knowledge and widens the mental horizons of the students. We can say hostel is the home of students.

Location of Hostel

Hostel preferably should be within the premises of institute. This facilitates the students to avail the library facility and the time of students is also saved. Authorities can also have better supervision of Hostel and students.

Building and Equipment

Building of hostel should be quite airy. Plenty of plantations should be done around the hostel buildings. Hostel should have both dormitories and cubical room. But dormitories are preferable to cubical because students can be more effectively supervised and are less prone to make mischief in a dormitory than in cubical room. A good hostel should have all the facilities like: Mess, Common Room, Phone, Reading Room, Guest Room, Dispensary and Warden's Quarter and Play Grounds etc. Besides, there should be kitchen, dining hall, store room, fuel god owns, servants' room, and sweeper's room etc.

Function of Hostel

It is the duty of the head of the institution to see that the hostel functions properly. The hostel warden should be appointed to look after the functioning of the hostel for organization and proper functioning of different aspects of hostel life; the boarders should be associated in great numbers. The following committees may be formed in the hostels.

Mess Committee

The main function of the committee will be to prepare a suitable weekly menu and to supervise the preparation of meals.

Sanitation Committee

Its function is to look after the cleanliness of the hostel, urinals and laboratories etc.

Discipline Committee

It should work under the vigilant and direct control of the hostel warden. Each block of the hostel should be the member of discipline committee. Its function is to maintain proper discipline. It is to see that the students behave well in the hostel.

Cultural And Literary Committee

It will organize literary and cultural activity in the hostel.

Games Committee

To make the best use of leisure time games should be organized properly. There should be provision of indoor and outdoor games of the hostlers. This committee will act properly upon this.

Hostel Warden

The hostel warden is the guardian of the whole family residing in the hostel. He is the main motivating force behind the hostel life. The success of the hostel depends upon the personality status and qualification of the hostel warden. It is he who determines the good and bad character of the hostel. It is he who turns young new students into disciplined community.

Qualities of The Hostel Warden

The hostel warden should be the man of vision and ideas, academically and professionally well qualified, able to command respect and obedience from the boarders, democratic in outlook and be a social, perfectly well poised, humane, impartial, sympathetic open-minded tolerant and socially sensitive.

Duties or Responsibilities of The Hostel Warden

The warden of hostel has many duties and responsibilities and it is through him that he can create congenial atmosphere in the hostel. He is the candle that enables the students to enlighten themselves in the light of the candle. Some of the important duties and responsibilities of the hostel warden are as under:

1. General Supervision

The warden is required to supervise the complete arrangement in the hostel.

2. Supervision of Living Conditions

It is another important duty of hostel warden to see that the living conditions in the hostel are healthy.

3. Supervision of Food

The hostel warden should supervise the quality of food and service.

4. Supervision of Accounts

He should utilize the accounts.

5. Maintenance of Registers

The hostel warden is expected to keep the complete record of the hostel activities.

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Unrest In Hostels

There are various reasons of unrest among hostlers. It has been observed that when new students seek admissions in hostel, he finds a different atmosphere in hostel which is quite different from his or her home. This gives him/her unrest, unrest gives birth to frustration and frustration becomes a cause of indiscipline among hostlers. It has also been observed that most of the students are from remote and far flung areas and sudden leaving of home also gives birth to frustration. Such students also lose the affection of their parents. Then, it has also been observed that many students do not get financial assistance from their parents due to lack of communication. The students that belongs to Ladakh and other far flung areas have to face heavy rains, snowfall etc. This also gives birth to unrest among students living in hostel. The following points are responsible for unrest among hostlers:

External Factors

1. Affiliation of students with political parties and various other groups.
2. General conditions in the state in particular and in the country level in general.
3. Happening at the college/university level.
4. Interference of non-hostlers in the affairs of the hostlers.

Internal Factors

1. Problem of food and mess.
2. Staff-boarders conflict.
3. Routine sanitary, electrical problems pertaining to carpenter and general hostel maintenance problems.
4. Inefficient administration.
5. Lack of academic programmes at the hostel level.
6. Warden-boarders conflict.
7. Seat allotments.
8. Lack of will on the part of good boarders to come forward.
9. Water, electricity problems.
10. Lack of telephone facility etc.

Unrest Among Girl Students

Students unrest is one of the burning problems of the day. As the things is growing dissatisfaction among student's increases. Prices are soaring; burden of relaxation is growing heavier. Corruption menace is everywhere and academic institutions are no exception to it. Growing frustration is the root cause of student's unrest. An average student has nothing but frustration in store for her especially in the matter of employment. Teacher taught relationship has undergone a tremendous change in the recent years. Materialism has struck deep in the thoughts of teachers and is concerned more about their own prospects than those of their students. Political exploitation has also grown up now-a-days. Political parties make use of students of subversive activities and the girl students are affected very badly.

Even teasing has become the order of the day in the institutions which breaks the confidence of girl students. Maladministration is also responsible for

indiscipline among students. It has been admitted by those in authority in our country that most of the academic institutions are not under the charge of fully competent environment after their student's days. Since student's unrest is a social problem, the care has to be provided by the responsible leaders and the public spirited people of the society. As the future of our young democracy greatly depends upon the younger generations, let us generate the consciousness especially among girls which can develop the confidence and sense of responsibility among girl students.

Objectives

1. To find out difference in attitude of girls studying in different semesters, locality, age groups and income towards hostel life.
2. To find out differences in attitude of girls belonging to different religions towards hostel life.
3. To find out the joint influence of different semesters and locality, age and monthly income on the attitude of the girls towards hostel life

Hypothesis

1. There will be no difference in the attitude of girls studying in different semesters, locality, age groups and income.
2. There will be no difference in the attitude of girls belonging to different religions towards hostel life.
3. There will be no difference in the age and monthly income semesters and locality and on the attitude of girls towards hostel life.

Methods and Procedure

For the study and solution of every problem in education, one has to undertake many steps in a well regulated order. After selecting the problem of research, procedure has to be adopted for arriving at valid conclusions. The investigation is required to discuss the selected sample and procedures employed are tabulated. The order of discussion of these aspects is given below:

Selection of The Sample

The researcher randomly select sample from the population who represent whole population,. Firstly, the investigator made a list of hostels and various departments and allotted serial number to every one. By using random method investigator selects about 4 hostels and 4 departments of Jammu University for data collection. The girls were randomly selected which formed the sample. The sample consisted 200 girls 101 from urban area and 99 from rural area and the other category is semesters (II & IV) girls belonging to II Semester 89 and IV semester 111 and lastly the type of institution (hostlers / non-hostlers) hostel girls 100 and non-hostlers 100. Sample selected for study is shown in Table No 1.

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Table No:1 Showing the details of the Institution Selected for the Sample from University of Jammu

S.No.	Place / Deptt.	Hostler	Non-Hostler	Semester		Rural	Urban	Total
				IIInd	IVth			
1	Chanderbhaga Girls Hostel	25	-	11	14	6	19	25
2	Department of Economics	-	25	7	18	8	17	25
3	Department of Dogri	-	25	17	8	9	16	25
4	Sarojini Naidu Hostel	25	-	13	12	17	8	25
5	Department of Geography	-	25	14	11	15	10	25
6	Priyadarshni Hostel	25	-	11	14	17	8	25
7	Department of Education	-	25	1	24	11	14	25
8	Govt. College Girls Hostel	25	-	15	10	16	9	25
	Total	100	100	89	111	99	101	200

Tools

For every type of research, the researcher importance for any successful research which depends upon the nature of the problem.

Research tools are of many kinds. Each tool is particularly appropriate for certain sources of data yielding information of the kind and in the form that should be most effectively used.

Many of the tools of research have been designed to yield quantitative measures. The qualification of data is an essential part of research. While some judgments cannot be expressed in frequency counts percentages of scores, most data are made more meaningful by qualification.

For the present study, only one type of attitude scale is used to collect the required data. The main theme was to know the attitude of girls towards hostel life. For the present study, the investigator has used scale as a tool for research work. It was based on attitude scale made by Rensis Likert's method.

Administration

Research tool are administrated on the sample selected for collecting evidence or data. Most educational researches will lead to the gathering of data by means of some standardized test as self constructed research tools. It should provide objective data for interpretation of results achieved in the study. The data may be obtained by administration of questionnaire, testing, personal observation, interview and many other techniques of collecting qualitative and quantitative evidence. The researcher must know how such kind of data collection will take place and when. He/she must also be sure that the type of data obtained from the selected instruments will enable in whatever statistical model he/she will later use to bring out the significance of the study. The main purpose of the data collection is to verify the research hypothesis.

The investigator has taken proper permission from the hostel warden of Jammu University. The attitude scale was administered to the hostlers in the form of a printed sheet along with instruction for answering the questions in attitude scale. No time limit was set there. Whenever hostler faced difficulty in understanding the test, individual help was provided. During the collection of data all precaution were taken to prevent discussion and consultations between hostlers. All precautions were taken in order to prevent copying the sheets were collected, scoring

needs certain instruments to gather new facts. The selection of a suitable instrument or tool is of vital was done on the basis of prescribed procedure and then obtained the raw score for further analysis.

Scoring Procedure

After collection of the data, the first thing done was the scoring; the present scoring is given to the number of given responses in accordance with the prescribed procedure of scoring. Appropriate instrument have been put at the beginning of the statement. The following scheme was used for scoring the responses.

SA	A	I	D	SD
5	4	3	2	1
1	2	3	4	5

For favourable statement
For unfavourable statement

Tabulation

As the investigator thought it appropriate to apply one way and two way Anova technique. The investigator will know the attitude of girls towards hostel life. Attitude of girls of different religion i.e. Hinduism, Muslim and Sikh were tabulated. The score of girls of different semesters and locality were tabulated. The score of girls of different age group and monthly income were also tabulated.

Variables to Be Studied

The following variables were studied in the present study:

Independent Variables

1. Semester: II & IV
2. Income: High, Middle, Low
3. Locality: Rural, Urban
4. Age: High, Middle, Low
5. Religion: Hindu, Muslim, Sikh

Dependent Variables

1. Attitude Scores

Technique Used: Analysis of Variance

The investigator was interested to find out the difference in the attitude of girls towards hostel life. It was studied with the help of Anova.

Analysis of variance developed by Fisher in 1920's as one of the most powerful tool of statistical analysis was used to partition the total variation into various components according to the nature of classification of data. Analysis of variance is nothing but an economical method of testing significant differences between the means of two groups. Two ways Anova is used in testing the significance of mean difference among two groups. Analysis of variance hence is a technique in which data are treated compositely at

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once and a general null hypothesis of no difference among the means of the various groups is tested.

In this study, one-way Anova was set up in which there were three levels of religion. In another design 2x2 factorial design was set up. In the design, there were two levels of semester and two level of locality. The two levels were classified into II semester and IV semester. Similarly, two levels of locality were taken as rural and urban. The scores were taken up in these combinations and calculations made. In another factorial design there were three levels of ages and three levels of income so a 3x3 factorial design was set up accordingly. In the design, there were three levels of age groups. Three levels were classified into high, middle and low age group. Similarly, three levels of income were taken as high income, middle income and low income. The scores were taken up in these combinations and calculations made accordingly as per caption Table No 2.

One Way Anova

The analysis was done by using one-way Anova, the scores of girls students belonging to Hindu families, Muslim and Sikh were taken separately and subjected to analysis for showing differences in the attitude of girls belonging to different religions towards hostel life. The table No 2 shows one-way Anova.

Table No:2 Sum of Score of Girls of Different Religion

Hindu (X ₁)	Muslim (X ₂)	Sikh (X ₃)	
142		149	170
143		177	158
137		157	158
155		146	156
178		160	154
110		141	156
133		169	128
155		136	151
155		138	139
110		145	142
$\Sigma X_1 = 1418$		$\Sigma X_2 = 1518$	$\Sigma X_3 = 1512$

$\Sigma X_T = 4448$

$N = 30$

Summary of One way Anova

Sources of Variance	SS	df	MS	F-ratio	Significance
SS _B	629.07	2	314.54	2.042	Insignificant
SS _{within}	4158.8	27	154.03		

Showing the mean value of attitude scores of Girls belonging to different religion toward Hostel Life

	X ₁	X ₂	X ₃	Mean
Mean	141.8	151.8	151.2	148.2

Grand Mean = 148.2

Interpretation

The analysis was done by using one-way Anova, the scores of girls students belonging to Hindu families, Muslim and other were taken separately and subjected to analysis for showing differences in the attitude of girls belonging to different religions. The results in Table No.2 reveal that F-ratio has been found to be insignificant which means that there was no difference in the attitude of girls belonging to different religions towards hostel life. In other words, attitude of

Correction or C

$$C = \frac{(\Sigma X_T)^2}{N_T}$$

$$C = \frac{(4448)^2}{30}$$

$$C = 659490.13$$

$$\Sigma X_T^2 = 664278$$

$$\Sigma X_1^2 = 205030$$

$$\Sigma X_2^2 = 232102$$

$$\Sigma X_3^2 = 227146$$

Squares of Scores of Girls of Different Religion

Hindu (X ₁) ²	Muslim (X ₂) ²	Sikh (X ₃) ²
20164	22201	28900
20449	31329	24964
18769	24649	24964
24025	21316	24336
31684	25600	23716
12100	19881	24336
17689	28561	16384
24025	18496	22801
24025	19044	19321
12100	21025	17424
$\Sigma X_1^2 = 205030$	$\Sigma X_2^2 = 232102$	$\Sigma X_3^2 = 227146$

$$\Sigma X_T^2 = 664278$$

Sum of Square for Total (Ss_T)

$$SS_T = \Sigma X_T^2 - C$$

$$= 664278 - 659490.13$$

$$= 4787.87$$

Sum of squares for Between (Ss_{Bet})

$$SS_{Bet} = \frac{(\Sigma X_1)^2}{N_1} + \frac{(\Sigma X_2)^2}{N_2} + \frac{(\Sigma X_3)^2}{N_3} - C$$

$$= \frac{(1418)^2}{10} + \frac{(1518)^2}{10} + \frac{(1512)^2}{10} - 659490.13$$

$$= 201072.4 + 230432.4 + 228614.4 - 659490.13$$

$$= 629.07$$

$$= 629.07$$

Sum of Squares for within (Ss_w)

$$SS_W = SS_T - SS_{Bet}$$

$$= 4787.87 - 629.07$$

$$= 4158.8$$

girls belonging to different religions was similar. The direction of attitude of Muslim girls (151.8) and Sikh girls 151.2 were found to be favourable in their attitude towards hostel life. The mean values of these groups in table 2 were found to be higher than the grand mean. Similarly the mean value of Hindu girls 141.8 was found to be unfavourable in their attitude towards hostel life. In this case our hypothesis is accepted.

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Computation: Two-Way Anova

Table No: 3 Score of Girls having different semester and locality

Score of attitude in 2x2 factorial designs

		Semester II (A ₁)	Semester IV (A ₂)	
Locality (B)	Rural (B ₁)	156	135	
		151	154	
		134	156	
		178	161	
		122	118	
		160	169	
		151	138	
		137	134	
		145	154	
		155	142	
Total	ΣA ₁ B ₁ = 1489 NA ₁ B ₁ = 10	ΣA ₂ B ₁ = 1461 NA ₂ B ₁ = 10	ΣB ₁ = 2950 NB ₁ = 20	
Urban (B ₂)	157	171		
	162	139		
	125	130		
	145	130		
	136	135		
	64	121		
	121	146		
	159	125		
	116	128		
	137	146		
Total	ΣA ₁ B ₂ = 1322 NA ₁ B ₂ = 10	ΣA ₂ B ₂ = 1371 NA ₂ B ₂ = 10	ΣB ₂ = 2693 NB ₂ = 20	
	ΣA ₁ = 2811 NA ₁ = 20	ΣA ₂ = 2832 NA ₂ = 20	ΣX _T = 5643 N _T = 40	

Correction or C

$$C = \frac{(\sum X_T)^2}{N_T} = \frac{(5643)^2}{40} = 796086.22$$

Squares of Scores of Girls having different semester and locality

		Semester II (A ₁) ²	Semester IV (A ₂) ²	
Locality (B)	Rural (B ₁)	24336	18225	
		22801	23716	
		17956	24336	
		31684	25921	
		14884	13924	
		25600	28561	
		22801	19044	
		18769	17956	
		21025	23716	
		24025	20164	
Total	ΣA ₁ ² = 182282	ΣA ₂ ² = 189896	ΣX _T ² = 811295	
Urban (B ₂)	24649	29241		
	26244	19321		
	15625	16900		
	21025	16900		
	18496	18225		
	4096	14641		
	14641	21316		
	25281	15625		
	13456	16384		
	18769	21316		
Total	ΣA ₁ ² = 182282	ΣA ₂ ² = 189896	ΣX _T ² = 811295	

Sum of Square for Total (SS_T)

$$SS_T = \sum X_T^2 - \frac{(\sum X_T)^2}{N_T} = 811295 - \frac{796086.22}{1} = 15208.78$$

Sum of squares for A (SS_A)

$$SS_A = \frac{(\sum A_1)^2}{NA_1} + \frac{(\sum A_2)^2}{NA_2} - C = \frac{(2811)^2}{20} + \frac{(2832)^2}{20} - 796086.22 = 395086.05 + 401011.2 - 796086.22 = 11.03$$

Sum of squares for B (SS_B)

$$SS_B = \frac{(\sum B_1)^2}{NB_1} + \frac{(\sum B_2)^2}{NB_2} - C = \frac{(2950)^2}{20} + \frac{(2693)^2}{20} - 796086.22 = 435125 + 362612.45 - 796086.22 = 1651.23$$

Sum of square for between cells (SS_{Bet})

$$SS_{Bet} = \frac{(\sum A_1 B_1)^2}{NA_1 B_1} + \frac{(\sum A_1 B_2)^2}{NA_1 B_2} + \frac{(\sum A_2 B_1)^2}{NA_2 B_1} + \frac{(\sum A_2 B_2)^2}{NA_2 B_2} - C = \frac{(1489)^2}{10} + \frac{(1322)^2}{10} + \frac{(1461)^2}{10} + \frac{(1371)^2}{10} - 796086.22$$

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= 797896.7 – 796086.22
= 1810.48

Sum of Squares for Interaction

$SS_{int(AxB)} = SS_{Bet} - (SS_A + SS_B)$
= 1810.48 – (11.03 + 1651.23)

= 148.22

Sum of Squares for within (SS_w)

$SS_W = SS_T - SS_{Bet}$
= 15208.78 – 1810.48
= 13398.3

Summary of ANOVA

Sources of Variance	SS	df	MS	F-ratio	Significance
SS _A	11.03	1	11.03	0.0297	Insignificant
SS _B	1651.23	1	1651.23	4.437	Significant
SS _{AxB}	148.22	1	148.22	0.3977	Insignificant
SS _{within}	13398.3	36	372.175		

Note: A₁ in the table stands for II Semester girls, A₂ for II Semester girls, B₁ stands for Rural Locality and B₂ for Urban locality.

Showing the mean value of attitude score of different groups (semester and locality) of girls towards hostel life

	A ₁	A ₂	Mean
B ₁	148.9	146.1	147.5
B ₂	132.2	137.1	134.65
Mean	143	141.6	142

Grand Mean = 142

Interpretation

The F-ratio for the factor A (semester) came out to be 0.0297 which was insignificant at 0.05 level for 1/36 degree of freedom. It means girls of different semester not differ significantly on the basis of their attitude towards hostel life. It also indicates that girls belonging to different semester don't show any difference in their attitude towards hostel life.

The F-ratio for factor B (locality) came out to be 4.437 that were significant at 0.01 level for (1/36) degree of freedom. It means girls belonging to different locality differ significantly for their attitude towards hostel life. Therefore, the hypothesis stated that rejected.

The F-ratio for factor (Axb) came out to be 0.397 which was insignificant for 1/36 degree of freedom. It means the girls of different semesters and locality do not differ significantly on their attitude towards hostel life. The nature of the differences in the attitude of girls for different levels of semester and locality were similar.

The direction of attitude of II semester rural girls (148.9) and IV semester rural girls were found to be favourable in their attitude towards hostel life. The mean value of these groups in Table 3 was found to be higher than the grand mean. Similarly the mean value of II semester urban girls (132.2) and IV semester urban girls 137.1 respectively were found to be unfavourable in their attitude towards hostel life. Hence, our hypothesis is accepted.

Computation: Two Way Anova

Table No:4 Score of girls having different age group and monthly income score of attitude in 3x3 factorial design

		High (A ₁)	Middle (A ₂)	Low (A ₃)	
		High Income (B ₁)	171 142 134 162 110	131 128 144 159 146	
Total		ΣA ₁ B ₁ = 719 NA ₁ B ₁ = 5	ΣA ₂ B ₁ = 708 NA ₂ B ₁ = 5	ΣA ₃ B ₁ = 687 NA ₃ B ₁ = 5	ΣB ₁ = 2114 NB ₁ = 15
Middle Income (B ₂)		147 161 144 136 151	147 185 144 154 145	151 136 140 124 139	
Total		ΣA ₁ B ₂ = 739 NA ₁ B ₂ = 5	ΣA ₂ B ₂ = 775 NA ₂ B ₂ = 5	ΣA ₃ B ₂ = 690 NA ₃ B ₂ = 5	ΣB ₂ = 2204 NB ₂ = 15
Low Income (B ₃)		142 132 148 137 110	107 160 156 116 151	149 138 153 168 155	
Total		ΣA ₁ B ₃ = 669 NA ₁ B ₃ = 5	ΣA ₂ B ₃ = 690 NA ₂ B ₃ = 5	ΣA ₃ B ₃ = 763 NA ₃ B ₃ = 5	ΣB ₃ = 2122 NB ₃ = 15
		ΣA ₁ = 2127 NA ₁ = 15	ΣA ₂ = 2173 NA ₂ = 15	ΣA ₃ = 2140 NA ₃ = 15	ΣX _T = 6440 N _T = 45

Correction or C

$(\Sigma X_T)^2$

C = _____

N_T

$(6440)^2$

C = _____ = 921635.55

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Square of Scores of girls having different age groups and monthly income

Monthly Income (B)		High (A ₁) ²	Middle (A ₂) ²	Low (A ₃) ²	
	High Income (B ₁)		29241	17161	19321
		20164	16384	18769	
		17956	20736	21025	
		26244	25281	22801	
		12100	21316	13225	
Middle Income (B ₂)		21609	21609	22801	
		25921	34225	18496	
		20736	20736	19600	
		18496	23716	15376	
		22801	21025	19321	
Low Income (B ₃)		20164	11449	22201	
		17424	25600	19044	
		21904	24336	23409	
		18769	13456	28224	
		12100	22801	24025	
Total		ΣA ₁ ² = 90361	ΣA ₂ ² = 97642	ΣA ₃ ² = 116903	ΣX _T ² = 933098

Sum of Square for Total (S_T)

$$SS_T = \frac{(\Sigma X_T)^2}{N_T} - C$$

$$SS_T = \frac{933098}{98} - 921635.55 = 11462.45$$

Sum of squares for A (S_{sA})

$$SS_A = \frac{(\Sigma A_1)^2}{N_{A_1}} + \frac{(\Sigma A_2)^2}{N_{A_2}} + \frac{(\Sigma A_3)^2}{N_{A_3}} - C$$

$$SS_A = \frac{(2127)^2}{15} + \frac{(2173)^2}{15} + \frac{(2140)^2}{15} - 921635.55 = 301608.6 + 314795.26 + 305306.66 - 921635.55 = 74.97$$

Sum of squares for B (S_{sB})

$$SS_B = \frac{(\Sigma B_1)^2}{N_{B_1}} + \frac{(\Sigma B_2)^2}{N_{B_2}} + \frac{(\Sigma B_3)^2}{N_{B_3}} - C$$

$$SS_B = \frac{(2114)^2}{15} + \frac{(2204)^2}{15} + \frac{(2122)^2}{15} - 921635.55 = 297933.06 + 323840.06 + 300192.26 - 921635.55 = 330.83$$

Sum of square for between cells (S_{sBet})

$$SS_{Bet} = \frac{(\Sigma A_1 B_1)^2}{N_{A_1 B_1}} + \frac{(\Sigma A_1 B_2)^2}{N_{A_1 B_2}} + \frac{(\Sigma A_1 B_3)^2}{N_{A_1 B_3}} + \frac{(\Sigma A_2 B_1)^2}{N_{A_2 B_1}} + \frac{(\Sigma A_2 B_2)^2}{N_{A_2 B_2}} + \frac{(\Sigma A_2 B_3)^2}{N_{A_2 B_3}} + \frac{(\Sigma A_3 B_1)^2}{N_{A_3 B_1}} + \frac{(\Sigma A_3 B_2)^2}{N_{A_3 B_2}} + \frac{(\Sigma A_3 B_3)^2}{N_{A_3 B_3}} - C$$

$$SS_{Bet} = \frac{(719)^2}{5} + \frac{(739)^2}{5} + \frac{(669)^2}{5} + \frac{(708)^2}{5} + \frac{(775)^2}{5} + \frac{(690)^2}{5} + \frac{(687)^2}{5} + \frac{(690)^2}{5} + \frac{(763)^2}{5} - 921635.55 = 103392.2 + 109224.2 + 89512.2 + 100252.8 + 12012.5 + 95220 + 94393.8 + 95220 + 116433.8 - 921635.55 = 2138.45$$

Sum of Squares for Interaction

$$SS_{int(AxB)} = SS_{Bet} - (SS_A + SS_B)$$

$$SS_{int(AxB)} = 2138.45 - (74.97 + 330.83) = 2138.45 - 405.8 = 1732.65$$

Sum of Squares for within (S_{sW})

$$SS_W = SS_T - SS_{Bet} = 11462.45 - 2138.45 = 9324$$

Summary of Anova

Sources of Variance	Ss	df	Ms	F-ratio	Significance
SS _A	74.97	2	37.475	0.145	Insignificant
SS _B	330.83	2	165.415	0.639	Insignificant
SS _{AxB}	1732.65	4	433.1625	1.673	Insignificant
SS _{within}	9324	36	259		

Note: A₁ in the table stands for High Age of Girls, A₂ for middle age and A₃ for low age. B₁ stands for High Income of Girls, B₂ for middle income and B₃ for High Income.

Showing the mean value of attitude scores of different groups (Age group and Monthly Income) of girls towards hostel life

	A ₁	A ₂	A ₃	Mean
B ₁	143.8	141.6	137.4	140.93
B ₂	147.8	155	138	146.93
B ₃	133.8	138	152.6	141.46
Mean	141.8	144.86	142.66	143

Grand Mean = 143

Interpretation

The F-ratio for the factor A (age) came out to be 0.145 which was insignificant at 0.05 level for 1/36 degree of freedom. It means girls of different age group do not differ significantly on the basis of their attitude regarding hostel life. It also indicates that girls belonging to different age groups do not show differences in their attitude towards hostel age. The F-ratio for factor B (monthly income) came out to be 0.639 which was insignificant at 0.01 levels for 1/36 degree of freedom. It means girls belonging to different income groups not differ significantly in their attitude towards hostel life.

The F-ratio for the factor (AxB) came out to be 1.673 which was insignificant for 1/36 degree of freedom. It means the girls of different age groups

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belonging to different income groups do not differ significantly in their attitude towards hostel life.

The direction of attitude of middle income middle age girls (155), middle income high age girls (147.8) and low income low age girls (152.6) were found to be favourable in their attitude towards hostel life. The mean value of these groups in table 4 was found to be higher than the grand mean. Similarly the mean value of low income high age (133.8), middle age high income (141.6), middle age middle income (138) and low age middle income (138) girls respectively were found to be unfavourable in their attitude towards hostel life. Hence we reject the hypothesis.

Conclusions

The following findings were stated after the analysis of data:

1. There was insignificant difference between the girls of different semesters, locality, age and income when attitude score was taken as dependent variable.
2. Significant difference was found between the girls studying in different locality, so far as their attitude towards hostel life.
3. There was no difference between the girls of different religions so far as their attitude towards hostel life.
4. There was no difference in the attitude of girls under the joint influence of students of different semesters and locality, different age group and income groups.

Limitations

The present study was carried out under the following limitations:

1. The present study was carried out only on the hostel girls of Jammu University.
2. The present study was limited only to sample of 200 students drawn from different Hostels of Jammu University.
3. The result of the study was base on the responses of attitude scale.
4. The causes of the remedial measures were not taken.
5. The reliability and validity of the attitude scale could not be measured due to paucity of time.

Suggestions For The Further Study

The following suggestions are given for further research in the area.

1. The present study was limited to the sample of 200 girls. Same study can be done on the large sample.
2. The present study was limited to the girls of Jammu University only. So the same study can be carried out in other Universities of Country also.
3. The same study can be conducted on the basis of various independent and dependent variables.
4. Similar study can be carried out on different educational level also i.e. high, higher secondary school stage.

5. The same study can be conducted in relation to the other aspects of hostel life including hostler's unrest and especially outside interference.
6. The similar study can be conducted on the base of large scale areas.

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