

## UNDERGRADUATE RESEARCH

1.	<b>TITLE OF THE PROJECT</b>	“A STUDY TO ASSESS THE PROBLEMS OF HOSTEL LIVING AMONG PROFESSIONAL STUDENTS IN SELECTED AREA OF HONAVAR TALUQ, AT ST.IGNATIUS INSTITUTE OF HEALTH SCIENES U K.”
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11.	<b>DATE OF THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE RESEARCH ACTIVITY</b>	28/10/2019
12.	<b>DATE OF THE COMPLETION</b>	25/1/2020
13.	<b>OBJECTIVE STATED AND OBJECTIVES ACHIEVED</b>	<p><b>Objectives stated:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To assess the problem of hostel living among professional students.</li> <li>• To find association between the hostel living problem among professional student and the selected demographic variables.</li> </ul> <p><b>Objectives achieved:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assessed the problem of hostel living among professional students with a self developed Likert scale.</li> <li>• Found significant association between the hostel living problem among professional students and selected demographic variables by using chi-square test.</li> </ul>

## **1. FIELD/ EXPERIMENTAL WORK**

### **METHODOLOGY:**

The present study was aimed to assess the problems of hostel living among professional students in selected areas of Honavar Taluq at St. Ignatius Institute of Health sciences, Honavar, U.K.

**RESEARCH APPROACH:** Quantitative research approach was used for the study.

**RESEARCH DESIGN:** Descriptive Research design was used to assess the problems of hostel living among professional students.

### **RESEARCH SETTING:**

The study was conducted in selected area of Honavar at St. Ignatius Institute of Health Sciences, U.K.

### **POPULATION:**

The population comprised Nursing students who are studying in 1<sup>st</sup> year and 2<sup>nd</sup> year GNM and 1<sup>st</sup> year and 2<sup>nd</sup> BSC of St. Ignatius Institute of Health Sciences, Honavar.

### **SAMPLE SIZE:**

In the present study the sample size consist of 100 Nursing students studying in 1<sup>st</sup> year and 2<sup>nd</sup> year GNM and 1<sup>st</sup> year and 2<sup>nd</sup> year BSC.

### **SAMPLING TECHNIQUE:**

Convenient sampling technique was used in the selection of the sample for the study.

## **DATA COLLECTION METHODS:**

- Baseline Proforma.
- A self developed Likert scale.

## **DATA ANALYSIS:**

Data was analyzed using descriptive and inferential statistics.

: Association was found by using Chi- Square test

## **Criteria for selection of sample:**

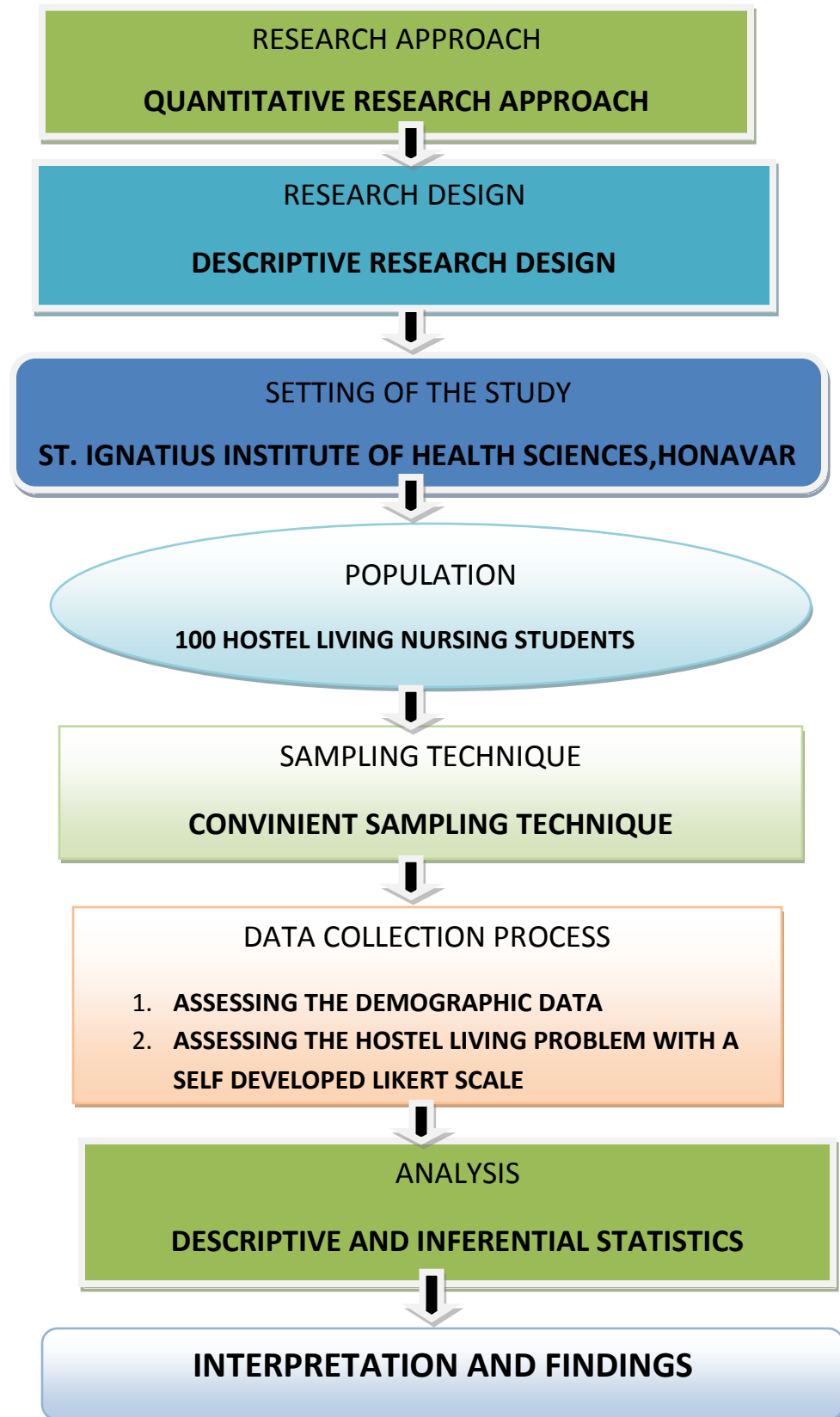
### **Inclusion criteria:**

- Nursing students perusing 1<sup>st</sup> year and 2<sup>nd</sup> year GNM and 1<sup>st</sup> year and 2<sup>nd</sup> BSC course.
- Nursing students who are available at the time of data collection.
- Nursing students whose age group between 17-24 years.

### **Exclusion criteria:**

- Nursing students who are not available at the time of data collection.
- Nursing students who are studying 3<sup>rd</sup> year GNM and 3<sup>rd</sup> year BSC and 4<sup>th</sup> year BSC.

**SYSTEMATIC REPRESENTATION OF THE RESEARCH DESIGN:**



## **2. ANALYSIS OF RESULT:**

### **RESULTS**

#### **Pilot study:**

After obtaining the written permission from the institution, the pilot study was conducted on 10 hostel living students. The samples were selected using convenient sampling technique. The objectives of the study were explained to each subject. Problem of hostel living among professional was assessed by using the self developed Likert scale. The data was collected and analyzed by using descriptive statistics. And the most very often problem was found to be problem with preparation of the food (70%), problem with accommodation (60%) and problem with rules and regulation (60%). The reliability of the tools was found to be significant i.e; 1.97. After conducting the pilot study, it was found that the tool was feasible, authentic and the samples were co-operative.

The tools and the assessing plans were relevant, the time and cost of the study were within the limit and the investigator decided to proceed with the study as planned.

#### **Main study result:**

The analysis and interpretation of data collected from the hostel living nursing students in selected area of Honnavar Taluq at St. Ignatius Institute of Health Sciences to assess the hostel living problem among professional students and to find association between the problem of hostel living among professional students and the selected demographic variables.

The analysis and interpretation of the data of this study are based on data collected through self-developed Likert scale on the hostel living problem among professional students in selected area of Honnavar Taluq at St. Ignatius Institute of Health Sciences. The results were computed using descriptive and inferential statistics based on the objectives of the study.

**Organization of the study findings:**

In order to find out the coping behaviors used by the wives living with alcoholic husbands, data were tabulated, analyzed and interpreted using descriptive and inferential statistical methods.

The data were presented under the following headings:

Section 1: Demographic data of the samples.

Section 2: Item wise frequency distribution of the hostel living problem among professional students.

Section 3: Distribution of hostel living problem based on percentage frequency.

Section 4: Association between the hostel living problem among professional students and the selected demographic variables.

Section 1: Demographic data of the samples:

SL.NO	VARIABLES	N=100	F (%)
1.	AGE		
	a. 17-19 years	52	52%
	b. 20-21 years	44	44%
	c. 22-23 years	4	4%
	d. 23-24 years	0	0%

2.		YEAR OF EDUCATION		
	a.	1 <sup>ST</sup> year GNM	30	30%
	b.	2 <sup>ND</sup> year GNM	20	20%
	c.	1 <sup>ST</sup> year BSC	30	30%
	d.	2 <sup>ND</sup> year BSC	20	20%
3.		CATEGORY OF STUDENTS		
	a.	GNM	50	50%
	b.	BSC	50	50%
4.		STATES		
	a.	Karnataka	44	44%
	b.	Kerala	22	22%
	c.	Northeast	14	14%
	d.	Uttar Pradesh	16	16%
	e.	other	4	4%

**FREQUENCY AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE BASELINE  
CHARACTERISTICS**

Table 1: Bar graph representing the frequency and percentage distribution of sample on the basis of age groups:

Sl no.	AGE GROUP	FREQUENCY(f)	PERCENTAGE (%)
a.	17-18 years	52	52%
b.	19-20 years	44	44%
c.	21-22 years	4	4%
d.	23-24 years	0	0%

The data presented in table 1 and frequency 1 shows that majority (52%) of the hostel students belonged to the age group of 17-18 years. 44% of the hostel students belonged to age group 19-20 years. 4% of the age groups belonged to the age group of 21-22 years.

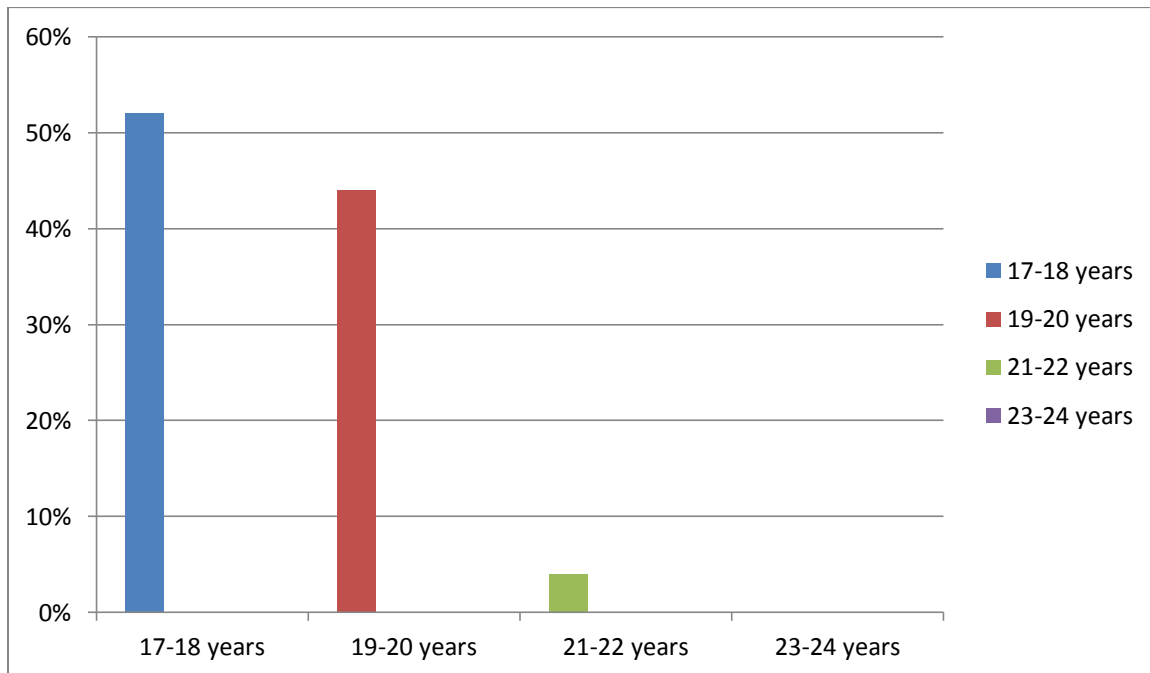


Table 2: Bar graph representing the frequency and percentage distribution of subjects according to the year of education

SL NO.	YEAR OF EDUCATION	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
a.	1 <sup>st</sup> year GNM	30	30%
b.	2 <sup>nd</sup> year GNM	20	20%
c.	1 <sup>st</sup> year BSC	30	30%
d.	2 <sup>nd</sup> year BSC	20	20%

The data presented in table 2 and figure 2 shows that 30% of the hostel students are from 1<sup>st</sup> year GNM and 1<sup>st</sup> year BSC. And 20% of the hostel students were studying in 2<sup>nd</sup> year BSC and 2<sup>nd</sup> year GNM.

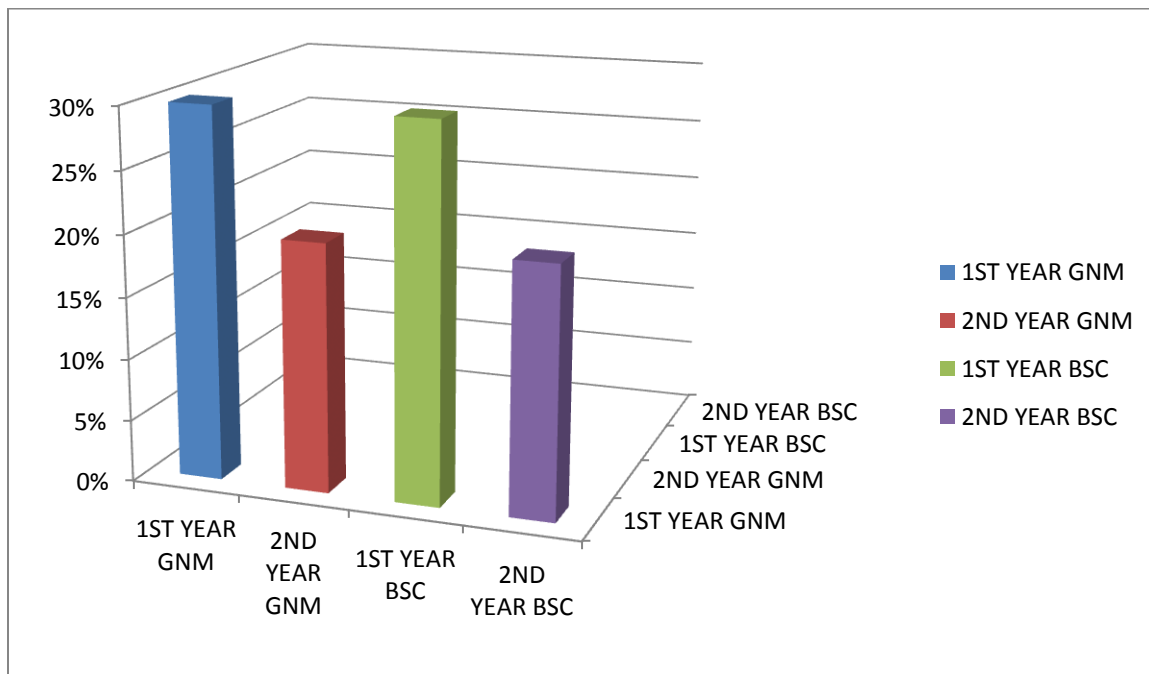


Table 3: Diagonal diagram representing the frequency and percentage distribution of sample according to the category of students

SL NO.	CATEGORY OF STUDENT	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
a.	GNM	50	50%
b.	BSC	50	50%

The data presented in table 3 and figure 3 shows that 50% of the subjects are GNM and another 50% of the students are from BSC.

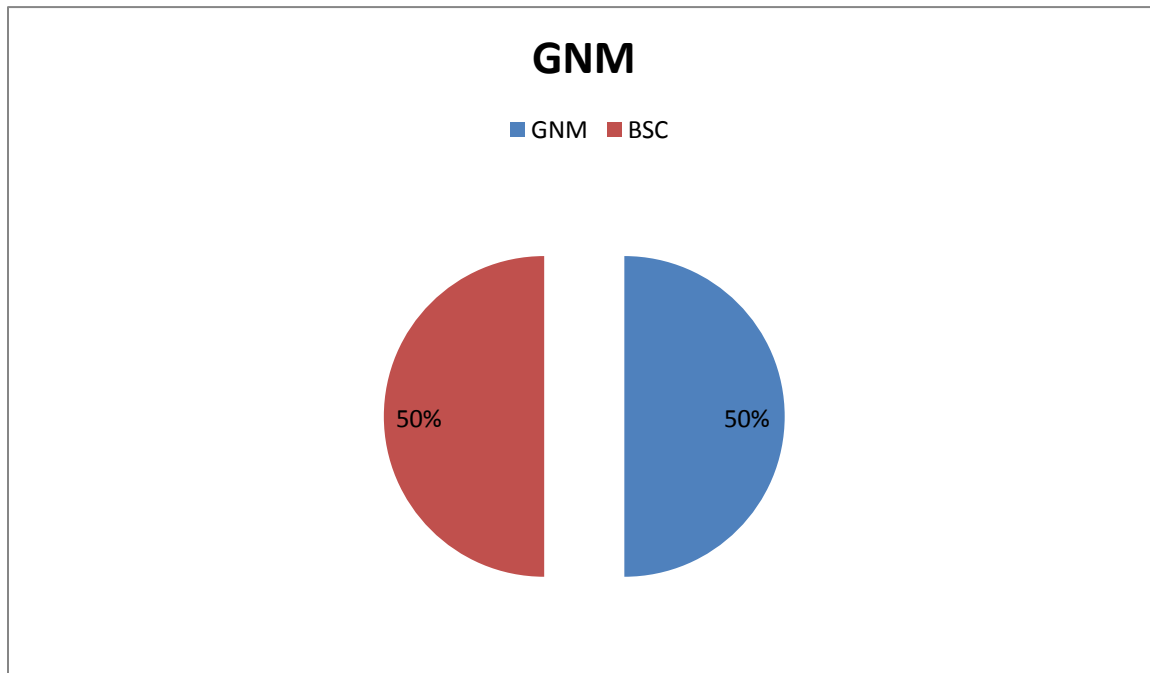
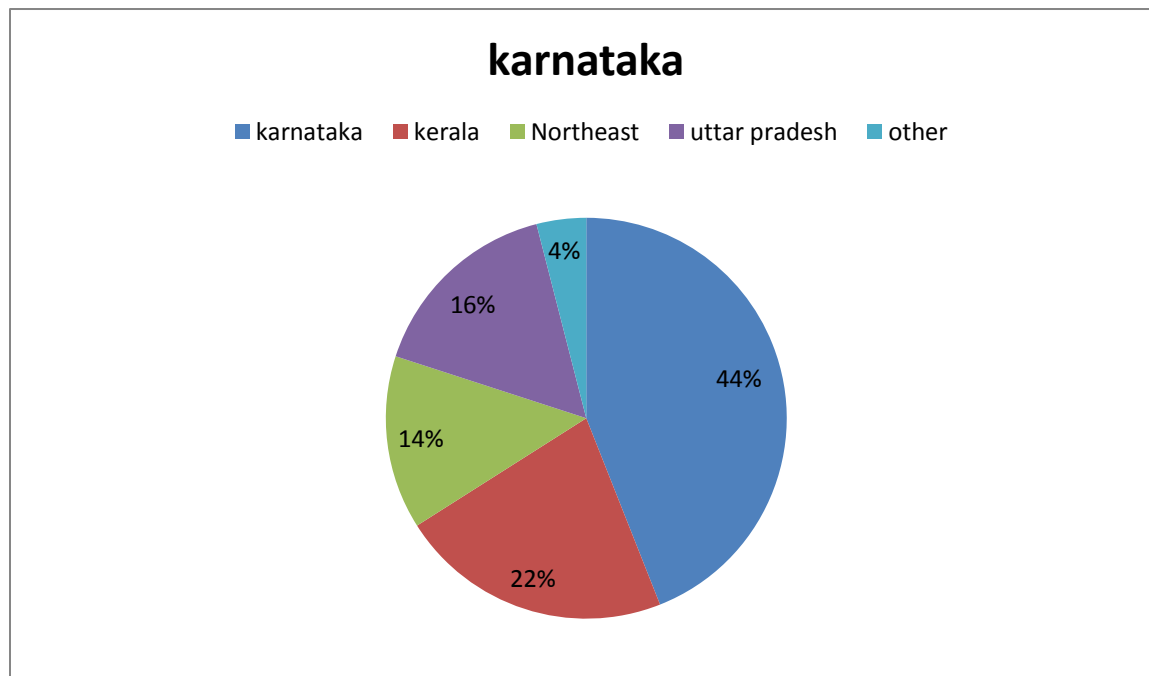


Table 4: Pie diagram representing the frequency and percentage distribution of the hostel living nursing students according to the states:

SL NO	RELIGION	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
a.	Karnataka	11	27.5%
b.	Kerala	29	72.5%
c.	Northeast	0	0%
d.	Uttar Pradesh	0	0%
e.	Other		



The data presented in table 3 and figure 3 shows that 44% of the students are from Karnataka, 22% from Kerala, 16% from Uttar Pradesh and 4% of the students are from other states.

**Section 3: Item wise frequency distribution of the hostel living problem among professional students:**

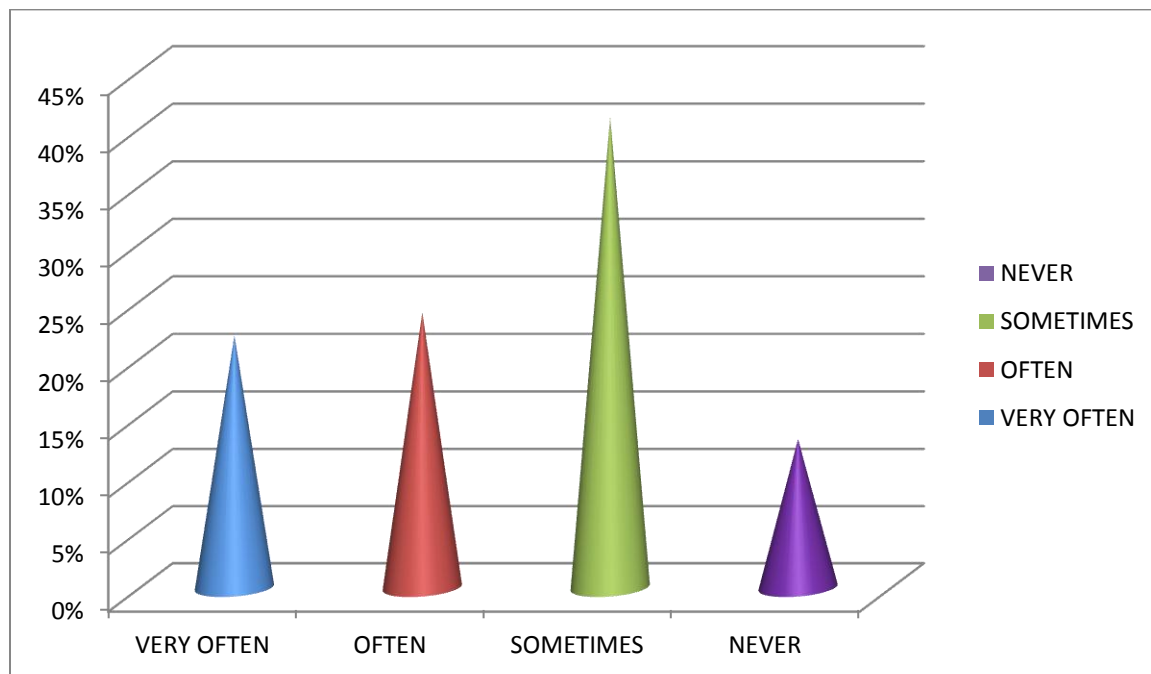
SL.NO	ITEMS	VERY OFTEN	OFTEN	SOMETIMES	NEVER
1	Problems with accommodation	22%	24%	41%	13%
2	Problems with daily menu	30%	41%	20%	9%
3	Problems with cleanliness of hostel	9%	24%	28%	39%
4	Adjustment Problems with hostel time table	18%	39%	37%	6%
5	Adjustment Problems with peer group	9%	27%	48%	60%
6	Problems with facilities of study	18%	31%	32%	19%
7	Adjustment	41%	32%	25%	2%

	problem with hostel rules and regulations				
8	Adjustment problem with other batch mates	10%	22%	31%	37%
9	Problem with facility for sick	10%	28%	40%	22%
10	Problem with drinking water facility	10%	34%	39%	17%
11	Problems with clean water facility	10%	39%	43%	18%
12	Problem with preparation of food	51%	31%	12%	6%

### ITEM VISE PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE LIKERT SCALE:

Table 5: Cone diagram representing the frequency and percentage distribution of the problem with accommodation

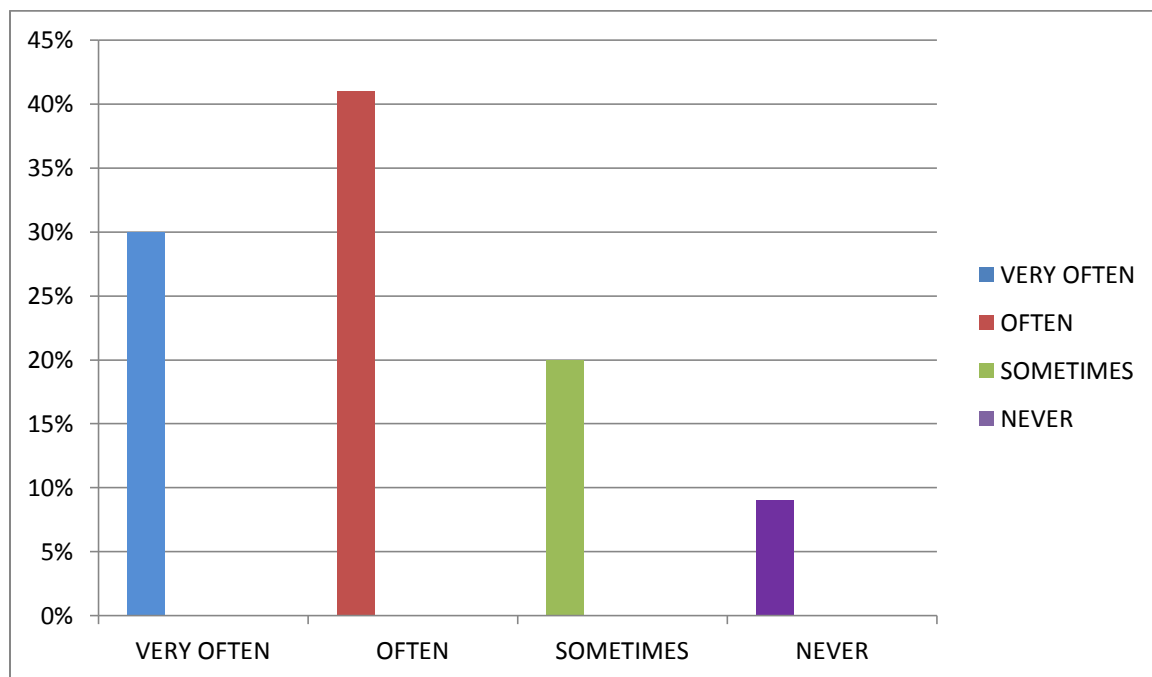
1	VERY OFTEN	OFTEN	SOMETIMES	NEVER
PROBLEM WITH ACCOMMODATION	22%	24%	41%	13%



The data presented in table 5 figure 5 shows that 22% of the hostel students have problem with accommodation very often, 24% often, 41% sometimes and 13% never have problem with accommodation.

Table 6: Bar diagram representing the frequency and percentage distribution of the problem with daily menu

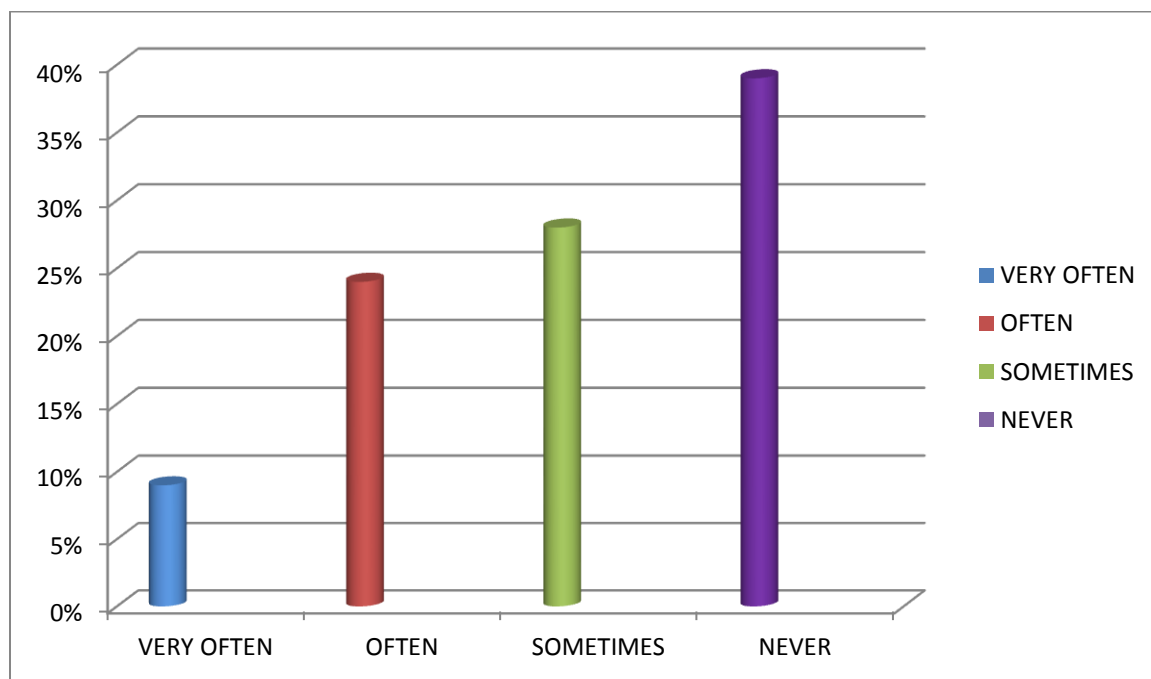
2	VERY OFTEN	OFTEN	SOMETIMES	NEVER
PROBLEM WITH DAILY MENU	30%	41%	20%	9%



The data presented in table 6 figure 6 shows that 30% of the hostel students have problem with daily menu very often, 41% often, 20% sometimes and 9% never have problem with daily menu.

Table 7: Cylindrical diagram representing the frequency and percentage distribution of the problem with cleanliness

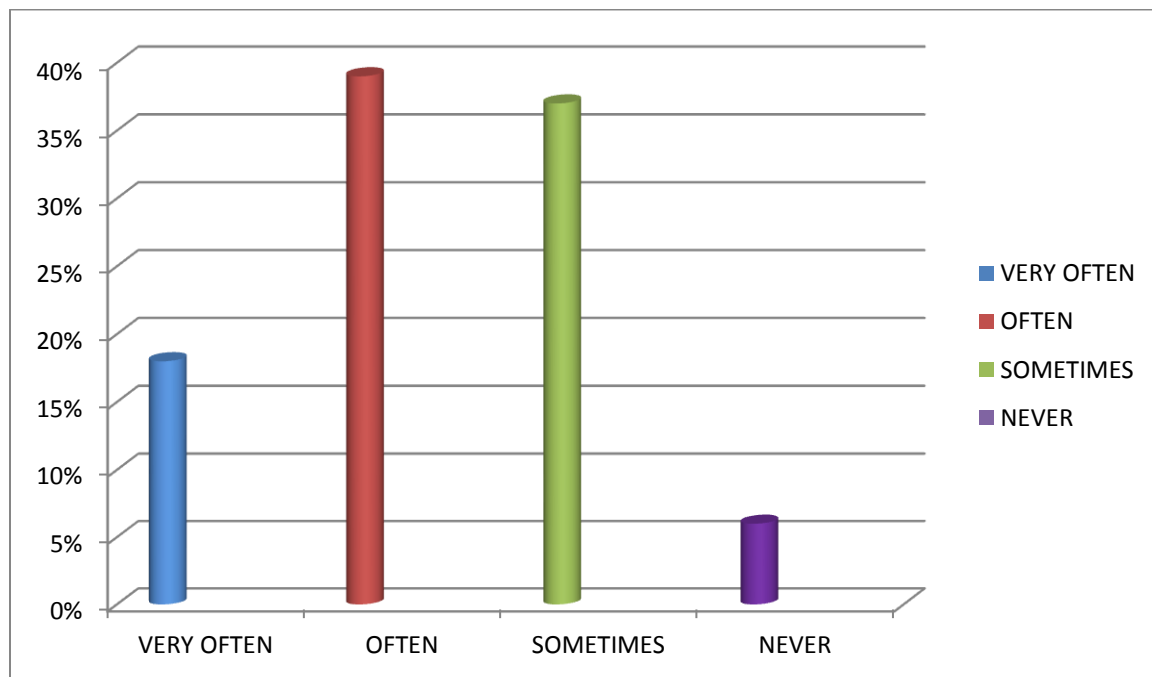
3	VERY OFTEN	OFTEN	SOMETIMES	NEVER
PROBLEM WITH CLEANLINESS	9%	24%	28%	39%



The data presented in table 7 figure 7 shows that 9% of the hostel students have problem with cleanliness very often, 24% often, 28% sometimes and 39% never have problem with cleanliness.

Table 8: Cylindrical diagram representing the frequency and percentage distribution of the problem with time table:

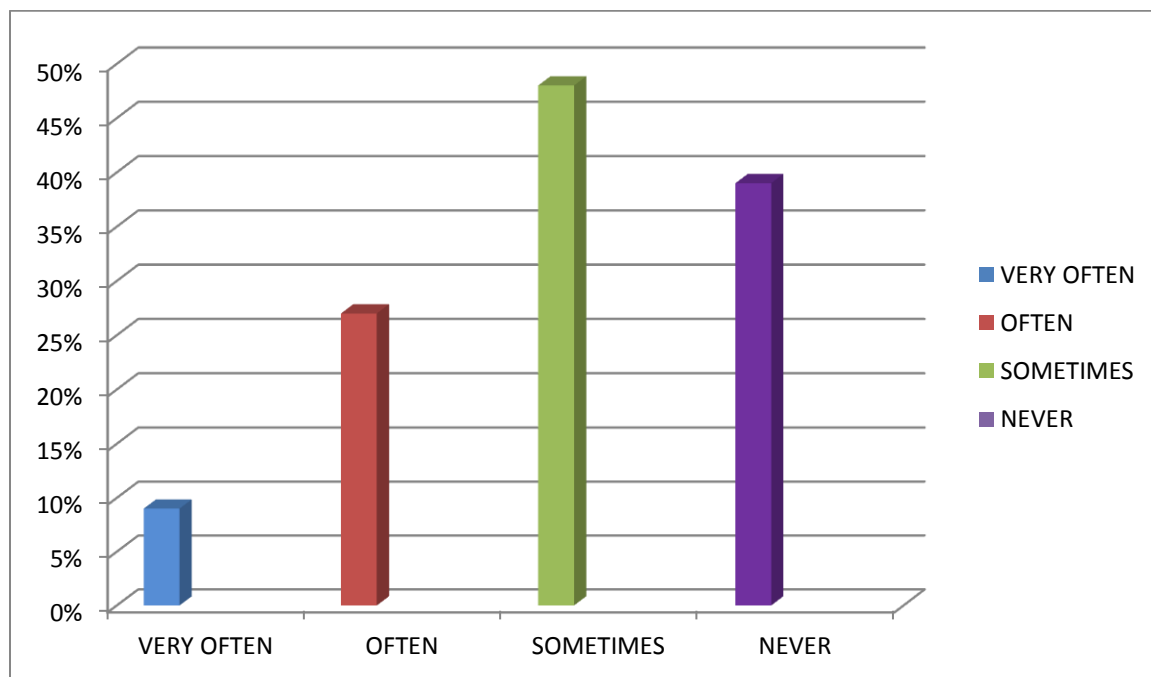
4	VERY OFTEN	OFTEN	SOMETIMES	NEVER
PROBLEM WITH TIME TABLE	18%	39%	37%	6%



The data presented in table 8 figure 8 indicates that 18% of the hostel students have problem with time table very often, 39% often, 37% sometimes and 6% never have problem with time table.

Table 9: Bar diagram representing the frequency and percentage distribution of the problems with peer group

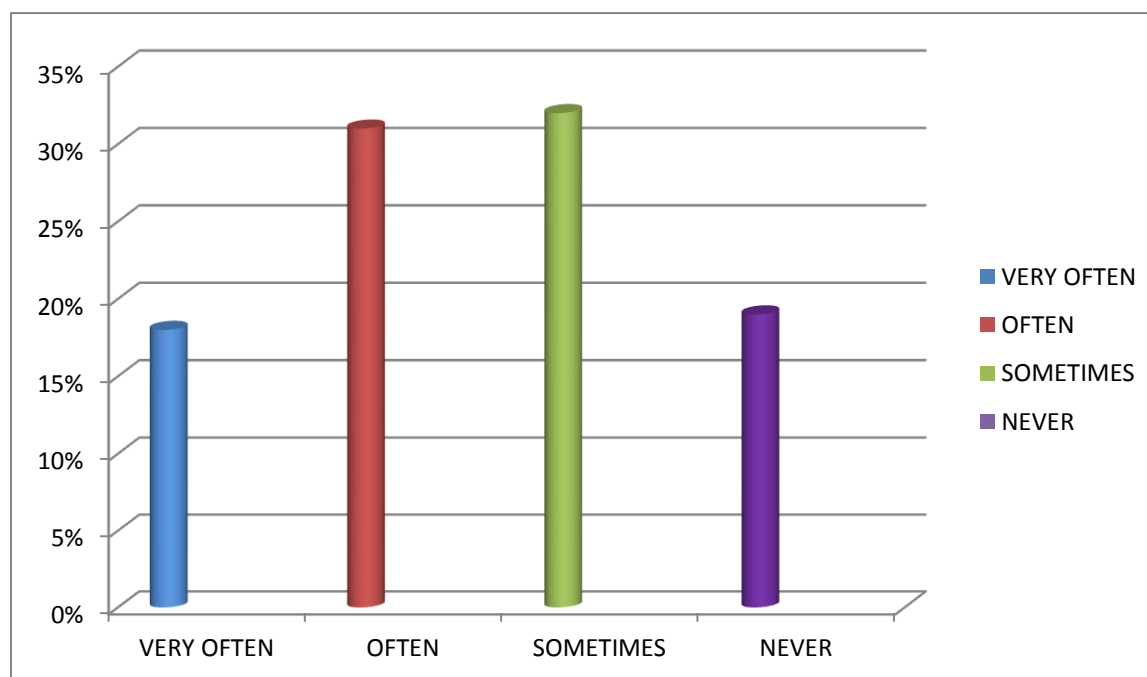
5	VERY OFTEN	OFTEN	SOMETIMES	NEVER
PROBLEM WITH PEER GROUP	9%	27%	48%	60%



The data presented in table 9 figure 9 indicates that 9% of the hostel students have problem with peer group very often, 27% often, 48% sometimes and 60% never have problem with peer group.

Table 10: Cylindrical diagram representing the frequency and percentage distribution of the problem with facility for study

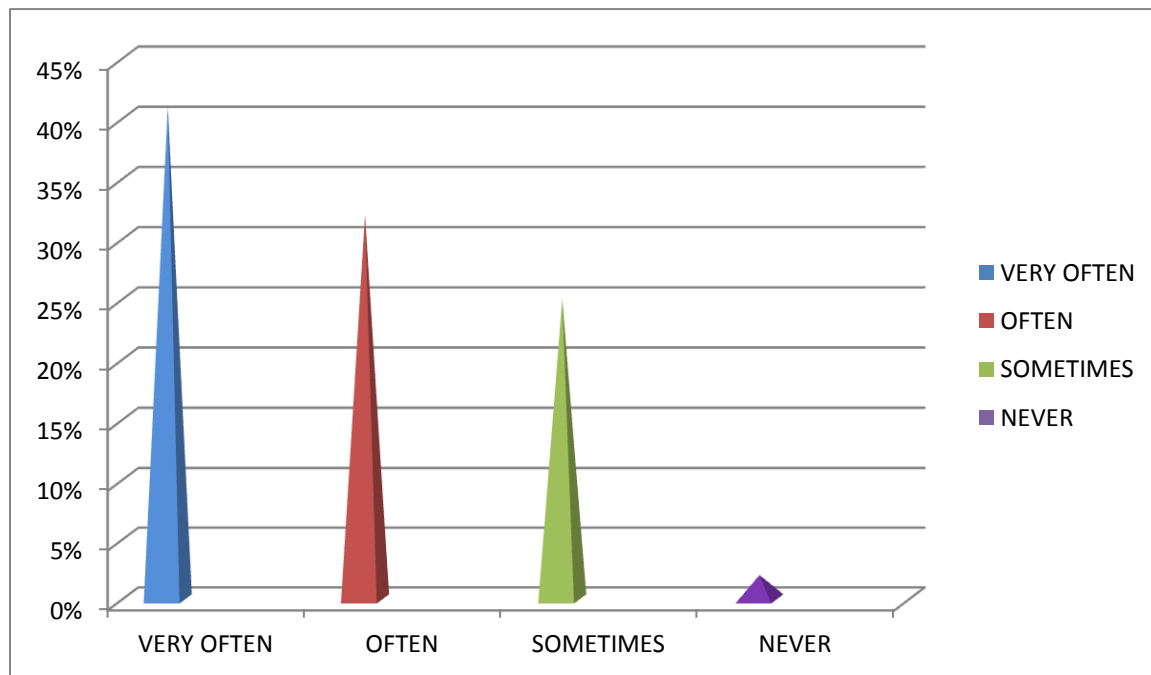
6	VERY OFTEN	OFTEN	SOMETIMES	NEVER
PROBLEM WITH FACILITY FOR STUDY	18%	31%	32%	19%



The data presented in table 10 figure 10 shows that 18% of the hostel students have problem with facility for study very often, 31% often, 32% sometimes and 19% never have problem with facility for study.

Table 10: Triangular diagram representing the frequency and percentage distribution of the problem with facility for study

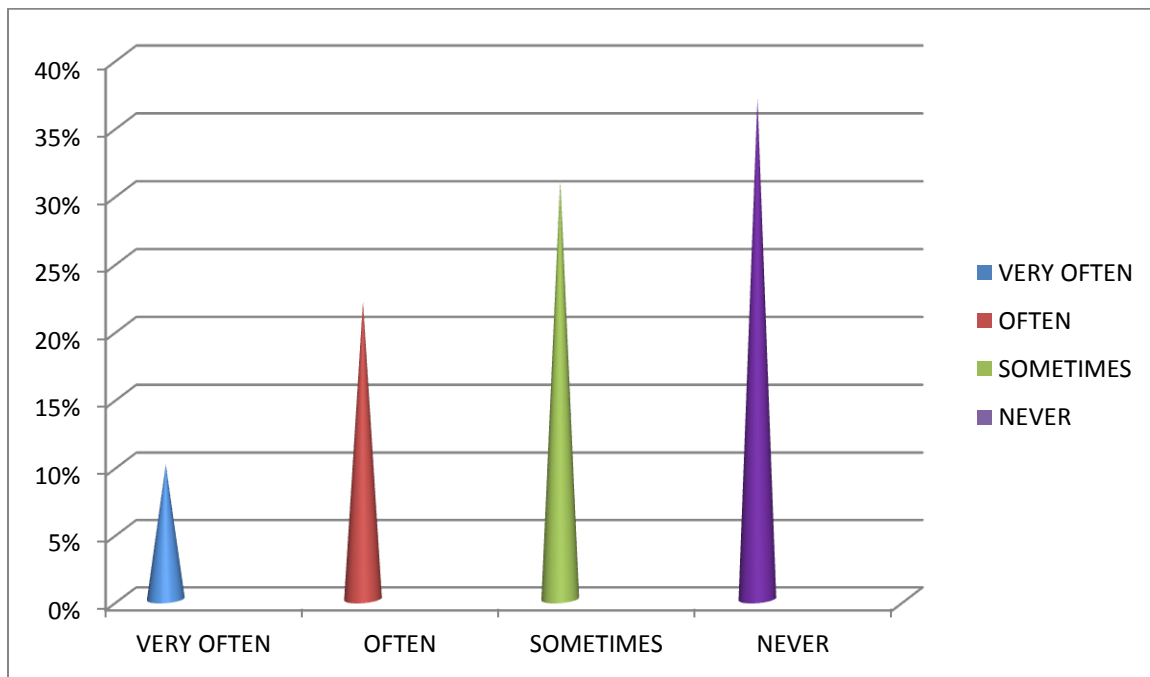
7	VERY OFTEN	OFTEN	SOMETIMES	NEVER
PROBLEM WITH RULES AND REGULATIONS	41%	32%	25%	2%



The data presented in table 11 figure 11 shows that 41% of the hostel students have problem with rules and regulations very often, 32% often, 25% sometimes and 2% never have problem with rules and regulations.

Table 12: Cone diagram representing the frequency and percentage distribution of the problem with other batch mates

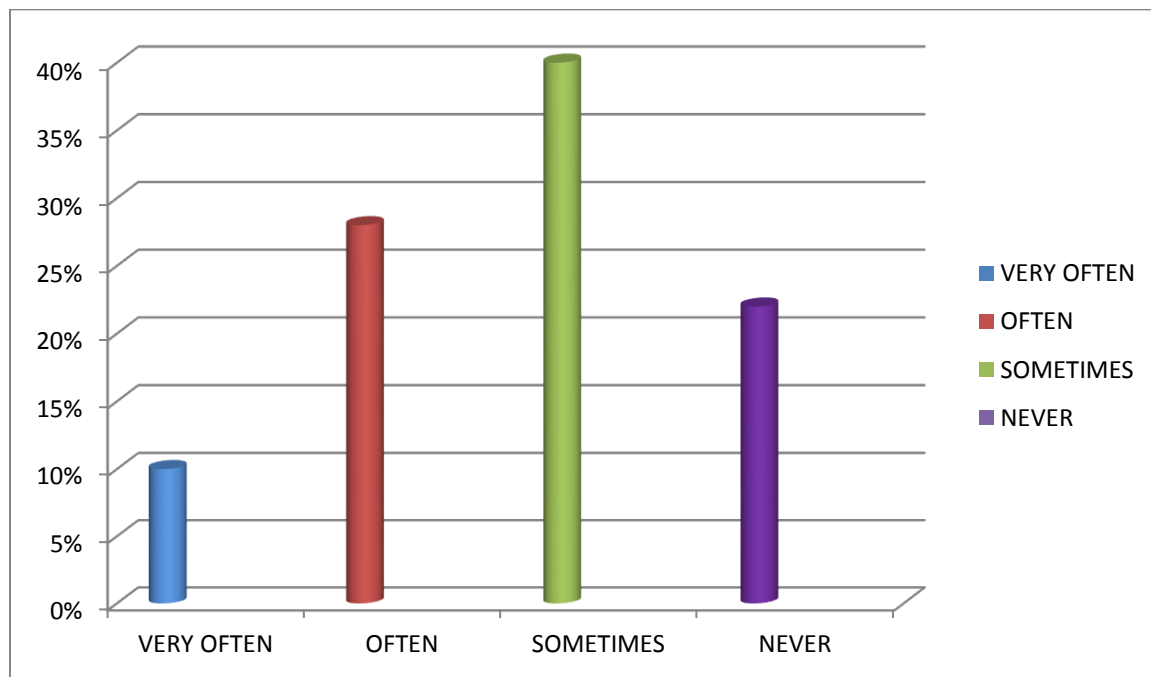
8	VERY OFTEN	OFTEN	SOMETIMES	NEVER
PROBLEM WITH OTHER BATCH MATES	10%	22%	31%	37%



The data presented in table 12 figure 12 shows that 10% of the hostel students have problem with other batch mates, 22% often, 31% sometimes and 37% never have problem with other batch mates.

Table 13: Cylindrical diagram representing the frequency and percentage distribution of the problem with facility for sick.

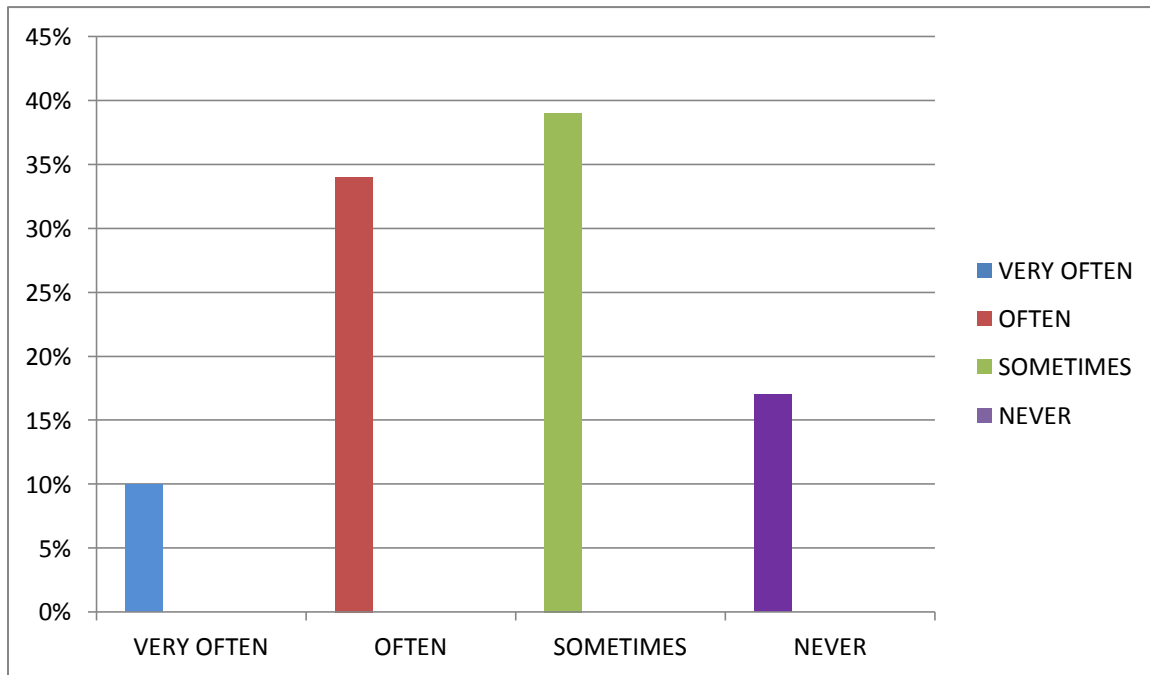
9	VERY OFTEN	OFTEN	SOMETIMES	NEVER
PROBLEM WITH FACILITY FOR SICK	10%	28%	40%	22%



The data presented in table 13 figure 13 shows that 10% of the hostel students have problem with facility for sick very often, 28% often, 40% sometimes and 22% never have problem with facility for sick.

Table 14: Bar diagram representing the frequency and percentage distribution of the problem with drinking water

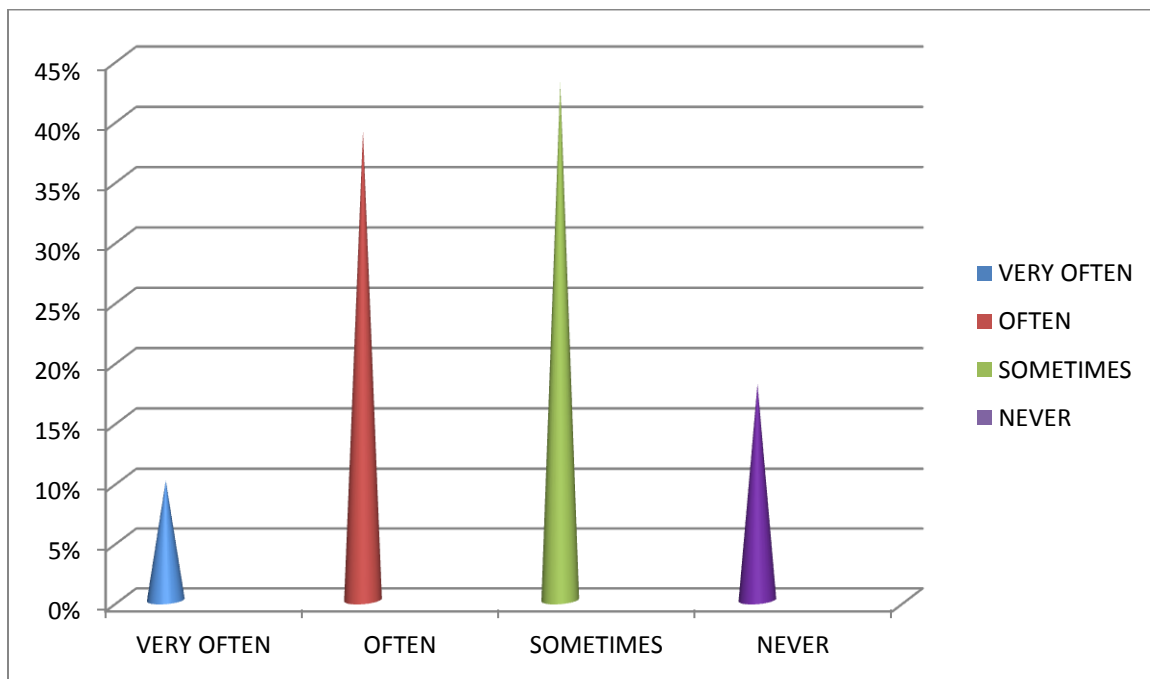
10	VERY OFTEN	OFTEN	SOMETIMES	NEVER
PROBLEM WITH DRINKING WATER	10%	34%	39%	17%



The data presented in table 14 figure 14 shows that 10% of the hostel students have problem with drinking water very often, 34% often, 39% sometimes and 17% never have problem with drinking water.

Table 15: Cone diagram representing the frequency and percentage distribution of the problem with clean water

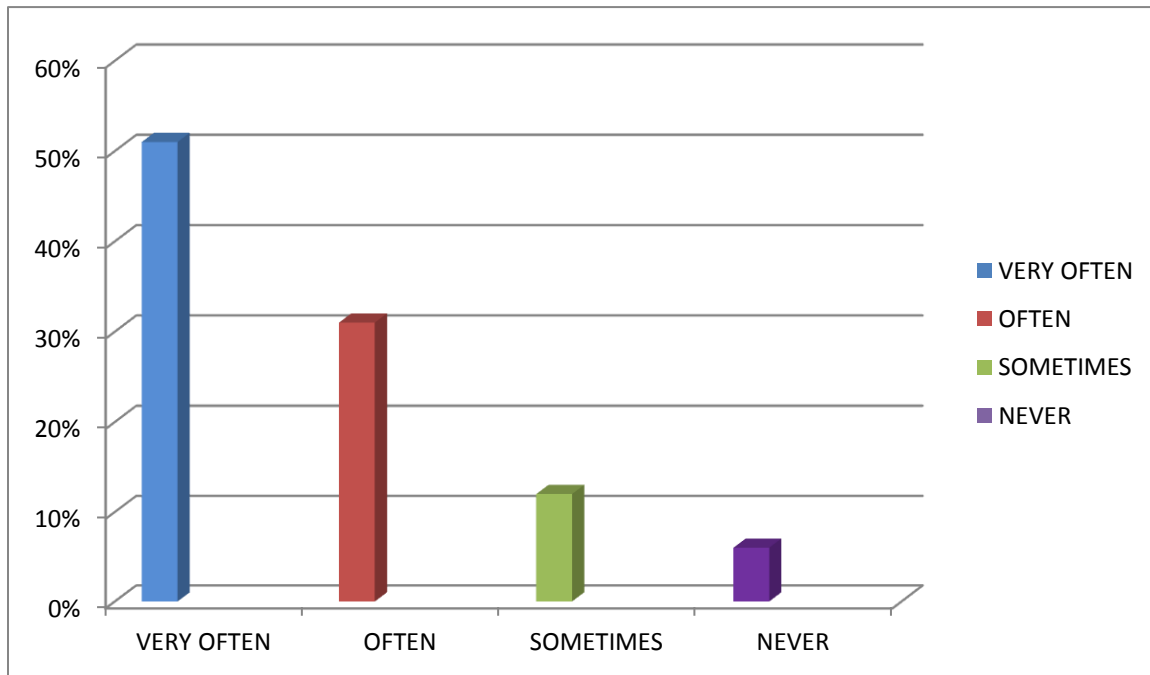
11	VERY OFTEN	OFTEN	SOMETIMES	NEVER
PROBLEM WITH CLEAN WATER	10%	39%	43%	18%



The data presented in table 16 figure 16 shows that 10% of the hostel students have problem with clean water very often, 39% often, 43% sometimes and 18% never have problem with clean water.

Table 17: Bar diagram representing the frequency and percentage distribution of the problem with preparation of food

12	VERY OFTEN	OFTEN	SOMETIMES	NEVER
PROBLEM WITH PREPARATION OF FOOD	51%	31%	12%	6%



The data presented in table 17 figure 17 indicates that 51% of the hostel students have problem with preparation of food very often, 31% often, 12% sometimes and 6% never have problem with facility for study.

Table no.3 Item wise frequency distribution of the problem of hostel living among professional students. N= 100

ITEMS	VERY OFTEN (3)		OFTEN (2)		SOMETIMES (1)		NEVER (0)	
	f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%
1. Problem with accommodation	22	22%	24	24%	41	41%	13	13%
2. Problem with daily menu	30	30%	41	41%	20	20%	9	9%
3. Problem with cleanliness	9	9%	24	24%	28	28%	39	39%
4. Problem with time table	18	18%	39	39%	37	37%	6	6%
5. Problem with peer group	9	9%	27	27%	48	48%	60	60%
6. Problem with facility for study	18	18%	31	31%	32	32%	19	19%
7. Problem with rules and regulations	41	41%	32	32%	25	25%	2	2%
8. Problem with other batch mates	10	10%	22	22%	31	31%	37	37%
9. Problem with facility for sick	10	10%	28	28%	40	40%	22	22%
10. Problem with drinking water	10	10%	34	34%	39	39%	17	17%
11. Problem with clean water	10	10%	39	39%	43	43%	18	18%
12. Problem with preparation of the food	51	51%	31	31%	12	12%	6	6%

Table-no. 4: DISTRIBUTION OF 12 PROBLEM OF HOSTEL LIVING BASED ON PERCENTAGE FREQUENCY (NO is decided according to the highest score of the particular hostel living problem falls under “very often” category in the above table)

ITEM NO.	PROBLEM OF HOSTEL LIVING	NUMBER	%
1.	Problem with accommodation	22	22%
2.	Problem with daily menu	30	30%
3.	Problem with cleanliness	9	9%
4.	Problem with time table	18	18%
5.	Problem with peer group	9	9%
6.	Problem with facility for study	18	18%
7.	Problem with rules and regulations	41	41%
8.	Problem with other batch mates	10	10%
9.	Problem with facility for sick	10	10%
10.	Problem with drinking water	10	10%
11.	Problem with clean water	10	10%
12.	Problem with preparation of the food	51	51%

The very often problem of hostel living among professional are problem with preparation of food (51%) and problem with rules and regulations (41%).

Table- no.4: Association between the problem of the hostel living among professional and the selected demographic variables: N=100

<b>VARIABLES</b>	<b>&gt;MEDIAN</b>	<b>&lt;MEDIAN</b>	<b>VALUE (X<sup>2</sup>)</b>	<b>(P) VALUE</b>	<b>INFERENCE</b>
1.AGE: a.17-18 years b.19-20 years c.21-22 years d.23-24 years	22 19 2 0	30 25 2 0	0.0922	3.84	NS
2. YEAR OF EDUCATION: a. 1 <sup>ST</sup> YEAR GNM b 2 <sup>ND</sup> YEAR GNM c. 1 <sup>ST</sup> YEAR BSC d. 2 <sup>ND</sup> YEAR BSC	17 18 4 15	13   26 5	50.19	7.82	S*
3.CATEGORY OF THE STUDENTS: a. GNM b. BSC	23 45	27 5	27.365	3.84	S*
4. SATES a. KARNATAKA b. KERALA c. NORTHEAST d. UTTAR PRADESH e. OTHER	16 28 7 9 2	28 14 7 7 2	4.619	9.49	NS

### **3. CONTRIBUTIONS MADE TOWARDS INCREASING THE STATES OF KNOWLEDGE IN THE SUBJECT:**

The study explored the impact of hostel life among professional students. It highlighted the various problem faced/experiences by the hostel students. The study contributes in creating awareness and understanding the hostel problems among hostel living professional students. During the process of study, the investigator explained the various problems commonly faced among professional hostel living students and established several guidelines in adjusting with such problems.

### **4. CONCLUSIONS AND INDICATION OF FUTURE SCOPE FOR FUTURE**

#### **WORK:**

#### **DISCUSSION**

The major findings of the study have been discussed under the following:

#### **1. Findings related to demographic variables of hostel living among professional students:**

##### **Age:**

With regard to age of hostel living students, majority of them **52 (52%) belonged to the age group of 17-18 years, 44 (44%) belonged to the age group 19-20 years and 4 (4 %) belonged to the age group of 21-22 years.**

### **Year of Education:**

Findings related to year of education majority of students **30 (30%) are from 1<sup>st</sup> year GNM and BSC. And 20 (20%) are from 2<sup>nd</sup> year GNM and BSC.**

### **States:**

Significant number of students are **from Karnataka 44 (44%), 22 (22%) from Kerala, 14 (14%) from northeast, 16 (16%) from Uttar Pradesh and 4 (4%) from other states.**

**Category of the students:**With regard to category of the student **50 (50%) were from GNM and 50 (50%) from BSC.**

## **SECTION 2: ANALYSIS OF PROBLEMS OF HOSTEL LIVING AMONG THE PROFESSIONAL STUDENTS**

1. Depicts that 22% of the hostel students have problem with accommodation very often, 24% often, 41% sometimes and 13% never have problem with accommodation.
2. Depicts that 30% of the hostel students have problem with daily menu very often, 41% often, 20% sometimes and 9% never have problem with daily menu.
3. Depicts that 9% of the hostel students have problem with cleanliness very often, 24% often, 28% sometimes and 39% never have problem with cleanliness.
4. Depicts that 18% of the hostel students have problem with time table very often, 39% often, 37% sometimes and 6% never have problem with time table.

5. Depicts that 9% of the hostel students have problem with peer group very often, 27% often, 48% sometimes and 60% never have problem with peer group.
6. Depicts that 18% of the hostel students have problem with facility for study very often, 31% often, 32% sometimes and 19% never have problem with facility for study.
7. Depicts that 41% of the hostel students have problem with rules and regulations very often, 32% often, 25% sometimes and 2% never have problem with rules and regulations.
8. Depicts that 10% of the hostel students have problem with other batch mates, 22% often, 31% sometimes and 37% never have problem with other batch mates.
9. Depicts that 10% of the hostel students have problem with facility for sick very often, 28% often, 40% sometimes and 22% never have problem with facility for sick.
10. Depicts that 10% of the hostel students have problem with drinking water very often, 34% often, 39% sometimes and 17% never have problem with drinking water.
11. Depicts that 10% of the hostel students have problem with clean water very often, 39% often, 43% sometimes and 18% never have problem with clean water.
12. Depicts that 51% of the hostel students have problem with preparation of food very often, 31% often, 12% sometimes and 6% never have problem with facility for study.

**3. Findings related to Association between problem of hostel living among professional students and the demographic variables. Viz. age, year of education, states and category of the students.**

The obtained chi- square value is significant for variable like year of education and category of the students. States, age group were not significant at 0.05 levels.

**Year of education:**

The obtained chi-square value 50.19  $P < 0.05$  for hostel living problems showed that year of education with above median ways of Likert scale. The computed chi-square value is significant for variable like year of education at 0.05 level of significance for the samples with their demographic variable. Hence the significance found with variable year of education indicates that the problems faced by the hostel living students decrease as the year of education increases.

**Category of students:**

The obtained chi-square value 27.365,  $p < 0.05$  for problems of hostel living among professional students showed that category of students was having significant association with above median ways of Likert scale.

**LIMITATION OF THE STUDY**

- The sample size was only 100. Hence generalization of the population is difficult.
- The study was limited in nursing hostel students at St. Ignatius Institute of Health Sciences.
- The study was confined to selected institution

## **CONCLUSION:**

The study was aimed to assess the problem of hostel living among professional students in selected area of Honavar Taluq at St. Ignatius Institute of Health Sciences, UK. The data was collected from 100 hostel living students using a self developed Likert scale containing 12 items. Data was analyzed using descriptive and inferential statistics.

The findings of the study indicates that significant number of hostel living students have problem with mainly preparation of food, rules and regulations which adverse them from adjusting with their hostel life and in their academic performances. The study helps the teachers and parents of students to understand the importance of hostel life, and academic performance, moreover the study helps students to overcome problems they face during hostel stay. The study explored the impact of hostel life on hostel students. It highlighted the various problem faced/experiences by the hostel students.

Hostel is a place for a child to develop; so also education it started with the birth and lasted till the time of death. It is a process in which an individual learn new skills and information. The main goal of education is to encourage the individual to acquire tasks, knowledge, facts, and traits which previously not obtained. Human society depended to learn, where parents and other members from our society can facilitate the process of learning

## **SCOPE FOR THE FUTURE WORK**

The findings of the study enable to determine the major hostel living problem. The findings of the study have implications for nursing practice, nursing education, nursing administration.

#### NURSING PRACTICE:

The nurse plays an important role in educating the students about the hostel problems. Nursing personnel's should be equipped with adequate knowledge and skill to elicit the problem faced by the students and help in adjustment.

#### NURSING EDUCATION:

Nursing may be defined as a dynamic and educative process in meeting health need of the individual. The present study emphasizes that assessment of the problem of hostel living among professional in order to educate, it is essential for a nurse been competent and have sound knowledge to improve the level of understanding on hostel problems.

#### NURSING RESEARCH:

Research is a systematic attempt to meaningful answer phenomena or event through the application of scientific procedures, its objectives, impartial, empirical and logical analysis and recovering of controlling observation that may lead to the development of generalization, principal of the theories, resulting to some extent in prediction and control of that event may be the consequences or cause of specific phenomena

## **ABSTRACT:**

Students living in hostels face many difficulties and hurdles such as financial crises, adjustment issues, personal helplessness, distress, changes in eating and sleep habits, and many other issues.


**Aim:** To assess the problems of hostel living among professional students, to find out the association between the problems of hostel living among professional students with the selected demographic variables in selected area of Honavar Taluq at St. Ignatius Institute of Health Sciences, U K. **Method:** A quantitative descriptive research design was employed. A total of 100 hostel living nursing students were selected by using convenient sampling technique. Data was collected using a self developed Likert scale administered by the investigator to assess the problem of hostel living among professional students. **Results:** Data was analyzed by using descriptive and inferential statistics. Regarding age, 52 (52%) were between the age group of 17-18 years, 44 (44%) 19-20 years, and 4 (4%) 21-22 years. Majority of the samples 44(44%) are from Karnataka, 22 (22%) from Kerala, 16 (16%) from Uttar Pradesh, 14 (14%) from northeast and 4% from other states. Regarding category of the student (50%) was GNM and (50%) were from BSC. Regarding year of education (30%) were from 1<sup>st</sup> year GNM and BSC and 20% from 2<sup>nd</sup> year GNM and BSC. Assessment of the problem of hostel living among nursing students revealed that the most frequently problem faced was problem with the preparation of food (51%) and problem with rules and regulations (41%). The chi-square was computed to find the significant association between the problem of hostel living among professional and the demographic variables. The significant association was found with the year of education ( $\chi^2(3) = 50.19$ ) and category of the students ( $\chi^2(1) = 27.365$ ) at 0.05 level. **Conclusion:** Research needs to focus and assess


the problem of hostel living among professional students' in nursing schools and college

setting in improving the quality of life of hostel living among the professional. Innovative approaches in this field have to be initiated in nursing.


**Keywords:** problem, hostel living, professional students.

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