



A CRITICAL ANALYSIS OF HOSTEL STUDENTS FACING PROBLEMS DURING GETTING EDUCATION HOSTEL LIFE IN THE PUNE CITY

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Introduction:-

Concept of hostel: A dictionary meaning of hostel is clear, Hostel is one, where especially people living away from home, can stay and eat fairly cheap. An educational hostel can be called as a youth hostel, we can define hostel, as “which is an establishment where youth live for education purpose.”

Definition of Hostel:

“Hostels for education purpose can be said to be a second home of hostel that helps student to take mostly hostels are quality education affordable to them with all facilities for daily living made available under one shelter”.

In this changing Era, it is safe that “Hostel is a concept of a new developed society.”

The main reason why hostel exist is that students do not have good educational facilities in their native place and thus they shift to a place where it educational is available. Therefore the hostels become their second home. In Pune city or district have many types of hostel. Like.....

- ***Government Hostel/Samaj Kalyan Hostels***
- ***University Level Hostels***
- ***NGO's Hostels***
- ***Private Hostels***



For this research researcher selected all types of hostel in the Pune cities and each one have their own history from 18th century to till now. Few hostels is very popular , for example few hostel mention is and their list of hostels given below

- Savitribai Girls Hostel, SPPU, Ganesh Khind ,Pune.
- Savitribai Boyes Hostel,SPPU, Ganesh Khind ,Pune.
- Bahujan Hitay Girls Hostel Vishrantwadi Pune.
- Seva Sadan Girls Hostel Lakshmi Road, Pune.
- Mahila Aashram Karve Nagar, Pune.
- SNDT Girls University,Kothrud, Pune
- Dr.B.R.Ambedkar College, Pune
- BJ Medical College Hostel, Pune.
- Dr.B.R.Ambedkar Boys Hostel Also Known As Samajkayan Hostel ,Pune

Revolutionary of India started work for education, they started schools and hostels, each and every revolutionary faced strong problems from opposites like society, casteism etc.. But they all sure and confidence have their own work for changing society. Few are mention below. Respected Dr. Anna Karve, Nynaymurti Ranade, Kashibai Ranande, Mahatma Jyotirao Phule and Savitribai Phule and Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar etc.

Every hostel capacity at least 50 students to above strength. 50 hostel students become a 50 families and this strength of population is in to a village or City (nager).

In India, if country want to develop therefore hostel is become a good instruments. For education development and increase the rate of literacy of the county.

Objectives:

- To evaluate economical problems face by hostel students in the hostel.
- To study critical aspect of hostel problems of hostel students.
- To critical analysis of hostel students facing problems during getting education hostel life.



Importance:

- A hostel student and being a resident of Pune have own his histories of education.
- The research scholar knows, “Education is a key to success”, and hostel is a excellent channel for education.
- Our India’s history proved many times, hostel is a mediator of girls and boys/children/student’s education and development of society’s and country.
- In Maharashtra, especially about Pune city’s have own history of hostels. Many Revelatory working in Pune city. Their quantity and quality is developing day by day.

Hypothesis:

- Hostels girls and boys have different problems and facilities experienced in the hostel.
- Problems and facilities during getting education by hostel girls and boys in the hostel.

Research Methodology: This study completely depend upon Primary and secondary data.

Researcher took interview through questionnaire of various types of hostel.

Data Interpretation:

In this research paper, the information obtained through research obtained through primary sources has been analyzed. The information obtained from the answers to each question in the questionnaire has been analyzed through tables and, where necessary, through graphs. First, the information obtained from the hostel, the total number of students, then the information of boys and girls has been analyzed through a combined table and the descriptive information, as it were, the information given in their words, has been described in this research paper.

Researcher collected data samples through questionnair , Two table are selected from them , which is foused on objectives and hypothesis of this paper. first questions is name of students.each questions is converted into a tabulation form and disruptive questions analysis in question form into a table form also add chart or graph their percentage.

Therefore, testing of hypothesis is also done. Which is this research paper become more authontic , realistic and turely proved.

Sr. No.	Below 10000	10001- 25000	25001- 50000	50001- 100000	100000 above	Total
1	117	75	87	42	9	324
2	34.259259	23.14814	26.85185	12.9629	2.7777	100

Hostel students facing many problems like economical, social, educational, caste, gender etc., They come from distance area. Every types of hostel rules is different, their system, objectives, vision are different.

Table no. 1.1

Hostel students family's monthly Income

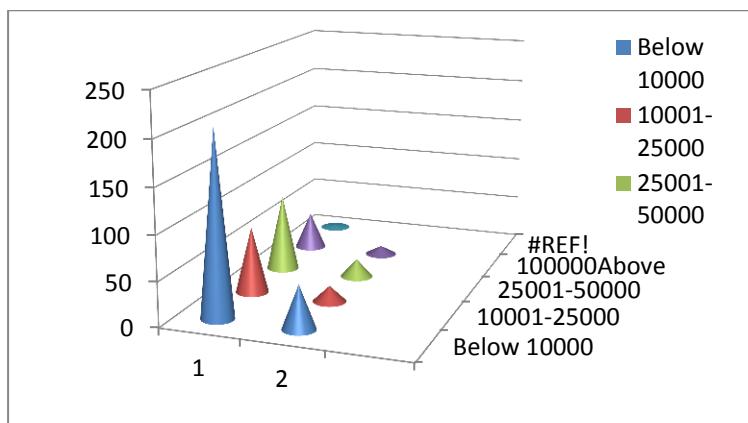
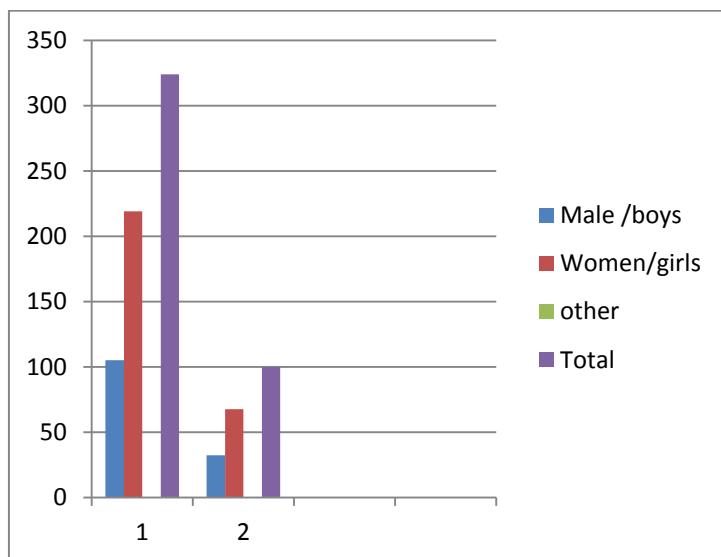


Table No 1.2 shows, among the 324 students surveyed, the majority come from lower to middle-income backgrounds, with 34.26% (111 students) earning below 10,000 monthly, 23.15% (75 students) earning between 10,001 and 25,000, 26.85% (87 students) earning between 25,001 and 50,000, and a smaller group of 12.96% (42 students) and 2.78% (9 students) earning 50,001 to 100,000 and above 100,000 respectively.

Table No. 1.2 facing difficulty in the hostel by hostel girls and boys.

Sr. No	Male (Boys)	Female (Girls)	Other (third categories)	Total
1	105	219	0	324
2	32.40%	67.59%	0	100%



This Table no. 1.2 is shows facing various types difficulty of hostel students. Out of total 105 hostel boys or male and 219 hostel girls or female and other categories of gender is 0 or no other students living in the hostel. They form parentages respectively 32.40%, 67.59% and 0%.

Testing Hypothesis:

Table 1.2: Gender Differences in Difficulties (Z-Test)

Null Hypothesis (H0): There is no significant difference in the difficulties faced by girls and boys.



Statistical Parameter	Boys	Girls
Mean	2.00	1.62
Observations	105	219
Z-Calculated	3.494	
Z-Critical (Two-tailed)	1.960	

Result: Since the calculated Z value (3.49) is greater than the critical value (1.96), the Null Hypothesis is **rejected**. **Interpretation:** Problems and facilities experienced by girls and boys in the hostel differ statistically.

In this way this two table included in this research paper, which show hostels student's financial condition of family. In the home it's very difficult to do getting education. Therefore, hostel is good opportunity to them.

Second table1.2 is shows, hostel student's replay through the questionnaire, they state their responded they have many problems or difficulty in the hostel is YES. Here objective is to evaluate economical problems face by hostel students in the hostel, to study critical aspect of hostel problems of hostel students. And to critical analysis of hostel students facing problems during getting education hostel life. Also hypothesis is proved by (Z-Test)

Conclusion and Recommendations:

- Number of hostel is limited so that burden on hostel is increase day by day.
- Distance area's population under poverty line, they unable to give education to their children.
- Financial schemes have but not enough.



- Hostel is very good key for getting education proved by Indian revolutionary till today is applicable.

Recommendations:

Govt. should promote to open new hostels of various types of hostel.

Govt. should introduce new schemes to hostel students.

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