

Surveying the problems of life of the girl students (ages 18-30) resident in dormitory Islamic Azad University Kerman in view point of Students

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Abstract: Above mentioned problem that is about the problems of the life of the girl students (ages 18-30) resident in dormitory Islamic Azad University Kerman that its aim are the recognition the problem of living in dormitory, shortage of space and more than accumulation, being unsuitable of place and architecture, lack of lateral possibilities, paramilitary environment and lack of logical regulation and defensible, incompatible with roommate and lack of feeling of responsibility against preservation of property that causes the escape of majority of students from the environment of dormitories. So dormitories have undeniable importance in rate of efficiency of educational of students and seem every year is increasing on its rate and intensity. If we put the pressure enter in consequence of the above factors on student, beside other stresses of living in dormitory such as avoiding from family, interpersonal conflict and culture conflict and specially with considering this note that the early years of education are the growth year and changing in personality, finding that traces of living in unsuitable environment and non-lovely can put the young in exposed of many deviations and social damages. Among this we could with aim of recognition of more and better of obstacles and problems of living girl students in dormitory identify the problems approximately. In this investigation we survey the problems of living student in according to variables (age, city of residence of parents, proportionally in view point of condition of dormitory, accumulation in dormitory, how passing leisure time, view point in variety of deviances, recreational and welfare facilities, how the officials of dormitory deals, proportionally in view point of making the connection with opposite sex, proportionally view point of educational requirement and how economic situation of students and effect of the same ages). The surveying subject of us in this research is surveying the problems of life of the girl students (ages 18-30) resident in dormitory Islamic Azad University Kerman. The statistical community of this investigation was 820 students that we selected 260 students by sampling that his sample is done via Kokran formula and proportion to volume of statistical community. This investigation is kind of descriptive studies that accomplish in measurement method and we gathered required information with using close, half open and open interview and so observation and questionnaires tools. Then we survey the effect of variables in problems living of students with using descriptive and deduction statistical and so one-dimensional and two-dimensional tables (Kay Skewer) and X^2 coefficient of correlation, V Kramer, D and Somers. After surveying we concluded that: there is a meaningful relation between view point of students proportionally to accumulation in dormitory and view point of students proportionally to place of residence of parents and view point of students proportionally to intensity control of family in confidence level of 99%. so there wasn't any meaningful relationship between age, how passing leisure time, view point of students in variety of deviance, view point of students proportionally to making connection with opposite sex, recreational and welfare facilities, how officials of dormitory deals with students, view point of students in situation of dormitory, view point of students to educational requirement, view point of students proportion to pressure that is done by group of the same ages, keeping away from family and view point of students to economic problems and situations of costs. From lateral conclusions of finding of research problems of the students of dormitory, in arrangement of priority includes: <Problems of accumulation in dormitory, keeping away from the residence of parents, density control of family and economic situation>.

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1. Introduction

One of the most valuable and productive capitals of every society for obtaining ideals, advancement and extension and in conclusion future securing of the future of country, constructor

manpower, specially actual and potential abilities, are selected and national and religious leader, it is obvious that thinker and elites of society arise through students and seeker of knowledge of universities, where the superior instruction system is

charged with this serious task. One of the factors of successful in universities in discharging this important spiritual and social role is that aims, programs and its methods compatible and synchronous with specifics of psychological and social of students and conclusion that has from its role in today and future of society. From this survey and recognition talents, demands and problems of students has noticeably importance (Delavar, 1379)

2. Expressing the problem

One of the results of new change and transformation is changing the educational system that its turn is the cause of existence the transformation of sociality. After industrial revolution of Europe, education propound as a public affair and instruction of training become as compulsory until in industrial developed countries problem of literacy and education almost includes 100percent of population these societies. With becoming the specialized the affairs and various defining boundaries of the life in societies increases the needs of expert forces in each field and this direction the superior education become as one of the ideals and constitution of nations. In last surveys scientists of sociologist of west find special station, where speaks about the students movement as part of societies that they will handed the future of societies is very important. So among this educational center with academic area and various validations in different places absorb the floods of eager in themselves.

Because of this reason universities and educational centers bound themselves as part of its welfare and educational activities put dormitory for students and so because of this reason the problem of residency forms in the dormitory in strange city, keeping away from family and so on (Viang, 1987)

Following of this problems come into various difficulty for students such as shortage of facilities, pressure of responsibility in dormitories, extension relationship of person with society specially relation with opposite sex and so on. So we encounter with volume of leisure of students in dormitories. Specially in calculation is done in leisure of students we find that if a student during days is doing the whole works of routine of his/her life again encounters with 8 hour unemployment, so if we multiple these 8 hours in 10 thousand person we encounter about 80 hours unemployment of educated young, creative and full of enthusiasm that perhaps we could not encounter with such concentration in every point/place of country and if we really want, could use this young potential and creative in the best way (Afshin far, 1382).

Majority of girl students that separates from their families they deprive from the kindness and

love of their parents due to the separated and maybe this cause that with the least kindness from others absorb him and this causes the beginning of social distortion among them. These factors causes some kind of bewilderment and it turns makes the humiliation among them that little by little causes depression of course in addition of other problems. So in this situation that exist noticeably differences between methods of living, level of life and social environment of urban and rural societies, we have to expect the social damages of girl students following by immigration and displacement (khoramjo, 1382). In spite of these realities we have to recognize and introduce the problem of life of girl student in dormitories in order after surveying the causes that exist them, doing suitable programming for control and reducing them.

3. Aims of research

3.1. Main aim

The main aim of this research is recognition of the problems of living girl students (ages 18-30) residence in dormitories of Islamic Azad universities Kerman branches.

Trivial aims

1. Recognition problems of living students according to age of the students of dormitory.
2. Recognition problems of living students according to the city of residence of the parents of the students of dormitory.
3. Recognition problems of living students according to numbers of terms of living students in dormitory.
4. Recognition problems of living students according to view point to the condition of dormitory.
5. Recognition problems of living students according to accumulation in dormitory.
6. Recognition problems of living students according to how students passing leisure in dormitory.
7. Recognition problems of living students according to view point to variety deviance in dormitory.
8. Recognition problems of living students according to recreational and welfare facilities in dormitory.
9. Recognition problems of living students according to how personnel of dormitory deal with students.
10. Recognition problems of living students according to view point in making relations with opposite sex of the students of dormitories.

11. Recognition problems of living students according to view point to condition of education of the students of dormitory.
12. Recognition problems of living students according to effect of the same ages in dormitories.
13. Recognition problems of living students according to incompatibility with roommates.
14. Recognition problems of living students according to specific regulation over dormitory.

3.2. Applied Aims:

The more and better recognition of obstacles and problems of girl students in dormitory is essential and we could present solutions for organizations and officials, relating to dormitory of girls with according to results of this research, scientific proposals and applicable in order of eliminating this problems and so present methods for organizations and related officials to girl's dormitories. As we know finding the problem is half of the solution of problems and when we find the causes of problems simply we can present suitable and applicable solution or prevent from problems and always prevention is better than treatment. Based on findings of mentioned research can use by personnel of universities.

3.3. Main questions of research

1. Is there any relationship between problems of living students of dormitories and their ages?
2. Is there any relationship between problems of living students of dormitories and city of residence of the parents of the students of dormitory?
3. Is there any relationship between problems of living students of dormitories and numbers of terms of living students in dormitory?
4. Is there any relationship between problems of living students of dormitories and their view point to the condition of dormitory?
5. Is there any relationship between problems of living students of dormitories and accumulation in dormitory?
6. Is there any relationship between problems of living students of dormitories and how students passing leisure in dormitory?
7. Is there any relationship between problems of living students of dormitories and view point to variety deviance in dormitory?
8. Is there any relationship between problems of living students of dormitories and recreational and welfare facilities in dormitory?

9. Is there any relationship between problems of living students of dormitories and how officials of dormitory deal with students?
10. Is there any relationship between problems of living students of dormitories and view point in making relations with opposite sex of the students of dormitories?
11. Is there any relationship between problems of living students of dormitories and view point to condition of education of the students of dormitory?
12. Is there any relationship between problems of living students of dormitories and effect of the same ages in dormitories?
13. Is there any relationship between problems of living students of dormitories and incompatibility with roommates?
14. Is there any relationship between problems of living students of dormitories and specific regulation over dormitory?
15. Is there any relationship between problems of living students of dormitories and cost of education in university?

4. Selecting theoretical frame for research

In this research in addition to considering view points of mentioned thinkers in second chapter select the point of views of ((Edvin Saterland)), ((Merton Robert)) and ((Attachment theory)) as theoretical framework.

Saterland points of learning of the deviant behavior and influence from environment. Companion and sociability with group of same ages and friends of dormitory in according to dormitories situations and had learned behaviors from inside of family causes the influences on each other and learning behavior.

Merton stress on gap that might be between individuals with the ways which reaches to facilities stresses that will include unsuccessful and anomie on individuals that some deviance behavior exhibit in special environment in individuals is originating from this anomie.

And attachment theory expresses that students who for the first time leave the house of parents, in which achieving to good social compliance that are initial attachment of their to cares with feeling of safety and now that separated from earlier environment and enter to universities so these officials and professors has to exist the feeling of safety and confidence. In this arrangement, one subject of new attachment causes the existence of corrective emotional experience.

5. Method of research

According to the subject of considering of above studies that is kind of descriptive research that accomplish in method of surveying and describe what

exist. Statistical society of studied in this research whole girl students (ages 18-30) resident in dormitory of Islamic Azad universities Kerman branches that totally are 820 students.

Volume of sample and sampling method

For determining the volume of sample in this research firstly must prepared a list of capacity of existence dormitory that totally are 820 students. The volume of sample calculate base on Kokran Formula and 260 students considered.

$$X_{max} = \frac{\frac{p(1-p)z_1^2}{d^2} - \frac{a}{2}}{1 + \frac{1}{N} * (\frac{p(1-p) - \frac{a}{2}}{d^2})} = \frac{384/16}{1 + \frac{384/16}{820}} \cong 260$$

6. Finding of the research

The most age range are between 18-20, with frequency of 140 students about 56/9 percent and the least age ranges are between 24-26 with frequency of 9 students about 3.7 percent. Age ranges between 18-23, with frequency of 234 students includes the most frequency of this ages and age ranges between 24-30 are 9 students and about 4.9 % includes the least frequency of this ages. So we can conclude that the most students of dormitory are between ages 18-23 and observe the distance ages between the students of this dormitory. This dormitory has various fields that we can observe the most frequency in students of microbiology with 48 students and about 19.5 %. The residence of parents of students. Based on the mentioned data, most of the students who resident of their parents house in Kerman Province (township Rafsanjan) that is with the frequency of 47 students and about 18.7%. The most students 232 persons about 94.3 % knows the life in dormitory in two options completely agree and agree is having lots of difficulties and only the less percent means 8 students about 3.2 % don't know that life in dormitory has lots of difficulties and are disagree. 95 students about 38.6 % know not be citizen of the roommate is one problem of dormitory and about 97 persons about 39.4 % are disagree and don't know the citizen as a problem and just 53 persons about 21.5 % don't have any idea . More than half of students means 122 students about 49.6 % know the not be in the same field of roommates as a problem. 85 students about 34.6 % are disagree and don't know be the same field as a problem so about 39 students about 15.9 percent don't have any idea about this subject. The most students 223 persons about 90.7 % knows the voice of roommate as the main problems of dormitory and only 11 students about 4.5 % are disagree with this subject and so 11

students about 4.5 % don't have any idea about this subject. The most students 223 students about 90.7 % lack of associating in public cleanliness as a main problem of dormitory and only 11 student about 4.5% of this problem don't know as a problem and 11 student about 4.5 % don't have any idea about this subject. The most students 204 student about 82.9 % know incompatibility of roommate in sleepy hour as a problem. 19 persons about 7.7 % are disagree with this subject and don't know it as a problem. So 23 student about 9.3 percent don't have any idea about this subject. The most students 217 student about 88.2 % know the accumulation in rooms as a main problems and only 6 student 2.4 percent are disagree with this subject. So, 23 students about 9.3 % don't have any idea about this subject. 191 student about 77.6 percent of students passing leisure time in reducing of problems know redundantly. 19 students about 7.7 percent know that passing leisure time in reducing problem is ineffectiveness and are disagree with this subject. Most of the students (223 students, about 90.7%) believe that noise and ruction made by roommates is one of the most important problems of the dormitories and only 11 students (about 4.5%) have no idea in this case. Most of the students (223 students about 90.7%) believe not participating on public cleaning and scrub is one of the most important problems of the dormitories, only students (4.5%) reject this opinion and” students (about 4.5%) have no idea on this matter. Most of the students (204 students, about 82.9%) believe unharmonious among roommates about bed time makes problem. “Students (about 4.5%) believe this matter does not make problem and” students have no idea on this matter. Most of the students (21 students about 88.2%) believe that crowded rooms is one the most important problems and only 6 students (2.4%) reject this opinion and 23 students (about 9.3%) have no idea in matter. 191 students (about 77/6%) believe that spending free times can help to solve problems and 19 students (about 7.7%) reject this idea. 32 students, 13% have no idea in this matter. Most of the students (225 students, about 91.5%) believe that T.V. , cinema and picnic is necessary for dormitories and only 4 students reject this idea. 17 students about 6.9% have no idea in this matter. Most of the students 203 students, about 82.5% believe that behavior and treatment of personnel is important in solving or making problems in dormitories. 14 students reject this idea and 18 students about 11.4% have no idea in this matter. 239 students , about 98/2% , believe library and sport centers are necessary for dormitories only 2 students , about 8.0% , believes that these centers are not necessary for dormitories. And 5 students, about 2% have no idea in this matter. 90 students, about 36.6% are satisfied of the personnel

treatment of the dormitories. 117 students; about 47.6% are not satisfied of these treatment. 39 students, about 15.9% have no idea in this matter. 117 students, about 72 % of the students believe that lack of enough services for free times of the student's cause's bad behavior of the students in the dormitories. 38 students about 15.4 percent reject this idea and 31 students, about 12% of the students have no idea in this case. 187 students, about 76% believe inappropriate conditions of the dormitories cause bad behaviors of the students. 27 students, about 10.9% reject this idea and believe that inappropriate conditions don't cause bad behaviors. Among the students, 32 students, about 13% have no idea in this matter. 187 students, about 76% believe inappropriate conditions of the dormitories cause bad behaviors of the students. 27 students, about 10.9% reject this idea and believe that inappropriate conditions don't cause bad behaviors. Among the students, 32 students, about 13% have no idea in this matter. 21 students about 81/7% , believe long distance between students and their families makes problem for them and only 19 students , about 7.7% reject this idea and 26 students , about 10.6% have no idea in this matter. 201 students, about 81/7% believe increased responsibilities in dormitories because making problems in dormitories. 19 students about 71% reject this idea and 25 students of living in dormitories, 54 students, about 22% reject this idea and believe this pressure makes no problem. 70 students, about 28.5% have no idea in this matter. 123 students, about 50% believe that living in dormitories has bad effect in quality of their education. 81 students about 32.9 % are disagree with this idea. 42 students about 17.1 % have no idea in this matter. Shows that 163 students, about 66.3% prefer if it is possible they prepare a house for their resettlement. 55 students about 24% are disagree with this matter and in any case they prepare the environment of dormitory. In the meantime 24 students about 9.8 % have no idea in this matter. 102 students, about 41.5% believe that feeling of deficiency emotional in family and entering in open environment and releasing from closed environment cause to tend in making relationship with opposite sex. 119 students about 48.4% are disagree with this matter and they didn't see any relationship between deficiency emotional and making relation with opposite sex. In the meantime 25 students about 10.2% have no idea in this matter. Less than half of students, it means 120 students about 48.8% believe that pressure from same ages and fearing of not accepting in their groups is part of problem of living in dormitories. 54 students about 22% are disagree with this matter and they didn't know it as a problem. 70 students about 28.5% choose no opinion. 99

students, about 40.2% believe that living in dormitories cause relationship for marriage, 67 students, about 27.2% reject this idea and think this situation can not cause any relationship for marriage. 80 students, about 32/5% have no idea in this matter. Half of the students, it means 165 students, about 67.1% believe that bad behaviors among the students which their families have high levels of control on them is more than others, 34 students , about. 13.9% reject this idea and 46 students, about 18.7% have no idea in this matter. 111 students , about 45.1% believe that bad behaviors in students of the unreligious families is more than others, 78 students, about 31.7% reject this idea and believe that bad behavior is not observed only in the unreligious families. 57 students, 23.2 percent have no idea in this matter. 57 students, about 63/8% believe bad behavior of the dormitories students is made by the effects of the same-aged group and these groups have strong effects on causing or not causing bad behaviors. 36 students, about 14.6% reject this idea and 51 students, about 20.7% have no idea in this matter. 150 students, about 61 percent of the students believe that financial problems and high expenditures of the university cause bad behaviors of the students of dormitories and can be the main cause of deviation of financial and economic problems among them. 61 students, about 24.88 percent of the students reject this idea and 33 students, about 13.4% have no idea in this matter.

Table No 30 indicates other problems in the dormitories which are not mentioned in the questionnaires. By paying attention to these tables we find out that one of the most important problems of the dormitory's students in view point of students is ill-treatment of the dormitory's personal and lack of responsibility among them that with frequency of 21 and 15.7 percent of the students is observed in this matter.

Frequency of 19, about 14.0% of the students believes shortage of facilities such as water, gas, tell ... is other their problems in dormitory. As a result ill-treatment of the dormitory's personnel and shortage of facilities are other problems of the students in the dormitory which make them unsatisfied.

6. Discussion and conclusion

6.1. The questions which are certified by this analysis are:

Are there any relation between problems of the dormitory's students and crowded dormitory? By paying attention to, D. Samers 0.241 and meaning full level ./... supposition of zero can be rejected. So the is a meaning full relation between crowded dormitories and the problems of the students. V

Kramer coefficient, 1271 which is in meaning full level shows the frequency of the relations between them. In this question, most of the students agree that too much students in the rooms cause problems for living in the dormitories. This result means that less crowded rooms make fewer problems for the dormitory students, and more crowded rooms make more problems. So relationship between crowded rooms and problems of the students is certified.

Because of different cultures among the students, they change their rooms, it shows that crowded rooms in an important problem in dormitories. The study made by zaer, shamsian, Asgarian , Bahrinian and colleagues mentioned this problem and their studies have the same results. Is there any relationship between problems of living of dormitory's students and high level of control of their families?

D Samerz 0.08 and meaning full level (0.224) suggested that there is a relation between high level of control in the family and bad behaviors in the dormitory's student. V Kramer coefficient 0.214 in meaning full level, therefore there is a relation between them. In this question most of the students agree that bad behaviors is more obvious in the students whose families have more control on them. And as a result certify any relation between the effect of the families with high control on their children and their living problems.

In the theory of symbolic reaction, reactors , during reciprocal social reactions, are in learning from the reciprocal influence and situations of the dormitories cause student who were under strict control become free and find new friends which have not experience such strict control and experience many situations with their families. Such relations because students with high level control in their families like to experience such things and situations, but it cause problem because these students have not enough experiences and guidance.

Is there any relation between problems of the students in the dormitories and treatment of the dormitories' personnel?

According to D Samerz 0/076 and meaning full level (0.2774) we can say that there is a relation between problems of the students and treatment of the dormitory's personnel. V Kramer coefficient 0.111 which is in the meaning full level certified this relation. In this question students agree that bad treatment of the dormitory's personnel cause problem. This result shows students who are away from family and support and need another supporters. So personnel should try to become closer to the students and find their problems and try to solve them. So personnel of dormitories should have a friendship relation with the students and get their

confidence and play role of a good and experienced supporter for them in order students consult with them instead of bad friends and use their guidance in reason of eliminating their problems and so this closed relationship can reduce their problem and students choose them as their friends. In this study questions which based on frequency and percent of their answers is 50%_50% are:

Is there any relationship between living in dormitory and view point of student about conditions of education in dormitories?

By meaning full level (0.349) we cannot reject zero assumption. Is there any relationship between long distance from family and problems of living in the dormitories?

Meaning full level (0.048) can not reject assumption of zero, so we can predict that there is no meaning full relation between them. Is there any relation between problems of living in the dormitory and financial problems and high expenditure?

According to meaningful level (0.640) can not reject assumption of zero. We can judge that there isn't meaningful relation between two variable of problems of living in dormitories and high expenditure and financial problems. This matter indicates that with considering not certifying , mentioned questions still is part of problems of dormitories it means there are numbers of students think that if the roommates are not in same field this a problem and so thinking that economic situation and cost of university is effective in bad behavior of students. Thus mentioned subjects cause the problems in living dormitories and personnel of the university should pay attention to these matters and try to eliminate these weak and turns the dormitories to the suitable place in order to making students feeling peace.

In this research questions that are not certified includes: Is there any relationship between problems of living in dormitories and their ages?

According to meaningful level (0.167) can not reject assumption of zero, in other words we can judge that there isn't any meaningful relationship between problems of living in dormitories and their ages, so it means the students with different ages have the same experience of the problems of dormitories. Is there any relationship between problems of living in dormitories and the view point of students about situation of dormitories?

According to meaningful level (0.232) can not reject assumption of zero, in other words there isn't any meaningful relationship between the view point of students about situation of dormitories and problems of living in dormitories so it means the students with every primary view point about dormitory have the same experience of the problems

of dormitories. Is there any relationship between problems of living in dormitories and how students passing leisure?

According to meaningful level (0.338) can not reject assumption of zero, in other words we can say that there isn't any meaningful relationship between how students how students passing leisure and problems of living in dormitories. Is there any relationship between problems of living in dormitories and recreational and welfare facilities?

According to meaningful level (0.013) can not reject assumption of zero, in other words we can say that there isn't any meaningful relationship between recreational and welfare facilities and problems of living in dormitories.

Results:

Reducing the people of each room in order to achieve appropriate level. Establishing the center of social counseling and consultation in students dormitories in order to solve the problems of the students. Informing the student some important matters of living in dormitory by booklet before they enter to the dormitory in order to help them to know the problems of living in dormitory.

High _ rank personnel of the university should supervise the treatment of the dormitory's personnel and should monthly visit the dormitory and have question – answer session with the students. Making close relationship between personnel of dormitory and parents of students in order to inform them about the problems of the students. Operating computer site for students of dormitory in order to benefit from the facilities of computer in their free times. Making rich the library of dormitory that It is

better according to variety fields of university preparing special books of fields and being exist in library in order in this way students can borrow them when they need. Employing some cleaning man dormitory in which students force to clean dormitory at the time of their examinations.

Building dormitories in complex in presenting better services and not be dispersion.

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