International Journal of Economics, Business and Innovation Research
https://e-journal.citakonsultindo.or.id/index.php/IJEBIR
E-ISSN : 2964-0865
IJEBIR

An Assessment Of Problems Faced By Female Students Residing In Hostel At University Of Agriculture Faisalabad

Rizwan Ahmad[1], Mehwish Shoukat[2], Umm E Habiba[3], Khadeeja Saeed[4]

[1,2,3] Institute of Agriculture Extension, Education and Rural development, Pakistan

Email:razagondal837@gmail.com,Mehwishshoukat435@gmail.com, habibau900@gmail.com, ks9575201@gmail.com

Abstract

Hostel is a type of accommodation that provides shared living spaces for travelers and students. Hostels usually offer dormitory-style rooms with multiple bedrooms as well as shared bathrooms. Students living in hostel share their space with each other. A hostel for student is a type of accommodation provided by educational institutions. In addition to offering accommodations, a hostel caters to the fundamental necessities of students. The purpose of this study was to evaluate the challenges encountered by female students who live in the University of Agriculture Faisalabad's hostel and the effect of these problems on academic performance of female students residing in hostels. The study further identified several common problems faced by female students, including inadequate infrastructure and facilities, limited social support, difficulties in managing academic workload, and issues related to privacy and personal space. There are 10 female hostels in University of Agriculture Faisalabad, out of which 5 female hostels were selected randomly. From each hostel 25 students were selected through random sampling technique. A well-developed questionnaire was used to collect data. Collected data was analyzed by using Statistical Packages for Social Sciences (SPSS). Results of the study showed that more than half (58%) of the respondents were between 25 to 30 years old. Large majority (70%) of the respondents were in master. Large majority (85%) of the respondents belonged to urban areas. Lack of privacywith mean value 4.33, lack of variety in meal optionswith mean value 4.30, high cost of accommodationwith mean value 4.29 were the common problems faced by female students in the hostel. Irregular sleep patterns was at rank ordered on 1st positionand it showed that the responses fell between the agree to strongly agree and tending towards the agree with mean value 4.38,

Copyright at authors some right reserved this work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International License.

mental exhaustionwith mean value 4.40 were major impact of hostel life on physical health of female students. Restriction and limited freedom with mean value 4.53, stereotypingwith mean value 4.40 were main social problems faced by female students residing in the hostel. It was concluded that numerous troubles and obstacles including lack of privacy, medical facilities, money related emergencies, alteration issues, individual weakness, distress, changes in eating and rest propensities, and many other issueswere encountered by female students in their hostel life. Effective solutions should be addressed to improve the living conditions of female students living in university hostels.

K**ey words:** Assessment,Problems,Female students, Residing, Hostel

INTRODUCTION

Hostels is the place where experiments and observations are conducted with the help of specific teaching and care taking staff. Hostels covers all aspects of experiment for the development of scientific,technical thinking, moral values and social adjustment ability in students. Development of moral and psychological values among students have own specific limits specially in developing countries. Hostels is crucial for enhancing knowledge and social understanding ability of students. Instructions according to cognitive ability that promote psychological aspects help the students in the practical work for attaining academic goals (Ekeh, 2004).

Hostels is an indispensable piece of any establishment of advanced educational system of society. Educational facilities in hostels, colleges and all other organization of higher learning is known as the backbone for learning procedure. The main job of hostels is instructive that give dynamic instruments for living in the schools beyond their homes. It helps in the development of deep adjustment ability as the students of different societies come there for attaining same educational circumstances (Hofstein and Lunetta, 2004).

Importance of hostels

Today education that is provided in hostels is more based on inquiry based learning. Teachers of hostels are supported with well-arranged laboratory facilities, science equipment's and with high quality technical knowledge that provide in the improvement of pedagogical skills and moral values of students. Hostels are essential for the fulfillment of individuals need as well as for the national growth. Higher level of technical support will be required to implement inquiry base and authentic science curriculum in the hostels (Katcha, 2005).

Copyright at authors some right reserved this work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International License.

In hostels students pass through a process of learning during their stay. Teaching and learning process with the equipment leaves everlasting effects on the minds of students. Learning in hostels stimulate the students by providing quick understanding of scientific concepts.In hostels students make efforts and for best grades. Learning performance of students become better in the in practical fieldas the students of hostels get the conscience about how to make our personality charismatic (Habu, 2005).

Hostels have many beneficial cognitive effects on the learning minds of students. In these schools students perform cognitive and psychomotor tasks at the same time that play part and parcel role in the achievement of educational tasks. Different educational and residential institutes should be built in schools by the government and funds should be provided for making the living rooms well managed for students. Teachers of hostels should endeavor to hold practical classes for every practicable topic that is taught in the class. Some degree of freedom should be given to the students to work on their own in the educational session (Mji, 2006).

A hostels is the form of educational institute in which students attain the education by loving in that institute. The hostels is known as the combination of bed and board. In hostels generally focus is given on the social and educational habits of students by keeping in view about individual differences. With best educational and home environment, one's intellectual development would flourish sustainly. Hostels provide the special interatice environment of learning that go hand to hand with the academic performance and academic grades of students (Zeidler, 2008).

Hostels is focus on behavioral activity and this activity is responsible for increasing the level and quality of education in all societies. In recent years the psychological understanding of the students of hostels is considered the matter and issues of great concern. Negative physical or verbal processes that are adopted by one or more students are repeatedly used against multiple or more peers. Removal of moral activities are known the part of violence which are flourishing rapidly that why some parents sent their children to the hostels so that they may get rid of it. In hostels violence can be removed by various rules and regulations. To control or prevent the hostels form dangerous activities strict regulations are necessary (Kofo, 2012).

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Batool and Umar (2016) conducted a study on the problems faced by female students residing in university hostels. The researchers aimed to identify and understand the specific challenges encountered by female students in their hostel life.One significant

Copyright at authors some right reserved this work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International License.

problem identified was the issue of safety and security. Female students expressed concerns about their personal safety, instances of harassment, and the need for improved security measures within the hostel premises.

Riaz and Rashid (2016) conducted a study on the problems faced by female students residing in hostels. The researchers aimed to identify and understand the specific challenges encountered by female students in their hostel life.Female students expressed concerns about their personal safety, instances of harassment, and the need for improved security measures within the hostel premises.

Bukhari*et al.*(2016) conducted a study exploring the problems faced by female students residing in university hostels. The researchers aimed to identify and understand the specific challenges encountered by female students in their hostel life within the context of higher education institutions.Female students expressed concerns about their personal safety, instances of harassment, and the need for improved security measures within the hostel premises.

Jain *et al.* (2016) concluded that rural girls were faced many problems in education like gender base preference, socio economic issues, lack of teachers in schools and high dropout rate. There was no proper availability of applicable infrastructure resources in rural schools. Mostly in rural areas female were facing traveling issues and feel fear of gender discrimination. Early marriage was creating barriers for girls' education in rural parts. There were needs of transport facilities because it'saffected on their physical and mental development. Rural society has been a big gap among female and male formal education. Further, results were against to female learning in rural areas. Family has been concept that female support to their husbands after to get married and parents do not acquire any advantage that's way they were ignore to female education. Rural girls were doing domestic responsibilities as compare to education. There were facing cultural, economic, family and community restrictions in rural areas because rural society were not support to female education and mostly they have been preference to male education.

Malik (2016) analyzed that gender discrimination has influences on female cadmic performance. There was culture gap among female and male formal learning in rural parts. There were some social restrictions in rural areas which create issues to female education. Family educational background was impacted on students learning. Rural area schools have been poor resources which impacted on students' educational attainments. In rural areas were big differences between a girl and boy education due to parents' gender preference. Parent's behavior wassupportive for their son's education as compare to their daughter education. Low financial status was another reason to

Copyright at authors some right reserved this work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International License.

gender preference in rural areas. Gender base inequity was influenced on female education in rural areas. The study showed that there were many issues influenced on girls learning in rural areas such as family size, income of family, domestic duties, attitude of parents, cultural and social preference to male education and poor resources.

Ojha (2016) explained that females were suffering with a lot of complications in village areas their circumstance was very deprived in all the ways. The rural societies were against to their education as according to their traditional and customs of rural community. Government and NGOs were tried to elevate female poor condition but these struggles have been not appropriate. In rural areas a lot of numbers of females were illiterate and their mothers do not read and write due to lack of support. There were many barriers which badly effected on females' education such as shortage of infrastructural and human resources in educational sectors, poor family support, household duties, fear of crime, gender disparity and long distance of school from home.

George *et al*. (2017) explained that late arrived to school and after class time, may be students were missed some part of lesson. Due to lack of transportation facilities students were come too late to schools. Classroom disturbance create when some students were coming late in the classroom due to review the lesson. School was far from house and these effected on student's grad or academic performance so they dropout the school due to lack of facilities.

Akhtar *et al.* (2017) conducted a study focusing on the problems faced by female students living in hostels at universities. The researchers aimed to identify and understand the specific difficulties and challenges encountered by female students in their hostel life. The problems faced by female students living in hostels of universities. The researchers aimed to identify and understand the specific challenges encountered by female students in their hostel life.One significant problem identified was the issue of safety and security. Female students expressed concerns about their personal safety, instances of harassment, and the need for improved security measures within the hostel premises.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The purpose of study was to assess the problems faced by female students in hostels at University of Agriculture Faisalabad. There are 10 female hostels in University of Agriculture Faisalabad, out of which 5 female hostels was selected randomly. From each hostel 25 students were selected through random sampling technique. Collected data were analyzed by using Statistical Packages for Social Sciences (SPSS). A well-

Copyright at authors some right reserved this work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International License.

developed questionnaire was used to collect data, which include questions related to their living conditions, academic performance, social life, and overall well-being. The purpose of study is to carry out the survey for obtaining the opinions about impact of hostel life and problems of girl's hostel life.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Analysis or interpretations of data are the most important step in scientific research for drawing conclusion. Without these steps, generalization and prediction cannot be achieved which is the target of scientific research. Generalization and conclusion are drawn on the basis of characteristics of the respondents' attitude towards the phenomena being investigated. Therefore, this chapter discussion required the data analysis.

This chapter contains analysis and descriptions of the data. This chapter presented collected data along with its analysis.The purpose of the results and discussion is to present analysis and interpretation of data relating to the research problems under investigation, and to explain any new understanding or after taken findings into the consideration. Results and discussion define the attributes and reason about the research.

Table 1 Distribution of the respondents according to their demographic attributes

Age		
Less than 20 years	19	15.0
20 to 30 years	72	58.0
30 to 35 years	34	27.0
Educational level		
B.S Hons	25	20.0
Masters	80	64.0
M.Phil	13	10.0

Copyright at authors some right reserved this work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International License.

International Journal of Economics, Business and Innovation Research
https://e-journal.citakonsultindo.or.id/index.php/IJEBIR
E-ISSN : 2964-0865
IJEBIR

P.Hd	7	6.0
Residential Status		
Urban	106	85.0
Rural	19	15.0
Total	125	100

Table 1 showed that less than one fourth (15%) of the respondents were less than 20 years old. More than half (58%) of the respondents were between 20 to 30 years old. More than one fourth (27%) of the respondents were between 30 to 35 years old. It is depicted that less than one fourth (20%) of the respondents were B.S Hons. Large majority (64%) of the respondents were having master. Only one tenth (10%) of the respondents were M.Phil. only (6%) of the respondents were P.Hd. it is showed that large majority (85%) of the respondents were belonged to urban areas while less than one fourth (15%) of the respondents were belonged to rural.

Table 2: Weighted score, Mean value, Standard deviation and Rank order of the respondents regarding tocommon problems faced by female students in the hostel

Statement	Weighted score	Mean	S.D.	Rank
Lack of privacy	541	4.33	0.49	1
Hygiene	525	4.20	0.41	2
Issues with roommates	516	4.13	0.83	3
Inadequate facilities	500	4.00	0.76	4
Recreation	490	3.90	0.76	5
Study environment	475	3.80	0.94	6
Staff behavior	466	3.73	0.96	7
Medical facilities	466	3.73	0.96	8
Administration	466	3.73	0.96	9

Copyright at authors some right reserved this work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International License.

2 table presented that lack of privacy was at rank ordered on 1st position and it showed that the responses fell between theagree to strongly agree and tending towards the agree with mean value 4.33and 541 weighted score.Hygiene was at rank ordered on 2nd position and it showed that the responses fell between the agree to strongly agree and tending towards the agree with mean value 4.20and 525 weighted score. Issues with roommates was at rank ordered on 3rd position and it showed that the responses fell between the agree to strongly agree and tending towards the agreewith mean value 4.13 and 516 weighted score. Inadequate facilities was at rank ordered on 4th position and it showed that the responses fell between the agree to strongly agree and tending towards the agree with mean value 4.00and 500 weighted score.Recreation was at rank ordered on 5th position and it showed that the responses fell between the agree to strongly agree and tending towards the agree with mean value 3.90and 490 weighted score.Study environment was at rank ordered on 6th position and it showed that the responses fell between the undecided to agree and tending towards the agree with mean value 3.80and weighted score 475.Staff behavior was at rank ordered on 7th positionand it showed that the responses fell between the undecided to agree and tending towards the agree with mean value 3.73and 466 weighted score.Medical facilitieswith mean value 3.73. was at rank ordered on 8th position and it showed that the responses fell between the undecided to agree and tending towards the agree and 466 weighted score.Administrationwith mean value 3.73. was at rank ordered on 9th position and it showed that the responses fell between the undecided to agree and tending towards the agree and 466 weighted score.

The results showed that there are similarities between the study of Batool and Umar (2016) because this previous study defined on the problems faced by female students residing in university hostels. The researchers aimed to identify and understand the specific challenges encountered by female students in their hostel life.One significant problem identified was the issue of safety and security. Female students expressed concerns about their personal safety, instances of harassment, and the need for improved security measures within the hostel premises.

Copyright at authors some right reserved this work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International License.

International Journal of Economics, Business and Innovation Research
https://e-journal.citakonsultindo.or.id/index.php/IJEBIR
E-ISSN : 2964-0865
IJEBIR

Table 3: Weighted score, Mean value, Standard deviation and Rank order of the respondents regarding to their common food issues experienced by female students residing in hostels

Statement	Weighted score	Mean	S.D.	Rank
Lack of variety in meal options	541	4.30	0.49	1
Poor quality of food	516	4.13	0.35	2
Insufficient portion sizes	507	4.07	0.46	3
Inadequate nutritional value	507	4.07	0.70	4
Limited healthy options	500	4.00	0.76	5
Dietary restrictions	491	3.93	0.96	6
Long waiting times for meals	491	3.93	0.96	7
Improper availability of food	475	3.80	1.01	8

Table 3 defined that lack of variety in meal options was at rank ordered on 1st position and it showed that the responses fell between the agree to strongly agree and tending towards the agree with mean value 4.33and 541 weighted score.Poor quality of food was at rank ordered on 2nd position and it showed that the responses fell between the agree to strongly agree and tending towards the agree with mean value 4.13and 516 weighted score.Insufficient portion sizes was at rank ordered on 3rd position and it showed that the responses fell between the agree to strongly agree and tending towards the agree with mean value 4.06and 507 weighted score.Inadequate nutritional value was at rank ordered on 4th position and it showed that the responses fell between the agree to strongly agree and tending towards the agree with mean value 4.06and 507 weighted score.Limited healthy options was at rank ordered on 5th position and it showed that the responses fell between the agree to strongly agree and tending towards the agree and 500 weighted score.Dietary restrictions was at rank ordered on 6th positionand it showed that the responses fell between the undecided to agree and tending towards the agree with mean value 3.93and 491 weighted score. Long waiting times for meals was at rank ordered on 7th position and it showed that the responses fell between the undecided to agree and tending towards the agree with mean value 3.93and 491 weighted score.Improper availability of food was at rank ordered on 8th position and it showed that the responses fell between the undecided to agree and tending towards the agree with mean value 3.80and 475 weighted score.

Copyright at authors some right reserved this work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International License.

Riaz and Rashid (2016) conducted a study on the problems faced by female students residing in hostels. The researchers aimed to identify and understand the specific challenges encountered by female students in their hostel life.Female students expressed concerns about their personal safety, instances of harassment and better food within the hostel premises.

CONCLUSION

The researchers aimed to identify and understand the specific difficulties and challenges encountered by female students in their hostel life. The problems faced by female students living in hostels of universities. The researchers aimed to identify and understand the specific challenges encountered by female students in their hostel life.One significant problem identified was the issue of safety and security. Female students expressed concerns about their personal safety, instances of harassment, and the need for improved security measures within the hostel premises.

It is found that the problems faced by female students living in hostels in Pakistani universities. The researchers aimed to identify and understand the specific challenges encountered by female students in their hostel life within the context of Pakistani higher education institutions. Female students expressed concerns about their personal safety, instances of harassment, and the need for improved security measures within the hostel premises.

Researcher concluded that the problems faced by female students residing in hostels. The researchers aimed to identify and understand the specific challenges encountered by female students in their hostel life.One significant problem identified was the issue of safety and security.

REFERENCES

Abbasi, P. G., and D. A. Saeed. 2012. Critical analysis of the factors influencing female education in rural Sindh as viewed by primary school teachers. Hamdard institute of education and social sciences, Hamdarduniversity, Karachi, Pakistan. J. Int. Intdis. Busi. Res. 4: 06.

Abe, T.O. 2014. The effect of teacher qualifications on students' performance in mathematics. Post Graduate School, College of Education, State, Nigeria. J. Edu. Res. 1: 2354-4406.

Acharya, Y. 2008. "Women's education and Itera-household autonomy: evidence from Nepal," J. Dev. Soc. Transf. 5:84-87.

Copyright at authors some right reserved this work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International License.

Adeyemi, A., B. Moradeyo and Semia. 2014. Personal factors as predictor of student's academic achievements in college of education in South Western Nigeria, Acad. J. Edu. Res. Rev. 4: 97-109.

Adhikari, B. M. 2013. Gender inequality and the problem with girl's school attendance in rural Nepal. Faculty of social sciences, University of Nordland, Norway. 115-122.

Adolen, S. 2009. A survey of the relationship between availability of boarding facilities and students'academic performance among senior secondary schoolstudents of Malumfashi Educational Zone, Katsina State. Nigeria. J. Bor.Sci. Edu. Res. 5: 134-142.

Afzal, A. 2000. The Attitude of Mothers towards the education of their daughters in changer community. Research report, Department of Rural Sociology, University of Agriculture, Faisalabad. 84-87.

Ahmad.K and A. Naz. 2020. Challenges faced by university students residing inhostels: A study of public universities in Pakistan. Glob. J. Edu. Res.19:83-93.

Ajayan. 2017.Definition of permissions level of education.https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sharepoint/sites/user-permissions-and-permission-levels; retrieved by 11 August. 2020.

Akhtar. M, F. Malik and S. Naz. 2017. Problems Faced by Female Students Residing in Hostels: A Comparative Study of Public and Private Sector Universities in Lahore. J. Bul. Edu. Res. 39:35-53.

Akyeampong, K., and L. Keith. 2002. From student teachers to newly qualified teachers in Ghana: Insights into becoming a teacher. J. Int. Edu. Dev. 22: 339-52.

Ali. S, S. Raza and M. Shafique.2018. An Analysis of Problems Faced by Female Students Residing in Hostels: A Case Study of the University of the Punjab.Int. J. Man. Econ. Soc. Sci. 7: 62-68.

Alia, J. 2015. Parents attitude towards daughters' education in rural areas of district Faisalabad, Department of Rural Sociology, University of agriculture, Faisalabad, Pakistan.

Allen, J. M., and C.I. Smith. 2008. Faculty and student perspectives an advising: Implications for student dissatisfaction. J. Coll. St. Dev. 6: 609-624.

Allieance. 2019. Definition of decision making regarding education. https://alliancesforddecsioneducation.org.com; retrieved by 11August, 2020.

Ambreen, M., and A. Mohyuddin. 2013. Gender biased parental attitude towards education: A case study of village dasuda, District Faisalabad. Available at www.savap.org.pk.com; retrieved December 28, 2019.

Copyright at authors some right reserved this work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International License.

Anderson, E. W. 2005. Residential and boarding education and care for students. Aust. J. Edu. 47:1-56.

Anitha, T. S., and T. N. Rama. 2014. Attitude of woman teachers towards the problems of girl's education. Ap model school, Chittoor, Baireddypalli. J. Res. Met. Edu. 4: 37-57.

Anwar, R. T. 2019. Bullying effects on students educational activities at government higher secondary schools. A case study of tehsil city Faisalabad. Faculty of social sciences, Institute of agriculture extension and rural development, University of agriculture Faisalabad, Pakistan. Pp. 26-79.

Anwar. R,F. Bukhariand M. Bashir. 2016. An Exploration of Problems Faced by Female Students Residing in University Hostels: A Case Study of PakistaniUniversities. Pak. J. Wom. Stud. 23:119-135.

Anwar. S, K. Jadoon and S. Khan. 2018. Problems faced by female students living inhostels of public sector universities in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. J. Soc.Sci. Res.4:1033-1039

Anwer, A. 2018. Impact of information and communication technology on students learning. A case study of university agriculture Faisalabad. A case study of tehsil city Faisalabad. Faculty of social sciences, Institute of agriculture extension and rural development, University of agriculture Faisalabad, Pakistan. Pp.

Copyright at authors some right reserved this work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International License.