

**AN ANALYSIS OF THE SOCIAL ADJUSTMENTS ISSUES OF BOARDING FEMALE STUDENTS IN THE UNIVERSITY OF AGRICULTURE PESHAWAR, PAKISTAN**

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**Abstract**

*This research paper an analysis of the social adjustment issues of boarding female students in Peshawar, Pakistan aimed to highlight the various issues faced by the student's residing in the government oriented girls hostels for their academic tasks. The data was collected through a well-organized questionnaire and the results were analyzed through a statistical tool SPSS. The respondents were from the University of Agriculture girl's hostel No.2 Peshawar, Pakistan. A highly significant association ( $p=0.000$ ) was originated by considering hostels as a practical laboratory .A highly significant association ( $p=0.000$ ) obtained that economic instability plays a vital role while deviance is concerned. Similarly, a highly significant relationship ( $p=0.000$ ) that the role of hostel wardens and the administrative performance is not satisfactory majority of the times. Similarly, hostel Mess is not satisfactory i.e. not up to the taste of hostilide that's why the girl's health affected badly while residing there. Mostly girls are more addicted to movies, dramas and music irrespective of their studies.*

**Keywords:** Girls hostels, Social adjustment issues, female education and Cultural constraints.

**1. Introduction**

Education is an essential part of children's development. This type of socialization started when a child came to mother's lap and continue till child death. The essential feature of education is to achieved and learned what not experienced before. The society in which individual live, compelled the children from the very start to learn and behave in the way, the society norms are, respectively. As a matter of fact , Pakistan is an under developed country and a less amount of budget is allocated for the educational sector and only big cities got higher educational institutes along with the facilities of hostels (Callaway, 1979).

This word hostel is basically used to facilitate the students and travelers in general. In addition to this, in South Asian countries like in Pakistan the meaning of hostel is accommodation while getting acquiring education in schools, colleges or universities under the supervision of Warden and staff. These students came from different ethnicity, geographical, economical and religious backgrounds, respectively (Mishra, 1994).

Human personality is driven by the life experience after the child birth. The protective environment is provided by the family members, the interaction is very limited in early life of child, and later on the process of social interaction started which slowly and gradually very fruitful to compel an individual to be a good citizen of a society. The surroundings i.e. the habitat, playing an important role in children socialization as it molds the children attitude and behavior, later on. However, according to the researcher, the home environment directly affect the child grooming factors like social, economic, religious, spiritual and academics (Fergusson, Horwood, & Boden, 2008, Tucker, Zandvoort, Burke, & Irwin, 2011).

Different ethnic groups while living together under one roof is alarming in some way or another as the acceptance towards students background is difficult to understand i.e. language, dressing style, accents, cooking, etc. of others not be taken inferior and one's own culture ( language, dressing, food music, art, religion) as superior (Darlega and Janda, 1986).

Besides the negative aspects, hostel is a place where opportunities for the students like gaining more confidence, punctuality, attain maturity, improving the sense of dressing, become goal oriented is learned and at the same time some negative and the dark side of the hostel residence includes drug addiction, exploitation of freedom, home sickness and health problems respectively (Chow, 2005 and Chan's, 1998; Ullah, Khan, & Naz, 2015).

There are so many positive aspects related to hostel life like sense of friendships developed in students living in the hostel. In addition to this, look after of their health related problems and care for their books and clothes while residing in the hostel, respectively. In the hostel every girl considered herself as a Queen for themselves and like a free bird had the freedom to listen the loud music and after the classes to roam around within or outside the campus, as well (Beutell, 1999). Living in hostel is a unique experience in life as well as once in one's own life. Different cultural backgrounds came to live under one roof and by trial and error methods start understanding the sociological and behaviorally different people (Shah, 2010).

## **2. MATERIAL AND METHOD**

Girl's hostel of the University of Agriculture, Peshawar constituted as universe of the study. There exist one huge government girl's hostel in the premises of the campus.

### **2.1. Sampling Procedure and Sample Size**

From the given population (Kothari, 2004) a sampling design is a perfect plan as it is determined for obtaining the sample. For the purpose of data collection a proportionate simple random sampling methodology will be used, respectively. The University of Agriculture Peshawar got one girls hostel (i.e. Girls hostel no. II), we make a visit to the provost office and asked about the information regarding area of interest. So, the total number of population founded was 350 and the sample size determined from 350 population is 196 on the basis of the criteria mentioned by Sekaran (2003).

### 2.2. Data collection

Data is collected by using the Likert scale to assess attitudes between the variables incorporating every aspects of the study to obtain relevant information regarding the respondents by scheduling a comprehensive Questionnaire.

### 2.3. Data Analysis

The collected data will be analyzed by applying a Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS, 20thVersion) respectively. In addition to this the frequencies and percentages were drawn out on the basis of data entered in the data base of SPSS.

### 2.4. Chi square $\chi^2$

Chi-Square test is supposed to be applicable regarding large number of social problems. Kothari (2004) therefore believed that this Chi- Square test is one of the most important tests to find out the association between the independent and dependent variables, respectively.

$$\chi^2 = \sum_{i=1}^r \sum_{j=1}^c \frac{(O_{ij} - E_{ij})^2}{E_{ij}}$$

In the above formula “ $O_{ij}$ ” stands for the observed frequency in the  $i^{th}$  row and  $j^{th}$  column, “ $r$ ” the number of rows and “ $c$ ” the number of columns. The formula simply directs one to take the squared formulation of the frequencies for each cell, divided by the expected frequency. The resulting value was distributed as chi square with relevant degrees of freedom, calculated as follows.

$$d.f. = (r-1) (c-1)$$

## 3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

These facts showed that majority of the parents were showing sometime rigidity towards hostelide female students because of its administration which is not satisfactory. However, 65.3 percent of the respondents replied yes that girls misuse the freedom while living in the hostel while 34.7 percent answered no. Similarly, 65.3 percent of the respondents answered yes to the statement that drug addicted girls live among them while 34.7 percent answered no . However, 66.3 percent of the respondents were in favor of the statement that hostel security is also an issue because of the reason that parents are sometimes unwilling to allow their daughters in the hostel and replied yes while 33.7percent answered no. Similarly, 65.3 percent of the respondents replied yes whereas 34.7 percent replied in no that parent’s first choice is always government oriented hostels.

**Table No. 1.**  
**CULTURAL CONSTRAINTS**

Attribute	Yes	No	total
Parents showed sometime rigidity towards hostelide as because of its administration which is not satisfactory.	129(65.8%)	67(34.2%)	196(100.0%)
Do you agree that girls misuse this freedom while living in the hostel?	128(65.3%)	68(34.7%)	196(100.0%)
Do you think that drug addicted girls live amongst you?	128(65.3%)	68(34.7%)	196(100.0%)
Hostel security is also an issue because of the reason parents are sometimes unwilling to allow their daughters in the hostel.	130(66.3%)	66(33.7%)	196(100.0%)
Parents first choice is always government oriented hostels.	128(65.3%)	68(34.7%)	196(100.0%)

**3.2. Bi-variate analysis**

Students living in hostels faced many problems like social adjustment problems, financial crises, Psychological issues, eating and sleeping habits, home sickness, deviance and cultural constraints in various ways. A highly significant association between ( $p=0.000$ ) was found that Parents showed sometime rigidity towards hostelide as because of its administration which is not satisfactory. The results agreed with the fact that parent's perception towards hostel is not good because of its administration. Similarly a highly significant association ( $p=0.000$ ) was found on girls misuse the freedom while living in the hostel. This highlighted that hostelide girls usually involved in appropriate relations like always on phone calls and relations with boys. According to (Komunte,2011) girls are away from homes and parents are not there to keep check on the so this will leads to girls to emphasis less on academic activities and more on watching T.V, movies, music, exploitation of freedom, drugs and health problems etc. In addition, a highly significant association ( $p=0.000$ ) was found that drug addicted girls live in hostels. Majority of the girls due to stress or other problems leads to emphasis on drugs and most of the girls may suffer from different health problems. Furthermore a very highly significant association ( $p=0.000$ ) was originated by hostel security, that security is also an issue because of the reason parents are sometimes unwilling to allow their daughters in the hostel. The fact showed that Security problem acts as a threat for parents to their daughters as school, colleges or universities are away from their homes so the best possible option is the hostel (La Franiere, 2006). Similarly, a highly significant association was obtained between parents first choice is always government oriented hostels. There exist a difference between private and government oriented hostels as the public perception towards private hostel regarding their daughters is not in their wish list as most private hostels are away from their campus and chances of harassment existence is high so government hostel is more suitable and is fit choice of parents (khozaei et al, 2010). In Addition, a highly significant association ( $p=0.000$ ) was showed on strict eye, checking of parents is absent in the hostel. Similarly, a highly significant association ( $p=0.000$ ) exposed that mostly parents perception towards hostel is that the girls adopt the Western culture there. (Nteko, 2007) revealed from his studies conducted by African communities where they believe that due to education with residence in hostel will change their girls to adopt the European cultural values which will further bring negativity in their attitude toward hostel. Furthermore, a very highly significant association ( $p=0.000$ ) was obtained on parents believed that their daughters will avoid religious practices while residing in the hostel. Similarly, highly significant association ( $p=0.000$ ) was found that decent, intelligent and cultured girls still reside in the hostel. Also a highly significant association ( $p=0.000$ ) was originated by consider hostel as a practical laboratory. The fact

revealed that great influence starts occurring on students thinking, dressing, and linguistic as a variety of different characteristics of students living under one joint roof (Thakkar, 2012). Similarly, a highly significant association ( $p=0.000$ ) exposed that when students came back home on weekends, they are treated like a guest.

**Table No. 2**  
**Association between Social Adjustment Problems and Cultural Constraints**

Cultural Constraints	Perception	Social adjustment problems		Total	Chi-Square (P_Value)
		Yes	No		
Parents showed sometime rigidity towards hostel as because of its administration which is not satisfactory.	Yes	128(65.3%)	1(0.5%)	129(65.8%)	$\chi^2=77.893$ (P=0.000)
	No	32(16.3%)	35(17.9%)	67(34.2%)	
Do you agree that girls misuse this freedom while living in the hostel?	Yes	128(65.3%)	0(0.0%)	128(65.3%)	$\chi^2=83.012$ (P=0.000)
	No	32(16.3%)	36(18.4%)	68(34.7%)	
Do you think that drug addicted girls live amongst you?	Yes	128(65.3%)	0(0.0%)	128(65.3%)	$\chi^2=83.012$ (P=0.000)
	No	32(16.3%)	36(18.4%)	68(34.7%)	
Hostel security is also an issue because of the reason parents are sometimes unwilling to allow their daughters in the hostel.	Yes	128(65.3%)	2(1.0%)	130(66.3%)	$\chi^2=72.922$ (P=0.000)
	No	32(16.3%)	34(17.3%)	66(33.7%)	
Parents first choice is always government oriented hostels.	Yes	128(65.3%)	0(0.0%)	128(65.3%)	$\chi^2=83.012$ (P=0.000)
	No	32(16.3%)	36(18.4%)	68(34.7%)	
Stricted eye, checking of parents is absent in the hostel.	Yes	128(65.3%)	0(0.0%)	128(65.3%)	$\chi^2=83.012$ (P=0.000)
	No	32(16.3%)	36(18.4%)	68(34.7%)	
Mostly parent's perception towards hostel is that the girls adopt the Western culture there.	Yes	128(65.3%)	0(0.0%)	128(65.3%)	$\chi^2=83.012$ (P=0.000)
	No	32(16.3%)	36(18.4%)	68(34.7%)	
Parents believed that their daughters will avoid religious practices while residing in the hostel.	Yes	128(65.3%)	0(0.0%)	128(65.3%)	$\chi^2=83.012$ (P=0.000)
	No	32(16.3%)	36(18.4%)	68(34.7%)	
Do you think that decent, intelligent and cultured girls still reside in the hostel?	Yes	128(65.3%)	0(0.0%)	128(65.3%)	$\chi^2=83.012$ (P=0.000)
	No	32(16.3%)	36(18.4%)	68(34.7%)	
Do you consider hostel as a practical laboratory?	Yes	128(65.3%)	0(0.0%)	128(65.3%)	$\chi^2=83.012$ (P=0.000)
	No	32(16.3%)	36(18.4%)	68(34.7%)	
When student came back home on weekends, they are treated like a guest within the family.	Yes	128(65.3%)	1(0.5%)	129(65.8%)	$\chi^2=77.893$ (P=0.000)
	No	32(16.3%)	35(17.9%)	67(34.2%)	

#### 4. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

It was concluded that the girls often misuse the freedom while living in the hostel as the strict eye of the parents is absent and this affect their psychological, physical and overall social well-being. The girls often arrived late to the hostel late despite their entry timings. Hostels mess s always irritating and the food is not hygienic. Girls mostly spent lots of time, in front of screen rather than in study rooms. Amongst them toppers and well-mannered students also reside which only focus on their education and are involved in healthy activities. The University Campus should itself monitor the hostel administration on and off to address several issues like Wardens performances, Mess, Security, hygiene and study performance. Theft is very common among the government and private hostels involving students, sweepers and hostel management employees, respectively. CCTV Camera's as a use of technological gagged will solve this problem up to great extent. In order to overcome the dilemma of dating and affairs of hostel girl's strict security, warden's checkup on students is needed to be addressed. Also parents should give a satisfactory amount of money to their daughters to keep them on track.

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