

**SOCIAL ISSUES OF PAKISTANI STUDENTS LIVING IN HOSTELS: A
QUALITATIVE STUDY**



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2020

Social Issues of Pakistani Students Living in Hostels: A Qualitative Study

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SP17-BPY-001

Session (2017-2021)

A Thesis Submitted in Partial Fulfillment for the Requirement of the

Degree of BS Psychology

DEPARTMENT OF HUMANITIES

COMSATS UNIVERSITY ISLAMABAD, LAHORE CAMPUS, LAHORE.

2020

Research Completion Certificate

I certify that the research work contained in this thesis entitled “**Social Issues of Pakistani Students Living in Hostels: A Qualitative Study**” has been carried out and completed by **Ms. Naisha Mukhtar**, Student ID: **SP17-BPY-001**: student of BS Psychology, session 2017-2021, under the supervision of Dr. Mariyam Akram. This study is an independent research work and carried out under given instructions and consideration.

Dated: _____

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Declaration

I, Ms. Naisha Mukhtar, Student ID: SP17-BPY-001, student of BS in Psychology, session 2017-2021, hereby declare that the material printed in this thesis titled “Social Issues of Pakistani Students Living in Hostels: A Qualitative Study” is original work and has not been printed, published, or submitted as research work, thesis, or publication in any form in any university or research institution in Pakistan or abroad.

Date: _____

Naisha Mukhtar

SP17-BPY-001

Dedication

I would like to dedicate this thesis to my parents, teachers and my husband, for being there for me and supporting me throughout the hectic routine of my studies. Truly appreciate your presence and support.

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Acknowledgments

I would like to thank Allah Almighty, the creator and the sustainer of this world for His help to enable me to finish this thesis. I at first bow my head before Allah Almighty who bestowed his countless blessings upon me, guided me toward the way to success, and blessed me with courage of facing problems and obstacles that enabled me to accomplish this research.

The assimilation of this study could not have been done without the support and guidance of my supervisor, Dr. Mariyam Akram. I wish to express my deepest gratitude to her for the patience, kindness, and assistance over the past semesters. I am indebted to her for taking the time to understand, encourage, and help me throughout the semesters and especially for this thesis. I am so blessed that I had the opportunity to work with her as it was such a positive and rewarding experience.

I would like to thank my parents and my dear husband for their constant love and attention. They have been persistent and supportive with me in times of immense stress and pressure. Along with that I'd like to thanks my mother in law, father in law, dada and dadi for their love and prayers all along my studies.

I would like to extend my thanks to my sisters and sister in laws, for inspiring me to work on the things I believed in and for always motivating me whenever I felt low in the times of stress. I am grateful to every person who directly and indirectly cooperated with me and made this thesis possible for me. This has been quite a lengthy process, none of this would be achievable without each and every person I have stated.

Naisha Mukhtar

SP17-BPY-001

Abstract

The current study explored the social issues faced by the students living in a hostel environment. The major objective of the study was to assess the personal experience of female students regarding social issues of hostel life. The present study gave an overview of the life experienced in a hostel of Pakistan and the impact it had on the students. Purposive sampling strategy was utilized to collect data. Sample of the study contained of 4 Female Students (2 = final year students; 2 = third year students) the age range of the participants was between 18-25 years who were currently enrolled in undergraduate program of university. Semi-structured interview protocol was used in the current study to explore the subjective experiences of hostel life for the participants. Interpretative Phenomenological analysis was used for the analysis of the data hence 2 super-ordinate themes were obtained from the interviews of the students living in hostel. The themes extracted by IPA were social issues faced in hostel and psychological impact of hostel life. The results indicated that students living in a hostel environment experienced various social issues. The participants expressed how difficult it was adjusting to an environment without their families. The participants expressed how difficult it was adjusting to an environment without their families, living with people that were complete strangers at first, with diverse culturally socially and academic backgrounds. However, living in hostel and undergoing various problems and challenges also made the participants made the participants enhance their self development as well as in their personality growth, which indicates that hostel life had both progressive as well as adverse effect on the students. The present study will have theoretical and practical contribution in the indigenous literature of the social influence and interpersonal relationships in developmental and social psychology.

Keywords: social issues, hostel environment, hostel experience, students.

Chapter 1

Introduction

In many countries a hostel is mainly considered as an accommodation of student and explorers anyway, in Pakistan the hostel is accepted to be an area of residence for educational purposes, let it be in a school, college or university. The hostel is where understudies remain for seeking after proper schooling endlessly from their homes. The hostel generally consists of students that are from various diverse moral, social, geological and economical backgrounds. Making hostels a safe environment all the hostels are directed by their superintendents and other staff that ensures the safety and concerns of the students (Iftikhar & Ajmal, 2016). Therefore, this study investigates various social issue that can arise for a Pakistani woman that is studying while living in a hostel.

Home vs. Hostel life

The life of a hostel is totally not quite the same as that of the home. There is a difference between people's preference on the hostel or the home life across various cultures. In western cultures students prefer the hostel life more. According to them the most noteworthy gift of hostel life is an autonomous life. Understudies will in general get a free air and figure out how to take choices of their own. Aside from the overall principles and guidelines of the inn, which are to be followed fundamentally by everybody (Uddin, 2019).

Majority of the time the individual is their own master and figures out how to control their life. It is because of this explanation that numerous understudies don't care to return home even on long get-aways. The individuals who love opportunity love the hostel life. Then again, at home, they are for more often than not involved by a portion of the other

homegrown obligations which meddle with their examinations a great deal. Yet, in their hostels understudies can go on with their examinations with no interference (Uddin, 2019).

Home life. It is clear that the life at home can't be contrasted with the life in a hostel. A healthy, safe home is essential for people to grow, learn and explore. Foremost, living in a home means that people are in their most comfortable and safest environment. Spending time with families is a luxury that people are deprived of in hostels, unfortunately in hostels people are unable to spend time with their loved ones and share each others happiness and sorrow (Smith & Segal 2020). However according to research many students prefer studying somewhere outside of their homes as at home one needs to continue as indicated by the family that incorporates resting time, eating time constantly for recreation. One can't outline one's own plan of studies. One needs to remember the accommodation of others moreover (Uddin, 2019).

Hostel life. Hostel life can be an extremely lovely excursion. In an inn, numerous understudies nearly of a similar age live respectively who are concentrating practically in a similar class or year. In this way, understudies of same nature create incredible closeness among themselves while they get their opportunity and build up an ability to be self aware duty (Uddin, 2019). Living in a hostel is considered immensely significant especially in countries like Pakistan, as education facilities are only accessible in big, developed urban areas. Whereas in rural areas there are hardly any educational facilities given to students. However, understudies living in hostels in Pakistan have to undergo numerous challenges and obstacles (Ashraf, 2017). As majority coming from rural areas one of the issues faced by majority of the students is considered to be Financial crises as many come from low income families. As well as that students also go through adjustment issues as Pakistan being a

collectivist culture, for many this is their first ever time living away from their families (Khan, 2018). Moreover, Individuals go through many distresses due to living far from one's own family and living in a stranger like environment. As hostel environment are made for the security of the students, many student suffers from the various of restrictions that are placed on them (Iftikhar & Ajmal, 2016).

Issues in hostels

Understudies living in hostels face a huge load of issues and obstacle, for instance, economic crises, alteration matters, privacy concerns and stress from family, changes in food quality and resting inclination and various other unmistakable issues. Human character is shaped by the encounters of life hence their personality is influenced by their environment. Therefore, empathy, charitable behavior, passionate stability will be more in individuals living in hostels, due to the amount problems and obstacles students undergoes in hostels (Slepkov, 2017). While living in inn understudies share their own philosophy with their room mates henceforth they take in numerous new thoughts from their hostel colleagues (Ominijo et al., 2015). Hostel life likewise impacts an individual's perspectives and discernments about their and other cultures and religions (Kumar & Shastry, 2019).

Independence. Many understudies can't adapt to living on their own straight away As Pakistan being a collectivist culture, all household responsibilities are shared amongst each member of the family. It ordinarily requires some investment to change to the independence, once in a while even several years. Students find it difficult juggling home responsibilities such as doing laundry, the dishes, going grocery shopping with studying. in order to achieve doing everything on their own students lack at good time management skills (May, 2015).

Food quality. Students usually are used to home cooking all their lives which is made by mostly their mothers. Understudies regularly experience difficulties changing in accordance with the food at inns. Regardless of whether the lodging menu is thoroughly considered and adjusted, it actually makes an extreme differentiation to what exactly they're accustomed to eating at home, which thus disturbs the pressure of changing one's living climate. At home individuals are able to get certain food that they wish to have on certain days, where as in hostels everyone has to eat the same food no matter what, there are not variations, according to many student's hostel food tastes bland and boring (Moufakkir & Alnajem, 2015).

Hygiene issues. Hostels usually consists of people from different cultural, social and economical backgrounds, hence people have different ways of living in their environments. It is incredibly hard to keep a sterile climate with countless individuals living in a solitary structure. Shower rooms and latrines speak to the greatest test, and it frequently requires some serious energy and a lot of mental endeavors to overlook the dirt. (Moufakkir & Alnajem, 2015).

Theoretical Framework on social issues

The theoretical framework on social issues include theory on Social Imagination (Mills, 1959) and Symbolic interactionist theory (Blumer, 1969).

Social imagination theory (Mills, 1959). This theory suggests that information was the urgent component to social change. It suggests that society expected to change and that change would get through the individuals who had information and utilized it appropriately. To Mills, trouble is a person's character and with those restricted territories of public activity of which he is straightforwardly and by and by mindful. An issue, at that point, is matters that

rise above these nearby conditions of the individual and the restricted scope of their life.

Mills identified exemplary qualification between personal troubles and public issues.

Individual troubles refer to an issue influencing people that the influenced individual, just as different citizenry, regularly fault on the person's very own and good failings. While, public issues, whose source lies in the social structure and culture of a general public, allude to social issues influencing numerous people (Mills, 2013).

The Sociological Imagination

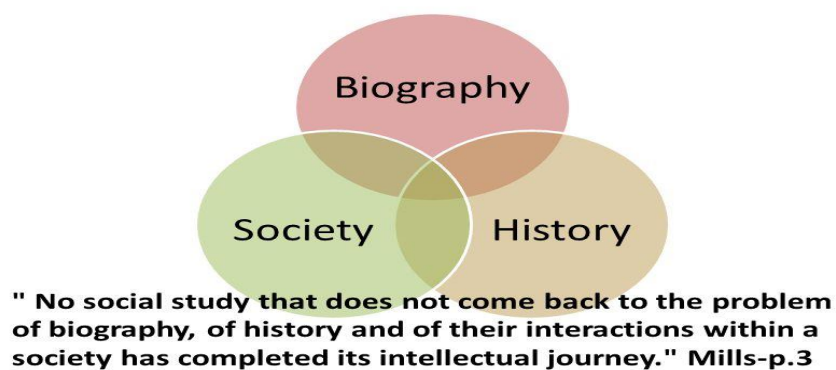


Figure 1 The social imagination (Mills, 1959)

Symbolic interactionist theory (Blumer, 1969). This is a miniature level hypothesis that centers around the connections among people inside a general public. Scholars Herman and Reynolds (1994) note that this viewpoint considers individuals to be being dynamic in forming the social world as opposed to just being followed up on Blumer (1969) summarized these essential premises,

- Firstly, that people connect with things dependent on implications credited to those things.

- Secondly, the attributed importance of things comes from our communications with others and society.
- Thirdly, the implications of things are interpreted by an individual when managing things in specific circumstances (Blumer 1969).

This theory suggests social issues emerge from the association of people. Subsequently, individuals who participate in socially dangerous practices regularly take in these practices from others. Consequently, people additionally get familiar with their impression of social issues from others (Crossman & Ashley, 2020).

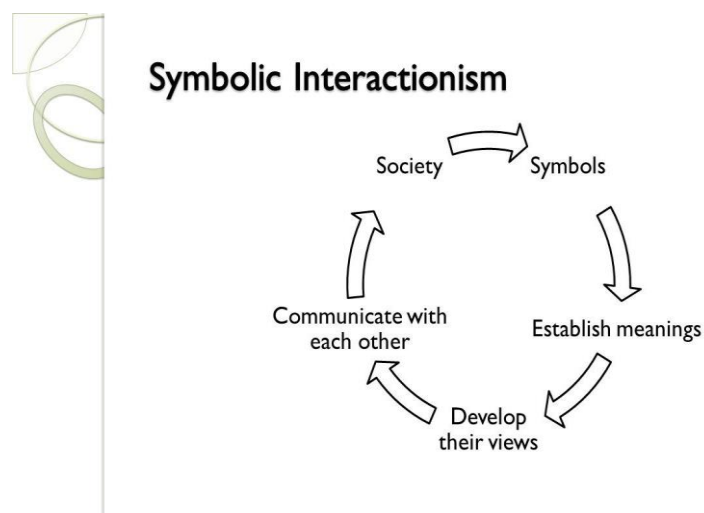



Figure 2 Symbolic interactionism (Blumer, 1969)



Premises of symbolic Interactionism	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Herbert Blumer (1969) set out 3 basic premises of symbolic interactionism: 	
Meaning	Construction of social reality
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To us humans the word “grass” is something that can be defined as green, or something needed to be cut. To animals, the word “grass” could mean shelter or food. 	
Language	The source of meaning
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Meaning is developed through the use of language with each other. Mead believed that when you named something, it is assigned a meaning. An example of this would be me naming my dog Lucifer. The meaning of this name would be the devil, because maybe the dog is extremely mean or bites people all of the time. 	
Thought	The process of taking the role of others
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Interpretation of symbols is modified through his/her own thought processes. Thinking is described as inner conversation, called Minding that is reflecting & figuring out your next move depending on imagining how we look to another person. 	

Figure 3 Premises of symbolic interactionism (Blumer, 1969)

Social Issues of Female Students in University Hostels of Pakistan

Social issues are issues that impacts people living in a general public. It is the regular issue that is available to gathering of people living present day society, hence many find it difficult in resolving them. When a large enough sector of society is affected by an issue, it becomes a social issue. It is an issue that has been perceived by society as a difficult that is keeping society from working at an ideal level (Anderson, 1991). Moreover, there are four factors that have been outlined that exemplifies a social issue, these incorporate

- The public should recognize the circumstance as an issue.
- The circumstance is against the overall qualities recognized by the general public
- An enormous portion of the populace recognizes the issue as a legitimate concern.
- The issue can be settled through the joint activity of residents and additionally network assets (Anderson, 1991).

Social issues regularly include issues that influence this present reality. It additionally influences how individuals respond to specific circumstances. Regardless of whether social issues arise as issues of social equity or social request, they are normally connected with the possibility that something should be done (Rubington and Weinberg, 2010). Social issues speak to conditions that ought not be permitted to proceed in light of the fact that they are seen to be issues for society, expecting society to respond to them and discover cures. Where private inconveniences are matters for the people required to determine, public issues or social issues request a public reaction (Warren, 2016).

Adjustment issues. Living in a hostel environment unexpectedly is a distressing encounter for some understudies. Despite the fact that some may effectively make a decent progress where as others may experience long term maladjustment and depression. An effective change firmly predicts understudies' academic achievement, emotional well being and self-improvement. Whereas a maladjustment predicts low academic success (Esmael et al., 2018).

Privacy issues. In hostels students people are living together which means they are able to get the minimum amount of privacy. Not having the option to invest energy alone is a significant issue for practically any individual. At the point when all your developments is watched, it's very simple to become weary of consideration. Indeed, even extraverts will comprehend the battle (Brian, 2013). Hostels don't give any occasion to investing energy in one's own, and to do as such, an individual would need to locate an isolated spot elsewhere (Martins et al., 2018).

Room sharing. The individuals who have never had kin will scarcely comprehend the difficulty of room sharing. Suddenly sharing a room with strangers can be quite challenging

for many individuals (Edwards, 2010). They unexpectedly need to consider others their sleeping habits, regardless of whether they wheeze around evening time or tune in to music too uproariously. Living respectfully requires a ton of bargain, and if an individual isn't utilized to give and take, they will experience a lot of difficulties changing (Edwards, 2010).

Bullying and ragging

Ragging is a type of maltreatment of newcomers to educational institutions, wherein some senior undergraduates power the disorderly newcomers to go through a few types of mental, physical and sexual torment. The youngsters are typically too terrified to even think about resisting this coordinated gathering of abusers. Ragging can be as far as verbal, physical and sexual animosity (Ramsha, 2015).

Distress. The prevalence of depression, anxiety and stress is immensely high in students that live in a hostel environment (Chandra, 2019). Depression and anxiety are more predominant in students living in hostels and are associated with sedentary lifestyle of students, low socioeconomic status, student's lack of comfort level in hostel, lack of adjustment and poor relation with peers (Chandra, 2019). As there are people from different backgrounds present in hostels there are chances of disputes and disparities between room mates, making it more difficult in adjusting to a hostel environment away from home and family (Blasi., et al 2018). Moreover, as Pakistan being a collectivist culture children are quite dependent upon their parents, especially the daughters of the family, they are not expected in moving out and living far from their families. Therefore, a large number of female students find living separately from their families extremely difficult hence resulting in increase in distress, depression and anxiety (Emma, 2018).

To sum up, previous researches and theories indicate the presence of social issues in present day hostels and their causes and effects on individuals. Social issues are the overall factors that effect and harm society. A social issue is typically a term used to depict issues with a specific territory or gathering of individuals on the planet (Rubington & Weinberg, 2010).

Chapter 2

Literature Review

The present research aims to explore the personal experience of women hostellites that are studying in a university regarding their hostel life. This study explains life of women living in hostels. Understudies living in hostels face numerous challenges and obstacles, for example, monetary emergencies, change issues, trouble due to living far from one's own family and various restrictions that are placed on them. Therefore, this study explores various social issue that can arise for a Pakistani woman that is studying while living a hostel life and looks at the numerous impact the hostel life brings to the women living in Pakistan. These variables have been explored by different researchers with different research questions, and there is a vast literature which indicates the importance of each factor under study (Suki & Chowdhury, 2015). The most relevant literature for the present dissertation is as follows:

Hostel life

Hostel life by and large alluded to a position of instruction where understudies from far off spots dwells to seek after proper training. As Pakistan is an immature nation, restricted spending plan is saved for the instruction division, advanced education offices are just open in creating and huge urban communities of Pakistan. As a result of that understudies need to remain in inn for higher education. From that point in Pakistan hostel assume a significant job in the instructive excursion of understudies. An investigation led by Iftikhar and Ajmal (2016) investigated the effects of hostel life on the behaviour, and character of the understudies. Test comprised of ten hostel students, five male and five female inn understudies, and age range was twenty to twenty-five. Open ended questionnaires were composed for in-depth interviews. The aftereffect of this study showed that Hostel life grows

the group of friends of the hostel students, since hostel is a mix of multicultural social gathering. The character attributes going with the hostel understudies are, for example, they are viewed as confident, reliable, social, practical, trading off, dependable, and sharp, in numerous areas of life. During lodging remain, understudies figure out how to live with various sorts of people, and inn life likewise expands the understudies' degree of persistence consequently gets ready understudies to acknowledge demands in down to earth life.

In a study done by Ahmad, Shahid and Banu (2018) the effects of social, cultural, and economic contrasts on the educational performance just as health of understudies that have transferred from their city to another city for educational purposes are explored. The study was conducted to find out effects of living in hostel on the academic achievement of migrant students. For this quantitative analysis, a stratified sample was taken, which includes the migrated verse non-migrated and the male verse female. The findings of this study suggested that the academic performance of the hostellites is lower than the day scholars. Moreover, it was found that the female hostellites have greater educational performance than male hostelites. Due to the cultural differences students living in hostels find it quite difficult in communicating and making relationship with others.

Impact of Hostel Life

Living in hostels, hostelites share their own philosophy with various understudies from various parts of the country and take in numerous new thoughts from their hostel colleagues. Living in the hostel makes understudies socially and typically extraordinary (Dothar, 2017). Boarding life is a blend of various social foundations, in the hostel everyday routine understudies figures out how to experience with various cultural backgrounds individuals (Dothar, 2017).

Research conducted by Suki and Chowdhury (2015) investigated the factors that were included in the satisfaction of students' living in hostels. In their research their data were gathered from 230 understudies living in nearby hostels in a public higher learning foundation in the Federal Territory of Labuan, Malaysia. Their outcomes show that that understudies' attitude in hostels is firmly influenced by fulfillment followed by the hostel facilities.

A study conducted by Popivanova, Uzunova and Mineva (1994) aimed at contemplating the explicitness of the social everyday environments, association, routine, psychosocial and different components of life and their impact on the wellbeing status of understudies from the hostel. A measurable technique for looking at the persistent substantial grimness was applied, which helped with examining the constant dismalness of 10,051 understudies, living in the hostel and of 9,562 understudies living in different places. The results indicated that in the hostel type of living there are violations of the conditions and association of the expectation for everyday comforts, day by day routine and nourishment. Understudies living in hostel were related exceptionally with the presence of higher chronic somatic morbidity, higher predominance in spreading of cardio-vascular, gastro-intestinal and renal infections.

Hostel Issues of Students

Adapting to a hostel environment is seen as a struggle for many students, especially for females. Females usually strive for survival in the physical and social environment of the hostel. A study conducted in a university in Malaysia, conducted by Fauzee et al (2014) determined the problems that were faced by the adolescence in adapting themselves with hostel life. According to this study there are four factors which contributes to this problem. These

factors include gender; females are more likely to face more problems than males. Socioeconomic status; low economic status finds it difficult to adjust to a hostel environment. Parents' level of education; higher educated parents don't usually send their children to hostels. Environment of the hostel; safe and clean environments depicts a higher rate of adjustment of the students. However, students usually take their time in adjusting to new surroundings

This is supported by the findings by Mansur and Othman (2011) which was aimed to determine the problems faced by adolescence in adapting themselves with hostel life. This study was consisted of 105 students that were from their first year at university in Malaysia. The result showed that although the students are among selected ones, that are from the high achievers who excel academically in their university studies as well as their previous records are of top grades. It was found that even amongst the top students, they still experience adaptation problem and the main problem is to adapt themselves with the new surroundings. They found it extremely hard to adjust to a brand new environment, without their family and loved ones. The study concluded that even matured students have adaptation problem. Thus, students who are in the early adolescent stage would have worse adaptation problem. Furthermore, it also indicated that students went through adjustment issues in their first year of college. It stated understudies who don't adjust well the greater part of them time not to perform well academically and have less by and large fulfillment with the school insight. Normal related variables of change issue are in effect away from home, family, and companions and acclimating to new room mates that are from different social, cultural and academic backgrounds

Social Issues in hostels

Understudies living in hostel face numerous challenges and obstacles, for example, financial crisis, adjustment issues, individual weakness, distress, changes in eating and sleeping habits and numerous different issues. This is revealed by a study conducted by Omar (2009) found that hostellites coming from different cities and studying in universities, experiences many problems which mainly is the difficulty faced in adapting to the new condition. The results indicated that if this inability to adjust to their new environment, does not get contemplated and cured, will cause negative behavior among them and may make their academic execution fall apart. The findings of this study showed that students who have adapting problem due to the transition process from childhood to early adolescent and also due to the changing schooling system can be overcome by providing quality and effective counseling sessions so that students can adapt themselves with the new environment quickly. The results of this study implied that in beginning days they missed their home and family to an extreme and at some point subsequent to conversing with parents on mobile phones they began to sob for quite a while and afterward oversee their feelings. Around then room mate and hostel companions give assists with adjusting in a hostel.

Indigenous Researches on Hostel Life

There are many researches conducted, that studies the hostel life in Pakistan. One study conducted in the University of Management and Technology (UMT) Lahore, explores the influences of cultural, social and economic variances on the educational performance together with the well-being of the migrated students that live in the university hostel (Ahmad, Shahid & Banu, 2018). This study states that understudies in hostels have to face countless health problems, for example living in a congested room filled with around three to five people can create suffocation atmosphere hence can build the stress on them. Moreover,

food quality is also low which adds to being malnourished and has bad effect on health. The findings for this study is as follows. The academic performance of students that are living in hostel is lower than the ones that comes from home. The students are also facing many illnesses due to lack of proper diets and adequate sleeping.

Another study conducted by Raman (2020), found that in metropolitan colleges relocated understudies need to confront education complications because of some social issues like the understudies of Balochistan and KPK have different culture compare to the students in Punjab. They hardly communicate with one another which drives them to social seclusion that straightforwardly impacts their educational performance. The results revealed that the failure to adapt themselves to their new surroundings, if not studied and remedied, will cause negative behavior among them and may cause their academic performance to deteriorate.

To conclude many researchers have been paying attention to the life of women living in hostels, the impact it has on their lives and the social issues that occurs from living in an environment away from home. They reveal that culturally in Pakistan females face a lot of difficulties in terms of pursuing their education hence why parents find it quite hard to send their daughters to a different city to study and to live in a hostel.

Rationale of the Study

Culturally in Pakistan females face a lot of difficulties in terms of pursuing their education hence why parents find it quite hard to send their daughters to a different city to study and to live in a hostel. The present study focuses on various social issue that can arise for a Pakistani woman studying while living in hostel hence this study takes a look at the

numerous impact the hostel life brings to the women living in Pakistan. As Pakistan being a collectivist culture females are very dependent on their families due to which they have to face a lot of difficulties in living distantly to their family in a hostel environment.

Furthermore, due to many restrictions set by their wardens female hostellites have to suffer a lot internally hence causing a lot of emotional outbursts. Therefore, there are many issues reported and faced by the female hostellites such as disparities between room mates, trying to understand people from different cultures, adjustment issues, insensitivity from the wardens and the administrative staff. Restricted exposure outside the hostels and Much more. Therefore, there was an immense need to highlight the social issues faced by women living away from their families in a hostel environment. The present study is an attempt to fill the literature gap regarding the social issues faced by female students in university hostels and its effects on their personality.

Objectives of the study

The current study had the following objectives;

- Explore the personal experience of female students regarding social issues of hostel life.

Research question

1. What are the social issues faced by female hostellites in Pakistan?

Chapter 3

Method

Research design

Qualitative research design was used to explore and depict the social issues that are faced by women living in hostels. Qualitative research includes gathering and analyzing non-numerical information to get ideas, feelings, or encounters. It is utilized to comprehend individuals' convictions, experiences, perspectives, conduct, and interactions. It creates non-mathematical information. The mix of subjective investigation into mediation contemplates is an examination procedure that is picking up expanded consideration across disciplines (Pathak, 2013).

Data through qualitative research plays an important role as it can be used in developing an integrated understanding of phenomena that further gets translated as evidence for any further quantitative research (Moustakes, 1994). In qualitative research the target position is old, the researcher is the instrument, and subjects become participants who may add to data interpretation and analysis (Hammerberg & Kirkman, 2016).

Sample

The purposive sampling strategy was utilized to collect data. According to a research paper in psychology and health conducted by Smith et al. (2009) he stated that for qualitative study conducting at any rate 4 interviews is relatively reasonable. Hence the sample of the study contained of 4 female students (2 = final year students; 2 = third year students). Moreover, the age range of the participants was between 18-25 years who were currently enrolled in undergraduate program of university. All the participants in the study were ethnically from Pakistan.

Purposive sampling was used to approach the sample with specific characteristics such as students that were living in hostel for at least 1 year hence were living in a hostel for the first time, which means they have had no experience of living in hostels previously. Moreover, it was made sure that students were not living in hostel for more than 4 years

Tools

Semi-structured interviews were used in the current study to explore the subjective experiences of the participants. A set of semi structures questions was developed from previous literature and theoretical frameworks that were used to direct the course of the interview, hence interesting responses of participants were pursued.

The first few questions of the interview protocol were for rapport building. After rapport building the interview questions were regarding the hostel life, the personal experience of female students regarding hostel life and the types of hurdles and difficulties the students go through while living in hostels. Some of the questions asked were: which type of social issues you have been facing since your living in hostel? How are your living conditions in your hostel? Do you face problems in adjusting with people from difference social, cultural and academic backgrounds? How long did it take to adjust in hostel? Has living in hostel made you a better, well adjusted person?

Procedure

Initially, informed consent was taken from the participants, which expressed their willingness to participate in the current study. By going inside university hostels the desired participants were found for the study. After establishing the general rapport with the participants, demographic forms were filled. Participants were given the general instructions

about the the research purpose and procedure. When the participants understood the instructions and became comfortable and ready for interviews, hence semi structured interviews were led. The interviews were sound recorded and were transcribed afterwards for the data analysis. In the end, the participants were pleasantly thanked for their time and cooperation.

Ethical considerations

As research dealt with sensitive data, confidentiality became very essential ethical consideration. Adequate level of confidentiality of the research data was ensured. Participants were assured that the responses given by them and any information related to their lives will be only used for research purpose and cannot be disclosed anywhere. Moreover, they were assured that their identities would be kept confidential. Hence anonymity of individuals in the research was ensured. Furthermore, respect for the dignity of research participants were prioritized. After the interview, the research participants were debriefed about their queries and ambiguities.

Data analysis

For the present study, the Interpretative Phenomenological Analysis (IPA) was utilized to investigate the information as it is concerned about the definite analysis of individuals experiences and how they perceive a particular event hence make sense of that experience (Spinelli, 2005). IPA is a helpful methodology for analyzing subjects which are confounded, ambiguous and genuinely loaded. IPA gives detailed assessments of individual lived insight. It delivers a record of lived insight in its own terms as opposed to one proposed by prior hypothetical biases (Pain, 2015).

Chapter 4

Results

Interpretative phenomenological analysis was used in order to analyze the interviews of the participants. The analysis stemmed in various super-ordinate themes for the social issues of students that are living in hostels. The results of the study are as follows:

Table.

Social issues of hostelites (n=4)

Sr. No	Transcriptions	Initial Codes	Subordinate Themes	Superordinate Themes
1	Jese key yaha ham sirakai, pathan sindhi Punjabi aur Balochi bhi sab reh rahe hai tou adapt shuru mei karne hota tha difficult Back clash hota hai dusre hostelites ke saath... Aik dusre ko taunt aur unki buraya kerte hai bila waja se... Politics kafi students kehltte hai, jese ke grouping ker lete hai dusre students ke khalaf without any reasons.	Diverse backgrounds Conflict in interests Taunting Backbiting Grouping against one another	Adjustment difficulties	Social issues faced in hostel

<p>Shuru shuru ke jo din the tab tou mere liye bohat hi uncomfortable hota tha, mei kisi ko janti nahi thi, aur har waqt yehi tension hoti thi ke mei sab se interact kese karoongi.</p>	<p>Uncomfortable living with strangers</p>		
<p>Start mei mushkil lagta tha, koi pehchan nahi, tou kaafi trust issues bhi the mujhe apni room mates ke saath</p>	<p>Trust issues</p>		
<p>Hostel mei reh ke yehi routine hoti hai ke raat ko jagna aur din mei sona.</p>	<p>Messed up sleep routine</p>	<p>Sleep disturbance</p>	
<p>Aksar 2 se 3 am hojate hai sote sote. abhi bhi neend ke bohat buri halaat hai, ab zyada buri horahi hai balke. Ghar ja ker bhi same rehta hai sleep cycle.</p>	<p>Unable to cope with sleep disturbance</p>		
<p>Mujhe allergies hogayi hai, hostel mei reh ke mujhe skin allergy hogayi hai. Har tarha ke germs aur bacteria ke</p>	<p>Allergies</p>	<p>Poor Hygiene Issues</p>	

<p>waja se allergies start hogaye hai.</p> <p>Idher kahne ke wajah se mujhe gastro intestinal problems bhi hogayi hai, ya ka kahne ke wajah se mera stomach bohat sensitive hogaya hai, pehle nahi tha itna sensitive.</p> <p>Washroom ke safai ke liye sab se zyada complaints jata hai inko.</p> <p>meri aik room mate thi wo apne hygiene ka bilkul khayal nahi rakhti thin nahati bhi nahi thi, it was really bad</p> <p>Kabhi bhi apko baahir jana parh jata hai , aur apke ghar se paise nahi aate, kabhi apka dil kerta hai shopping kerne ka, aur ghar se mangwana mushkil hojata hai.</p> <p>jo pocket moey hoti hai wo saaari lag jaati hai.</p>	<p>Upset stomach due to poor food hygiene</p> <p>Uncleansed washrooms</p> <p>Unhygienic room mates</p> <p>Not having immediate access to money</p> <p>Pocket money not enough</p>	<p>Financial crisis</p>	
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<p>Han financial crisis hota hai. Especially month ke end pe aake, baki kuch itna khaas nahi bachta. Kyu ke university ke saare kharche bhi hame uthane parhte hai... Aik dam se koi bill pay kerna ho tou wo kaafi mushkil hojata hai. Agar ham maghrib ke baad enter hote hai tou phir hame fine dena parhta hai. Aik application likni hoti hai, usme ham explain karte hai ke hamare reasons kya hai jane ko, phir wo allow ker lete hai.</p>	<p>Lack of money at the end of the month</p> <p>Have to pay bills</p> <p>Get a fine for coming late</p> <p>Strict process of getting out of hostel</p>	<p>Restrictions</p>	
<p>Pani tandha ata hai</p> <p>Sab se major hota hai safai se related. Especially washroom ke safai ke liye sab se zyada complaints jata hai inko</p>	<p>Cold water in winter</p> <p>Poor internet</p> <p>Need of cleaning</p>	<p>Poor facilities</p>	

	<p>hamare room ki lights ya panke agar kharab hogayi ho</p> <p>Family separtion aik aesi emotional crisis hai jo aap ko face kerna parhta hai idher reh ke.</p> <p>Overall, family is family. Jese wo khayal rakhte hai, koi aur nahi rakh pata.</p> <p>Har daffa jab mei hostel ati hoon, mujhe 15 se 20 din lag jate hai hostel mei adjust hone mei.</p>	<p>Fixing of fans and lights</p> <p>Family longingness</p> <p>Family is irreplaceable</p> <p>Takes time to adjust when coming from home</p>	<p>Emotional challenges</p>	
2	<p>Hostel ne mujhe self management sakhayi hai, ke mene khud ko, time aur cheezon ko manage kese kerni hai.</p> <p>Hostel se pehle mujhe anger management ki bohat problem thi, gussa bohat jaldi ajata tha, hostel mei reh ke gussa control kerna seekha hai. Ab wo gussa mere se</p>	<p>Self responsible</p> <p>Anger management</p>	<p>Self development</p>	<p>Psychological impact of hostel life</p>

	<p>ahista ahista khatam hogya hai.</p> <p>Mei akloti bachi hoon apni parents ki, tou mere ander patience bilkul bhi nahi tha. Liken idher hostel mei reh ker kaafi patience mujpe agaya hai.</p> <p>Kisi ko koi masla ho tou aap foran jaate ho uski help karne ke liye. Aur financially ya emotionally agr kisi ko support kerna ho tou foran kerte hai.</p> <p>Sympathy aur empathy bohat agayi hai mujhme idher hostel mei reh ker.</p>	<p>Developed patience</p> <p>Have become more caring and supportive</p> <p>Developed sympathetic and empathetic behaviours</p>	<p>Personality growth</p>	
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The table is composed of 2 superordinate themes obtained by interviewing 4 female students living in hostel. Overall, results indicated that most of the participants were not satisfied with their hostel environment. According to the participants their home life is valued more after they experienced the life at hostel. The participants expressed how the hostel life seem to have more of a restricted environment compare to home life hence majority of them felt at ease and more independent at home. Furthermore, the results denoted the various social

issues faced by the students living in hostel. The participants were endured with numerous social issues that affected their stay in hostel. Social issues such as adjustment difficulties, sleep disturbances, financial crisis, hygiene issues and emotional challenges had an enormous effect on the individual's lives. Besides, the results implied how difficult it was adjusting to a brand new environment, living with people that were complete strangers at first, with diverse culturally socially and academic backgrounds. The participants expressed how difficult it was for them in living with people that had conflict in interest, this would result in grouping of the room mates against each other, as well as taunt and backbite against one another. The participants vented out how the emotional challenges that raised from living in a hostel really made the whole experience quite devastated. The participants expressed how difficult it was adjusting to an environment without their families, living with people that were complete strangers at first, with diverse culturally socially and academic backgrounds. The participants also experienced difficulty in coping with messed up sleep routine. Living with same age individual's participants found it hard to sleep and wake up on time. However, the hostel life seems to impact the participants in a constructive way as well. According to the results living in hostel and undergoing various problems and challenges also made the participants enhance their self development as well as in their personality growth. The participants developed patience, anger management, empathetic behaviors and self responsibility during their stay in hostel. Intriguingly the hostel life had both progressive as well as adverse effect on the participants.

Chapter 5

Discussion

The present study was aimed to explore the social issues of Pakistani students living in hostels. 2 super-ordinate themes were obtained from the interviews of the students living in hostel. The study focused on the social issues such as the challenges and obstacles faced by the students living in the hostels. The current study gave an overview of the life experienced in a hostel of Pakistan and the impact it had on the students.

The first theme attained from the interviews was the social issues faced in hostel. Participants stated numerous social issues that they experienced while living in hostel. Matters such as adjustment difficulties, sleep disturbances, hygiene issues, financial crisis and emotional challenges were challenged by the participants. Moreover, interpersonal disputes amongst the hostel room mates were also stated by the participants. The participants mentioned the conflicts that ascends from differences in interests. Room mates tend to involve themselves in politics hence group themselves against each other. Other behaviors such as taunting and backbiting occurred between the room mates. The participants expressed how difficult it was adjusting to an environment without their families, living with people that were complete strangers at first, with diverse culturally socially and academic backgrounds. The participants endured difficulties in terms of financially as being a woman in a Pakistani society it is common to still be dependent upon one's parents, hence they would have to wait for their families to send them some financial aid. The participants also experienced difficulty in coping with messed up sleep routine. Living with same age individual's participants found it hard to sleep and wake up on time. As seen in a research conducted by Kumar and Shastry (2019) that students experienced numerous challenges and obstacles in their span in hostel. For instance, financial difficulties, distress, changes in eating

and sleeping patterns. Their study also showed that hostel life impacted behavior and personality of the students resulting in being more vulnerable to the difficulties faced by the hostel life.

The second theme acquired from the IPA analysis of interviews from the students living in hostel was Psychological impacts of hostel life. The hostel environment had an immense impact on the self development and personality growth of the participants. All the participants expressed the positive change that occurred in them from living in the hostel. The participants stated the qualities that have enhanced in them, such as they have become more self responsible, have improved their anger management as well as have developed a great deal of patience in them. Moreover, sympathetic, empathetic and caring behaviors have also developed after living in hostel. Similar results were revealed by Iftikhar and Ajmal (2015) that hostel have a great influence on the personality growth and the self development on the individual's life. In their study the results indicated that the personality characteristics accompanying the hostel students are different to students that are day scholars and do not live in a hostel environment. According to their study students living in a hostel environment are confident, punctual, social, compromising, responsible, and are quite sharp in many domains of life. Furthermore, their results also revealed that hostel life increases the students' level of patience.

Conclusion

It can be concluded that students living in a hostel environment experienced various social issues and have endured to numerous social issues that the hostel life brings to the women living in Pakistan. Additionally, Pakistan consists of a collectivistic culture, whereby people especially the women kin are bound to be dependent on their families due to which they have to face a lot of difficulties in living distantly to their family in a hostel

environment. Participants suffered through many social issues while living in hostel, such as adjustment difficulties, sleep disturbances, hygiene issues, financial crisis and emotional challenges. The participants expressed how difficult it was adjusting to an environment without their families. Moreover, according to the participants, the social issues that they have faced during their stay in hostel had some psychological impact on them. Living in hostel enhanced their self development as well as their personality growth. The participants developed patience, anger management, empathetic behaviors and self responsibility during their stay in hostel. Interestingly hostel life had both constructive as well as adverse effect on the lives of students living in hostel away from their families.

Implications

The present study has its contributions and implications in the indigenous literature of the social influence and interpersonal relationships in developmental and social psychology. The present study can also contribute in the theoretical framework related to personal experiences of students in hostel life. The research may help teachers and parents of students to understand the importance of hostel life and its effect on the academic performance. The result of the study can facilitate students to overcome problems they face during hostel stay. Moreover, the study will enable improvement in the hostel services in Pakistan.

Limitations and Suggestions

Despite the effectiveness and the practicality of the present study in Pakistan, few limitations have also been observed. Present study has a small sample size which was conscripted through purposive sampling. Forthcoming studies with large sample size would build more assurance in the pattern of findings. In addition to, data for the current study was

collected only from Comsats University Lahore Campus, therefore upcoming studies can benefit from expanding their sample to different zones and cities of Pakistan.

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Appendix

A

Participant Informed Consent Form

Dear Participant,

My name is Ms. Naisha Mukhtar and I am under-graduate student in COMSATS University Islamabad, Lahore campus undertaking Bachelor of science in Psychology. In order to fulfill my degree requirements, I am conducting research and would kindly like you to participate in the study. This research aims at providing insight to various different social issues of students living in hostels. There will be a semi-structured interview which will help to extract your personal experiences in the hostel environment. The questionnaire takes about 15-20 minutes.

All the information obtained in this study will be kept confidential and your privacy highly maintained. A number will be assigned to you that will be used in all your research documents in order to uphold privacy of your name and information provided. Your written consent is required in order to participate in this study. Participation is voluntary and you have the right to withdraw from the research without any consequences even when the research is still going on.

My consent to participate.

By signing below, I consent to participate in this study.

(signature participant)

(Date)

(Research supervisor)

(Date)

Participant Number to be used on all documents: _____

Appendix B

Demographic Information Form

Age _____

Gender _____

Education _____

Marital Status _____

Number of Years in Hostel _____

Type of hostel: Private/Inside University

Area of Residence _____

Number of room mates in present hostel _____

Socioeconomic status: High/Middle/Low

Monthly Pocket Money _____

Overall Monthly Expenditure _____

Appendix C

Semi-Structured Interview Protocol

Since how long have you been living in hostel?

What is the difference between living in hostel and home?

Which life do you enjoy more? And why?

Which type of routine do you follow in hostel?

How are the living conditions in your hostel?

What kinds of problems do you face in hostel?

Which types of social issues you have been facing since your living in hostel?

Do you have friends in hostel? If yes, how many? If no, why?

What is the quality of friendship in hostel?

Do your hostel friends help you to cope with family longingness?

Do you face problems in adjusting with people from different background? i.e socially, culturally and academically

What is your opinions about your room mates?

What are the good things you have learnt from your room mates?

Do you feel comfortable in living with strangers?

Do you face any hygiene problem with your room mates?

Are your room mates cooperative or troublesome?

Do you face any financial crisis while living in hostel? Why and how?

Has living in hostel disturbed your sleeping habits?

Have you coped with sleeping disturbances by now? If yes, then how?

Which type of food does your hostel provide you with?

Does your hostel allow you to interact and stay out of hostel till late night? If yes, for how long? If no, then why?

Is your hostel management cooperative?

Which types of facilities does your hostel provide you with?

Which types of problems do you take to your hostel staff for resolution?

What are some of the emotional challenges that you have faced, especially being far from your family?

How long did it take to adjust in hostel?

How has your perception changed about people from different backgrounds?

Has living in hostel made you a better and well adjusted person?

As being a Pakistani woman, how secure do you feel in your hostel?

What advice would you give to your junior hostelite?

Appendix D

Assalamu'alaikum

Walaykumasalaam

Jese aap consent sign ker chuki hai ye, tou jitni bhi aap information deyengi ye sab confidential rahi gi, aur sirf study puposes ke liye use hogayi, theek hai

Ji theek hai

Ok phir ham apna interview start kerte hai

Pehla question since how long have you been living in your hostel?

Im living in hostel since 2017, about four years

Acha tou what is the difference between living in your hostel and home?

Bohat bara difference hai, hostel mei aik hi kamra apka ghar hota hai, usi mei apne khana hai usi mei sab kuch kerna hai whereas ghar kafi bara hota hai kuch bhi dil chaye karsekte ho.

Also hostel mei kafi pabandiya hoti hai aur koi puchne wala nahi hota.

Acha tou konsa life zyada enjoyable hai?

Dono hi, hostel mei friends agar ache ho tou hostel life kafi aci hoti hai, agar friends koi na ho tou hostel life hell hoti hai

Tou apki hostel mei kis tarah ki routine hoti hai?

Jese ke ab tou akhri semester mei hai ab routine thori different hai, tou classes kam hoti hai, pehle ye hot tha late aate the university se kahte the phir soate the. Abb late uthde hai late sona hota hai. Parhai kam kerna pehele se, friends ke saath gappe lagana, luddo kehlna. Abb hostel mei time zyada gazarta hai binizmatan university ke.

Tou ab aap ye bta sakti hai ke hostel ke living conditions kese hai?

Hamare hostel ke living conditions kafi ache hai, har roz safai hoti hai, washrooms bhi saaf hote hai aur kuch aesi cheese hoti hai ke kabhi kabhi awkward lagti hai. Jese ke public bathrooms hai tou thori si hygiene problems hoti hai but its fine.

Acha tou apko problems kon kon si face ki jati hai hostel mei reh ker?

Hostel mei different problems hoti hai, jese ke kahne ki problem, iske waje se health problems kafi hojati hai aur tensions aur stress ke waja se bhi health kafi diturb hoti hai. Aur iske saath mental pressure kafi hota hai, especially kunke family se door hona. Tou is tarah ki kafi problems hai jo face kerni parhti hai.

Apko social issues ke lihaz se kon kon se social issues face kerne parhte hai, hostel mei? Social issues mei yehi ke back clash hota hai dusre hostelites ke saath, jese ke politics kafi students kehlte hai, jese ke grouping ker lete hai dusre students ke khalaf without any reasons. Aik dusre ko taunt aur unki buraya kerte hai bila waja se. aur dusri cheez hai apke friends ke saath bohat overtime guzar jata hai, aur kabhi kabhi banda tang parh jata hai ke now I need some me time. Tou wo aik dam se alone rehna sometimes difficult hojata hai. Acha abhi apne friends ki baat ki, tou apke friends hai hostel me?

Ji aH mere bohat ache friends hai puri class hi takreeban friends hai mere.

acha tou kitne friends hai apke?

Quantity wise around 8 to 10.

Acha tou hostel mei friendship ki quality kya hai?

Hostel mei friends are like family, kahna peena rona dona har cheez saath mei kerte hai. Har cheez mei ham saath hote hai. Mei yeh kesekti hoon, ke I am lucky that I have friends in hostel.

Acha tou jab apko apni family ki yaad aati hai tou apki jo hostel friends hai wo apko cope kern eke liye apko kuch help kerte hai?

Bohat help kerte hai, even ke last night ka incident hai ke I was crying because of something and my friends held me tightly and reassured me that everything will be okay. Unho ne mujhe kahna bana ke diya and they genuinely showed care for me.

Aww acha tou jeseke hostel mei sab different background ke hote hai let it be socially, economically, academically, tou aap aik dusre ke sath kese cope kerte ho?

Shuru shuru mei thori problems hoti hai jab aap saath rehne shuru kerte ho aik dsure ke saath, jese key yaha ham sirakai, pathan sindhi Punjabi aur Balochi bhi sab reh rahe hai tou adapt shuru mei karne hota tha difficult but within the time aap bohat kuch sikhle te ho dusre cultures ke bare me. apne bardasht bhi ajata hai kaafi, abb itna koi problem nahi hoti hamne aik dusre ke saath adjust kerliya hai.

Acha tou apko apne room mates ke bare mei kya opinion hai?

Room mates mujhe har tarha ki milli achi aur buri bhi, but abhi jo mere room mates hai, kaafi ache hai sab.

Tou apne apni room mates se kya achi jeezain seeki?

Mene apne room mates se bohat acha seekha unho ne sikhaya ke patience kya hota hai, ahista baat kese kerni hai. How to control ones emotions, anger, agar koi soya hua hoon kisi ki neend disturb nahi kerni chahiye. Basically aik dusre ka ehsas kerna. Now I know how to deal with different kinds of people.

acha tou jab aap shuru mei ayi thi tou obviously aap strangers ke saath reh rahe the, tou aap comfortable feel kerti ho strangers ke saath rehne and not your family members?

Actually wo log comfortable nahi hote jo mindset nahi bana ke ate, mei apna mindset bana ke ayi thi ke I will have to adjust to a hostel environment, with so many people. I was lucky ke mere room mates ache the liken start mei meri aik room mate thi wo apne hygiene ka bilkul khayal nahi rakhti thin ahati bhi nahi thi, it was really bad lekin kyu ke uska bed mere bilkul kareeb nahi tha is waja se guzara hogya tha.

Abhi apne hygiene ke bare mei kuch bataya, yeh mera agla question tha, ke aap ko kon kon se hygiene issue ka samna kerna parha, hostel mei reh ker?

Mujhe hygiene ki problem bohat zyada hoi, sab se pehle tou mujhe allergies hogayi hai, hostel mei reh ke mujhe skin allergy hogayi hai. Har tarha ke germs aur bacteria ke waja se allergies start hogaye hai. Iske ilawa idher kahne ke wajah se mujhe gastro intestinal

problems bhi hogayi hai, ya ka kahne ke wajah se mera stomach bohat sensitive hogaya hai, pehle nahi tha itna sensitive.

Tou in sab problems ko le ker, apki room mates cooperative hai ya troublesome?

Room mates kaafi cooperative hai aH in the sense of ke mera neend ka bohat issue hai, mera sleep cycle disturb hua wa hai kaafi, aur meri room mates kaafi cooperate kerti hai, lights nahi chalati, uncha nahi bolti, take mei utho na.

Ab ham financially baat kerte hai, tou apko kon kon se financial crisis ka samna kerna parhta hai aur cope kese kerti ho?

hostel mei definitely financial crisis ka samna hota hai, kabhi bhi apko baahir jana parh jata hai , aur apke ghar se paise nahi aate, kabhi apka dil kerta hai shopping kerne ka, aur ghar se mangwana mushkil hojata hai. Aur jo pocket moey hoti hai wo saaari lag jaati hai. Unko deal mei istarha se kerti hoon, ke sabr rakhti hoon, wisely kharch kerti hoon. Zyada fazool kharchi nahi karti. Wo kete hai na ke sabr ke saath zindagi asaan hojati hai.

Bilkul, tou hostel mei apke sleep habits kya hai, hostel mei reh ke apke sleep habits disturb hoti ya nahi?

Hostel mei reh ke sleep habits sab se zyada disturb hoti hai. Hostel mei reh ke yehi routine hoti hai ke raat ko jagna aur din mei sona. Aksar 2 se 3 am hojate hai sote sote.

Apko char saal hogaye hai, ab apne cope kerliya hai apne sleeping disturbance ko?

Nahi, abhi bhi mere bohat buri halaat hai, ab zyada buri horahi hai balke. Ghar ja ker bhi same rehta hai sleep cycle.

Acha ab kahne ke taraf ajate hai, apka hostel apko kis type ka kahna provide kerta hai?

Hamare hostel ka food quality normal hai, kabhi kabhi bohat low hojati hai, lekin ham jab complain kerte hai tou wo hamray baat sunte hai, aur kahna behtar bnate hai.

Apka hostel apko bahir se late aane deta hai?

Nahi, hamara hostel is mamle mei bohat strict hai, hame maghrib ke baat enter hona allow nahi hai. Aur agar ham late bahir jayenge tou hame fine hoga.

Tou apko agar bahir kisi wajah se jana ho tou wo kistarha hota hai?

Agar hame bahir jana hota hai phir hame application deni hoti hai aur convince kerte hai ke hame jaane de, ye hamre reasons hai. Phir wo permission de dete hai,

Apka jo hostel management hai wo cooperative hai?

Hostel management 55% cooperative hai aur 45% cooperative nahi hai

Acha tou facilities wise, kon kon si facilities di jati hai apke hostel ke taraf se?

Hostel mei facilities achi hai, pani saaf ata hai nahane ke liye, generator milta hi, idher ka internet acha and fast hai.

Aap hostel staff ko kon kon si problems le ker jate ho resolve karne ke liye?

Problems jese ke maintenance waghera se related, ke pani tandha araha hai, safai nahi hui, ya phir hamare room ki lights ya panke agar kharab hogayi ho, tou ye saare jeezain ke liye.

Tou aap ne kaha ke aap ko char saal hoge hai idher hostel me reh ker aur family se bahir reh ker tou kaafi dhoori aur udaasi hojati hai. tou aap ko koi emotional challenges ka samna kerna parha?

Bilkul, family separtion aik aesi emotional crisis hai jo aap ko face kerna parhta hai idher reh ke. Kyu ke kayi waja ham mahine mahine ghar nahi ja paate. Calls pe banda jitna baat kerlein, lekin wo jo face to face interaction hai wo nahi ho pati, aur kabhi kabhi insaan ki emotional need itni hojati hai ke wo chata hai ke uski family uske paas hoye. Although we have friends here, aur unke waje se itna nahi feel hota, but overall, family is family. Jese wo khayal rakhte hai, koi aur nahi rakh pata.

Acha, tou apko hostel life ko adjust kerne mei kitna arsa laga?

Har daffa jab mei hostel ati hoon, mujhe 15 se 20 din lag jate hai hostel mei adjust hone mei.

Jese ke pehle bhi baat hui, ke hostel mei different backgrounds ke log hote hai, jo aap ka un ke bare mei perception tha pehle ab hostel mei rehke ke wo perception change hua?

Ji bilkul, bohat change hua perception, in the sense of ke pehle meri zehan mei aik stereotypical soch thi ke ye tapka aesa hota hai, Punjabi, siraki, shia aese hote hai. Different casts ke bare mei different jeeze suni hoti hai ke raajpoot, jut waghera aese hote hai. Liken yaha per aker yeh dheka ke har banda different hota hai, insaan ko uski language, caste, ya culture se judje nahi kerna chaiye balke individually har bande ko deal karna chaiye.

Bilkul! Tou aap itna arsa hostel mei rahi hai isne aap ko aik behtar well adjusted insaan banaya hai?

Bilkul banaya hai, hostel ne mujhe self management sakhayi hai, ke mene khud ko, time aur cheezon ko manage kese kerni hai. Apna aur dusro ka khayal kese rakhna chaiye hai. Ghar mei bare hote hai, ami abu hote hai, wohi jeezai manage karte hai, lekin idher apko khud dhekna hota hai aur self dependant hote hai. Tou yecheez apko bohat independent aur sensible bna deti hai.

Tou as being a Pakistani woman, aap apne apko apne hostel mei kitna secure feel kerti hai?

Mei apne aap ko bohat secure feel kerti hoon hostel mei, hamar hostel har lihaaz se hame sense of security provide kerta hai so I am very happy and satisfied in terms of security.

Ab ham apne akhri question ke taraf chalet hai, aik advise jo aap apne junior hostelite ko dena chaho gi hostel life ke upper wo kya hogi?

Mei ye advise dena chaho gi, ke kisi pe andha trust na karo, itna kisi ke saath lagao na lagalo ke baat mei tumhe pashtana pare.

Acha thank you so much for your time, yehi saare questions the, apna khayal rakhe, Allah hafiz

Allah hafiz

Appendix

E



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TURNITIN Originality Report

Title	Social Issues of Pakistani Students Living in Hostels: A Qualitative Study
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