

Hostel Life and Educational Performance: A Comparative Study of University Students, Pakistan

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ABSTRACT

Migration has been a major area of concern with increasing student population and the demand of modern world. Development is not an equal phenomenon in the globe rather it is seen at high degree in urban and low in rural areas. Actually, education is the basic parameter of development that is irrespective to residential area but facilitating urbanites more than villagers. Such as students of rural areas have to migrate and adjust themselves with the environment of cities that is really a matter of differences in culture, social and economic arenas. However, this study is exploring the impacts of cultural, social, and economic differences on the educational performance as well as health of migrated students. The migrated students may belong to inter and intra-Punjab regions. They are living in private and public hostels for several months or years to complete their education for the prosperous and successful future. This research is conducted to find out the limitations and problems experienced by the migrated students of university of management and technology and the effect of these problems on academic performance of migrated students. A stratified sample was taken for this quantitative research that includes migrated verse non-migrated and male verse female. It is useful to understand that either migration has equal impacts on male and female as well as to what extent the educational performance of migrated students is different from non-migrated. The objectives were attained that the life patterns regarding education, health, social and economic of migrated students have great differences than others.

Keywords: Students Migration, Educational performance, Hostel lifestyle, Cultural change in Pakistan

INTRODUCTION

Migration is the change of residential place for different reasons that includes push and pull factors. This study is concerned with pull factor that is education for the people who belong to rural areas. In rural areas there are no well and qualified institutions of education. In this case masses move from rural to urban that is not a smooth process but a complex one that gives birth to cultural, social, health and economic problems (Ryan, J, Marshall, 2008).

In urban universities migrated students have to face education complications due to some social issues like the students of Balochistan, south Punjab, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa or FATA have different culture. They are hardly making friendship with settled Punjabi and have least interaction with the staff of department. It leads them to social isolation that directly impacts their educational performance. The students of urban areas have attachment with modern technologies but rural students have no knowledge about new inventions like computer

which is not so common among them they do not know their use that how they can get advantage from them. Some do not know the use of digital labs their mostly work base on computer work like presentations, assignment and research work.

Migrated students do not participate in these activities properly which affect their educational performance. Migrated students have to face many problems due to cultural isolation which affect their communication with different students. It is a difficult task for migrated students to communicate with opposite sex. They are mostly the part of an education system where co-education is prohibited. The dressing of university is also different from the native areas of migrated students. That is why, migrated students cannot adjust themselves properly in well fashionable culture of university.

In rural areas people depend on agriculture young people migrate to urban areas to get higher standard of education and employment

opportunities .young people have high ambitions to achieve success to support himself and their family .rural families cannot back up their young students due to low income which base on agriculture s that's why young students have to join part time job to achieve their educational expenditure and better facilities. Those students who join part time jobs they do not pay proper attention on their education which affect their CGPA and increasing the chance of abandonment.

It is also a fact that migrated students have to afford hoteling with friends, transportation cost, hostel dues, eating expenditure, tuition fee and internet bills etc. Migrated students have to face many health problems .those students who migrate to urban areas they have to live in hostels and flats which have congested rooms, these surroundings create suffocation atmosphere and put stress on them. Food quality is too low in hostels and flats. Owing to which students cannot fulfill their malnutrition needs which has bad effect on health (Castillo & Schwartz, 2013). Some migrated students are facing problems of losing weight due to lack of proper diet and some migrated students are facing problems of overweight due to no time for exercise. It is a difficult task for migrated students to adjust with weather change. Changed weather causes some disease for migrated students like flue, fever, cough etc. These all health problems which we have defined above affect their educational performance.

This chapter provides a literature review as a way to frame an understanding of the rural students at university level. Students migration has become the purposes of policy debate generating of some new information in this process. But the evidence base still lack sufficient information about number of students, the extent of non-compliance with immigration rules among international students and the impact of foreign students on the broader economy of society.

In general ,a rural area is a geographic area that is located outside cities and towns define the word 'Rural' encompassing all population housing and territories that not included within an urban areas (Shucksmith, 2010). Whatever is not urban is consider rural. Typical rural areas have a low population density, diversity and small settlements. Agricultural areas are commonly rural. Different countries have varying definitions of rural for statistical and administrative purposes.

These above noted problems have typically relation with student's educational performance but we select social problem as a major variable this social umbrella which will cover or define the issues of our topic.

Many problems are being faced by students during educational transition from Urdu medium to English as well as daily transportation from rural to urban. Students of rural areas are the part of public schools that is totally based on Urdu medium and teachers are transmitting it in their native language. First, teachers have problem to convey the message as it written in books. Second, students are unable to understand a concept in other language. On higher level education is completely transfer in English language that creates ample of problems for rural students.

Migrated students that speak a language other than the regions dominant language, struggle with basic comprehension and literacy, which affects academic performance in university (Sato & hodge, 2009). They learn new languages and cultures which create a gap between their new and old language it put a mentally burden on the students due to cutting old language, affect their academic performance (Todaro, 1987).

Migrated students have major issue with opposite sex to communicate with them because they have never negotiate with opposite sex and not studied in co-education system .when they try to communicate with opposite sex they lose their confidence and get worry what will happen, they cannot participate in activities openly .Group study is necessary at university level, the migrated students feel hesitation, anxiety and shy to talk to them. When they do not participate in activities then their performance affect due to gender differences.

People of lower and least economic class are not able to afford the cost of living and education in urban areas this economic pressure is defined in two categories: 1. Living problems 2. Cost problems. Living problems Issues pertaining to finance E.G re-location near to university for the more facilities like time saving from transportation, better area where shopping malls and hospitals are located, students also facilitated by all these facilities in a rich area there are also rents and prices of things so high. When students fail to keep balance between their living costs and educational expenditure then they face

economic stress which affects their educational performance. Cost problem Cost problems mean those things which migrated students have to afford to fulfill their needs like paying bills of utility, Internet bills, hostel dues, university dues, medication charges that migrated students have to face which cannot be easily fulfilled from their monthly pocket money. Migrated students have to face the transportation coast which badly affect the students economic situation, migrated students should have to change to his or her dressing according to the new environment which demand the money .It is a difficult task for migrated students then they try to walk with their group fellows like hoteling due to such reasons students have to join part time job (Foddy,M, 1994).Students cannot put their concentration on their study properly their performance began to go down and their GPA is affected.

RESEARCH PROBLEM

The effect of migration on the educational performance of students, it is a researchable topic .It is a researchable problem because migrated students have to face many problems in urban universities. We see this topic as problem because migrated students have to face social, economic, health and educational problems in urban universities. When migrated students have to face different kind of problems so they have no positive learning to go forward and cannot become creative students and have no ability to think about different aspects of society.

RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

There are three objectives of this study:

- To investigate the economic problems of migrant and non-migrant by university students.
- To study various social and health effects of migrant and non-migrant students.
- To analyze performance differences between migrant and non-migrated students.

HYPOTHESIS:

Table1. Independent samples T-test to find difference between migrant and non-migrant student’s educational performances

| Resident Status | N | Mean |
|-----------------|-----|--------|
| Migrant | 197 | 3.0605 |
| Non- Migrant | 303 | 3.3057 |

RESEARCH QUESTIONS

- Which economic problems are faced by migrant students in universities?
- Which social and health problems are faced by migrant students in universities?
- Is there any educational performance difference between migrated and non-migrate students?

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

The significance of the study is to highlights the economic, social and health problems of migrated students in universities. It is important to tell the establishment to give an ample devotion to this problem. This research would reveal the better truth about the nature of problems which are being faced by migrated students in universities. This study also highlights the performance difference between migrated and non-migrated students in universities. Sociologically, education is a formal institution that socializes students from very specific angles. If students face difficulties in this institution that impedes the whole process of socialization. It is important stage to elaborate and eliminate all those hurdles that impact students individually or society wholly.

METHODOLOGY AND METHODS

The scale can be appropriately utilized as part of full frame and also in its fractional condition that is merely for a particular area.A quantitative study was conducted on 500youngsters (294 Male and 206 Female) of from university of management and technology, Lahore (Creswell, J, 2007).

Area is Lahore and population is from University of management and technology. A stratified sample was taken and sample: 197 Migrant and 303 students are non-migrate as per collected sample. Sample selected on the basis of random Sampling Method. Their age ranges from 18 years to 29 years and were students of graduation and Master Classes (B.S and Msc) from different colleges (Neuman, S, 2011).

H_1 : There is difference between migrant and non-migrant students educational performance.

H_0 : There is no difference between migrant and non-migrant students educational performance.

Here P value is .000 that is less than alpha level 0.05, which mean there is significant difference between educational performance of migrant and non-migrant students. So, we rejected the null hypothesis and accepted the alternative hypothesis.

The result shows that migrant and non-migrant student’s educational performances (CGPA) have significant difference from each other.

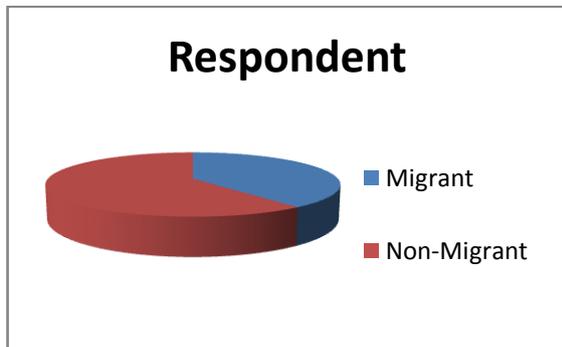


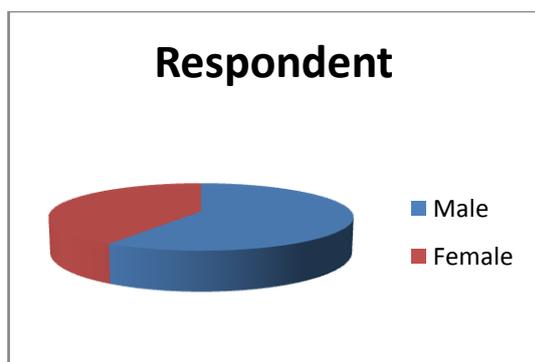
Table2. Independent samples T-test to find difference between migrant Male and female student’s educational performances

| Resident Status | Gender | N | Mean |
|-----------------|--------|-----|--------|
| Migrant | Male | 294 | 2.8872 |
| | Female | 206 | 3.3086 |

H_1 : There is difference between migrant Male and female student’s educational performances.

H_0 : There is no difference between migrant Male and female student’s educational performances.

Here P value is .000 that is less than alpha level 0.05, which mean there is significant difference between educational performance of migrant Male and female students. So, we rejected the null hypothesis and accepted the alternative hypothesis. The result shows that migrantmale and femalestudent educational performances (CGPA) have significant difference from each other. Males are facing more problems than females for maintaining their CGPA’s.



SUMMARY

This chapter gives the overall summary of this research, conclusion and recommendations. This research was conducted to find out the effect of the migration on the academic performance of the students of university of management and technology and also to find out the nature of the routine problems faced by migrated students .Three objectives were made to answer three research questions that are as follow: Which problems have to face migrated students in university of management and technology? What is impact of migration on the educational performance of students? Is there any educational performance difference between migrant and non-migrant students? Survey was conducted to find out the objectives and the population was the migrated and non-migrated students of university of management and technology. This research was quantitative in nature.

The findings of research are:

- The academic performance of migrated students is lower than non-migrated that restrain their good educational achievements.
- Migrant female have greater educational performance than male migrant students.
- Cultural differences make migrated students in hard situation that they face problems in communication and making relationship with others.
- Non-migrant students are satisfied more than migrated with the changes of weather. The students of Baluchistan, Gilgit and KPK are uncomfortable with the summer of Lahore.
- Migrated students are facing illness more times than non-migrant due lack of proper diets and adequate sleeping.
- Tuition fees are not well managed by migrant students while non-migrant are easier to manage.

CONCLUSION

The conclusion of this research is that migration is very influential and significant aspects that affect the academic performance of migrated students. In the higher institutions, students are

provided hostel facilities but it will also have some problems regarding to education, economic, social adjustment and health issues. In this study, the migrated respondents were belonging to Baluchistan, Gilgit, FATA, KPK and Punjab except Lahore. Non-migrant students were those who were permanently living in Lahore. However, all respondents were enrolled in The University of management and technology.

They, migrated students, were living only for a single purpose to get higher education in the university. It is a fact that favorable environment enhances the educational performance of students. Healthy population is the sign of prosperity of society and country. Low ratio of students hardly reaches to higher educational level because of several problems. As education is the bedrock of human as well as economic development. Problems in this field avoid a large population from getting skills and knowledge that is one of the basic reasons that Pakistan is still enlisted in under-developed world.

From the above discussion it can be summarized that migration has a significant impact on the academic performance of students in many ways. This impact can be positive or negative but one thing sure that migration influence the students, academic performance. Following assumptions are made from the above mentioned:

- Health affects the academic performance of the students.
- Social, economic and environment can affect the academic performance of the students.
- Adjustment with the cultural differences and behavior of people is important for the students to perform well.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- Improving intercultural interactions modules for cross cultural training programs.
- Government needs to facilitate migrate students by discount hostels fees, healthy

food, and by providing discounted medication.

- We have conducted quantitative research for further research for qualitative methodology is recommended.
- It is recommended that a research should be on gender base to know either woman face more problems than men or not.
- A comparative study is recommended to explore that the student of other students face the same challenges or not.
- New steps should be taken by government in order to make people well educated.

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