

Study the Hurdles Faced By Female Students at University Level

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ABSTRACT

Education is utmost important for all either male or female. During the process of getting education, female students pass through many problems and hurdles. It has been identified in many researches that female students faced much more hurdles than the male students. This research study is intended to study the financial and academic hurdles faced by female students at university level. Research study was based on two objectives included (1) to investigate that financial hurdles decrease ratio of female students at university level in SBA. (2) To examine that how academic hurdles impact on performance of female students at university level in SBA. The target population was female students of Shaheed Benazir Bhutto University (SBBU SBA), Peoples University of Medical and Health Sciences for Women (PUMHSW) Nawab Shah, Quaid-e-Awam University of Engineering, Science and Technology (QUEST, SBA) and Shaheed Benazir Bhutto, Veterinary University Sakrand in District SBA. The sample adequacy was ensured with the table of Krejcie & Morgan 1970. The total population was 665. The researcher selected 248 objects as sample. The sample size stood 37% of the whole population. The sample was selected by systematic random sampling technique. Three point Likert scale instrument was used in data collection. Accordingly that for data collection a self-planned three point Likert scale having attributes 1=NO, 2=UD and 3=YES was established. The research instrument was a questionnaire-based survey instrument that consisted of 17 items. The collected data was analyzed in frequency, percent and Likert scale mean score. The results in consolidation regarding financial and academic hurdles ranged diverted towards existences of hurdles having 0.2 points as it lasted at 2.2 on three point Likert scale. It is recommended that universities as well as HEC increase the number of scholarships for female students for their higher education. Universities may provide separate pick and drop facilities for female students. Institutes should introduce separate education system for female students. There should be ethical lectures programs arranged in universities for better grooming of students that there should not be annoying behavior between male and female students.

Keywords: Hurdles, Female students, Financial, academic, ethical grooming.

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INTRODUCTION

Usually, our society is male leading society, there was a lot of worries, hurdles and problems for female students in education. These problems make their educational practice more tough and difficult to get university level education (McQuillan, 2005). There were many parts of hurdles which faced by female

students at university level in educational field (Abena, 1991). Adebay (2006) perceived that a list of hurdles faced by female students of universities. Financial hurdles effect on study of female students at university level for the reason that low salary parents spend their money on son as liken to daughters (Agapiou, A. 2002). Second theme of this research study is to acknowledged and explored hurdles that impact on academic performance of female students. non availability of female teachers, attitude of teachers, distance from institutes, teachers attendance, pressure of getting marks, shortage of conveyance, Birdsall et al (2005) debate that low confidence of female students make problems in university which forces female students to drop-out the university study. Most of researchers have considered that attitudes of professors also effect on dropout issue of female students. This research deals with financial hurdles and academic hurdles faced by female students at university level. There are two objectives designated from statement which should be try to achieve. (a) To enquire the reality that financial hurdles impact on female students performance in university level in SBA. (b) To study academic hurdles faced by female students at university level in SBA.

RATIONAL

A lot of research have been concerned with hurdles face by female students at university level. A study conduct by Mansory (2007) found that the female students faced financial problem and hurdles to complete their study. According Bar-Devides (2015) who initiate that the female students of university level face co-education system, shortage of transport, unfair behavior of lecturers during their higher level studies. The above research studies encouraged the researcher to conduct such form of research in District Shaheed Benazir Abad. This District has a rareness that no district other than city Karachi has such advantage of having more institutions in such number that district Shaheed Benazirabad being in the center of the province have 4 universities.

RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

- To investigate that financial hurdles decrease ratio of female students at university level in SBA.
- To examine that how academic hurdles impact on performance of female students at university level in SBA.

RESEARCH QUESTIONS

- Is it the reality that financial hurdles decrease ratio of female students at university level?
- What kind of academic hurdles impact on performance of female students at university level?

SCOPE OF THE STUDY

This research study is conducted on the female students of universities of District Shaheed Benazir Abad (SBA). The female students of senior batch of all department were brought under this research study. The result of this research study will only be generalized on all female students of all universities of District Shaheed Benazir Abad (SBA).

JUSTIFICATION OF THE STUDY

This research study has a great importance in it because the outcome of this research study will be more impact on female education in direction to share the problems or hurdles face by female students at university level studies. It will support to female students to raise their voice about their problems which are act as a hurdles in education and encourage them that do not stop their studies in case of these hurdles. It would really to supportive to define how far these problems and hurdles have existence for female students in universities. This research delivers literature which is more useful to enhance the considerate about hurdles that impact on study of female students.

LIMITATIONS

All systematic studies are exposed to some boundaries, the research relates to a certain duration period so the outcomes could not be effective for above a lengthier time period payable to fast varying societal cultural and financial situation in this study.

The end result of this study, thus may have restricted presentation i.e., it cannot be supposed to deliver evidence, adept of generalization above other districts and possibly will have area biasness, then confidently the wide-ranging resemblances particular to a specific gender, will make available some awareness to the study. Round about limitations have been seen in this study. The study was confined to the female students of universities of District SBA. This research study was lead on only one districts SBA of province Sindh therefore generalizability of outcomes is restricted; it is suggested that upcoming research should be lead with various sample (other districts of province Sindh or other provinces of Pakistan) to raise the reliability of the consequences of the research study. The sample designated from female students only may not signify the complete views of male students, so forthcoming research study is needed to realistic investigation of views of the male students and also faculty views concerning hurdles faced by female students.

REVIEW OF LITRATURE

Al-Quran and Education

Allah states in his holy book Quran "IQRA" means "read" so every human being even female Or male are answerable for abidance to the order of Almighty Allah Taala and it is well by self of human being that we taught and educate our children even sons or daughters. (Khan, 1996).

Hurdles

There are numbers of hurdles and problems during study at university level of education such kind of problems called hurdles. These arevarious types of hurdles that faced during study by female students such as, financialstatus,co-education system,Teachers behaviors, classmate behavior, and conveyance issues (Hoodbhoy& Pervez, 2006).

Financial Hurdles

Chani, M. I., Pervaiz, Z., Jan, S. A., Ali, A., & Chaudhary, A. R. (2011) describe that direct or indirect financial hurdles also impact on female students education at university level because less income parents finance their money on son as compare to daughters. This types of parents communicate their sisters, or daughters only moderate level education mean school, college level. This is a purpose that females is not opointed on higher level posts. Researcher clarify that more specially, parents' not able to pay reimburse school fees in rural China was the basis for the dropout of 33 percent of male students and 47 percent of female students in elementary schools although fees were 80% for the male students and 50% for the girls in junior secondary high school. Studies of university level were main cause for the dropout rate of 30 % girls and 27% boys. (Hunter and May, 2002). They more explore in their research that parents decline the education for their daughters because of low salary. The highest cause for low attendance of female students at university level is financial means of fee matters, curriculum expenditure (Khalid and Mukhtar, 2002). Fathers are loaded by the financial burden which in its chance can reason the requirement for salaries making from the male members in the family and privileged outlay in male education (UNESCO, 2010; Maqsood et al, 2012).

Academic Hurdles

The problems of academic field is another area of hurdle which faced by university female students. Female students faced academic related hurdles like attitude of teachers, non-availability of female teachers, teachers absences, distance from institute, non-opportunity of conveyance (Haider, 2008). The World Bank (2000) declares that the failures were found to give importance to education in the universities in developing countries therefore achievement from the global knowledge-based economy will be very difficult for both the universities and the students. Among them female students' higher education is most under different areas in Pakistan due to various academic hurdles, and it is unsuccessful to take consideration and courtesy from government and public society for solution of those hurdles.

Teachers Attitude

Greatly scholars has studied how lecturers' attitudes with female students is related to educational hurdles. Colclough et al (2000) narrated that in Ethiopia, teachers in school extra positively observed male students than female students because they habitually assume female students to leave school unfinished. Researchers further explain Lecturers' attitude and their teaching performance have leading impact to underneath female students in schools. According to Nekatibeb (2002), maximum lecturer had a trend to do much more care to male students than female students in the classroom. Another researcher Fawe (2001) stated that lecturer of universities were not sensible by means of their talking language with female students in the lecture halls.

Conveyances Problems

University distance is also one of the hurdles faced by the female students. Juneja (2001) notes that when universities are so far from their homes, female students face difficulties to face verbal or sexual harassment. Nekatibeb

(2002) states that parents are fearful for the security of their kids when female students go for a longer travel to a distant university. Researches further narrate number of factors that university distance is the primary hindrance for female students in much more countries of subcontinent Africa. A large number of research reports narrate that the university distance can disappoint female students from higher education for 2 main hurdles. One of them is the energy and length of time and energy required to bear the distance for students with filled bellies. In Pakistan with Islamic ethics and traditions, the female student conveyance to universities become of poorer quality because of long distances, and unsafety of different type of harassments. Many universities have setup their own conveyance system for pick and drop of students but then again it is still unable to provide accommodations due to excess of students.

Co-curriculum Activities

There are numerous signs that shown contribution in co-curricular activities diverse by gender and female students are generally not as much of participative as male students. Such as, Jacqueline et al (2012) explores sexual characteristics changing parts in the concerning of co-curricular events and their study outcomes show important variance in the ratio of involvement in co-curricular activities of both male and female students. Researcher more explained outcome appearance that around 76 percentages of boy students take part in co-curricular events equaled to merely 24 percentage of girl students. Female students' contribution in co-curricular is reserved by the absence of facilities in the universities. For case in point Osiki, Jonathan, and Ohiorenuan (2008) spots that ninety percent of the university in the learning part had co-curricular accommodations for the male students but the conveniences for the female students were each not accessible or were delivered slightly.

Co-education as Hurdles

Maqsood et al (2012) stated that Society of Pakistan is little bit conservative, parents have generally opposed attitude to co-education. They consider that co-education could have been worse impact on socialization of their daughters. Families think after studying in co-education system of universities that no any person wants to marry with that female who frankly study with male and get together half of day with male. After studying previewed literature that co-education system make hurdles to registration of female students in universities, because maximum of universities have this co-education system. Parents do not have desire to join university due to poor safety measures. And in some areas management of university having co-education feel disturbed by the fighting in conflict zones which more restricted female students' opportunities to admission in higher education (Laurence & James, 2010).

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Research Design

This research study was descriptive in nature and quantitative by method. In this research study survey method was adopted to collect the data for getting results of the research questions from different universities as shown in Table.1. Descriptive research provides significance to the standing and excellence of evidences that were in the region of. Its drive was to detect,

describe and clarify the features of site as it logically occurs (Hesse, Biber&Leavy, 2006; Creswell, 2012).

Table.1 Population and Sample

SR No:	Name of Institution	Total students of Batch 2016 of all departments	%	Sample
1	Shaheed Benazir Bhutto University (SBBU)SBA	120	37%	45
2	Quaid-e-Awam University of Engineering, Science and Technology (QUEST) SBA	215	37%	80
3	Peoples University of Medical and Health Sciences for Women (PUMSHW) SBA	300	37%	112
4	Shaheed Benazir Bhutto Veterinary University Sakrand (SBBVU)SBA	30	37%	11
Total		665	37%	248

The sample size or the sample adequacy meets the number as according to the table given by Krejcie& Morgan (1970).

Research Instrument

Tool with main theme unfolded in financial hurdles, academic hurdles, and each subtheme items were developed. Accordingly that for data collection a self-planned Three point Likert scale comprising 17 items of research study having attributes 1=NO, 2=Undecided and 3=YES was established for gathering of calculated data. The researcher notified mean score 2 and below as low level hurdles, mean score from 2.0 to 2.1 notified moderate level hurdles and mean score of items from 2.2 and above notified high level hurdles that existed for or faced by female students in educational institutes or universities.

Validity and Reliability Of Research Instrument

The Cronbach's Alpha was applied for reliability of this research instrument. The validity of the tool was ensured through feedback of the two university researchers of the same field. The Cronbach's Alpha results was .755, which is assumed significant as shown in Table.2

Table.2: Reliability Statistics

<i>Cronbac</i>	<i>No of Items</i>
<i>h's Alpha</i>	
.755	17

Data Collection

The research methodology was followed a questionnaire-based survey from female students of four universities of district SBA by visiting them

personally. Researcher used quantitative aspects for the study. 248 questionnaires data pages were gathered through personal resources. The questionnaire paper consisted of 17 close ended question that relate the objectives of study.

DATA ANALYSIS

The collected data was systemized in SPSS version 22. The results were drawn in frequency and percent for more clarification the tables and graphs were also drawn. The data was analyzed in two sections. In section one research question wise data was analyzed and in last section consolidated results were calculated.

DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

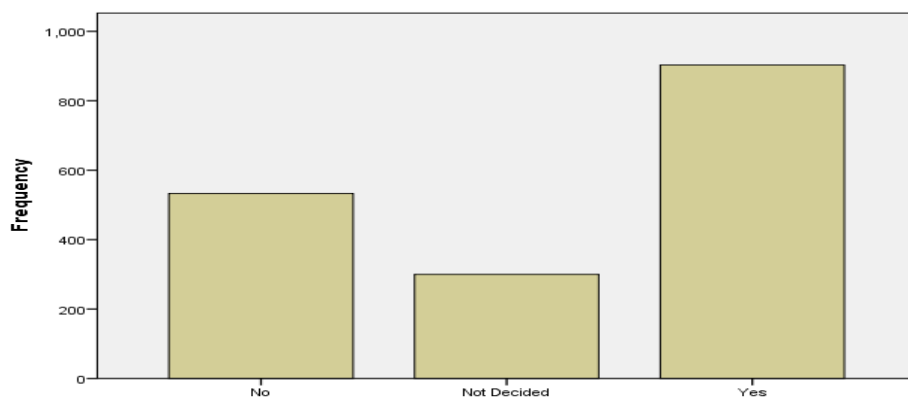
SECTION ONE – RESEARCH QUESTIONS WISE ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

Analysis Research QuestionNo 1: Financial hurdles decrease the ratio of female students.

Table.3: Financial hurdles decrease the ratio of female students.

Attributes	Frequency	Percentage	Valid%	Cumulative%	Mean
No	533	30.70	30.70	30.70	
Not decided	300	17.28	17.28	47.98	2.213
Yes	903	52.01	52.01	100.0	
Total	1736	100.0	100.0		

Figure 1: Financial hurdles decrease the ratio of female student.



SIS

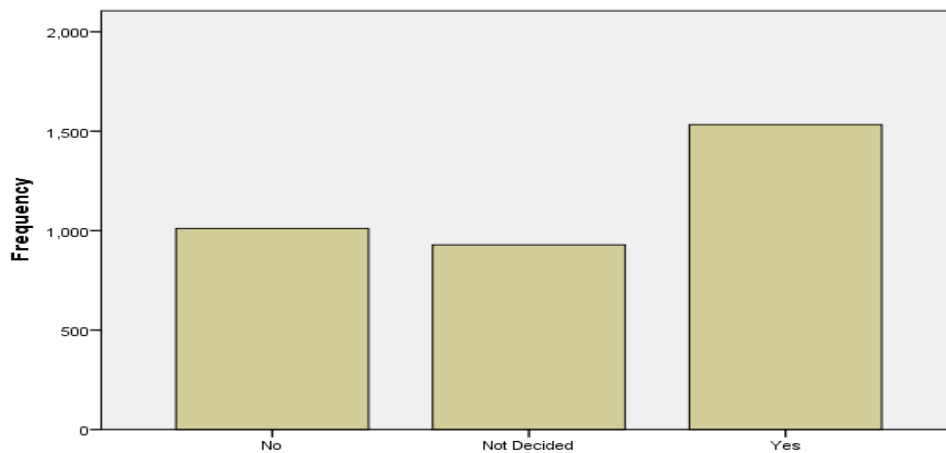
Looking at the above Table.3 and Graph.1 the result shows that 31% of respondents reply No, 17% of respondents reply Not decided, and 52% of respondents reply Yes, whereas the mean score was 2.213, with the statement that financial hurdles decrease the ratio of female students.

Analysis Research Question No 2: Academic hurdles impact on performance of female students at university level.

Table.4: Academic hurdles impact on performance of female students.

Attributes	Frequency	Percentage	Valid%	Cumulative%	Mean
No	1011	29.11	29.11	29.11	
Not decided	928	26.72	26.72	55.83	2.150
Yes	1533	44.15	44.15	100.0	
Total	3472	100.0	100.0		

Figure 2: Academic hurdles impact on performance of female students.



Analysis

The above Table.4 and Graph.2 results reveal that 29% of respondents replied No, 27% of respondents replied Not decided, and 44% of respondents replied Yes, whereas the mean score was 2.150, with the statement that academic hurdles impact on performance of female students at university level.

CONSOLIDATED ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

Consolidated Analysis of Data

Table.5: Consolidate Results of Quantitative Data

Attributes	Frequency	Percentage	Valid%	Cumulative%	Mean
No	1544	29.64	29.64	29.64	
Not decided	1228	23.57	23.57	53.21	2.2
Yes	2436	46.77	46.77	100.0	
Total	5208	100.0	100.0		

Figure 3: Consolidate Results of Quantitative Data



Analysis

The results in the above Table.5 and Graph.3 show that 30% of respondents replied No, 23% of respondents replied Not decided, and 47% of respondents replied Yes. Whereas the mean score was 2.2 with the statement that financial and academic hurdles impact on study of female students at university level.

SUMMARY, FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

CONCLUSION RECOMMENDATION

SUMMARY

The hurdles that the students of university face in their life vary in the magnitude for the Male and female students. In research study two objectives were selected for conduction. Study of financial hurdles and academic hurdles are the central theme of objectives.(1) To investigate that financial hurdles decrease ratio of female students at university level in SBA (2) To examine that how academic hurdles impact on performance of female students at university level in SBA. There are 17 items of tool of research question which is sub areas of research question. Data were collected from all selected universities and gather data was analyzed in two section, first 2 research question were analyzed in section one and then consolidated results were analyzed in section two.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

A research study conducted by Shovan, G., & Susmita, S. (2012) initiate hurdles due to Income Inequality on education in Pakistan. In response to the research question.1 majority of female students selected that financial hurdles coming sub theme such as financial dependence, poverty, high cost of universities, parents preference son over girls due to financial limitation, parents worried to arrange girl’s dowry rather their education, unavailability of scholarship, disturbed the study of female students. A research study conducted by Haider, & Zubair, S. (2008) also Challenges in Higher Education: Special Reference to Pakistan and South Asian Developing Countries. Nonpartisan Education Review 4 (2). In response to the research question no.2 the majority of female students selected that academic hurdles coming sub theme such as shortage of transport, concentration divert due to sports or game, female students having lack of confidence, hesitate to study with male students, teachers behavior, co-education system, reduction of concentration of female on study due to special national or religious days celebrating functions disturbed female students studies.

CONCLUSION

In response to the research question regarding financial hurdles having sub areas financial dependency, poverty, high cost, parents prefer boy's education over girls due to financial limitation, parents worry to arrange girl's dowry rather their education. Unavailability of scholarship, got mean score 2.2, it means those hurdles were high level hurdles that disturbed the education of female students. In response to the research question academic hurdles having sub areas such as unavailability of transport, lack of confidence, sports divert the concentration, co-education, teachers attitudes, equal status, special days celebrating functions reduced the concentration, got 2.15, it means those hurdle were moderate level hurdles that disturbed the female students education.

In this way collected the result of all research questions and consolidated the ratio of above mention hurdles of female students having mean score was 2.2 mean score that conferred the all hurdles in above mention data were at high level hurdles.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the above discussion, this research study recommended some points discussions that entrance to progressive education of universities is a right of all female students of Pakistan and is an moral and social responsibility to make it a supportable society. This research offers some significant recommendations on the basis of result which the policy designers may accept for upcoming interference with the help of Governments to increase ratio of female students in universities.

- The female students were found dependent upon their parents so that the priority needs to be given to them in the scholarships or other type of incentives, so that they may feel less dependency on others to complete their university education.
- Universities may provide separate pick and drop conveniences to female students.
- There should be a fee concession for the female students to get them motivated to carry on their education of university.
- Universities introduced separate education system for female students rather than co-education to decrease the ratio of harassment.
- Lecturers provided fair-minded classroom atmosphere to all students even male or female.
- There should be moral lectures programs organized in universities for better training of students that there should not be frustrating behavior between male and female students.
- Lecturers should be given leadership duties to female students at equivalent level with male students which buildup self-confidence in female students.
- The female student face numerous pressure because of that they make hesitated and participate in less ratio, though the faults are the alternatives, in this concerns the female students may be encouraged to participate in the activities of class room and remove their hesitation and become confident.
- A committee of lecturers should made by Universities whose duty is only preparation of functions in special national days or events after university study time like in evening, in this way study not to be interrupt.

- Universities should run for female student awareness programs encouraging for education and discouraging lengthy dowry culture. Parents be motivated for supportive attitudes for the female students to complete their university level education.

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