

**A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF ALTRUISM AMONG HOSTEL
STUDENTS AND NON-HOSTEL STUDENTS**

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of the study was to find out the differences in Altruism among hostel students and non-hostel students. In this study total 40 students (10 Hostel boys, 10 Hostel girls, 10 non-hostel boys and 10 Hostel girls) were randomly selected as a sample in the present study. The age rang was 16 to 18 years. The date was collected with the help of **ALTS Scale** by **Dr. S.N Rai and Dr. Sanwat Singh**. Data were analysis by **mean, S.D and t-value**. Result of this study that there is a no significant difference between Altruism of hostel students and non-hostel students.

1. INTRODUCTION

The concept of **altruism** has traditionally referred to notion of “**Helping other people.**” The word altruism was wined by French philosopher and sociologist **Auguste Comte**; the French founder of positivism. The original French term “ **altruism** ” was suggested by the French legal phrase ‘ **le bien d altrui** ’ (the good of other) , and was formed from the Italian equivalent ‘altrui’ , itself a derivative of the Latin ‘**alter**’ or ‘ others’. **Altruism** is precisely “**other-ism**”. The effort or actual ability to act in the interest of others, (**Novak, 1992**). Since the altruism has been an analytical concept in the social Science.

“**Altruism** is performing an act voluntarily to help someone else where there is no expectation of a reward in any form, except propose a feeling done a good deed.” **Schroeder, Penne, Dovidio & Piliavin**: The psychology of helping and **Altruism**, 1995. **Mateer** (1993) described “**altruism** as a form of behavior that consists of goodness and benefits to others without expecting any kind of reward.”

Altruism is defined as any form of voluntary act intended to favor another without expectations of rewards (**Smith & Mackie 2000**). Altruistic behavior is typically thought of as the type of Pro-social behavior that is motivated by a genuine desire to benefit another person, without any expectation of benefit to oneself. (Feigin et al. 2014, **Eisenberg and Miller,1987**). **The International Encyclopedia** of the Social Science defines “Psychological altruism as a motivational state with the goal of increasing welfare.”

Altruism has three psychological forms. First one is **Nepotistic Altruism** second **Reciprocal Altruism** and third one is group-based Altruism.

2.REVIEW OF RELATED STUDY:

*Patil, V.M. and PROF. Kulkarni, A.K. (2018) in their study they found that there is no gender difference was found to altruism and aggression of high school students.

*Patil, J.R. and Adsul, Dr. R.K. (2018) found the socio-economic status has not significant effect on altruism and aggression.

*Shelly, Narang R. (2018) in their study they found that female students more altruistic behavior than male students and female students are also more prone to stress than the male students.

*Sharma, A. (2017) found that there is no significant difference between college students in altruism, except commerce stream in their altruism and there is significant difference with regards to their discipline (Arts, Science, Commerce)

*Eagly.(2009) While there is no significant difference in the amount of altruism behavior exhibited between gender, there are difference in the types of helping behaviors reported, For example, women more likely to provide emotional support, such as attentively listening to other, and men tend to provide more physical assistance such as disaster relief clean-up.

*Hilbig and Glockner (2014) Found that aspects related to greed-avoidance, fairness, honesty, and humility were positively correlated with pro-social behavior.

*Yadav, Dr.Kusum (2014) attempted to explore the gender difference in relation to level of Altruism based on a study conducted as 100 senior secondary students including 50 government school students (25 boys and 25 girls) and 50 private school students (25 boys

and 50 girls). Finding showed that there is no significant difference in Altruistic value of Government School students and private School students. They have positive Social behavior. Both government school and private school students are highly altruistic.

***Buragohain, P. and Senapati, N. (2016)** Attempted to find the level of Altruism among adolescent students before the altruism exercises. Finding of the study indicated the altruism exercise can significantly change the level of altruism of the adolescent. It is further concluded that altruism can significantly be taught and learnt through exercises.

3. STATEMENT OF THE STUDY: “A comparative study of Altruism among hostel students and non-hostel students”.

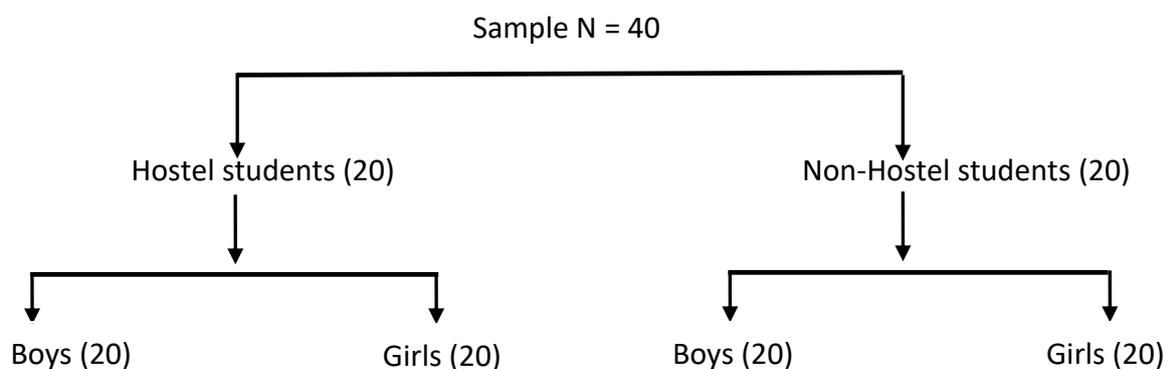
4. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:

- To find the significant difference between Altruism in hostel and non-hostel students.
- To find the significant difference between altruism in boys and girls.

5. HYPOTHESIS OF THE STUDY:

“There is no significant difference between Altruism among hostel students and non-hostel students.

6. SAMPLE: The sample was constituted with 40 graduation students which included 20 hostel students (10 boys and 10 girls) and 20 non-hostel students (10 boys and 10 girls) the age group of 16 to 18 years. They were selected randomly from different colleges of district Nainital. The sample consisted of both male and female respondents.



7. TOOL: Altruism Scale – The Altruism scale by **Dr. S.N. Rai and Dr. Sanwat Singh**. The scale consists of 30 items, all items related to Altruism behavior. 0.84 estimate by test-retest method. The concurrent validity of the scale is 0.63.

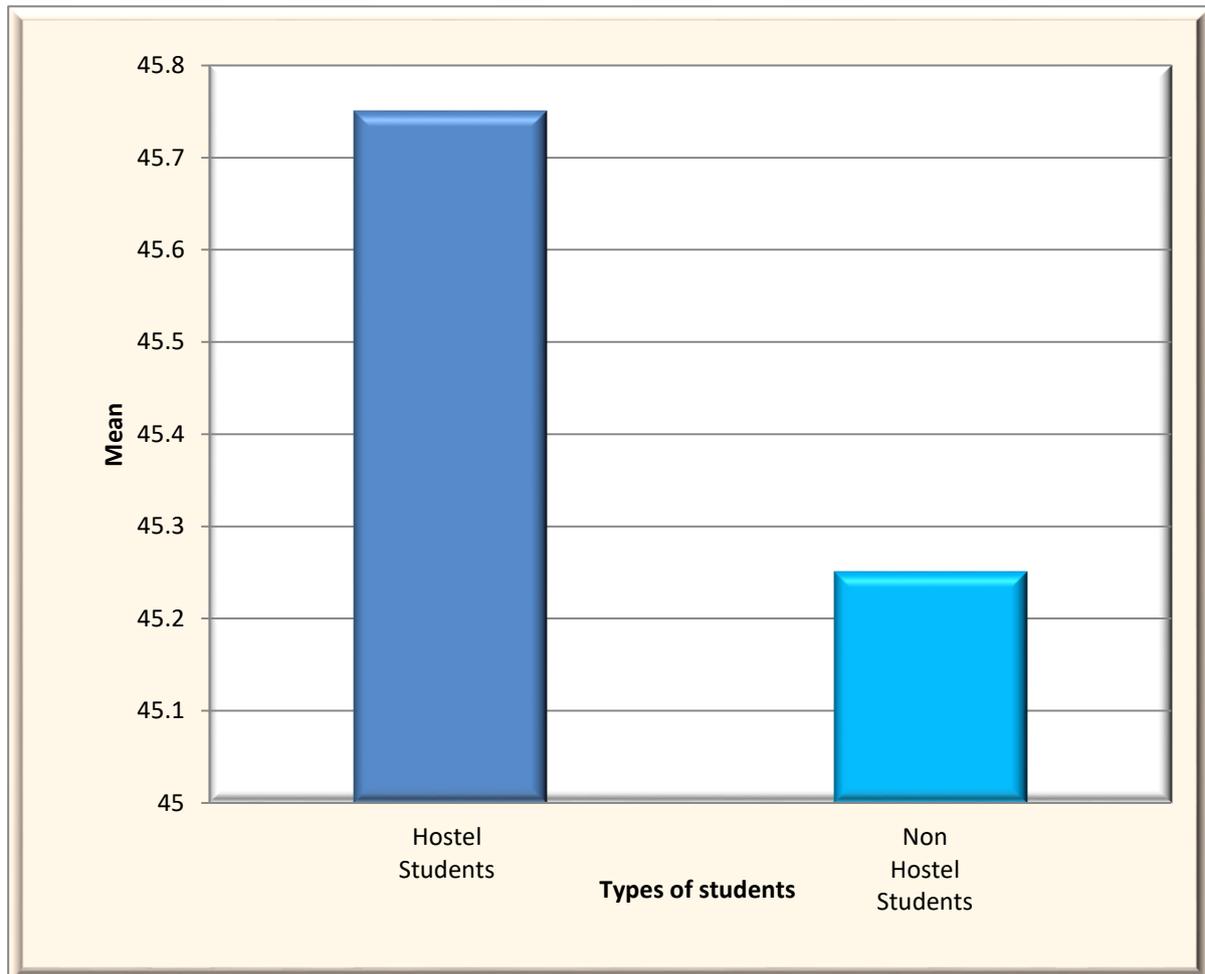
8. STATISTICAL TECHNIQUES FOR DATA ANALYSIS:

In the present study the following statistical measures used (Mean, Standard Deviation and T-value

9. RESULT AND DISCUSSION:

Table no.1: Mean, SD and t-value of Altruism of hostel students and non-hostel students:

Gender	M	SD	N	DF	T-VALUE	LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANT
Hostel Students	45.75	6.33	20	38	2.67	0.05 Significant
Non-Hostel Students	45.25	4.89	20	38		0.01 Non-significant

Fig 1: Mean value of hostel students and non-hostel students

The data presented in Table no and figure no.1 reveal that mean value of two classified group seems to differ from each other on Altruism. The mean and SD value obtained by the Hostel students Mean value 45.75, SD value 6.33 and Non-Hostel students mean value 45.25, SD value 4.89.

There is no significant difference between Altruism among hostel students and non-Hostel students for testing of this hypothesis t-value can be seen 2.67 in Table no 1.

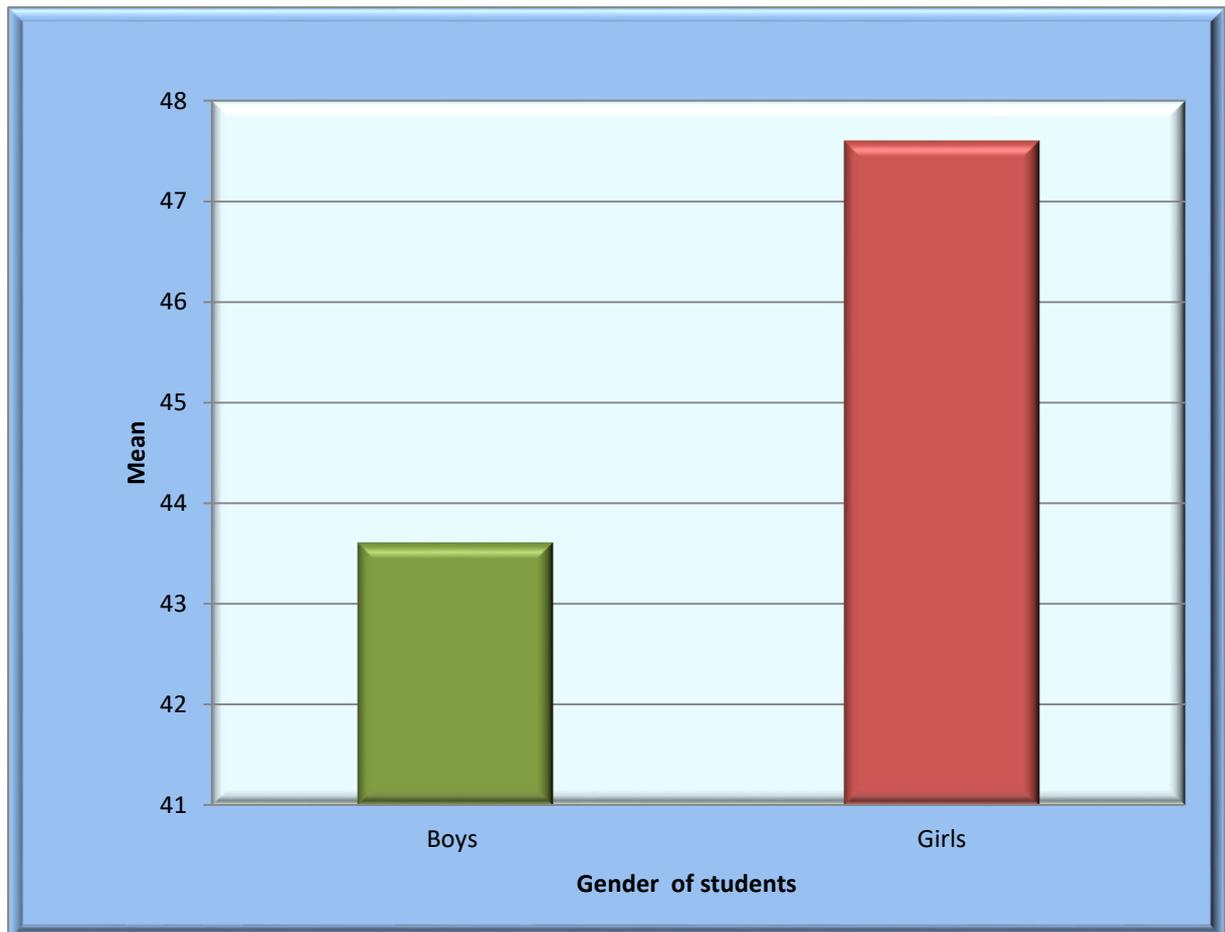
It is more than with 38 degrees of freedom at 0.05% significant level and 0.01 at the level of significant the value is less than 2.71 so 97% of the trust it can also be said that Altruism level among hostel students and non-hostel students these is a significant difference. But 99% it is difficult to say.

Table no.2: Mean, SD and t-value of Altruism of hostel boys and girls:

Gender	M	SD	N	DF	T-VALUE	LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANT
Hostel Students (boys)	43.6	6.77	10	18	0.38	0.05 Non-Significant 0.01
Hostel Students (girls)	47.6	4.64	10			Non-significant

Not significant at both level 0.05 and 0.01

Fig 2: Showing Mean value of hostel boys and hostel girls

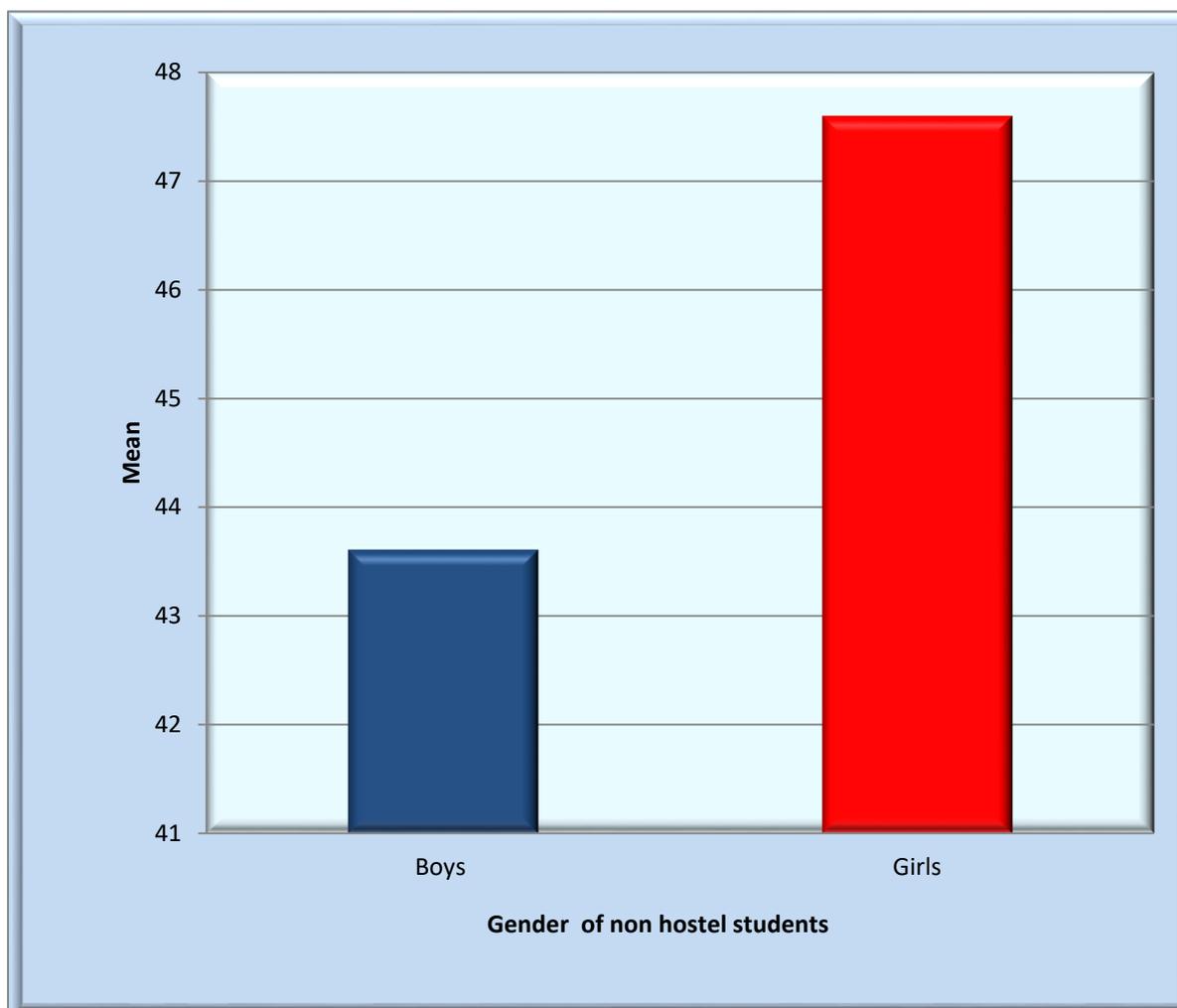


The data presented in table no.2 and figure no.2 reveal that mean value of two classified group seems to differ from each other on Altruism. The mean and SD value obtained by the hostel boys means value 43.6, SD value 6.77 and hostel girls mean value 47.6, SD value 4.64.

There is no significant difference between altruism among hostel boys and hostel girls for testing this hypothesis t- value can be seen 0.38 in table no.2. The value obtained was 0.38 which 18 degrees of freedom at 0.05 less than 2.10 and the level of significant is 0.01 less than 2.88. Hence our null hypothesis is accepted.

Table no.3: Mean SD and t-value altruism of non- hostel boys and non-hostel girls:

Gender	M	SD	N	DF	T-VALUE	LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANT
Non- Hostel Students (boys)	45.6	5.42	10	18	2.11	0.05 Significant 0.01 Non-significant
Non- Hostel Students (girls)	44.9	4.33	10			

Fig 3: Showing Mean value of the non-hostel boys and non-hostel girls

The data presented in Table no.3 and figure no.3 reveal that the mean value of two classified group seems to differ from altruism levels. The mean and SD value obtained by Non-Hostel Boys mean 45.6, SD value 5.42 and non-hostel girls mean value 44.9, SD value 4.33.

There is no significant difference between Altruism among non-hostel boys and non-hostel girls. For test this hypothesis. T-value can be seen 2.11 in table no.3. It is more than with 18 degrees of freedom at 0.05 significant levels. The value was found to be more than 2.10 and 0.01 at the level of significant, the value is less than 2.88. So according to significant level 0.05% these is significant difference. So, 97% of the trust it can also be said that Altruism level among non-hostel boys and non-hostel girls, there is a significant difference. But at 99% it is difficult to say.

10. FINDING THE STUDY MAJOR:

1. There is a significant difference between hostel students and non-hostel students and non-hostel students in the level of altruism.
2. There is no significant difference between hostel boys and hostel girls in the level of altruism.
3. There is a significant difference between non-hostel boys and non-hostel girls in the level of altruism.

11. CONCLUSION:

It can be concluded that there is significant difference between Altruism among hostel students and non-hostel students. Null hypothesis is rejected the altruism level of hostel students and non-hostel students. Hostel students are found more altruism than non-hostel students. They have positive social behavior.

In this study we found there is no significant difference between level of altruism among hostel boys and hostel girls and in the other side we found significant difference between level of altruism among non-hostel boys and non-hostel girls. Non-hostel boys are found more altruistic than non-hostel girls.

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