

# Alienation among Hostlers and Day Scholars Studying at Undergraduate Level in Govt. and Pvt. Universities

## Narendra Kumar

Assistant Professor,  
Department of Education,  
Central University of Rajasthan,  
Kishangarh, Rajasthan, India

## Rajive Kumar

Assistant Professor,  
Department of Education,  
N. A. S. College,  
Meerut, U.P., India

### Abstract

This study was aimed to know about the alienation of hostlers and day scholars studying at undergraduate level in Govt. and Pvt. Universities. For the present study, 200 students (100 hostlers and 100 day scholars) of Govt. & Pvt. Universities of Rajasthan were randomly taken. All 200 students were given Students Alienation Scale (SAS) developed by Dr R. R. Sharma (1988). Hostlers and Day Scholars (Total Sample of 200 students) were found differed significantly on the dimensions of alienation named isolation and meaninglessness. Besides this, Day Scholars were found to be more alienated than Hostlers on the dimensions isolation and meaninglessness. The difference between Hostlers and Day Scholars on overall alienation and on the dimensions of alienation named powerlessness, self-estrangement and normlessness was not significant. When the difference was observed between Hostlers and Day Scholars of Govt. Universities and Pvt. Universities separately, it was found that the difference between Hostlers and Day Scholars was not significant on overall alienation and all the dimensions.

**Keywords:** Students Alienation, Govt. & Pvt. Universities, Hostlers, Day scholars.

### Introduction

In Indian higher education system, students are studying in government, government-aided and private higher education institutions. Besides this, higher education is provided by central and private universities also. The most important part of student life at university level is the residency in university campus i.e. hostel life. The experience in Hostel life is unique for a student because of diversity of culture and varied range of student's psychological traits. In some cases, students can have various behavioral problems due to lack of favorable behaviors. In Indian universities students can have accommodation in university hostels or they can come daily from their home i.e. as day scholars. Various research studies have been done on student's adjustment problems, learning abilities, emotional abilities, behavioral patterns, personality development, academic achievement, anxiety, stress and loneliness etc. in relation to their living environment. In present scenario, alienation is a very important aspect of the students studying at higher education in universities and colleges. Ascher (1982) said that "alienation is a phenomenon commonly found in large institutions, such as big city schools. It tends to be difficult for one to reach an agreement compared to when one is in a smaller institution." Brown, Higgins, & Paulsen (2003) argued that "Alienation is a feeling of estrangement in the learning process that students might feel" Raju T. (2009) explored that "consequence of boarding life is homesickness, which results in loss of concentration and lack of attention in daily activities". Yadaw and Nagle (2012) summarized that results of the research studies done on alienation in different organizational settings give the impression that alienation is the result of frustration situations. Kumar (2011) reported there significant and negative relationship of alienation with emotional intelligence of the students of higher education institutions. Kaur and Singh (2015) found that alienation among urban adolescents was significantly and negatively related emotional intelligence. According to (Mann, 2001; Malik, 2015) "Alienated individuals feel isolated from a group or activity to which one should belong or with which one should be involved". Kacire I. (2015) have attempted to study the alienation of university students and the impact of alienation on their satisfaction. In this

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study, the researchers studied the alienation of Hostlers & Day Scholars studying at undergraduate level in Govt. & Pvt. Universities of Rajasthan.

**Research Methodology**

**Method**

Alienation of Hostlers and Day Scholars studying at undergraduate level in Govt. & Pvt. Universities was studied by using Survey Method of descriptive nature.

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**Population and Sample**

Hostlers and Day Scholars studying at undergraduate level in Govt. and Pvt. Universities of Rajasthan were the population for the present research study. By randomization process, 100 Hostlers and 100 Day Scholars studying at undergraduate level in Govt. & Pvt. Universities were taken that constitutes the sample of 200 students. The complete Sample descriptions are given in Table-1.

**Table-1: Sample Descriptions**

University Type	Hostlers	Day Scholars	Total Sample
Government	50	50	100
Private	50	50	100
Over all	N(1) = 100	N(2)=100	N= 200

**Tool**

Students Alienation Scale (SAS) standardized by Sharma R. R. (1988) have been administered on 100 Hostlers and 100 Day Scholars studying at undergraduate level in Govt. and Pvt. Universities.

**Results**

Difference between the alienation (total and in all dimensions) of Hostlers and Day Scholars of Govt. and Pvt. Universities was studied by the treatment of t-test. Summary of the results are presented in Table No. - 2, 3 and 4.

**Table – 2**

**Difference between alienation of Hostlers and Day Scholars of both Govt. & Pvt. Universities**

Alienation & its Dimensions	Hostlers (N = 100)		Day Scholars (N = 100)		t- value
	Mean	S.D.	Mean	S.D.	
Powerlessness	3.168	1.964	3.356	1.947	0.671
Isolation	3.496	2.009	4.080	1.960	2.052*
Self- estrangement	4.991	3.089	5.322	2.839	0.773
Meaninglessness	2.354	2.053	3.195	2.039	2.868**
Normlessness	9.504	3.227	9.667	2.756	0.373
Total Alienation	23.513	9.111	25.621	8.008	1.700

\* Significant at 0.05 level,

\*\* Significant at 0.01 level

As shown in Table No. -2, the t-values for the difference between the mean values of Hostlers and Day Scholars on the dimensions of alienation named isolation and meaninglessness were 2.052 and 2.868 respectively which were significant at 0.05 and 0.01 level respectively. It is interpreted that Hostlers and Day Scholars of both Govt. and Pvt. Universities significantly differ on the dimensions of alienation named isolation and meaninglessness. The mean values of the dimensions isolation and meaninglessness for Day Scholars were greater than Hostlers. It means that Day Scholars were found to be more alienated than hostlers studying at

undergraduate level in Govt. and Pvt. Universities on the dimensions isolation and meaninglessness.

The values of t for the difference of means of Hostlers & Day Scholars studying in Govt. & Pvt. Universities on overall alienation and the dimensions of alienation named powerlessness, self-estrangement, and normlessness were 1.700, 0.671, 0.773 and 0.373 respectively, which were less than the table value for degree of freedom (df=198) at 0.05 level. It means that Hostlers and Day Scholars of Govt. and Pvt. Universities do not significantly differ on overall alienation and the dimensions named powerlessness, self-estrangement and normlessness.

**Table- 3**

**Difference between alienation of Hostlers and Day Scholars of Govt. Universities**

Alienation & its Dimensions	Hostlers (N = 50)		Day Scholars (N = 50)		t- value
	Mean	S.D.	Mean	S.D.	
Powerlessness	3.023	1.964	2.142	1.512	1.586
Isolation	3.418	1.955	3.071	2.056	0.605
Self- estrangement	4.918	3.122	3.214	2.392	1.932
Meaninglessness	2.244	2.069	1.785	2.190	0.755
Normlessness	9.302	3.322	9.714	2.400	0.441
Total Alienation	22.907	9.179	19.928	7.849	1.136

It is shown in Table No.-3 that the t- values for the difference in mean values of Hostlers and Day Scholars of Govt. Universities on overall alienation and the dimensions of alienation named

powerlessness, isolation, self-estrangement, meaninglessness and normlessness were 1.136, 1.586, 0.605, 1.932, 0.755, and 0.441 respectively and were less than the table value at degree of

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freedom (df=98) for 0.05 level of significance. Therefore, It is clear that Hostlers and Day Scholars studying at undergraduate level in Govt. Universities

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are not significantly differed on overall alienation and on the all dimensions of alienation. It may be said that this difference is not true.

**Table-4**  
**Difference between alienation of Hostlers and Day Scholars of Pvt. Universities**

Alienation & its Dimensions	Hostlers (N = 50)		Day Scholars (N = 50)		t- value
	Mean	S.D.	Mean	S.D.	
Powerlessness	3.629	1.925	3.589	1.942	0.092
Isolation	3.740	2.194	4.273	1.895	1.183
Self- estrangement	5.222	3.030	5.726	2.750	0.783
Meaninglessness	2.703	1.996	3.465	1.908	1.733
Normlessness	10.148	2.865	9.657	2.834	0.759
Total Alienation	25.444	8.776	26.712	7.613	0.701

Table No.-4 depicts that the values of t for the difference on means of Hostlers & Day Scholars studying at undergraduate level in Pvt. universities for overall alienation and for the dimensions named powerlessness, isolation, self-estrangement, meaninglessness and normlessness were 0.701, 0.092, 1.183, 0.783, 1.733, and 0.759 respectively, which were less than the value in table for significance at degree of freedom (df=98) and 0.05 level. It means Hostlers and Day Scholars of Pvt. universities were not significantly differed on overall alienation and on the all dimensions. Again, we can say that the observed difference in t-values was by some error.

## Conclusion

Present research study concludes that the Hostlers & Day Scholars studying at undergraduate level in Govt. and Pvt. Universities (total sample) are significantly differed on the dimensions of alienation named isolation and meaninglessness. Besides this, the Day Scholars studying at undergraduate level in both Govt. and Pvt. Universities (total sample) are more alienated than Hostlers on the dimensions isolation and meaninglessness. Hostlers & Day Scholars of Govt. Universities separately were not found differed significantly for overall alienation and for the all dimensions. The same results were for the students of private universities.

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