

A Comparative Study of Alienation among Urban and Rural College Students of Delhi University

Ms. Monika,
Assistant Professor
Institute of Teacher Training & Research
B.P.S. M.V., Khanpur Kalan, Sonipat

Ms. Neeru Devi,
Research Scholar
B.P.S. M.V.,
Khanpur Kalan, Sonipat

Abstract: The main objective of the present study was to compare the awareness of Urban and rural school students of Delhi University. The sample for the present study will be chosen by random sampling. The sample consisted of 200 under graduate college students from the three urban area colleges and two rural area colleges selected by using a random sampling procedure. These include 100 students from urban area colleges and 100 students from rural area colleges of Delhi University. From each area 50 male and 50 female students were chosen. Alienation Scale was used for collecting data and which was developed by Dr. R. R. Sharma. Male students from urban area colleges of the university scored higher than male students from rural area colleges i.e., male students belonging to urban area feel more alienated than the male students from rural colleges. It is evident from the table that male student related to urban colleges of the university feel high alienated i.e., powerless, meaningless, isolated etc.

Keywords:- Alienation.; Urban and Rural College Students.

I. INTRODUCTION

Alienation has been used by philosophers, psychologists and sociologists to refer to an extraordinary variety of psychological disorders including loss of self, anxiety state anomic, despair, depersonalization, apathy, restlessness, social disorganization, atomization, powerlessness, meaninglessness, isolation, passiveness and the loss of beliefs or values (Josephson, 1962). The term "alienation" means "losing respect and trust in someone or something and judging it as bad, wrong, harmful, dangerous and unhealthy." Student alienation is the difficult problem facing by many schools and colleges. Not for only does it adversely affect the quality of student life, but it is an underlying factor in other school problems such as violence, vandalism, and poor achievement. Alienation usually refers to the latter, while the term anomic has been used to describe a social state in which conditions of normalness or the breakdown of social rules is identifiable. Alienation may be a state of negative feeling of loneliness from social structure

Alienation among youths may differ in important ways; some aspects of alienation are relatively widespread culture and others tend to be limited to smaller sub-groups. Students that have problems with alienation tend to have limited social and emotional skills. Oppenheimer (1968) has given five kinds of alienation by following the usage of alienation given by Seeman (1995) as being the individual's

response to the specific social conditions. These are named as under:

- Alienation from decision making
- Alienation from self
- Alienation from the meaning of existence
- Alienation from society's means –ends system
- Alienation from the system

II. SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

The causes of student alienation are multifaceted including curricular, institutional, and socio –cultural factors. Alienated students feel incongruent with curricula and devoid of opportunities to establish the meaningful connections. Such disconnections results in apathy in the learning process of student. The purpose of the study was to compare the alienation level in students on the basis of their gender and the type of institutions in which they are studying. Theories of alienation have generally distinguished between social condition and the response of individuals to these conditions.

III. STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

A Comparative Study of Alienation among Urban and Rural College Students of Delhi University.

IV. OPERATIONAL DEFINITION

Alienation is a state of negative feeling of loneliness from social structure.

V. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

- To compare the alienation among male and female students of Delhi University.
- To compare the alienation among male and female student of urban area college of Delhi University.
- To compare the alienation among male and female student rural area college of Delhi University.
- To compare the alienation among male and female student of urban and rural area college of Delhi University.
- To compare the alienation among female student of urban area college of Delhi University.
- To compare the alienation among male student of urban area college of Delhi University.

VI. HYPOTHESES OF THE STUDY

The study was carried out the following hypotheses to realize the objectives:

- There is no significance difference in the level of alienation among male and female students of Delhi University.
- There is no significance difference in the level of alienation among male and female students of urban area colleges of Delhi University.
- There is no significance difference in the level of alienation among male and female students of rural area of Delhi University.
- There is no significance difference in the level of alienation among male students of urban and rural area colleges of Delhi University.

- There is no significance difference in the level of alienation among female students of urban and rural Delhi University.

VII. METHOD OF THE STUDY

Descriptive methodology was used in the study.

VIII. SAMPLE AND TOOLS USED

The sample consisted of 200 under graduate college students from the three urban area colleges and two rural area colleges selected by using a random sampling procedure. These include 100 students from urban area colleges and 100 students from rural area colleges of Delhi University. From area of colleges 50 male and 50 female students were chose. Alienation Scale was used for collecting data and it was developed by Dr. R. R.Sharma.

A. Section I: Find out the level of alienation in College Students

Objective I: To find the alienation level in college students.

Table – 2

Types of Students	Scores	f	Level of Alienation
Undergraduate	51-60	2	Extremely High
Undergraduate	41-50	16	High
Undergraduate	31-40	69	Above Average
Undergraduate	21-30	62	Average
Undergraduate	11-20	42	Below Average
Undergraduate	0-10	6	Low

In this table, it is seen that the students who scored below ten marks feel low level of alienation. Students who scored below 21 and above 10 feel below average level of alienation. Students who scored above 20 and below 31 feel average level alienation. The students who have scored

between 31 to 40 feel above average level of alienation. Who scored between 41 to 50, they feel high level of alienation. And the students who scored between 51-60, they feel extremely high level of alienation.

B. Section II: Comparison of Alienation among Male and Female Students of Delhi University

Objective II: To compare the alienation among male and female students of Delhi University

Gender	Number of Students	Mean	S.D.	t-test	Remarks
Male	100	28.94	9.85	0.011	Not Significant
Female	100	25.67	10.19		

At 0.05 level of significance with df 198.

In the figure, it is shown that mean scores of male students of Delhi University is 28.94 and mean of the female students of the university is 25.67. Male students of the university scored higher than female students i.e, boys feel more alienated than the female students. It is evident from the table that the male student of the university feel high

alienated i.e, powerless, meaningless, isolated etc. We compare the mean of both the male and the female students and find t-value is 0.011. After comparing the t value in the table it is clear that there is significant difference between level of spelling error of girls of private and government school so, the hypotheses is accepted.

C. Section III: Comparison of alienation among male and female students of urban area colleges of Delhi University

Objective III: To compare the alienation among male and female students of urban area colleges of Delhi University

Type of Area	Gender	Number of Students	Mean	S.D.	t-test	Remarks
Urban	Male	50	29.38	9.75	0.15	Not Significant
Urban	Female	50	27.2	10.80		

In this figure, it is shown that mean scores of male students studying in urban college in Delhi University is 29.38 and mean of the same colleges female students of the same university is 27.2. Male students from urban area colleges of the university scored higher than female students i.e, male students feel more alienated than the female students. It is evident from the table that male student of the university

feel high alienated i.e., powerless, meaningless, isolated etc. We compare the mean of both the male and the female students and find t-value is 0.15. After comparing the t value in the table it is clear that there is significant difference between level of spelling error of girls of private and government school so the hypotheses is accepted.

D. Section III: Comparison of alienation among male and female students of rural area colleges of Delhi University

Objective III: To compare the alienation among male and female students of rural area colleges of Delhi University

Type of Area	Gender	Number of Students	Mean	S.D.	t-test	Remarks
Urban	Male	50	28.5	10.02	0.014	Not Significant
Urban	Female	50	24.14	9.42		

In this figure, it is shown that mean scores of male students of Delhi University belonging to rural area colleges is 28.5 and mean of the female students of rural colleges of the same university is 24.14. Male students of rural area of the university scored higher than female students i.e., male students belonging to rural area colleges feel more alienated than the female students. It is evident from the table that

rural college’s male student of the university feel high alienated i.e., powerless, meaningless, isolated etc. We compare the mean of both the male and the female students and find t-value is 0.014. After comparing the t value in the table we find that there is significant difference between level of spelling error of girls of private and government school so the hypotheses is accepted.

E. Section III: Comparison of alienation among male students of urban and rural area colleges of Delhi University

Objective III: To compare the alienation among male students of urban and rural area colleges of Delhi University

Type of Area	Gender	Number of Students	Mean	S.D.	t-test	Remarks
Urban	Male	50	29.38	9.75	0.33	Not Significant
Rural	Male	50	28.5	10.02		

In this figure, it is shown that mean scores of male students of urban colleges of Delhi University is 29.38 and mean of the male students from rural area colleges of the same university is 28.5. Male students from urban area colleges of the university scored higher than male students from rural area colleges i.e., male students belonging to urban area feel more alienated than the male students from rural colleges. It is evident from the table that male student related to urban

colleges of the university feel high alienated i.e., powerless, meaningless, isolated etc. We compare the mean of both the male and the female students and find t-value is 0.33. After comparing the t-value in the table it is clear that there is significant difference between level of spelling error of girls of private and government school. So, the hypotheses is accepted.

F. Section III: Comparison of alienation among female students of urban and rural area colleges of Delhi University

Objective III: To compare the alienation among female students of urban and rural area colleges of Delhi University

Type of Area	Gender	Number of Students	Mean	S.D.	t-test	Remarks
Urban	Female	50	27.2	10.80	0.067	Not Significant
Rural	Female	50	24.14	9.42		

In this figure, it is shown that mean scores of female students of urban colleges of Delhi University is 27.2 and mean of the male students from rural area colleges of the same university is 24.14. Urban area female students of the university scored higher than rural female students i.e., female students of urban colleges feel more alienated than the female students. It is evident from the table that urban female student of the university feel high alienated i.e., powerless, meaningless, isolated etc. We compare the mean of both the female student studying in urban and rural area and find t-value is 0.067. After comparing the t-value in the table it is clear that there is significant difference between level of spelling error of girls of private and government school. So the hypothesis is accepted.

rural area colleges of Delhi University. So the hypothesis was accepted.

IX. FINDINGS

The following results were found after comparing the hypotheses with the five objectives of comparison:

- There was no significance difference in the level of alienation among male and female students of Delhi University. So the hypothesis was accepted.
- There was no significance difference in the level of alienation among male and female students of urban area colleges of Delhi University. So the hypothesis was accepted.
- There was no significance difference in the level of alienation among male and female students of rural area of Delhi University. So the hypothesis was accepted.
- There was no significance difference in the level of alienation among male students of urban and rural area colleges of Delhi University. So the hypothesis was accepted.
- There was no significance difference in the level of alienation among female students of urban and

X. DELIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

Every study has its own limitation in the respect of the area, gender, type of institutions and quantity. This study also includes some limitations. There are given below:

- The study was delimited to 200 students only.
- The study was delimited college students only.
- The study was delimited to the Delhi University only.
- The study was based on the samples of areas which was bounded to area i.e., urban and rural.
- The study was based on one time data, so the dynamics of perceptions of threat with the passage of time could not be examined.

The study was quantitative in nature. A complementary qualitative analysis might unveil some of the important psychological processes of cognitive and social functioning.

XI. EDUCATIONAL IMPLICATIONS

This investigation, if truly sincerely followed has tremendous impact on education, especially for students because upon their alienation level, depends the findings and can be applicable at several stages. The present study being confined only to college students can help in finding the alienation level and areas of further study.

- Give the counselling to those who felt alienated.
- Give the counselling to those parents whose child is feeling alienated.

XII. CONCLUSION

The male and female students of the university feel high alienated i.e, powerless, meaningless, isolated etc then rural male and female students and Male students from urban area colleges of the university scored higher than female students' i.e, male students feel more alienated than the female students. It is evident that male student of the university feel high alienated i.e., powerless, meaningless, isolated etc. This investigation, may have tremendous impact on education, especially for students because upon their alienation level, depends the findings and can be applicable at several stages. The present study being confined only to college students can help in finding the alienation level and areas of further study. It can give the counselling to those who felt alienated. It can help in giving counselling to those parents whose child is feeling alienated. It also helps students so that they can be friendly to each other in any environment

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Help students so that they can be friendly to each other in any environment.

XIV. SUGGESTIONS FOR FURTHER RESEARCH

- More cross sectional studies should be undertaken to see the differences in alienation level of college and school students.
- The re-testing of the sample at a later date may be done to know the level of alienation change with time.
- The impact of level of alienation on the academic result of student should be studied.
- It can be studied that which area is more alienated and campaign by the government to improve confidence of students.
- The testing by the organization can be take place as a research to find out the best candidate for the jobs.

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