A Survey on Factors of social – Political alienation among youth the sample
(youth 18 to 29 years YASUJ)

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ABSTRACT

The phenomenon of alienation that Marx, unlike that of limited means, is not only of the economic structure, but also have been a widespread subjective and objective orientation in human and economic structure is a part of it. Alienation of Iranian society as a society in transition is a sociological problem. In the past decades, especially in the sixties that rapid social changes undermined the traditional values and customs, modernism dealing with traditionalism without being able to create conceptions and cultural identity created two-fold condition which the result can be considered as social-political alienation. Given the importance of the youth in this study followed by a discussion of the relationship between alienation from the political system, political participation, the use of local media, the use of foreign media, economic - social, age and gender as independent variables. social - Political alienation as the dependent variable we are. The results suggest that variable other than economic - social, there is a significant relationship between independent and dependent variables.

Introduction

The term alienation which Raymond Williams calls it the most difficult vocabulary words, and has been proposed as one of the main concepts in sociology, psychology and social psychology (MohseniTabrizi, 1995: 25), have been widely used in social science to explain the forms and types of actions and reactions used for events, facts about the psychological and social impose (Sotoodeh, 2008:244) andis hardly associated with today social life.

The phenomenon of alienation that Marx, unlike that of limited means, is not only of the economic structure, but also have been a widespread subjective and objective orientation in human and economic structure is a part of it. Alienation of Iranian society as a society in transition is a sociological problem. In the past decades, especially in the sixties that rapid social change sun dermined the traditionalvalues and customs, modernism dealing with traditionalism without being able to create conceptions and cultural identity created two-fold condition which the results can be considered as social-political alienation (ImanandGhaedi, 2003:80).

In addition to exogenous growth, increased rural-urban migration, rapid economic - political development of Iran's cultural society, rapid modernization ir recent decades in the after mathof the sample (edualism exists in many aspects of social life) and transition state (impact on the values and norms of modern traditionalvalues and norms) make this duality in terms of conflict, crisis and stress occur different dimensions which can be factors leading to the alienation (Piran, 1991 from the Chaldeans, 2003: 150).

The formation of the bureaucraticaspects of society, including education and academic affairs, has been a result of natural circumstances. Sobureaucracy and heterogeneous systems is one of the biggest obstacles in the development of any individual well as societal - economic and cultural community. In other words, social structures, individuals and community groups, including students, have interactions that cause studentsto see no belonging to other groups, and this is associated with the phenomenon of alienation (Chaldeans, 2003:150).

It should be noted that in the view of the student population, according to experts in development issues (Hozlits 1986; Etzioni, 1987; Manfred, 1988; Midgoli, 1992 and others) sustainable and continuous development in any society depends on the participation of all individuals in society and sections of society, especially the educated, academic and intellectual class. Lipskenns university as center of developments and new ideas and values, and the intelligent and educated classes as agents of changes and innovation and carriers of new values and ideas of the community (MohseniTabrizi, 2003:120).

Schumacher has made clear that any plan focused on development - whether it's regional or national level - is not possible without the active participation of the educated, scientific and efficient forces and development in the concept of inclusive social, political, psychological, cultural, economic participation of these forces can be significant (Schumacher, 1994:141; derived from MohseniTabrizi, 2003:120).

Therefore, too bainexperimental information about the attitudes, behaviors, beliefs, motivation, expectations and needs of the student population, not only will help the plannersto focus on the development of higher education programs, but also defines defects, problems, failures and some respects, dimensions and presence of cognitive and learning environments level of studentshould lead to planning for issues and problems and reduced development bottlenecks and eliminate obstacles to the implementation of sustainable development in higher education.

In this regard, a part of sociologist efforts should be engaged in the study and explanation of inconsistencygoverningrelations...
between the individual and society, social functions, and moral internal organization to identify one of the most moral result of unsuccessful treatability at the level of people and socialization of inefficient at the level of socializing institutions-the social and cultural alienation—which issued as a synonym for anomaly/represented as a suspension of belief systems, values, norms and patterns of action, objectives, cultural and social expectations- (Zaki, 2009: 26).

Soregarding to alienation and its unique aspects such dimension of political alienation Important.

Theoretical

The sense of alienation was entered to sociology from German idealist philosophy, especially by Hegel and the Young Hegelians. Perhaps the most important concept that has been the subject of alienation, is Marx’s theory. Marx believed that workers are alienated from the product of the production process and know that it has an independent and objective existence. In fact, he believes that during the production process, our workers refer to as product development and production of products for which they have become attached entity. To Marx, the alienation of man is that he do not see himself as the agent to act based on their perception of the world, but the nature of these factors and others are alien to him and see himself facing to these factors, while they can be a vehicle for his creativity and objectively.

Lukacs, of the Frankfurt School theorists, by studying the convergence of Marx’s ideas about the commodification of human relationships through the money market and the integration of the worlds of mental and material phenomena are caused by the fact that critical theory should be double-oriented and analyze how the human spirit and intellect means causes alienation (Turner, 1998: 555-554).

Marcuse believes that civilized societies have brought comfort to everyone. Sometimes it may seem unnecessary by the media that is a real need for humans to become worthless which turns human to alienation (Marcuse, 1989: 45 Retrieved from Iman and Ghaedi, 2003: 84). Other critical theorists, Habermas, in his Theory of Communicative Action, two of the environment and the system will be facing (Piouzi, 2007: 147-142). In his view, both the rational (bureaucratic rationality and instrumental rationality), is a very powerful technique, and even more has absorbed and eliminated the communication process which is resulted in the emergence of consciousness and instrumental culture. In this case, the rational inter-subjective understanding and communication is undermined, and thus the public arena is dwindling and the rationality of communication systems is dominated. The result is world environmental domination and technical superiority over other aspects of scientific rationality and reduction in objectively rational means to instrumentally rational means which is resulted in the loss of meaning, insecurity in collective identity and ultimate alienation in society (Holab, 2005: 6-5).

Erich Forum looks at this issue from a different perspective. He finds estrangement in which person see himself in strange feeling of being alienated. In this situation, man do not see himself at the center of the universe and creator of his actions, but he missed practices and the result is death. He does not obey them, or even praise. To him, causes of alienation should be searched in social institutions - including corporate bureaucracy, property, etc. – (Marcus, 1964).

Durkheim and Merton seek causes of alienation in social – cultural structures, but to each, there is their own point of view on this issue.

According to Durkheim, this means that the relationship is between the individual and society, and raises the question of uncertainty which increases during the cohesion of social – mechanical to organic cohesion and undermine the values (Papnhaym, 1959). The consequences of this could be the moral development of the individual rather than collective morality and ultimately leads to alienation. The focus in this perspective, is the evaluation of function in order to maintain and extend the institutions of social stability and order. This means that any crisis could cause serious problems in the balance of system (Rani, 1988).

Merton defines diversion as a form of alienation. Initial attempts to explain the alienation and main Merton discovery was the fact that how some social structures exert pressure upon certain persons in the society so that they can get deviant behavior (Merton, 1968: 186).

For Merton, the social de-organization is considered as a social functions abuse that specifically includes four sources:

1. Conflict between the interests and values 2. Conflict between the obligations of the base 3. Incomplete socialization.
4. Social communication is incomplete (Gerderz, 1981: 102 Taken from Iman and Ghaedi, 2003: 83).

According to Pierre Bourdieu’s, sense of alienation is exclusion of the power of self-actors. Bourdieu sees culture as the sole mechanism and its related entities, such as universities and government says it plays a role in two related areas.

1. Domain of cognitive structures and values: belief and value imposed cognitive structures or units similar to "logical conformity" and "moral conformity" leads.
2. Cognitive and behavioral domains: a common format to conform immediately perceiving and thinking and modeling cognitive behavior of buildings or similar causes (sotoodeh, 2006: 100-96).

There are two practical solutions to this role.

1. The unification of the cultural market: assimilation of the rules of law, languages, computing, communications, and government bureaucracy, including guidelines, manuals and training programs.
2. Classification: Classification of individual actors in terms of parameters such as sex, age, genetic predisposition, and features already built into the processes of education, training, and administrative law are written (Kalabrs, 1990: 154-148).

Thus, Bourdieu considers the processes at university as both functional and non-functional alienation and declares the mechanism of alienation of universities as follows:

1. Regardless of tastes and preferences of the actors, universities started to simulation and removed through degeneracy, resulting
in a steady increase in the original difference between actors. In this sense, the selected students will be able to identify cost-conscious and to act according to reason, but they will be based on causes of action.

2. Priority to the universities is “social and cultural reproduction”; thus, suppressed opposition movements and changes in mental structures derived from new and different students are engaged. Highly specialized training, on the other hand, to train the young wolves are given in bold free movement.

3. Universities which should select the student in the process of merit selection based on their individual talents and capabilities has become a system which the secret connection between academic intelligence and genetic characteristics of democratic government is leading to aristocracy (Bourdieu, 2003; derived from the famed 2006: 100-96).

Satsvl believes that alienation among younger age is more, no matter how well the people of this community are more pessimistic about politics; alienation matters more than it is (Satsvl, 2003: 101).

The overall concept and theory of alienation due to social conditions have been commensurate with the intellectual needs, but the core elements common to all theories is explaining the pathological and undesirable situations and conditions in the man;

As far as it is concerned to the sociological theory of alienation, characteristics by which alienation is defined are related to humans and social order.

Seemanns of the experts who explain the key concepts of alienation with psychological approaches in a complete framework. Seeman does not define alienation as unit cause. Regarding to this concept in the modern society, he focuses on this point that bureaucracy structure has created ne situations in which human is able to learn to how they cannot control their behavior results. He refers to the key concepts of alienation by explaining any kind of alienation. To Seeman’s, “way of managing society according to social rewards is so that the connection between their behavior and the rewards cannot be taken from society, insuch a situationalienation feeling will prevailthe individuals and leads him topassive and maladaptive in reaction to the society” (Seeman, 1957: 791-783).

Levine political alienation situation knows that the person is suffering from a condition that feels political activity does not influence. And appears to believe that the situation will not change his vote in political affairs.

Kenistone professor of psychology at Harvard University in his alienation theory considers alienated youth who consider the conflict with the established order and complete denial of what is called the dominant culture values as virtuosity. Kenistone youth alienation theory is based on empirical research and decades of foreign students in Harvard University 60 and 70 AD. Although Kenistonemainly looking at social and cultural alienation, but in practiced determined mental alienation and youth alienation in Society of Young Americans (Fathi and Mohammadi, 2010: 165-164).

Keniston describes the psychological alienation of the alienated youth as consequence of success and failure of children in conflict and confusion with identification with the parents. To Kenistone, slaughter of children in conflict a kind of competition restraint and unwillingness to compete in them and make them gradually marginalized, non-participatory and passive converts, so they become non-aligned strangers leading to the complete negation of the dominant cultural values of the society (Fathi and Mohammadi, 2010: 165).

Research hypothesis:
1- There is a significant relationship between Distance with political system and social-political alienation.
2- There is a significant relationship between Political Participation and social-political alienation.
3- There is a significant relationship between use of the local media and social-political alienation.
4- There is a significant relationship between use of the foreign media and social-political alienation.
5- There is a significant relationship between socio-economic base of parents (income, occupational status and income) of individuals and their social-political alienation.
6- There is a significant relationship between age and social-political alienation.
7- There is a significant relationship between gender and social-political alienation.

Materials and Methods

The present study based on collected and analyzed data, is a quantitative research examined the issue of dealing with and entering to through field study. The technique used in this research is survey. In the field study, a questionnaire was used to collect the required information. Prior to the survey, the initial questionnaire was first tested and by using the results obtained, the final questionnaire was drafted and defects were resolved.

Population and sample population:

Populations: all people over 18 years in Yasuj.

According to Cochran formula, 378 represent the population were selected as samples. In this study, sampling and quota sampling method is simple random sampling. After data collection, the analysis was performed using SPSS statistical software for testing hypotheses in this regard, appropriate statistical tests were used for each hypothesis.

To ensure the reliability required in relation to efficient credit, benefit from masters and relevant experts and Cronbach's alpha test for reliability is attempted.

Materials and Methods

The present study is based on data collected and analyzed is a quantitative research, and the kind of dealing with and entering to the problem is a field study. A questionnaire was used to collect the data required. Prior to the survey, the initial questionnaire was first tested and by using the results obtained, the final questionnaire was drafted and defects were formulated and solved.

Analytical findings

The results indicate that the validity of this point is the reliability of the evaluation tool for the research methodology and criteria used for the independent and dependent variables. The statistics indicated that the models described in the sample are valid and reliable.
There is a significant relationship between use of the local media and social-political alienation. The relationship is average.

There is a significant relationship between use of the foreign media and social-political alienation. The results show that because the correlation coefficient values (r = .385) at a significance level (α = .05) is significant, therefore, the null hypothesis is rejected and the research hypothesis is confirmed with confidence level of 95%. So there is a significant relationship between distance with use of the foreign media with social-political alienation, and the relationship is positive and direct. The relationship is average.

There is a significant relationship between socio-economic base of parents (income, occupational status and income) of individuals and their social-political alienation.

Table 1. Pearson correlation results of the first hypothesis

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>social-political alienation</th>
<th>r</th>
<th>distance with political system</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-.413</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>.000</td>
<td></td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>.385</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The results show that because the correlation coefficient values (r = .413) at a significance level (α = .05) is significant, therefore, the null hypothesis is rejected and the research hypothesis is confirmed with confidence level of 95%. So there is a significant relationship between distance with political system and social-political alienation, and the relationship is positive and direct. The relationship is average.

There is a significant relationship between Political Participation and social-political alienation.

Table 2. Pearson correlation results of the tow hypothesis

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>social-political alienation</th>
<th>r</th>
<th>Political Participation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-.345</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>.000</td>
<td></td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>.378</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The results show that because the correlation coefficient values (r = -.345) at a significance level (α = .05) is significant, therefore, the null hypothesis is rejected and the research hypothesis is confirmed with confidence level of 95%. So there is a significant relationship between Political Participation with social-political alienation, and the relationship is negative and reverse. The relationship is average.

There is a significant relationship between use of the local media and social-political alienation.

Table 3. Pearson correlation results of the third hypothesis

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>social-political alienation</th>
<th>r</th>
<th>use of the local media</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-.185</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>.000</td>
<td></td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>.378</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The results show that because the correlation coefficient values (r = -.185) at a significance level (α = .05) is significant, therefore, the null hypothesis is rejected and the research hypothesis is confirmed with confidence level of 95%. So there is a significant relationship between use of the local media with social-political alienation, and the relationship is negative and reverse. The relationship is Weak.

There is a significant relationship between socio-economic base and social-political alienation.

Table 4. Pearson correlation results of the fourhypothesis

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>social-political alienation</th>
<th>r</th>
<th>use of the foreign media</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>.385</td>
<td>N</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The results show that because the correlation coefficient values (r = .385) at a significance level (α = .05) is significant, therefore, the null hypothesis is rejected and the research hypothesis is confirmed with confidence level of 95%. So there is a significant relationship between distance with use of the foreign media with social-political alienation, and the relationship is positive and direct. The relationship is average.

There is a significant relationship between age and social-political alienation.

Table 5. Pearson correlation results of the five hypothesis

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>social-political alienation</th>
<th>r</th>
<th>age</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-.112</td>
<td>N</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>.062</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>.378</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The results show that because the correlation coefficient values (r = -.112) at a significance level (α = .05) is significant, therefore, the null hypothesis is rejected and the research hypothesis is confirmed with confidence level of 95%. So there is a significant relationship between age with social-political alienation, and the relationship is negative and reverse. The relationship is Weak.

There is a significant relationship between gender and social-political alienation.

Table 6. Pearson correlation results of the six hypothesis

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>social-political alienation</th>
<th>r</th>
<th>gender</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-.172</td>
<td>N</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>.000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>.378</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The results show that because the correlation coefficient values (r = -.172) at a significance level (α = .05) is significant, therefore, the null hypothesis is rejected and the research hypothesis is confirmed with confidence level of 95%. So there is a significant relationship between gender with social-political alienation, and the relationship is negative and reverse. The relationship is Weak.

As can be seen, the calculated t with 528 degrees of freedom at the level of 0.05 for the gender variable is greater than the critical value t (98/1). Thus, this can be said with 95% confidence that there is a significant difference between the mean observed. The significant difference is observed between women scores in social-political alienation and regarding to the average, this amount is more for men than women.

Conclusion

As mentioned the phenomenon of alienation that Marx, unlike that of limited means, is not only of the economic structure, but also have been a widespread subjective and objective orientation in human and economic structure is a part of it. Alienation of Iranian society as a society in transition is a sociological problem. In the past decades, especially in the sixties that rapid social changes undermined the traditional values and customs, modernism dealing with traditionalism...
The results of this study are as follows:

- Alienation and political participation, the use of local media, economic - social, age and gender as independent variables. alienation and political - as the dependent variable we are.
- The relationship is positive and direct. The relationship is average. The relationship is average.
- The relationship is negative and reverse. The relationship is weak.
- The relationship is not significant relationship between socio-economic base with social-political alienation.
- The relationship is negative and reverse. The relationship is weak.
- The significant difference is observed between women scores in social-political alienation and regarding to the average, this amount is more for men than women.

### Table 8. T-test to compare the mean of two independent variables (man and woman)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SD</th>
<th>Difference of the mean</th>
<th>t</th>
<th>Significant level</th>
<th>F</th>
<th>Significant level</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>.17</td>
<td>.41</td>
<td>528</td>
<td>4.19</td>
<td>.584</td>
<td>.301</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>.19</td>
<td>.52</td>
<td>525.1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4.26</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

without being able to create conceptions and cultural identity created two-fold condition which the result can be considered as social alienation.

Given the importance of the youth in this study followed by a discussion of the relationship between alienation from the political system, political participation, the use of local media, the use of foreign media, economic - social, age and gender as independent variables. alienation and politically - as the dependent variable we are.

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- There is a significant relationship between use of the local media with social-political alienation, and the relationship is negative and reverse. The relationship is weak.
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- There is a significant relationship between age with social-political alienation, and the relationship is negative and reverse. The relationship is weak.
- The significant difference is observed between women scores in social-political alienation and regarding to the average, this amount is more for men than women.

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