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

Ali Sanapour[1] and Majid Golafshan[2]

[1]Political Science Trends in International Relations. Isfahan University, Iran.

[2]Political Science, Islamic Azad University of Khoramabad, Iran.

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 use dinsocial 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 notonly 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 withtraditionalismwithout beingable tocreateconceptions and cultural identitycreated two-fold condition which theresultcan beconsideredas social alienation(ImanandGhaedi, 2003:80).

In addition to exogenousgrowth, increasedrural-urban migration, rapid economic- political development of Iran's cultural society, rapid modernization inrecent decades in the after mathofthe sample(iedualismexistsin many aspects ofsociallife) andtransition state(impactonthe values andnormsof modernand traditionalvalues andnorms) make thisdualityin terms ofconflict, crisisandstress occurindifferent dimensionswhich can befactorsleadingtothealienation (Piran, 1991fromtheChaldeans, 2003: 150).

Theformation ofthebureaucracyinallaspects ofsociety, includingeducationand academicaffairs, has been theresult ofnaturalcircumstances. Sobureaucracyandheterogeneoussystems is one of the biggest obstaclesinthedevelopment ofanyindividualas well asthesocio - economicand culturalcommunity.In other words,

socialstructures,individuals and community groups, includingstudents,haveinteractionsthat causestudentsto see no belonging to other groups, and this isassociatedwith thephenomenonof alienation(Chaldeans ,2003:150).

It should be notedthat,in thereviewofthe studentpopulation, according to experts indevelopment issues(Hozlits1986; Etzioni, 1987; Manfred, 1988;Midgoli, 1992 andothers) sustainable and continues developmentin any society depends onthe participationof all individualsin societyandsections ofsociety,especiallytheeducated,academicandintellectual class. Lipsetknows university as centerof developments and newideas andvalues, and the intelligentandeducatedclasses asagentsof changesandinnovationand carriers of new valuesand ideasofthecommunity(MohsenTabrizi, 2003:120). Schumacherhasmade clearthat anyplanfocused ondevelopment - whetherit's regionalor nationallevel-is not possiblewithout theactive participation oftheeducated, scientific and efficientforces anddevelopment inthe concept ofinclusive social, political, psychological, cultural, economic participation ofthese forcescan besignificant(Schumacher, 1994: 141; derived fromMohseniTabrizi, 2003: 120).

Therefore, too btainexperimentalinformationa bout theattitudes, behaviors, beliefs, motivation, expectationsandneeds ofthe studentpopulation, not only will helptheplannersto focus onthe developmentof higher educationprograms, but alsodefines defects, problems, failures andsome respects,dimensionsand presence of cognitiveandlearning environmentslevelof studentsshouldand leads to planningforissues andproblems andreducedevelopmentbottlenecks andeliminate obstacles to theimplementation of sustainable development inhigher education.

In this regard,a part ofsociologistsefforts should be engaged inthe study and explanation of inconsistencygoverningrelations

Tele:
E-mail addresses: kamrann0156@yahoo.com

betweenthe individual and society, socialfunctions, and moral internalorganizationstoidentifyoneofthemostmoral result of unsuccessfultreatabilityat the level ofpeopleandsocialization of inefficientat the level of socializing institutions-thesocial and culturalalienation-which isusedas a synonym foranomalyrepresentedasuspensionofbelief systems, values, norms and patternsof action, objectives,cultural andsocialexpectations- (Zaki,2009:26).

Soregarding to alienation and its uniqueaspectsuch 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 are referred 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 (Koser and Rozenburg, 2006: 401, retrieved from Fathi and Mohammadi, 2010: 160-161).

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 influence of Weber's theory of rationality started to combine them. Borrowing from Marx's analysis of "commodity fetishism", he used the conception of reification instead of alienation. Lukacs follows the result of reification subjectively and objectively.

Of the concrete aspect, commodification is to fall into reification or secondary nature which forms the capitalist society and hide the real relationships.

Of the objective aspect, reification means the alienation of human of self and to passive and confine in the secondary nature.

Aderno and Horkheimer, were very suspect about Lukac's Hegelian solution about meaning of object of reification and wisdom.

They asserted that "the realistic mind" developed by rational human being is limited.In this process, a double 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 factthat 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 whichalienation is defined are related tohumans andsocial order.

Seemanis of the experts who explain thekey conceptsofalienationwith 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 thekey conceptsofalienation by explaining any kind of alienation.To Seeman's, "way ofmanagingsociety according to socialrewardsissothattheconnection betweentheirbehaviorandtherewardscannotbetakenfromsociety, insuch a situationalienation feeling willprevailthe individuals and leads him topassiveandmaladaptivein reaction tothe 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.

Kenistoneprofessor of psychologyat HarvardUniversity in hisalienationtheoryconsiders alienatedyouthwho consider theconflictwith the established order and complete denialof what is called the dominantculture values as virtuosity. Kenistoneyoungalientheoryis based onempiricalresearch anddecadesof foreignstudentsinHarvard Universityon60and70AD.
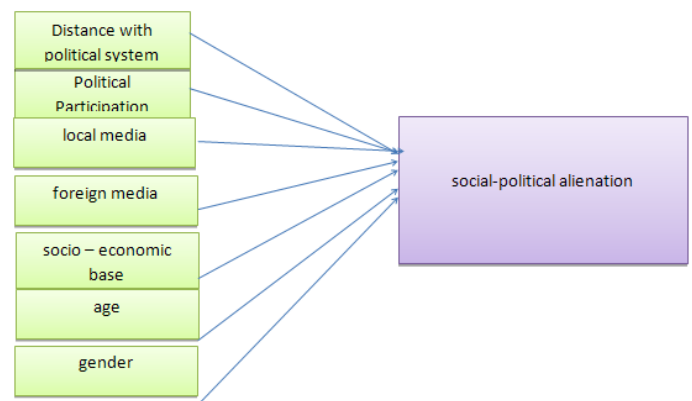
AlthoughKenistonemainlylookingatsocial and culturalalienation, but in practicedetermined mental alienation and youth alienation inSociety ofYoungAmericans(FathiandMohammadi, 2010: 165-164).

Kenistonedescribes thepsychologicalalienationof thealienated youthsisconsequenceofsuccessandfailure ofchildreninconflictand confusionwithidentificationwith the parents. To Kenistone,slaughter ofchildreninconflictis a kind of competitionrestraintandunwillingness tocompetein themandmakesthemgraduallymarginalized, non-participatory andpassiveconverts, so they becomenon-alignedstrangersleading

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.

Theoretical model

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 Cochranformula,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 presentstudy isbased ondata collectedand analyzed is aquantitative research, andofthekindof dealing withhandenteringto the problem is afieldstudy. A questionnairewas usedto collectthedatarequired. Prior tothe survey, the initialquestionnairewasfirsttestedusing the resultsobtained, andthe finalquestionnaire defectswere formulatedandsolved.

Analytical findings

The resultsindicatethat thevalidityof this pointis theright toolfor theevaluationof researchmethodologyandcriteriausedfor theindependent and dependent variables. Thestatisticsindicatethatdo themodelsdescribed in thesampleare

appliedtothe samplepopulationandthepatterns and processesfound in the sampleofthe populationor not?In thissection, to test variables andhypotheses, bivariateanalysisofresearchis done and byusinginferentialstatistical techniquessuch ascorrelation Pearson coefficientand analysisofvariancewe are toexamine the relationship betweenindependent and dependent variablesandhypotheses of the study. Totestthehypothesis which their variables aremeasuredatthe nominalorordinallevel, T-test forcomparison oftwo means andF-test for comparisonof more thantwo meanshave been used.

Table alpha coefficients of variables

Variables	The alpha coefficient
Distance with political system	0/87
Political Participation	0/84
local media	0/81
Foreign media	0/82
socio – economic base	0/85
social-political alienation	0/77

Analyze data

1- There is a significant relationship between Distance with political system and social-political alienation.

Table 1. Pearson correlation results of the first hypothesis

social-political alienation		
.413	r	
.000	Sig	**distance with political system**
378	N	

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 with social-political alienation, and the relationship is positive and direct. The relationship is average.

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

Table 2. Pearson correlation results of the tow hypothesis

social-political alienation		
-.345	r	
.000	Sig	**Political Participation**
378	N	

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.

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

Table 3. Pearson correlation results of the third hypothesis

social-political alienation		
-.185	r	
.000	Sig	**use of the local media**
378	N	

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 mediawith social-political alienation, and the relationship is negative and reverse. The relationship is Weak.

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

Table 4. Pearson correlation results of the fourhypothesis

social-political alienation		
.385	r	
.000	Sig	**use of the foreign media**
378	N	

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 mediawith social-political alienation, and the relationship is positive and direct. The relationship is average.

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

Table 5. Pearson correlation results of the five hypothesis

social-political alienation		
-.112	r	
.062	Sig	**socio – economic base**
378	N	

The results show that because the correlation coefficient values (r=-. /112) at a significance level (α=. /05) is significant, therefore, the null hypothesis is confirm and the research hypothesis is rejected with confidence level of 95%. So there is a not significant relationship between socio – economic basewith social-political alienation.

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

Table 6. Pearson correlation results of the six hypothesis

social-political alienation		
-.172	r	
.000	Sig	**age**
378	N	

The results show that because the correlation coefficient values (r=-. /72) 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 agewith social-political alienation, and the relationship is negative and reverse. The relationship is Weak.

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

Table 7. statistical indices of T-test to compare the mean of two independent variables

Standard error of the mean	SD	mean	Number	Gender
243.	**0.**420	3.52	220	man
.227	0.410	3.41	158	woman

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

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

SD	Difference of the mean	Significant level	Degree of freedom	t	Significant level		F	
.17	.41	0.004	528	4.19	.584	.301	By the assumption of equality of variances	input
.19	.52	0.004	525.12	4.26			Without the assumption of equality of variances	

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.

The results of this study are as follows:

- there is a significant relationship between distance with political system with social-political alienation, and the relationship is positive and direct. The relationship is average.

- there is a significant relationship between Political Participationwith 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 with social-political alienation, and the relationship is negative and reverse. The relationship is Weak.

- 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 not significant relationship between socio – economic base with social-political alienation.

- 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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