



STUDY OF ALIENATION OF ADOLESCENTS IN RELATION TO THEIR LOCUS OF CONTROL, GENDER AND RESIDENCE

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Abstract

In the present paper, an attempt was made to assess Alienation of adolescents in relation to locus of control, residence and Gender. A sample of 160 students of Rohtak district of Haryana state was selected randomly. The sample was administered through Student alienation scale by Sharma and Locus of control Scale by Hasnain and Joshi (1992). Mean, Standard Deviation (S.D), SED, t-test were used for analysis and interpretation of the data. The findings of the study revealed that 1) internally controlled and externally controlled adolescents are similar on student alienation. 2) Rural and urban adolescents are similar on alienation. 3) Male and female adolescents are equal on their alienation level.

Concept And Meaning Of Alienation

Alienation has been used by philosophers, psychologists, and sociologists to refer to an extraordinary variety of psycho-social disorders including loss of self, state of anxiety anomic despair, loneliness, meaninglessness and loss of beliefs or values (**Josephson, 1962**). The Latin word Alienation has a legal sense (the transfer or sale of good or right), a psychotically sends (dementia, insanity), a sociological sense (dissolution of the link the individual and god). In germane the word of Entfremdung (literally, to become estranged from or a stranger to) converse a range of menacing, but to become estranged from or a stranger to covers a range of converse a range of meaning, but large degree these are parallel to those of the Latin alienation (**Harre and Lamb, 1983**). Although the concept of alienation has a central place in the history of sociological thought it is only recently that attempts have been made to defined it in empirically operational manner and to relate it to specific social systems or sub-systems rather than to such global references as 'the culture' or 'society as a whole' (**Cohen, 2007**). Alienation is an individual's feeling of uneasiness or discomfort which reflects his self exclusion from social cultural participation. It is an expression non-belonging or non-sharing an uneasy awareness or perception of unwelcome contrast with others. Alienation is purely a subjective phenomenon concentrated within individual framework.

The word 'alienation' encapsulates the overall experiences of students who demonstrate their disengagement either actively and passively through responses such as switching off and simply failing to learn (**conger, 1979**) explains the concept of alienation as a profound rejection of the values of an adults society that some young people perceive as increasingly, often cruel and lacking in concern for the individual.

Defintions:- Alienation an abstract concept brought about by environment and economical conditions has been used to explain deviant behavior (**Calabaree, 1987**). Due to its abstract

nature; Alienation has to difficult term to define. Some of definitions given by different psychologists are-

According to **Encyclopedia Dictionary of education**,” Alienation is a mental state on feeling separated or estranged from an individual group or society, commonly evidenced in behavior of adolescent during secondary school and colleges years as they adjust to approaching adult status.”

Mac (1992) defines, Alienation as “a sense of social estrangement, an absence of social support or meaningful social connection”

Mann (2001). The experience of alienation within the learning environment can be defined as,” the estrangement of the learners from what they should be engaged in, namely the subject and process of study it self’s.

According to Kangergo (1979), the term alienation is used to describe the people who feel they have few or no opportunity to have any power or control over third lives. They feel they lack the freedom to market changes or seek personal achievement.

Kind Of Alienation

- 1. Alienation from self:** this is loss of pride in one’s work, hence loss of satisfaction. It involves a failure to find self-rewarding and self-consolatory activities. It involves, too the idea of not being true to one’s self.
- 2. Alienation from the meaning of existence:-**this is the feeling that existence is meaningless. As Durkheim (1966) puts in, “life is said to be intolerable unless some reason for existing is involved, some purpose justifying life’s trail... When, therefore, we have no other object than ourselves. We cannot avoid the thought that our efforts will finally end in nothingness, since we ourselves disappear.”
- 3. Social Alienation**

Social alienation in contrast to personal kinds also involves two further categories system alienation from society’s mean and ends system and alienation frame the system.

Locus Of Control

This is one of the important factors in determining one’s personality and mental state of mind. Locus of control (Rotter, 1966) is conceptualized one dynamic bipolar continuum spanning from internal to external. It is defined as an individual’s general expectancy of the outcome of the event as being either within or beyond her personal control and understanding (Rotter, 1966). On the one hand, an individual with an external locus of control personality trait tender to perceive an event as beyond her or his control and attributes the outcomes of the event to chance, luck, as under control of powerful others or as unpredictable because of great contextual complexity. On the other hand, a person with internal locus of control personality traits tends to believe that the event is contingent upon her or his own behavior his or own relatively permanent characteristics.

In the psychological literature, there is ample evidence that locus of control is fundamental and stable personality trait, with clear behavioral consequences (Boon & De Brabander, 1993). Essentially, individual locus of control would impact how they perceive and interact within their surroundings. Hence, when individuals were introduced to novel experiences, they

would be orientation and level of cognitive processing. Also, there is evidence that locus of control is related to cognitive development. Several studies (Shute, et al., 1984; Skinner, et al., 1998 ad Weisz & Stipek, 1982) have reported that locus of control orientation during childhood tends to be more external than locus of control orientation during adolescence and adulthood.

Operational Definitions Of The Terms Used In This Study

Alienation

Alienation is a mental state of freely separated or estranged from an individual group or society, commonly evidenced in the behavior of adolescents during secondary school and colleges years as they adjust to the approaching adult status.

Locus of control

Locus of control is a theory used in personality psychology that refers to to causation as perceived by individuals in response to personal outcomes or other events. The theory was developer by Julian B. Rotter in 1954, and becomes an aspect of personality studies. A person's locus (Latin for "place" or "location") is conceptualized as either internal (the person believes they can control the life) or external (meaning they believes that their decision and life are controlled by environment factors which they cannot influences). **Adolescent**

Adolescent is the period of life during which boys and girls move from childhood in the terms of mentally, emotionally, socially and physically. **Residence**

The state of living in particular area, i.e. urban and rural.

Gender

The state of being male and female.

Objectives Of The Study

1. To find out the effect locus of control on alienation of adolescents.
2. To find out the effect of residence on alienation of adolescents.
3. To find out the effect of gender on alienation of adolescents.

Hypotheses Of The Study

1. There exists no significant of locus of control on alienation of adolescents.
2. There exists no significant effect of residence on alienation of adolescents.
3. There exists no significant effect of gender on alienation of adolescents.

Delimitations Of The Study

- The study will be delimited to 160 students only.
- A sample will be drawn from four schools of Rohtak district only.
- Study will be delimited to the adolescents between age group 13 to 18 years.
- Two main variables considered for the present study locus of control and alienation adolescent.

Methodology

In the present study, Descriptive survey method was employed

Sample

In over to achieve the objective stated earlier and to test the corresponding hypotheses, district Rohtak, Haryana state was planned.

Variables Of The Study

➤ **Dependent Variable**

Alienation has been taken as the dependent variable.

➤ **Independent Variables**

Locus of control has been taken as independent variables of the study.

➤ **Demographic variables**

Gender

Residence

Selection Of Tools Used In Study

➤ Locus of control scale by Hasnain and joshi (1992)

➤ Student alienation scale by Sharma, R.R (1988)

Analysis And Interpretation Of The Data

Hypothesis H1: there exists no significant effect of locus of control on alienation of adolescents.

TABLE 1 Table showing N, mean, S.D., SEd, t-value of locus of control of adolescents on alienation

Group	N	Mean	S.D.	SEd	t-value	Level of significance
Internally Controlled	51	26.2	4.6	1.10	1.80	Null
Externally controlled	59	24.21	6.9			

P<0.05=1.98, p<0.01=2.63 at df 118

Above table shows that t-value (1.80) is less than the table value at both level of significance i.e. 0. 05 and 0.01 at df. 118. Hence on alienation of adolescents” is accepted. It may conclude that internally controlled and externally controlled adolescents are similar on student alienation.

Hypothesis H2: there exists no significant effect of residence on alienation of adolescents.

TABLE. 2 Table showing N, mean, S.D., SEd, t-value of residence on alienation of adolescents

Group	N	Mean	S.D.	SEd	t-value	Level of Significance
Rural	56	24.2	7.6	1.26	1.34	Null
Urban	64	25.9	6.1			

$P < 0.05 = 1.98, p < 0.01 = 2.63$ at df 118

Above table show that t-value (0.885) is less than the table value at both level of significant i.e. 0.05 and 0.01 at df. 118. Hence the null hypothesis, “there exists no significant effect of residence on alienation of adolescents” is accepted. It may conclude that effect of rural and urban adolescents are similar on alienation.

The result also represented in the bar-diagram below:-

Effect Of Gender On Alienation Of Adolescents

Hypothesis H3: There exists no significant effect of gender on alienation of adolescents.

Table showing n, mean, S.D., t-value of gender on alienation of adolescents

Group	N	Mean	S.D.	SEd	t-value	Level of Significance
Male	65	26.8	5.2	1.11	1.53	Null
Female	55	25.1	6.7			

$p > 0.05 = 1.98, p < 0.01 = 2.63$ at df 118

Above table show that obtained t-value (1.53) is less than the table value at both levels of significance. The null hypothesis “There exists no significant effect of gender on alienation of adolescents” has been accepted. Thus it may infer that the male adolescents and female adolescents are equal on their alienation level.

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