

Research Paper

A Comparative Study of the Alienation of B.Ed. Trainees Studying at Soban Singh Jeena University Campus Almora

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of the present study to compare the alienation level among B.Ed. Trainees studying at Soban Singh Jeena University Campus, Almora on the basis of their sex, father's occupation, living place and caste. Descriptive survey method was used in the present investigation. In the present study all the B.Ed. trainee of Soban Singh Jeena University campus were the population. For the present study the researcher adopted random sampling technique and selected 41 samples from the population. Out of the total sample 24 were male and 17 were females. Dr. R.R. Sharma's (1988) Student alienation scale was used to collected data from the subjects. There are 54 items on the student Alienation scale. The number of B.Ed. trainees studying at Soban Singh Jeena University Campus Almora who participated in the study was 41 including male (58.53%), Female (41.41%), father's job agriculture (39.02%), father's private job (48.78), father's government job (31.70%), urban living area (48.78%), rural living area (51.21%). Mean, standard deviation, t-values were calculated. t-test was used to find out the significance of alienation level among B.Ed. Trainees at $p < 0.01$ and $p < 0.05$.

Keywords: Alienation, behaviour, B.Ed., Students, Education

Alienation has been used by philosophers, psychologists and sociologists to refer to an extraordinary variety of psycho-social disorders, including loss of self, anxiety state, anomie, despair, depersonalization, rootlessness, apathy, social disorganization, loneliness, automization, powerlessness, meaninglessness, isolation, pessimism and the loss of beliefs or values (Josephson, 1962).

Theorists of alienation have generally distinguished between social condition and the response of individuals to these conditions. Alienation usually refers to the latter, while the term "anomie" has been used to describe a social state in which conditions of normlessness or the breakdown of social rules is identifiable. Sociologists have distinguished between anomie and alienation. Anomie is purely a social phenomenon-a condition of society at a particular stage of social change, whereas alienation is purely a subjective phenomenon concentrated within the individual framework.

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Received: August 28, 2025; Revision Received: September 26, 2025; Accepted: September 30, 2025

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Alienation is the lack of association feeling, feeling of separation from family, friends (Bronfenbrenner, 1986). The term alienation is derived from the word alien means 'foreign' or estranged. In other words, alienation can be described the condition of the subject who no longer recognizes himself or rather can only recognize himself by others. If this is the mean that is chosen, the man who alienated would in some sense be foreign or separated from himself. He is stranger in his own society, one who does not belong to anywhere or anybody. The concept of alienation originated from Hegel who denotes the distance between mind and reality, and denotes states causing self-alienation, loss of self-identity, and feeling of depersonalization, cause of which may be traced back to some environmental pressures. The characteristics of alienated individual include a tendency in his own fanciful world, resenting and rejecting the norms and traditions of society. Thus, he may give way to his uncontrolled desires thereby distracting the harmonious relationship between himself and society. This way he becomes estranged from the outside world.

Alienation has been found to be related with loss of self, anxiety state, depersonalization, restlessness apathy, social disorganization, loneliness, atomization, powerlessness, meaningfulness, isolation, pessimism, and the loss of belief or value (Josephson, 1962).

Oppenheimer (1968) has suggested five kinds of alienation following the usage of alienation given by Seeman (1959) as being the individual's response to a specific social condition.

- (1) **Alienation from decision-making.** This is separation from power or control of the decision-making process. This alienation is antecedent to self estrangement, for separation from the decision-making process over what one produces is theoretically the most important factor leading to alienation from self.
- (2) **Alienation from self.** This is loss of pride in one's work, hence loss of satisfaction. It involves a failure to find self-rewarding, self consummatory activities; beyond this, it involves an even wider idea of worth, lack of which may lead to the playing of self destructive and neurone roles in the effort to find substitute satisfactions. It involves, too, the idea of not being "true to one-self".
- (3) **Alienation from the meaning of existence.** This is the feeling that existence is meaningless. As Durkheim (1966) puts it, "life is said to be intolerable unless some reason for existing is involved, some purpose justifying life's trial..... 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. Under these conditions, one would loose courage to live, that is, to act and struggle, since nothing will remain of our exertions". Meaning seems to be closely dependent upon "self" which in turn very much depends on the power to affect decision over oneself.
- (4) **Alienation from society's means-ends system.** This is derived from Durkheim's (1966) and Merton's (1938) use of the term 'anomie, which refers to a social condition to which individuals adapt. Individuals are alienated from either society's means or its ends system.
- (5) **Alienation from the system.** This is a conscious rejection of which society stands for as a whole.

From the foregoing account of alienation it becomes clear that alienation, regardless of types, is a dependent variable in sociological terms, and the assumption should be made explicit that specific conditions give rise to specific kinds of alienation.

Seeman (1959) has differentiated five meanings of alienation:

- (1) **Powerlessness.** The perception that one cannot control what is happening to him.

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- (2) **Meaninglessness.** The perception that one is unclear as to what one ought to believe.
- (3) **Normlessness.** A high expectancy that socially unapproved behaviour is required to achieve given goals.
- (4) **Isolation.** The assignment of low reward value to goals or beliefs that are usually highly valued in a society, and
- (5) **Self Estrangement.** The failure to find self-rewarding activities.

Statement of the Problem

A Comparative Study of the Alienation of B.Ed. trainees studying at Soban Singh Jeena University Campus Almora.

Objective of the Study

The purpose of the present study to compare the alienation level among B.Ed. Trainees on the basis of their sex, father's occupation, living place.

Delimitation of the Study

The problem is very vast & wide. Hence, the investigator has delimited the problem as under:

1. The study was confined to Soban Singh Jeena University Campus Almora (Uttarakhand) only.
2. The study was confined to B.Ed. trainee.

RESEARCH METHOD

To fulfill the objectives of the present study, the researcher employed the descriptive survey method was used in the present investigation.

Population & Sample

In the present study all the B.Ed. trainee of Soban Singh Jeena University campus were the population. For the present study the researcher adopted random sampling technique and selected 41 samples from the population.

Hypotheses

1. There is no significant difference in their level of Alienation of B.Ed. trainees studying at Soban Singh Jeena University Campus Almora on the basis of their gender”
2. There is no significant difference in their level of Alienation of B.Ed. trainees studying at Soban Singh Jeena University Campus Almora on the basis of their father's occupation, i.e. agriculture and private job”
3. There is no significant difference in their level of Alienation of B.Ed. trainees studying at Soban Singh Jeena University Campus Almora on the basis of their father's occupation, i.e. private and government job”
4. There is no significant difference in their level of Alienation of B.Ed. trainees studying at Soban Singh Jeena University Campus Almora on the basis of their father's occupation, i.e. agriculture and government job”
5. There is no significant difference in their level of Alienation of B.Ed. trainees studying at Soban Singh Jeena University Campus Almora on the basis of their Living place,. i.e. rural and urban”

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Sample

The present study was conducted on the sample of 41 students both male and female. The subjects were randomly selected. Out of the total sample, 24 were male and 17 were females.

Tool Used

In the present study for the measurement of alienation among B.Ed. trainees studying at Soban Singh Jeena University Campus Almora. Dr. R.R. Sharma's (1988) Student alienation scale was used to collect data from the subjects. There are 54 items on the student Alienation scale. Each agreed statement carries the value of 1 mark and each disagreed statement of zero mark. The scale consists of 54 items and each item is followed by two alternative options that are agreed and disagree. The reliability of the scale calculated through split-half method was found 0.61, Secondly it was calculated by K.R. (Kuder Richardson) method and was found 0.84, and thirdly, it was determined by test-retest method which was 0.75 and 0.71. discriminate Validity was .07. validity via correlation coefficients were calculated, for powerlessness was .69, for isolation was .69, for isolation was .60, for self estrangement was .77, for meaninglessness was .62 and for normlessness was 0.72.

Procedure

First of all, the investigator met the participants personally and explained them the purpose of the present study. Then after, the investigator established rapport with the participants and requested them to participate voluntarily and cooperate in the data collection process and assured them that their responses would be kept confidential and utilized for the research purposes only. The participants were asked to read the instructions carefully given on the top of each scale. They were also requested to answer all the statements given in the scales sincerely. After receiving their consent, alienation scale, along with personal data sheet were administered to B.Ed. trainees studying at Soban Singh Jeena University Campus Almora. The data obtained from 41 B.Ed. trainees were analyzed with the help of mean, S. D. and t-test.

Data Analysis

Data were analyzed using excel programme. Descriptive statistics were used and t-value was calculated. Mean and S.D. and t-test were applied to know significance of difference in the level of alienation at $p < 0.05$ and $p < 0.01$ among B.Ed. trainees studying at Soban Singh Jeena University Campus Almora.

RESULTS

Statistical techniques have contributed greatly in gathering, organizing, analyzing and interpreting numerical data. The data were scored, tabulated and analyzing with the help of mean, S.D. and t-test. The number of B.Ed. trainees studying at Soban Singh Jeena University Campus Almora who participated in the study were 41 including male (58.53%), Female (41.41%), father's job agriculture (39.02%), father's job private (48.78), father's government job (31.70%), urban living area (48.78%), rural living area (51.21%). The data regarding knowledge the level of alienation of B.Ed. trainees studying at Soban Singh Jeena University Campus Almora were analyzed as follows:

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Table 1 Comparative study of level of alienation of B.Ed. trainees studying at Soban Singh Jeena University Campus Almora on the basis of their gender

Sr. No.	SEX	Sample Size	Mean (M)	Standard Deviation (S.D.)	t-Value	Significance Level
1	Male	N1= 24	M1=18.17	S.D.1=8.76	1.56	0.05
2	Female	N2=17	M2=24.23	S.D.2=14.14		

D.F. = 39, t-value is non-significant at 0.05 level

Result given in table-1, shows that the level of alienation among male and female B.Ed. trainees studying at Soban Singh Jeena University Campus Almora. In male trainees real mean is (18.17) which is lower than female trainees is (24.23). The above result table no. 1 we can see that there was non-significant difference in the alienation among male and female B.Ed. trainees studying at Soban Singh Jeena University Campus Almora. t-value indicates that male B.Ed. trainees and female B.Ed. trainees have same alienation. Thus the null hypothesis, There is no significant difference in their level of Alienation of B.Ed. trainees studying at Soban Singh Jeena University Campus Almora on the basis of their gender” was accepted.

The main reason for this because students with similar teaching aptitude and similar knowledge come to this institution. Whose qualifications are also almost the same. The whole result suggested that all Bed. Trainees are equally experiencing the alienation.

Table 2 Comparative study of level of alienation of B.Ed. trainees studying at Soban Singh Jeena University Campus Almora on the basis of their Father’s Occupation

Sr. No.	Father’s Occupation	Sample Size	Mean (M)	Standard Deviation (S.D.)	t-Value	Significance Level
1	Agriculture	N1= 16	M1= 20.21	S.D.1=9.97	.068	0.05
2	Private job	N2= 20	M2=20	S.D.2= 7.89		

D.F. = 24, t-value is non-significant at 0.05 level

Result given in table-2, shows that the level of alienation among B.Ed. trainees whose Father’s Occupation is agriculture studying at Soban Singh Jeena University Campus Almora mean is (20.21) which is higher than B.Ed. trainees whose Father’s Occupation is private job is (20). The above result table no. 2 we can see that there was non-significant difference in the alienation among B.Ed. trainees whose Father’s Occupation is agriculture and B.Ed. trainees whose Father’s Occupation is private job studying at Soban Singh Jeena University Campus.

t-value indicates that alienation among B.Ed. trainees whose Father’s Occupation is agriculture and B.Ed. trainees whose Father’s Occupation is private job studying at Soban Singh Jeena University Campus have same alienation.

Thus, the null hypothesis, there is no significant difference in their level of Alienation of B.Ed. trainees studying at Soban Singh Jeena University Campus Almora on the basis of their father’s occupation, i.e. agriculture and private job” was accepted.

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The main reason for this because students with similar teaching aptitude and similar knowledge come to this institution. Whose qualifications are also almost the same. The whole result suggested that all Bed. Trainees are equally experiencing the alienation.

Table 3 Comparative study of level of alienation of B.Ed. trainees studying at Soban Singh Jeena University Campus Almora on the basis of their Father's Occupation

Sr. No.	Father's Occupation	Sample Size	Mean (M)	Standard Deviation (S.D.)	t-Value	Significance Level
1	Private job	N1= 20	M1=20	S.D.1= 7.89	.098	0.05
2	Government job	N2= 13	M2= 23.07	S.D.2= 9.39		

D.F.= 21, t-value is non-significant at 0.05 level

Result given in table-3, shows that the level of alienation among B.Ed. trainees whose Father's Occupation is private job studying at Soban Singh Jeena University Campus Almora mean is (20) which is lower than B.Ed. trainees whose Father's Occupation is government job is (23.07). The above result table no. 3 we can see that there was non-significant difference in the alienation among B.Ed. trainees whose Father's Occupation is private job and B.Ed. trainees whose Father's Occupation is government job studying at Soban Singh Jeena University Campus.

t-value indicates that alienation among B.Ed. trainees whose Father's Occupation is private job and B.Ed. trainees whose Father's Occupation is government job studying at Soban Singh Jeena University Campus have same alienation. Thus, the null hypothesis, "There is no significant difference in their level of Alienation of B.Ed. trainees studying at Soban Singh Jeena University Campus Almora on the basis of their father's occupation, i.e. private job and government job" was accepted.

The main reason for this because students with similar teaching aptitude and similar knowledge come to this institution. Whose qualifications are also almost the same. The whole result suggested that all Bed. Trainees are equally experiencing the alienation.

Table 4 Comparative study of level of alienation of B.Ed. trainees studying at Soban Singh Jeena University Campus Almora on the basis of their Father's Occupation

Sr. No.	Father's Occupation	Sample Size	Mean (M)	Standard Deviation (S.D.)	t-Value	Significance Level
1	Agriculture	N1= 16	M1= 20.21	S.D.1=9.97	0.79	0.05
2	Government Job	N2= 13	M2= 23.07	S.D.2= 9.39		

D.F. = 27, t-value is significant at 0.05 level

Result given in table-4, shows that the level of alienation among B.Ed. trainees whose Father's Occupation is agriculture studying at Soban Singh Jeena University Campus Almora mean is (20.21) which is lower than B.Ed. trainees whose Father's Occupation is government job is (23.07). The above result table no. 3 we can see that there was non-significant difference in the alienation among B.Ed. trainees whose Father's Occupation is

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agriculture and B.Ed. trainees whose Father's Occupation is government job studying at Soban Singh Jeena University Campus.

t-value indicates that alienation among B.Ed. trainees whose Father's Occupation is agriculture and B.Ed. trainees whose Father's Occupation is government job studying at Soban Singh Jeena University Campus have same alienation. Thus, the null hypothesis, "There is no significant difference in their level of Alienation of B.Ed. trainees studying at Soban Singh Jeena University Campus Almora on the basis of their father's occupation, i.e. agriculture and government job" was accepted.

The main reason for this because students with similar teaching aptitude and similar knowledge come to this institution. Whose qualifications are also almost the same. The whole result suggested that all Bed. Trainees are equally experiencing the alienation.

Table 5 Comparative study of level of alienation of B.Ed. trainees studying at Soban Singh Jeena University Campus Almora on the basis of their Living Place

Sr. No.	Living Place	Sample Size	Mean (M)	Standard Deviation (S.D.)	t-Value	Significance Level
1	Urban	N1= 20	M1= 23.65	S.D.1= 8.71	1.99	0.05
2	Rural	N2= 21	M2= 18.33	S.D.2= 9.64		

D.F. = 39 t-value is non-significant at 0.05 level

Result given in table-5, shows that the level of alienation among B.Ed. trainees who lives in urban area studying at Soban Singh Jeena University Campus Almora mean is (23.65) which is higher than B.Ed. trainees who lives in rural area (18.33).

The above result table no. 5 we can see that there was non-significant difference in the alienation among B.Ed. trainees who lives in urban area and B.Ed. trainees who lives in Rural area studying at Soban Singh Jeena University Campus. t-value indicates that alienation among B.Ed. trainees who lives in urban area and B.Ed. trainees who lives in Rural area studying at Soban Singh Jeena University Campus have same alienation.

Thus, the null hypothesis, "There is no significant difference in their level of Alienation of B.Ed. trainees studying at Soban Singh Jeena University Campus Almora on the basis of their Living place, i.e. rural and urban" was accepted.

The main reason for this because students with similar teaching aptitude and similar knowledge come to this institution. Whose qualifications are also almost the same. The whole result suggested that all Bed. Trainees are equally experiencing the alienation.

DISCUSSION

In the present study male B.Ed. trainees and female B.Ed. trainees have same alienation level of alienation among male and female B.Ed. trainees studying at Soban Singh Jeena University Campus Almora. In male trainees real mean is (18.17) which is lower than female trainees is (24.23). Alienation among B.Ed. trainees whose Father's Occupation is agriculture and B.Ed. trainees whose Father's Occupation is private job studying at Soban

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Soban Singh Jeena University Campus have same alienation. level of alienation among B.Ed. trainees whose Father's Occupation is agriculture studying at Soban Singh Jeena University Campus Almora mean is (20.21) which is higher than B.Ed. trainees whose Father's Occupation is private is (20). Alienation among B.Ed. trainees whose Father's Occupation is private job and B.Ed. trainees whose Father's Occupation is government job studying at Soban Singh Jeena University Campus have same alienation. level of alienation among B.Ed. trainees whose Father's Occupation is private job studying at Soban Singh Jeena University Campus Almora mean is (20) which is lower than B.Ed. trainees whose Father's Occupation is government job is (23.07). Alienation among B.Ed. trainees whose Father's Occupation is agriculture and B.Ed. trainees whose Father's Occupation is government job studying at Soban Singh Jeena University Campus have same alienation. level of alienation among B.Ed. trainees whose Father's Occupation is agriculture studying at Soban Singh Jeena University Campus Almora mean is (20.21) which is lower than B.Ed. trainees whose Father's Occupation is government job is (23.07). alienation among B.Ed. trainees who lives in urban area and B.Ed. trainees who lives in Rural area studying at Soban Singh Jeena University Campus have same alienation. level of alienation among B.Ed. trainees who lives in urban area studying at Soban Singh Jeena University Campus Almora mean is (23.65) which is higher than B.Ed. trainees who lives in rural area (18.33).

FINDINGS AND CONCLUSION

The present investigation was aimed to measure the level of alienation among B.Ed. trainees studying at Soban Singh Jeena University Campus Almora. The whole result suggested that all Bed. Trainees are equally experiencing the alienation. It may be concluded that the level of Alienation is much more relevant in the present scenario in society. All the people concerning educational field should look into the framework, exchange their ideas, and make positive approaches and way for a positive change in the society. We are also hopeful for the positive change. In the present study researcher studies level of Alienation of B.Ed. trainees studying at Soban Singh Jeena University Campus Almora on the basis of some variables like sex, type of father's job and living area. We can conclude by the above data analysis as follows:

1. There is no significant difference in their level of Alienation of B.Ed. trainees studying at Soban Singh Jeena University Campus Almora on the basis of their gender”
2. There is no significant difference in their level of Alienation of B.Ed. trainees studying at Soban Singh Jeena University Campus Almora on the basis of their father's occupation, i.e. agriculture and private job”
3. There is no significant difference in their level of Alienation of B.Ed. trainees studying at Soban Singh Jeena University Campus Almora on the basis of their father's occupation, i.e. private job and government job”
4. There is no significant difference in their level of Alienation of B.Ed. trainees studying at Soban Singh Jeena University Campus Almora on the basis of their father's occupation, i.e. agriculture and government job”
5. There is no significant difference in their level of Alienation of B.Ed. trainees studying at Soban Singh Jeena University Campus Almora on the basis of their Living place, i.e. rural and urban area”

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Acknowledgment

The author(s) appreciates all those who participated in the study and helped to facilitate the research process.

Conflict of Interest

The author(s) declared no conflict of interest.

How to cite this article: Chamyal, D.S., Bisht, D.S. & Karki, S. (2025). A Comparative Study of the Alienation of B.Ed. Trainees Studying at Soban Singh Jeena University Campus Almora. *International Journal of Indian Psychology*, 13(3), 4277-4285. DIP:18.01.391.20251303, DOI:10.25215/1303.391