

Establishment of the Scale of Ethnic Cultural Alienation of Han Nationality Residents in Guizhou Ethnic Minority Agglomeration Areas

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Abstract: This study focuses on the sense of ethnic cultural alienation of Han people in Guizhou ethnic minority areas, defines and conceives the sense of ethnic cultural alienation by consulting relevant literature, and determines that there are six dimensions of ethnic cultural alienation through project differentiation analysis, exploratory factor analysis and confirmatory factor analysis. Through the analysis of reliability and validity, the scale can be used as a test tool of ethnic cultural alienation.

1. Introduction

Guizhou is located in the southwestern part of China. It is inclined from the central to the north, east and south. The landform is mostly plateau. At the end of 2009, the ethnic minority population of Guizhou accounted for 39% of the total population of the province. It belongs to the provinces with a large proportion of ethnic minority residents in China, and the ethnic minority gathering areas are relatively concentrated, forming a unique cultural characteristic of the mountainous inhabitants. In the relatively concentrated areas of these ethnic minorities, there are also Han residents. These Han residents have come to ethnic minority areas and settled down because of marriage, family visits, work, business, funeral, tourism, etc. These foreign Han residents have just become ethnic minorities. The “minorities” in the gathering area, who are involved in local social production practices, will face many obstacles to communication with local ethnic minorities – alienation. Because these non-indigenous residents bear the imprint of their own cultural characteristics, including language, communication, religious beliefs, value attitudes, lifestyle customs, clothing accessories and so on. The alienation of national culture caused by this ethnic cultural difference will play a certain negative role in the integration and exchanges between ethnic groups. Therefore, understanding and handling this kind of ethnic cultural alienation has positive significance for the harmonious unity and economic development of the residents of the ethnic areas.

Alienation is a common phenomenon in social life. In English, the word "Alienation" is translated as "alienation, alienation, separation, separation, alienation, control by the power of aliens"; in German, "Entfremdung" means "Alienation, alienation"; "Sentiment d'aliénation" is used in French to mean "distance." The translated content in different languages is slightly different, but the connotation of expression is consistent. In philosophy, the alienation is generally translated into alienation. It mainly refers to the subject in the process of its own development. Because of its own activities, it separates the opposite object. This object gradually alienates from the subject, and thus becomes the external power of dissident and opposes the subject. itself. The background of this theoretical concept can be traced back to Hegel and Marx's sociological theory. Hegel uses the German term "Entäusserung" in his work "Psychiatric Phenomenology" to mean a sense of alienation. . For the first time, Marx introduced this concept into the social sciences. He described the isolated, inhuman and disillusioning effects of work in the capitalist production system. It is a complex concept that contains subjective and objective components. The objective component mainly refers to the sense of loss of control of the external world by the labor; the subjective components mainly include social estrangement and depersonalization [1]. According to Marx's

point of view, the reason is the economic system itself; later, more social scholars introduced this concept into the field of sociology and proposed "social alienation", which is a state in social relations, showing low integration. (Low degree of integration) or a high distance or isolation between individuals, between individuals and the community or in a working environment; in psychiatry, a state of depersonalization or loss of identity, in this state In the state, the self seems to be unreal, and is thought to be caused by social and social difficulties. The resulting prolonged suppression of emotions; in economics, it refers to the various opposing relationships that people have in the economic field. It includes both the relationship between the subject and the subject, as well as the relationship between the object and the subject; in medicine, it is defined as the object of withdrawing or separating a person's feelings and original attachment; in our psychology, it is usually translated as "The feeling of alienation, alienation, and alienation" has become more and more rich in its social psychology. For example, Taiwan psychologist Zhang Chunxing (1989) believes that alienation is a multi-dimensional, multi-level system, including four emotional components, namely, self-separation, meaninglessness, social isolation, and incompetence. This classification highlights emotions. Psychological experience; psychologist Che Wenbo, in his editor-in-chief "Encyclopedia of Psychological Counseling", interprets alienation as something strange to the original familiar things, or awkward to the original things [2]. These are based on people's perception of things to talk about the concept.

Foreign scholars Poonam Punia and Sandeep Berwal have compiled The Alienation Scale for Visually Impaired Students for Visually Impaired Students, which divides the feeling of alienation into powerlessness, meaninglessness, irregularity, social isolation, Crowder (1970) argues that alienation exacerbates emotional deprivation; Gourd (1969) explains the personality traits of alienated young people and discovers their characteristics: rejection of socially recognized interpersonal behavior, society Introversion and control are poor; Mohanty (1984) and Mohan, Mahajan, and Kakkar (1999) found that in all personality dimensions, the adolescents who were alienated were significantly different from their peers who were not alienated, manifested in mental illness, extroversion, Neuroticism, lie scales, aesthetic values, etc. Singh and Sahu (2010) reported that socioeconomic status, gender, and resistance have a significant impact on alienation. Almost all of these studies on alienation emphasize that alienation exists in relational structures, including the structure of people or people and things.

Cultural alienation is a kind of specific alienation in alienation. At present, Professor Yang Dong from Southwest University has conducted many researches on alienation. In the study of cultural alienation of Hui youths, it is found that cultural alienation has passed. Cultural adaptation pressure and coping styles influence cultural identity, and mediating effects are significant [3]; in the study of corporate culture alienation, corporate culture alienation and various dimensions have no significant difference in age and academic main effects, in gender There are significant differences in current working hours and job levels [4]. Professor Yang Dong believes that the sense of alienation is between the individual and the surrounding people, society, nature and themselves. Because of the alienation of the normal relationship, even the object is controlled and controlled, so that the individual has a sense of social isolation. Negative emotions such as sense of control, meaninglessness, oppression and restraint, and self- alienation [5]. In view of the research of these scholars, it is considered that the sense of alienation of national culture is a multi-dimensional and multi-level concept, and it is also an inner experience and feeling brought about by the differences of national culture. Therefore, it is more appropriate to explore the national cultural alienation from the psychological level. We define this concept from two aspects: cultural characteristics and psychological experience. First of all, this alienation caused by the strangeness of national culture will inevitably bear the imprint of national cultural characteristics. However, the cultural characteristics of different ethnic groups will have more or less differences, and the size of national cultural differences will also affect the sense of alienation. Strong and weak. Second, alienation is a psychological experience and feelings, including separation, isolation, conflict, and shielding. Finally, ethnic cultural alienation always manifests itself as a negative inner experience. Reducing the sense of alienation is of great significance to personal communication and social development.

2. Definition and Conception of Ethnic Cultural Alienation

In view of the previous scholars' research on alienation, we systematically analyzed the sense of alienation. From the psychological level of the subject, we define the sense of alienation of national culture as: the subject in the production practice activities, the cultural subject or cultural object of the foreign nationality A series of negative psychological experiences, including isolation, separation, disharmony and so on.

3. Preparation of the Test

Collection of test questions. According to the definition of alienation of national culture, we first compiled an open questionnaire on ethnic cultural alienation of Han nationality in Guizhou minority areas, and interviewed residents of Han nationality who have good communication skills in ethnic minority areas to collect relevant information. Information on ethnic cultural alienation, analysis and integration of data, combined with interview content, and confirmation and screening of open questionnaire items to identify typical entries.

Forecast. According to the typical items selected by the open questionnaire, the prediction questions of ethnic cultural alienation questionnaire of Han nationality in Guizhou minority areas were preliminarily formulated, and 57 prediction items were initially formed, and randomly selected from Sansui County, Miao and Dong Autonomous Prefecture, 114. Han Chinese residents conducted a small sample test. First screening, first-time in-depth interviews with individual subjects, appropriate modification or deletion of those unclear, vague and vague items, and appropriate modification of the language wording in the entries to make them compatible with living in ethnic minorities. The habits of the Han Chinese residents in the area. Finally, there are 49 items left.

Analysis of project differentiation. In order to examine the ability of the test items to distinguish the subjects' psychology, the subjects at different levels are separated, and the total scores of each item are sorted according to the highest to the low, and the second screening is performed. 27% of the high group (31 people), 27% of the total number of people from the lowest point is a low group (31 people). Then, the T test is performed on the high and low groups of each item. It is found that the difference between the high and low groups of the 11th and 14th items is not significant ($P > 0.05$), and should be deleted, and the remaining 47 items are classified as high and low. The difference between the two was significant ($P < 0.05$) and should be retained.

Table 1 Total correlation coefficient table

Item	Correlation coefficient with total score	Item	Correlation coefficient with total score	Item	Correlation coefficient with total score
1	0.187	17	0.467	33	0.430
2	0.438	18	0.477	34	0.064
3	0.382	19	0.582	35	0.497
4	0.444	20	0.071	36	0.508
5	0.147	21	0.476	37	0.467
6	0.364	22	0.506	38	0.551
7	0.484	23	0.371	39	0.368
8	0.478	24	0.501	40	0.533
9	0.522	25	0.488	41	0.112
10	0.436	26	0.462	42	0.513
11	0.441	27	0.498	43	0.489
12	0.506	28	0.079	44	0.541
13	0.574	29	0.506	45	0.492
14	0.558	30	0.386	46	0.510
15	0.485	31	0.450	47	0.543
16	0.456	32	0.491		

Total correlation analysis. Using the correlation method to examine the correlation coefficient between the items and the total score of the test is a method to test the degree of discrimination of the project. The higher the correlation, the higher the discrimination, the psychologist Tucker points

out that a good scale structure requirement The correlation between each dimension and the total score is between 0.3 and 0.8. If the correlation is too low, then some completely different qualities are measured; if the correlation is too high, the measured dimensions are coincident. Therefore, according to this test principle, we delete the items that are not in accordance with the regulations. As shown in Table 1:

As can be seen from the above table, we need to delete the items “1, 5, 20, 28, 34” for a total of 5 items, leaving 42 items, and re-arranging the items in the questionnaire.

Formal preparation. Participation in the participants. In this study, a cluster random sampling method was used to extract Han residents from the Sandu Shui Nationality Area of Kainan Prefecture, the Kaili Yi Nationality Area, the Maonan Nationality Area of Huishui County, the Miao Nationality Area of Nayong County, and the Anshun Buyi Area. A total of 556 valid questionnaires were collected, 251 males and 305 females.

Research steps. Among them, in order to improve the validity of the scale, in order to identify some unscrupulous subjects and avoid the impact of their data on the final result, we will reorganize the questionnaire items “5, 20, 28, 31, 34, 41”. Set to reverse scoring. Then it conducts exploratory factor analysis and confirmatory factor analysis, completes the theoretical model construction of the scale and determines the overall structure of the scale. The data is processed by SPSS 17.0 and Amos 17.0 statistical software.

4. Results

Exploratory factor analysis. Using SPSS software to carry out the factor analysis suitability test for the remaining 42 items, the results are as follows:

Table 2 Factor Analysis Fit Test Results (KMO and Bartlett's Test)

Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin Measure of Sampling Adequacy		0.874
Bartlett's Test of Sphericity	Approx.	6502.983
	df	861
	Sig.	0.000

In Table 2, KMO = 0.874, Bartlett's sphericity test is 6502.983, and Sig is 0.000, indicating that Bartlett's sphericity test reaches an extremely significant level, according to a more commonly used KMO metric given by Kaiser to determine whether it is suitable for factor analysis (KMO>0.9, very suitable; 0.8<KMO<0.9, suitable; 0.7<KMO<0.8, general), there are obvious structural and related relationships among these 42 items, and these variables can be factorized.

Factor analysis of the data, determine the number of common factors according to the following criteria: (1) the principal component of the factor value (Eigenvalues) greater than 1 can be extracted as a common factor; (2) the factor must meet the gravel map of the steep-order test; (3) The extracted factors must explain at least 3% of the total variation before rotation; (4) Each factor contains at least 3 items. According to the principle of maximum load, a total of six factors are extracted, and a six-factor factor load matrix is obtained, as shown in the following table:

As can be seen from Table 3, six factors accounted for 67.04% of the total variance of the project. Factor 1 is that individuals living in the mainstream culture of foreigners feel uncomfortable, manifested in feelings of exclusion, indifference, isolation, loneliness, etc., named "national culture isolation"; factor 2 is the process of individual integration in national culture Among them, the feeling of alienation from the mother culture of the nation is manifested in the loss of the native language, the inability to maintain the customs of the nation, and the loss of the faith of the nation. It is named as “the sense of separation of national culture”; factor 3 refers to the feeling of being controlled and restrained by individuals in the mainstream culture of foreigners. It is manifested in the judgment of individual values that are influenced by foreign values, and is forced when the concepts are inconsistent. Requirement to change their original value persistence, etc., named as "controlled feeling"; factor 4 refers to the coordination difficulties generated by individuals and foreigners in the process of communication, manifested in the generation of

uncomfortable negative behaviors, emotions, etc., named "disharmony" Sense"; factor 5 refers to the confrontational contradiction between two or more cultures in the process of integration, manifested in the contradiction between the individual and the aliens, using violence to solve problems encountered in the communication, etc., named For the "national culture conflict"; factor 6 refers to the individual in the mainstream cultural life, the foreign culture neither confronts nor opposes, but refuses to incorporate it into its own maternal culture, manifested in neutrality, careless, etc., named "National culture shielding." Finally formed the six dimensions of the scale.

Table 3 Exploratory factor analysis results

project	factor 1	factor 2	factor 3	factor 4	factor 5	factor 6	Commonality
A38	0.656						0.547
A40	0.651						0.519
A42	0.606						0.451
A22	0.595						0.447
A21	0.582						0.566
A32	0.516						0.403
A11		0.725					0.609
A36		0.671					0.594
A10		0.669					0.632
A17		0.623					0.523
A18		0.568					0.479
A35		0.551					0.595
A7			0.691				0.632
A9			0.660				0.620
A8			0.624				0.531
A6			0.567				0.489
A31				0.709			0.682
A41				0.699			0.547
A20				0.674			0.587
A34				0.639			0.495
A16					0.867		0.800
A4					0.782		0.779
A24					0.603		0.581
A30						0.709	0.559
A39						0.693	0.604
A29						0.692	0.540
Eigenval	4.32	4.26	3.57	4.18	3.61	3.47	
ues							
Contribution rate	14.4%	12.1%	9.9%	11.3%	10.2%	9.14%	67.04%

Reliability of the questionnaire. This questionnaire uses internal consistency reliability (Cronbach coefficient) and split-half reliability to measure the reliability of the scale. The results are as follows:

Table 4 Reliability analysis results of the National Cultural Alienation Scale

factor	Cronbach coefficient	Semi-trustworthiness
National culture isolation	0.643	0.625
National culture separation	0.794	0.778
Disharmony	0.872	0.763
Sense of control	0.768	0.751
National culture conflict	0.801	0.783
National culture shield	0.481	0.472
Total amount	0.814	0.784

It can be seen from the above table that the consistency coefficient inside the total amount table is 0.814, and the consistency between the internal dimensions and the total amount table is better, and the split-half reliability coefficient of the total amount table is 0.784, which is acceptable.

Therefore, the scale is a trusted tool that can be used to conduct tests.

Validity analysis. This study used the concept validity index to study, including the correlation coefficient matrix between factors and the confirmatory factor analysis method.

Correlation coefficient between factors. It is used to examine the correlation between the various dimensions of national cultural alienation and the correlation between each dimension and the total scale.

Table 5 Correlation coefficient between various factors and the total amount table

factor	National culture isolation	National culture separation	Disharmony	Sense of control	National culture conflict	National culture shield
National culture isolation						
National culture separation	0.21**					
Disharmony	0.352**	0.394**				
Sense of control	0.287**	0.472**	0.375**			
National culture conflict	0.265**	0.180**	0.241**	0.187**		
National culture shield	0.543**	0.391**	0.513**	0.254**	0.539**	
Total amount	0.631**	0.685**	0.714**	0.672**	0.569**	0.582**

Note:** p<0.01.

A reasonable scale structure is that the correlation coefficient between each dimension and the total scale is between 0.3 and 0.8, and the correlation coefficient between each dimension is between 0.1 and 0.6. As can be seen from Table 5, the correlation coefficient between each dimension and the total amount table is between 0.569 and 0.714, and the correlation coefficient between each dimension is between 0.180 and 0.543. This shows that there is no great overlap between the dimensions, and it is the content of measuring the quality of the alienation of different ethnic groups. Therefore, this scale has good structural validity.

Confirmatory factor analysis. Through the verification factor analysis to understand the fit of the national cultural alienation model and the actual data, verify whether the previous theoretical concept is reasonable. Mainly through the following criteria: (1) χ^2 test of goodness of fit. The χ^2 test is easily affected by the size of the sample. Generally, the value of χ^2/df is used as an alternative test. If the value of χ^2/df is less than 5, it means that the fit of the model to the sample data is acceptable. (2) Fitting index. Commonly used fitting indices are fitness index (GFI), adjusted goodness of fit (AGFI), non-standard fit index (NNFI), comparative fit index (CFI), approximate error root mean square (RMSEA). Wait. In general, RMSEA<0.08 (the smaller the better), NNFI and CFI are greater than 0.9 (the bigger the better), the closer the GFI and AGFI are to 1 means the better the model fit. Through the Amos17.0 software confirmatory factor analysis, the results of the national cultural alienation model are as follows:

Table 6 Model goodness results

model	χ^2	df	χ^2/df	GFI	AGFI	CFI	NNFI	RMSEA
National cultural alienation	2065	555	3.720	0.862	0.831	0.924	0.903	0.068

It can be seen from Table 6 above that $\chi^2/df=3.720$ is less than 5, and the fit of the national cultural alienation model is good, where CFI=0.924 is greater than 0.9, NNFI=0.903 is greater than 0.9, and RMSEA=0.068 is less than 0.08, indicating the fitting of the model. The effect is good, the model is acceptable and can be used to measure the alienation of national culture.

5. Discussion

This scale draws on the study of cultural alienation at home and abroad, and combines the characteristics of national culture. Based on the original sense of alienation, it defines the national

cultural alienation. In general, the national cultural alienation sensitivity coefficient in Table 4 is high, and the Cronbach coefficient and the split-half reliability coefficient of the “national culture shielding” dimension are less than 0.5, which is low. This is related to the design of the topics included in the project. It is possible that these items do not reflect the connotation of the concept of national culture shielding. Therefore, improvements are needed.

In addition, due to the small number of Han residents in individual minority areas, it is difficult to find the subjects, which results in a certain sample size is not very rich in this study, which also points out the direction of compensation for the study of this subject.

Finally, due to the particularity of the sampling in this study, the ethnic cultural alienation is mainly to investigate the Han residents living in ethnic minority areas. With the spread and development of economy and culture, especially the intensification of exchanges between ethnic groups, culture and culture Collision and integration, the cultural differences between ethnic groups will gradually shrink. Therefore, the scope of use and requirements of this scale should be considered in the process of use.

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