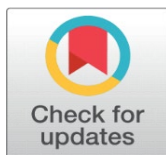
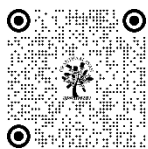


A STUDY ON THE DETERMINATION OF LOCUS OF CONTROL AMONG YOUNG STUDENTS

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ABSTRACT

In the context of education, locus of control usually refers to how pupils understand the reasons behind their academic success or failure. It's a psychological term for the degree to which individuals feel in control of the events and circumstances that shape their lives. Investigators determine the Locus of Control of young adults and also compare Internal and External Locus of Control with respect of gender. 20 male and 20 female students have been taken for present study. These students belong to middle socio- economic status. The data was obtained with the help of descriptive survey method. After collecting raw data mean, standard deviation and t test were used. Based on the statistical result discussions were made and conclusions were drawn

1. INTRODUCTION

Locus of control is a psychological concept that pertains to an individual's belief about the control they have over their lives. It encompasses the degree to which people attribute the outcomes of events in their lives to internal or external factors. This concept plays a significant role in personality psychology, influencing behavior, motivation, and coping strategies.

Origins: The concept of locus of control was introduced by psychologist Julian B. Rotter in the 1950s. Rotter developed the idea as part of his social learning theory, emphasizing the role of reinforcement, punishment, and expectations in shaping behavior. Locus of control is often categorized as either internal or external.

Locus of control (Rotter, 1966) identifies a person's perceptions of their level of control over their circumstances. The more depressed or anxious an individual is the more external their locus of control inclines to be and a higher external locus of control is linked with more vulnerability to physical illness. Locus of control is just one sort of control conviction. Other mental develops that are like locus of control are self-viability (Bandura, 1977), dominance (Pearlin and Schooler, 1978), and ability (White, 1959). Self-viability, or the conviction that one can do a particular conduct in a particular

circumstance, is substantially more prescient of really captivating in that conduct in that circumstance than is a direction of internal locus of control (see Self adequacy and Health). Both authority and ability are more summed up builds than self-viability, and they include power over the circumstance and results just as command over conduct. People with a self-appreciation viability, dominance, or individual skill (and furthermore those with an inner locus of control direction) for the most part have an excellent outlook on themselves (i.e., have high confidence and mental prosperity) and are open to finding out about and participating in new practices. A strong degree of self-viability, authority, or individual ability along with an inner locus of control is a tremendous benefit for helping people cope with stressors connected to their well-being.

2. TYPES OF LOCUS OF CONTROL

A. Internal Locus of control-

An internal locus of control refers to an individual's belief that they have control over the events and outcomes in their life. Individuals who have a high sense of internal control frequently credit their own abilities, choices, and efforts for the outcomes of their actions. This belief system suggests that individuals feel they have a significant influence on their own lives and can shape their destinies through personal choices and actions. People who have an internal locus of control think that their choices and behaviors have a direct impact on how their lives turn out. They tend to take responsibility for their successes and failures, attributing them to personal skills, effort, and choices.

B. External Locus of Control:

An external locus of control refers to an individual's belief that external factors, circumstances, or other people largely influence the events and outcomes in their life. People with a strong external locus of control tend to attribute the results of their actions to luck, fate, chance, or powerful others rather than their own efforts or abilities. This belief system suggests that individuals feel they have little control over their lives and that external forces determine their destinies. People with an external locus of control perceive external factors, such as luck, fate, or powerful others, as controlling their lives. They may attribute successes or failures to luck, chance, or the actions of others, feeling less in control of their destinies.

Measurement of Locus of Control-

Psychologists have developed various scales to assess locus of control. One of the most widely used instruments is Rotter's Internal-External Locus of Control Scale, which consists of a series of statements to which individuals respond, indicating their agreement or disagreement.

Factors affecting locus of control: Several factors contribute to the development of an individual's locus of control:

Upbringing and Parenting Styles: Parenting styles can influence the development of locus of control. Children raised in environments that encourage independence and responsibility may develop a more internal locus of control.

Cultural and Societal Factors: Cultural values and societal structures can impact whether individuals feel they have control over their destinies or whether external forces dominate. Personal Experiences: Positive or negative life experiences can shape one's perception of control. While recurrent failures may contribute to an external locus, successes may strengthen an interior locus.

Presumptions of Locus of Control:

People try to curtail highly offending practices and increase highly valued rewards. From the youth's educational experiences, some people cultivate an internal belief system that one may succeed via sincerity, hard work and efforts, and a sharp understanding of the situation.

Rotter (1966) has fostered a scale which treats locus of control. Thinking about the component of character as visualized by Rotter, it was held that maladjustment ought to be related with one or the other limit of this character measurement. One could be maladjusted by accepting complete powerlessness or absence of obligation or by accepting that he is absolutely in charge of life's occasions.

Sherman et. al., 2007 has mentioned that both males and females are showing more external Locus of Control. JC Pressuner et al 2005, related Locus of Control with the impact of wellbeing and life fulfillment. The relationship with self-efficacy and Locus Of Control has been narrated by Arvind et al, 2017. Ramiya S et al 2020 mentioned about different types of Locus of Control. Locus of Control has been also studied as a mental social learning hypothesis, Kurt et. al., 2012. The present study aims at finding the Locus of Control among young adults.

3. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Bandura, 1977, 1993 is a concept about people's beliefs and their capabilities to exercise control over the functioning and events that affect their lives. (Sparks et al., 2002). However, efficacy expectation is the conviction that one can successfully execute the behaviour required to produce (specific outcomes). Consistent with this definition, perceived self-efficacy is said to refer to "beliefs in one's capabilities to organize and execute the courses of action required producing given levels of attainments" (Bandura, 1998, p. 624

Julian Rotter of the University of Connecticut introduced the concept of Locus of control. Locus of control is conceptualized as a hierarchical construct (Wang et al., 2010) with generalized LOC at the highest level. Generalized expectancies for a locus of control reveal essential personality characteristics, yet only allow for broad, rather than specific, behaviors predictions from limited data (Kormanik & Rocco, 2009). It is a scale designed to study the attribution of life events to internal vs external causes and it also has a subscale namely are health, marital, parental, work, environment, stress etc. (Wang et al., 2010; Yang & Weber, 2019). Locus of control is a belief or value-oriented characteristic rather than a personality characteristic (Ann et al., 2006). According to Macan et al., Spector in his seminal work found that the locus of control has a greater co-relation with organizational variables than general measures of locus of control (Macan, Therese Hoff, Trusty, Micheal L ; Trimble, 1996).

Rotter assumed that intention as the immediate antecedent of behaviour (Rotter, 1966). Later studies try to indicate that the influence of parents is significant in the development of internal locus of control due to consistent parental encouragement or discouragement of autonomy. There are many influences in developing the internal locus of control of the child- parents, friends, teachers, peers and the child's academic performance. Locus of control also positively correlates with self-esteem and emotional stability (Judge & Bono, 2001). Locus of control is proven to have an impact on educational attainment, labour contracts, rate of offers, offer distribution, the arrival rate of offers (McGee, 2015).

Methods and Procedure

The data was obtained with the help of descriptive survey method. After collecting raw data mean, standard deviation and t test were used. Based on the statistical result discussions were made and conclusions were drawn.

Objectives of Study

1. To determine the Locus of Control of Young adults.
2. To compare Internal Locus of Control with respect to gender.
3. To compare External Locus of Control with respect to gender.

Hypothesis of the Study

1. There will be no significant difference in Internal Locus of Control with respect to gender.
2. There will be no significant difference in External Locus of Control with respect to gender.

Samples

20 males and 20 female subjects have been taken for present study. They belong to middle socio economic status.

Tools

Scale of Locus of Control Julian Rotter first presented it in 1954. It has 29 statements, each with two choices. There are two options for the test's response pattern in terms of internal and external loci of control. As a result, the scoring pattern is 1 and 0, respectively.

Results

Table no. 1 showing distribution of male scores in Locus of Control.

Sr.No	Score	Locus of Control
1	12	Internal
2	11	Internal
3	14	External

4	10	Internal
5	9	Internal
6	10	Internal
7	8	Internal
8	10	Internal
9	12	Internal
10	15	External
11	13	External
12	7	Internal
13	11	Internal
14	10	Internal
15	13	External
16	10	Internal
17	8	Internal
18	7	Internal
19	8	Internal
20	10	Internal

Table no. 2 showing distribution of female scores in Locus of Control.

Sr.No	Score	Locus of Control
1	12	Internal
2	15	External
3	14	External
4	16	External
5	8	Internal
6	17	External
7	11	Internal
8	13	External
9	15	External
10	14	External
11	14	External
12	15	External
13	10	Internal
14	10	Internal
15	10	Internal
16	14	External
17	12	Internal
18	10	Internal

19	14	External
20	16	External

Table 3 is showing the interpretation and percentage of Locus of Control

Dimensions	LOC	Interpretation	Percentage
Male	Internal	16	80
	External	4	20
Female	Internal	8	40
	External	12	60

It is clear from the above table that 80% male have Internal Locus of Control and 20% have External Locus of Control. Whereas 40% Female have Internal Locus of Control and 60% have External Locus of Control. Thus it can be said that Males have comparatively Internal Locus of Control than External and in case of Females they have External Locus of Control than Internal Locus of Control. An internal locus of control refers to an individual's belief that they have control over the events and outcomes in their life. In this study Males seems to attribute the results of their actions to their own efforts, decisions, and abilities. An external locus of control refers to an individual's belief that external factors, circumstances, or other people largely influence the events and outcomes in their life. In this study, Females seems to attribute the results of their actions to luck, fate, chance, or powerful others rather than their own efforts or abilities.

Hypotheses (H₀)

- 1.** There will be no significant difference in Internal Locus of Control with respect to gender.
- 2.** There will be no significant difference in External Locus of Control with respect to gender.

To interpret the above hypotheses following tables are showing Number, Mean, SD and t value for scores of male and female in Internal and External Locus of Control.

Table 5 is showing Number, Mean, SD and t value for scores of male and female in Internal Locus of Control

Group	N	Mean	SD	Df	't' Value	Level of Significance
Male	16	9.56	1.53	22	1.30	0.05
Female	8	10.37	1.21			

4. DISCUSSION

By calculating the raw data, mean score of Male group is 9.56 and 10.37 for Female group whereas standard deviation is 1.53 for Male and 1.21 for Female group. Total number of Male and Female is 24. Degree of freedom is 22. Calculated t value is 1.30 which are less than the tabulated value (1.717). So null hypothesis is accepted at 0.05 level of significance. It can be said that there exists no significant difference in Internal Locus of Control with respect to gender.

Table 6 is showing Number, Mean, SD and t value for scores of male and female in External Locus of Control

Group	N	Mean	SD	Df	't' Value	Level of Significance
Male	4	13.75	0.82	14	1.68	0.05
Female	12	14.75	1.08			

DISCUSSION

By calculating the raw data, mean score of Male group is 13.75 and 14.75 for Female group whereas standard deviation is 0.82 for Male and 1.08 for Female group. Total number Male and female is 16. Degree of freedom is 14. Calculated t value is 1.68 which are less than the tabulated value (1.76). So null hypothesis is accepted at 0.05 level of significance. It can be said that there exists no significant difference in External Locus of Control with respect to gender.

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CONFLICT OF INTEREST

None.

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