



MEMBER OF



LOCUS OF CONTROL OF GRADUATE STUDENTS

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study was to identify the effect of gender, locality, and management on the locus of control of graduate students. About 200 graduate students participated in the study. Locus of Control Scale (LCS-NSBY) developed by Samayalangi Nongtdu & Dr. Yodida Bhutia (2018) was used to assess the locus of control of students. The t-test was applied for data analysis. Results found that there is a significant difference between male and female graduate students in their internal locus of control, but no significant difference between male and female graduate students in their external locus of control. However, there is a significant difference in their internal and external locus of control of graduate students in terms of locality. The study also indicated that there is a significant difference between government and private college graduate students in their internal locus of control, but no significant difference between government and private college graduate students in their external locus of control.

Keywords: Locus of Control, Graduate Students.

Introduction

In personality psychology, locus of control is the degree to which people believe that they have control over the outcome of events in their lives, as opposed to external forces beyond their control. Understanding of the concept was developed by Julian B. Rotter in 1954 and has since become an aspect of personality studies. A person's "locus" (plural "loci", Latin for "place" or "location") is conceptualized as internal (a belief that one can control one's own life) or external (a belief that life is controlled by outside factors which the person cannot influence, or that chance or fate controls their lives).

Individuals with a strong internal locus of control believe events in their life derive primarily from their own actions: for example, when receiving exam results, people with an internal locus of control tend to praise or blame themselves and their abilities. People with a strong external locus of control tend to praise or blame external factors such as the teacher or the exam.

Need and Significance of the Study

A number of rudiments can forecast the motivational point of students. Graduation echelon is the juncture that plays a pivotal role in viaduct amid scholastic and proficient qualified life. Hence this phase is selected to assess and determine students' level of locus of control. The research in this streamline is significant as it facilitates to envisage the scope of excellent input in nation-building. Locus of control also establishes the possibility of meticulous activities as well as the upshot of changes in the conduct. This exploration is significant for the reason that the study can present the dogma about the uniqueness, assisting to progress the obtainable services or generate novel

services to assist people to have additional power in a milieu where generally it is felt out of control. The present investigation is focused on the echelon of locus of control of graduate students. Locus of control is associated with self-worth. If self-efficiency is elevated, then an entity encompasses a high internal locus of control and little efficacy accountable to expand the external locus of control. Graduates are the prospect and hope of any country. Students with superior impetus levels have excellent aspirations in life; as a consequence, they take part in a very important role in nation-building.

Review of Related Studies

Samayalangi Nongtdu and Yodida Bhutia (2017) investigated locus of control in relation to academic achievement of college students in Meghalaya. The survey method was used for this study. The stratified random sample consisted of 797 B.A./B.Sc./B.Com. final year students in Meghalaya. The self-made tool was used for data collection. The data were analyzed using frequency, percentage, mean, standard deviation, and r-value. The results found that the majority of students had an average internal and external locus of control. The findings indicated that there was no significant difference between male and female students in their internal and external locus of control and there was a significant difference between rural and urban area students in their internal and external locus of control. Further, the study also revealed a significant difference found between science and commerce students & science and arts students in their internal locus of control but there was no significant difference between commerce and arts students in their internal locus of control; and there was no significant difference found between arts and

commerce students in their external locus of control but significant difference found between science and commerce and between science and arts students in their external locus of control.

Abdul Raffie Naik (2015) conducted a study on locus of control among college students of Gulbarga city. The survey method was conducted on a sample of 171 degree college students of Gulbarga city through a random sampling method (lottery method). Indian adaption of Rotter's Locus of Control Scale by Dr. Anand Kumar and Dr. S.N. Srivastava was used to collect the data. Mann-Witney Test (U) was used to analyze the data. Results indicated that gender, course of study, and locality of the students didn't differ in their locus of control.

Objectives of the Study

- To find out the locus of control of graduate students in terms of gender, locality, and management.

Hypotheses

- There would be no significant difference in the locus of control of graduate students with respect to gender.
- There would be no significant difference in the locus of control of graduate students with respect to locality.
- There would be no significant difference in the locus of control of graduate students with respect to management.

Methodology

This study was descriptive survey research. To assess the locus of control in graduation students, a stratified random sample of 200 students was selected in Karimnagar district, Telangana. Locus of Control Scale (LCS-NSBY) developed by Samayalangi Nongtdu & Dr. Yodida Bhutia (2018) was used for the study. The t-test was administered to identify the effect of gender, locality, and management.

Results and Discussion

Table 1: Locus of Control of Graduate Students based on Gender

Dimension	Gender	N	Mean	SD	t-value	Result
Internal Locus of Control	Male	100	90.18	7.896	2.549	Significant at 0.05 level
	Female	100	87.22	8.517		
External Locus of Control	Male	100	69.36	9.348	1.446	Not Significant
	Female	100	67.47	9.135		

Table-1 depicts that male students have significantly higher internal locus of control (M=90.18, SD=7.896) as compared to female students (M=87.22, SD=8.517). The (t(198)=2.549, p=.012) shows that there is a significant gender difference of graduate

students on the internal locus of control. Samayalangi Nongtdu and Yodida Bhutia (2017) got a contrary result.

Table-1 also reveals that male and female students are not found to be significantly different on the external locus of control (t(198)=1.446, p=.150). Samayalangi Nongtdu and Yodida Bhutia (2017) supported the result of the present study.

Table 2: Locus of Control of Graduate Students based on Locality

Dimension	Locality	N	Mean	SD	t-value	Level of Significance
Internal Locus of Control	Rural	100	86.67	9.035	3.547	Significant at 0.01 level
	Urban	100	90.73	7.025		
External Locus of Control	Rural	100	66.83	9.534	2.449	Significant at 0.05 level
	Urban	100	70.00	8.756		

Table-2 shows that urban area students have significantly higher internal (M=90.73, SD=7.025) and external (M=70.00, SD=8.756) locus of control as compared to rural (M=86.67, SD=9.035), (t(198)=3.547, p=.000), and external (M=66.83, SD=9.534), (t(198)=2.449, p=.015) locus of control of rural area students.

Table 3: Locus of Control of Graduate Students based on Management

Dimension	Management	N	Mean	SD	t-value	Level of Significance
Internal Locus of Control	Government	100	86.99	6.889	2.961	Significant at 0.01 level
	Private	100	90.41	9.270		
External Locus of Control	Government	100	67.62	7.744	1.215	Not Significant
	Private	100	69.21	10.554		

Table-3 indicates that private college students have significantly higher internal locus of control (M=90.41, SD=9.270) as compared to government college students (M=86.99, SD=6.889). The (t(198)=2.961, p=.003) shows that there is a significant management difference of students on the internal locus of control.

Table-3 also shows that management of students is not found to be significantly different on the external locus of control (t(198)=1.215, p=.226).

Findings of the Study

- Male and female students are found to be significantly different on the internal locus of control, but there is no significant difference in the external locus of control of graduate students in respect of gender.

- The locality of graduate students is found to be significantly different in the internal and external locus of control.
- There is a significant difference in the internal locus of control of graduate students based on management. However, government and private college students are not found to be significantly different in the external locus of control.

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