

A STUDY OF LOCUS OF CONTROL AMONG MALE AND FEMALE COLLEGE STUDENTS

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Abstract: - This Study Purpose finds out Study of Locus of control on among Male and Female Students. The present study sample go was selected from college students of Aurangabad City district Aurangabad in Maharashtra. The sample has 50 college students in each 25 Male Students and 25 Students. The subject selected in this sample was age group of 18-21 year. The independent variables are Gender (1) Male Students 2) Female Students), and Dependent variables are Locus of control and the present study a Simple design was used. The data was collected by using the Ratters Locus of control scale by Anand kumar and srivastava. The data was analyzed by using Mean, SD and ANOVA. Results show that there is no significant difference between Male and Female Students on Locus of control.

Keywords: - Locus of control, Male Students, Female Students.

1. INTRODUCTION

Locus of control is derived from Latin word 'Place' or 'Location'. Locus of control is the extent to which people believe they have control over the outcome of the events in their lives, put forward by Julian B. Rotter in 1954. Locus of control is of two types- Internal LOC and External LOC. If a person has a belief that he has full control over the outcomes of events in his life then he possesses. Internal locus of control and if a person holds outside factors responsible for the outcome of events then he possesses External locus of control. For example, a student after seeing the result praises or blames his own efforts, he possesses internal locus of control. If a student after seeing the result blames external forces like teacher, evaluator or exam, possesses external locus of control. Locus of control has added variety in the field of research in education and psychology. It has added new horizons in the field of health psychology & clinical psychology also. There is a continuous debate on the issue of locus of control if global measures of it will prove more helpful or useful in practical application. There is a need to discriminate locus of control from self-efficacy and attribution style.

2. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Mina Rastegar, Nahid Heidari (2013) and Abdul Raffie Naik, (2013) this study found that Male and female college students do not differ in their Locus of Control. Sunita Rani (2001), Ghasemzadeh and Saadat (2011), Schneewind (1995), Parsons and Schneider (1974), Takaki and colleagues (2006) this study found that female students locus of control than the male students. Imran Haider Zaidi,(2013) Imran

hairderzaidi and m. naeemmohsin(2003), Zaidi and Mohsin,(2013) this study found that men has internal locus of control and women scored high on external locus of control.

3. STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

“A Study of Locus of control among Male and Female Students”

Objective of the study

- To examine the Locus of control among Male and Female Students.

Hypothesis of the study

- There is no significant difference between Male and Female Students on Locus of control.

4. METHODOLOGY

Sample-

The present study sample go was selected from college students of Aurangabad City district Aurangabad in Maharashtra. The sample has 50 college students in each 25 Male Students and 25 Students. The subject selected in this sample was age group of 18-21 year.

Research design

Simple research design used.

Variables of the study

Independent Variables- Gender- 1) Male Students 2) Female Students

Dependent variables – Locus of control.

Research tools:-

Table No- 04 - Rotter Locus of control scale

| Aspect | Name of the Test | Author | |
|------------------|-------------------------------|---|--|
| Locus of control | Rotter Locus of control scale | Dr. Anand Kumar Dr. S. N. Srivastava | Item- 29 |
| | | | Scoring- Yes response indicated one No response indicated Zero |
| | | | Reliability – 0.88 |
| | | | Validity - High |

STATISTICAL TECHNIQUES

Mean, S.D and ANOVA were Students to analyses the data.

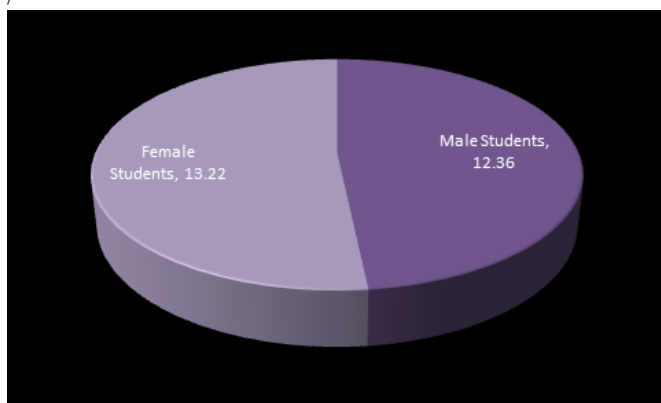
5. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Table No.02 Mean, SD and F Value of Gender on locus of control

| Factor | Gender | Mean | SD | N | DF | F Value | Sign. |
|------------------|-----------------|-------|------|----|----|---------|-------|
| Locus of control | Male Students | 12.36 | 1.57 | 25 | 48 | 2.88 | NS |
| | Female Students | 13.22 | 1.92 | 25 | | | |

(Critical value of "F" with df119 at 0.01 = 3.94 and at 0.05 = 6.90 and NS-Not significant)

Graph No-01 Mean Gender on locus of control



Observation of the Table No.02 and Figure No.01 indicated that the mean value of two classified group seems to differ from each other on Locus of control. The mean and SD value obtained by the Male Students was 12.36, SD 1.57 and Female Students was 13.22, SD 1.92. Both group 'F' ratio was 2.88 at a glance those Female Students shows minor high score than Male Students.

The F value between Male and Female Students on Locus of control is observed 2.88 at 48 degree of freedom. The table value of F value is 0.05 = 3.94 and at 0.01 = 6.90 levels of significance, this is null hypothesis is Accepted and Alternative hypothesis is Rejected because table value High than calculated value. It means that there is no significant difference between Male and Female Students on Locus of control. An similar result found that Mina Rastegar, Nahid Heidari (2013) and Abdul Raffie Naik, (2013) this study found that Male and female college students do not differ in their Locus of Control. An Opposite finding was found Sunita Rani (2001), Ghasemzadeh and Saadat (2011), Schneewind (1995), Parsons and Schneider (1974), Takaki and colleagues (2006) this study found that female students locus of control than the male students.

6. CONCLUSION

There is no significant difference between Male and Female Students on Locus of control.

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