

# Locus of Control with Reference to Different Religious peoples

\*Vikas K. Rohit

PhD Research Scholar, Department of Psychology, Sardar Patel University, V.V. Nagar, Gujarat (India)

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### \*Corresponding Author

Email: vikasrohit91[at]gmail.com

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## ABSTRACT

Aim of the research is to find out the locus of control among gender, level of education and different religions people. So investigator selected three groups one is gender second is level of education and last one is religions. All groups have 360 peoples. Data were collected from Anand districts and surroundings villages. Scale was use for data collection is personal datasheet and locus of control scale developed by Rotter 1966 and Bhogayata 1985, 2x2x3 factorial design was used and data were analysis by 'F' test. Result show, Gender had not significant impact on the locus of control of male and female of different religions people, Education had not significant impact on the locus of control of level of education and different religions people, Religions had significant impact on the locus of control of different religions people, The interaction between gender and education had no impact on locus of control of different religions people, The interaction between gender and religions had no impact on locus of control of different religions people, The interaction between education and religions had no impact on locus of control of different religions people and The interaction between gender, education and religions had no impact on locus of control of different religions people.

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## 1. Introduction

Control as a simple word towards to establish except a challenging word to actually cope with. We have people that believe they control everything, others that think they are controlled by the globally about them and attractive everything in between. Control can be able to define as the power to establish outcomes by directly influencing activities, public and events. When we seem at it to facilitate way, we can start to observe that there is no way to control all in our lives. I'm not saying we cannot manage everything, however put in the perspective of that meaning we have to step back and actually analyze what we can and cannot control.

The word control becomes still more attractive when we have the word locus, earlier than it. You perceive, locus is defined as a position, point or place, or further particularly, a position everywhere something occurs. A person's locus of control may be internal or external

"A locus of control orientation is a belief about whether the outcomes of our actions are contingent on what we do (internal control orientation) or on events outside our personal control (external control orientation)."

(Zimbardo, 1985)

Locus of control refers to individual's faith about control over life events. Individuals observe together affirmative and negative events results as being contingent on their behaviours are considered internals. Persons observe their outcomes in life as determined with forces beyond their control such as the outcome of fortune, fate or influential others are considered external. Internals assume liability for their performance and accept responsibility for outcomes.

## 2. Aims

1. To study of the locus of control among gender, level of education and religions.
2. To study of the effect of interaction on locus of control among the gender and education, gender and religions and education and religions.

## 3. hypothesis

1. There is no significant difference between the score on locus of control among male and female, post graduate and under graduate and different religions people.
2. There is no significant interaction effect in score on locus of control of gender and level of education, gender and religions, level of education and religions and gender, level of education and religions.

## 4. Method

### • Selection of Sample:

The simple random sampling method was used to collecting information of 360 respondents from Anand, Gujarat. Equal number of respondents was taken for from genders (Male and female), education level (under graduate and Post graduate) and religions (e.g. 120 Hindus, 120 Muslims and 120 Jains)

### • Tools used:

The following tools were used in the present study:

#### Personal Data sheet:

With the help of this personal data sheet, the information about types of gender, level of education and religions was collected.

• *Locus of Control Scale:*

Locus of control scale strongly standardized and developed by Rotter 1966 and Bhogayata 1985 has been prepared after this scale different researcher was used in different research in from Gujarati language. Through this test, all adults can measurement the locus of control.

The test has a total of 28 statements. These statements are 6 complementary statements. Such as statement no.1, 8, 14, 19, 23 and 26, the sequence of statements respondents for marking any alternative 1st or 2nd order, Even if he does not do his marking. Thus, the test for measurement of locus of control consist 22 statements. So this test, the maximum score is 22 and the minimum score is 0.

Each statement is given two options one and two. Both options also given a one option to tick are selected. 3,4,5,10,11,12,13,15,22,25 , and 27 numbered statements was given a coefficient of 1 for the reaction of first order. The 2 feedback coefficient is 0. Likewise 2,6,7,9,16,17,18,20,21,24 and 28 are given a coefficient of 1 for the reaction of second order statements. The 1st feedback coefficient is 0. In this test, the average score of more than a score of such person's control, it is more internal. The average score of the test is low, such as the person's outside LOC that is interpreted. Test re-test reliability of the test was explored Exhibit whose reliability was 0.85, and author report satisfactory validity of the test.

**5. Statistical Analysis**

Data analysis entails that the analyst breaks down data into component part to find answers to research questions and to test research hypotheses. In this research work, the 'F' test was used to find out locus of control with reference to gender,

**7. Result and Discussion:**

education and different religions. F test analysis by SPSS version 20 for windows computer programme.

**6. Procedure of Work**

Present research works was carried out with the aims and objectives of examine locus of control with reference to types of genders, level of education and religions. Information was obtained, According to the objects of study from 360 respondents of Anand districts, Gujarat. The all respondents were selected randomly from all three religions e.g. Hindu, Muslim and Jain. The information were obtained on primary data sheet and standardize scales for data collection and the further data analysis as well as interpretation were done by using F-ANOVA.

To confirm the above outlined hypotheses, mainly all data was together from different religious people (Hindu, Muslim, Jain) of Anand city (Gujarat) using locus of control scale. The all respondents were selected randomly from all three religions. Further, to verify the above definite hypotheses first of all F-ANOVA was calculated between locus of control and different religious for the total sample as well as for male and female, post graduate and under graduate separately and calculated the interaction effect also. Thereafter the present research work's well interpreted and major findings were descriptively described of the study.

**Table No. 1**  
(N=360)

**Means and SDs of the Group on the Need for Locus of Control among level of Gender, Education and Religions**

| Independent variable → |                        |      | Hindu | Muslim | Jain  |
|------------------------|------------------------|------|-------|--------|-------|
|                        | ↓                      |      | ↓     | ↓      | ↓     |
| Male                   | Post Graduate (above)  | Mean | 13.67 | 14.17  | 15.67 |
|                        |                        | SD   | 2.15  | 2.04   | 2.39  |
|                        |                        | N    | 30    | 30     | 30    |
|                        | Under Graduate (below) | Mean | 13.33 | 14.47  | 14.87 |
|                        |                        | SD   | 2.89  | 2.45   | 2.50  |
|                        |                        | N    | 30    | 30     | 30    |
| Female                 | Post Graduate (above)  | Mean | 13.50 | 14.10  | 15.73 |
|                        |                        | SD   | 2.69  | 1.97   | 3.16  |
|                        |                        | N    | 30    | 30     | 30    |
|                        | Under Graduate (below) | Mean | 13.73 | 13.83  | 15.47 |
|                        |                        | SD   | 3.05  | 2.00   | 2.31  |
|                        |                        | N    | 30    | 30     | 30    |

**Table No.2**  
(N=360)

**ANOVA of Locus of Control to 2x2x3 Scores**

| Source of Variance | Sum of Squares | df | Mean Sum of Squares | F    | Sign. Level |
|--------------------|----------------|----|---------------------|------|-------------|
| Gender (A)         | .100           | 1  | .100                | 0.02 | NS          |

|  |          |     |         |       |    |
|--|----------|-----|---------|-------|----|
| Education (B)  | 3.211    | 1   | 3.211   | 0.52  | NS |
| Religion (C)   | 220.972  | 2   | 110.486 | 17.78 | ** |
| (A x B)  | .711     | 1   | .711    | 0.11  | NS |
| (A x C)  | 7.317    | 2   | 3.658   | 0.59  | NS |
| (B x C)  | 5.406    | 2   | 2.703   | 0.44  | NS |
| (A x B x C)  | 6.239    | 2   | 3.119   | 0.50  | NS |
| SSW (Error)  | 2162.667 | 348 | 6.215   |       |    |
| SST  | 2406.622 | 359 |         |       |    |
| Level of Significance $P > 0.01^{**}$ , NS= Not Significant (Values: 0.05=3.89, 0.01=6.76) |          |     |         |       |    |

**Table No.3**  
(N=360)

**Mean and Difference of Mean Score Activities Preference between Dependent vs. Independent Variables**

| Independent Variable | N   | Mean  | Difference Between Mean |
|----------------------|-----|-------|-------------------------|
| Male (A1)            | 180 | 14.36 | 0.03                    |
| Female (A2)          | 180 | 14.39 |                         |
| Post graduate (B1)   | 180 | 14.47 | 0.19                    |
| Under graduate (B2)  | 180 | 14.28 |                         |
| Hindu (C1)           | 120 | 13.56 | 0.58                    |
| Muslim (C2)          | 120 | 14.14 | 1.87                    |
| Jain (C3)            | 120 | 15.43 | 1.29                    |

### 5.1 Main Effects:

Here under were tested the hypothesis no.1 related to main effect (AXBXC).

#### 5.1.1. Gender and Locus of Control:-

In first sight show the mean score of level of gender it seen that, there is significant difference between locus of control of male and female. But when check the 'F' (ANOVA) value in table No.2, the 'F' value is 0.02 and it is negligible. It's not significant at 0.05level. Also show the table No.3, the mean scores of locus of control of male and female are 14.36 and 14.39 respectively and the difference between two is 0.03 which is also very negligible. Hence the null hypothesis No.1 (Gender) is maintained and it is conclude that there is no any significant difference between locus of control of male and female of different level education and religions people.

#### 5.1.2. Level of education and Locus of Control:-

In first sight show the mean of level of education it seen that, there is significant difference between locus of control of male and female. But when check the 'F' (ANOVA) value in table No.2, the 'F' value is 0.52 and it is negligible. It's not significant at 0.05level. Also show the table No.3, the mean scores of locus of control of level of education are 14.47 and 14.28 respectively and the difference between two is 0.19 which is also very negligible. Hence the null hypothesis No.1 (Level of Education) is maintained and it is conclude that there is no any significant difference between locus of control of level of education of different religions people. This finding contradicts the findings of Valerie smith (2003) the mean of subjects of high school education or less was 99.7 with a standard deviation of 14.7042 and a standard error mean of 2.0795. These results indicate that there is a statistically significant difference between these groups of subjects when

alpha was set at .05. The results of this specific study showed that there was a statistically significant difference in locus of control between subjects of high school education or less and graduate level education or higher.

#### 5.1.3. Locus of Control with reference to different religions people:-

The 'F' (ANOVA) value of different religions Table No.2 is 17.78. The present value is statistically significant at 0.01level. When check the difference between the locus of control of Hindu, Muslim and Jain religions people by 'F' test, significant F value was found. Table No. 3 reveals that the mean scores of locus of control of Hindu, Muslim and Jain religions are respectively 13.56, 14.14 and 15.43 and the difference between Hindu and Muslim is 0.58, difference between Hindu and Jain 1.87 and difference between Muslim and Jain 1.29 which is high and not negligible. Hence the null hypothesis No.1 (Religions) is rejected and it is conclude that, there is significant difference between the locus of control of Hindu, Muslim and Jain religions people. This difference can also be seen from Column No.29 designed on the base of obtained result.

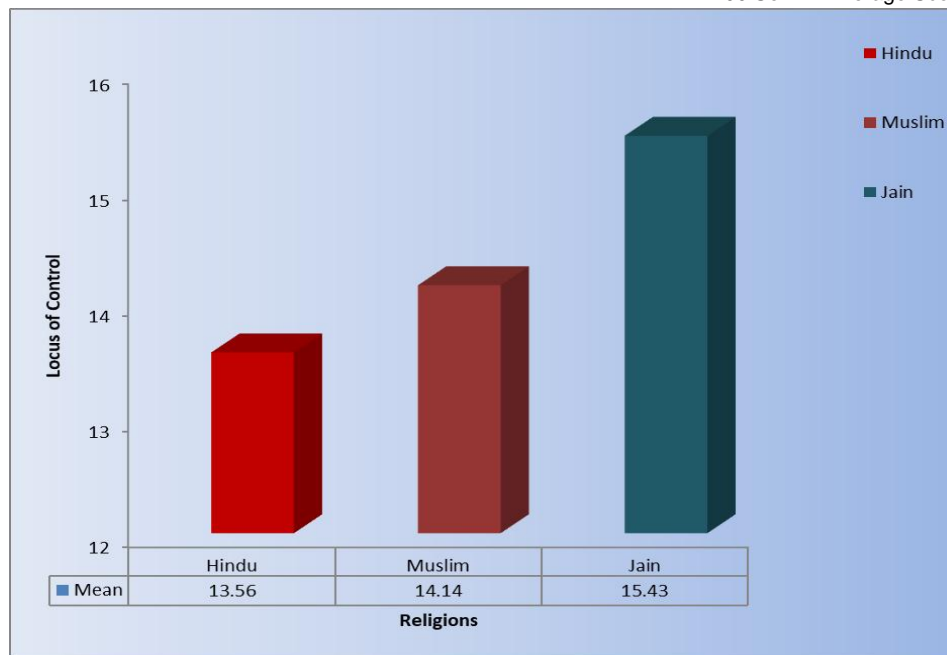
Religion and locus of control, all three religions' respondent have more external locus of controls. But Jain religion respondents further outside LOC the Hindu and Muslim respondents. The possible causes could be the teaching of religions, adaptation level to external environment, sensitivity level, tolerance power and life style. Apart from this considerable factors can be the internal and external circumstances related to the life, belief system and dealing power.

## Column No.1

Column Showing Mean Scores of locus of control with reference to religions.

X = Religions (Hindu<sub>C1</sub>, Muslim<sub>C2</sub> and Jain<sub>C3</sub>)

Y= 1.00 Sem. = Average Score

**5.2 Interactional Effects:**

Here under were tested the hypothesis no.2 related to interactional effect regarding locus of control: (AXB, AXC, BXC and AXBXC)

To show the table No.2 the 'F' (ANOVA) value of interaction between gender and level of education is 0.11 which is statistically not significant because it is not significant at 0.05level. When check the interaction effect of gender and level of education (AXB) on locus of control, no significant effect found.

To show the table No.2 the 'F' (ANOVA) value of interaction between gender and religions is 0.59 which is statistically not significant because it is not significant at 0.05level. When check the interaction effect of gender and religions (AXC) on locus of control, no significant effect found.

To show the table No.2 the 'F' (ANOVA) value of interaction between level of education and religions is 0.44 which is statistically not significant because it is not significant at 0.05level. When check the interaction effect level of education and religions (BXC) on locus of control, no significant effect found.

To show the table No.2 the 'F' (ANOVA) value of interaction between level of gender, level of education and different religions is 0.50 which is statistically not significant because it is not significant at 0.05level. When check the interaction effect of gender, level of education and different

religions (AXBXC) on locus of control no significant effect found. Support with the finding of Ali A., Alhaji, A.I. (2014). Interaction of locus of control and religious orientation was not significant  $F(1,225) = 0.08, P < .929$ . Religious person, internal religious orientation is generally negative associated with locus of control.

**8. Conclusion**

1. Gender had not significant impact on the locus of control of male and female of different religions people.
2. Education had not significant impact on the locus of control of level of education and different religions people.
3. Religions had significant impact on the locus of control of different religions people.
4. The interaction between gender and education had no impact on locus of control of different religions people.
5. The interaction between gender and religions had no impact on locus of control of different religions people.
6. The interaction between education and religions had no impact on locus of control of different religions people.
7. The interaction between gender, education and religions had no impact on locus of control of different religions people.

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