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LOCUS OF CONTROL AND SELF-ESTEEM
FILIPINO AND CHINESE
OF GRADE SIX STUDENTS FROM
TWO SELECTED SCHOOLS

A Thesis

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by

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ABSTRACT

The primary purpose of this study was to investigate the locus of control and self-esteem of Filipino and Chinese grade six students. Specifically, it wanted to determine if these two cultural groups significantly differ in their locus of control and self-esteem. It was also interested on the effects of sex on these personality constructs. In addition, the relationship of these constructs was considered.

The Intellectual Achievement Responsibility Questionnaire (IAR) and Coopersmith's Self-Esteem Inventory (SEI) were administered to Filipino (52 males and 52 females) and Chinese (52 males and 52 females) grade six students who came from St. Mary's Academy, Pasay City and Uno Chinese School respectively. These instruments were used for measuring the locus of control and self-esteem of the subjects. Resulting data were analyzed via 2x2 factorial analysis of variance with factors such as race and sex. The relationship between locus of control and self-esteem was determined through Pearson product moment correlation.

Results showed a significant difference between locus of control of Filipino and Chinese grade six students. Previous researches which concluded that race has a significant effect on locus of control were then supported. Sex, meanwhile, does not reliably affect locus of control which led to the conclusion that there is no significant difference between the locus of control of male and female grade six students. As for self-esteem, there is no significant difference between the level of self-esteem of Filipino and Chinese grade six students. It was also found that sex had no significant effect on self-esteem. Thus, male and female grade six students do not significantly differ in their level of self-esteem. Explanations of all these results were also furnished.



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