

EAC

DE LA SALLE UNIVERSITY

LOCUS OF CONTROL AND RELIGIOUS MOTIVATION
OF THE CANDIDATES OF SACRED HEART
CONGREGATION, INDIA

000000

A Thesis presented to
The Faculty of the College of Education
De La Salle University Manila

In Partial Fulfilment of
the Requirements for the Degree of
Master of Science in Guidance and Counseling

Sr. Espirit Moolayil

September 1994

ORLATANG EMILIO AGUINALDO



DE LA SALLE UNIVERSITY

ABSTRACT

This study investigated the locus of control and religious motivation of the religious candidates of Sacred Heart Congregation, India, according to the various stages of formation. It also explored the difference in locus of control and religious motivation among aspirants, postulants and novices. It attempted to determine the relationship between locus of control and religious motivation. The descriptive comparative research design was used. Data were collected through the use of two questionnaires: the Internal-External Locus of Control Scale (Rotter 1966) and the Religious Motivation Questionnaire (Manguito 1991).

The research participants were 22 aspirants, 18 postulants and 42 novices from Thalassery province of Sacred Heart Congregation, India. They were between 16 to 28 years of age. Mean and standard deviation were computed to obtain the locus of control and religious motivation of the candidates. One-way ANOVA was used to determine the differences in the locus of control and religious motivation of the three groups. Pearson's Product Movement Correlation was computed to determine the relationship between locus of control and religious



DE LA SALLE UNIVERSITY

motivation.

The results showed that there is a difference in locus of control and religious motivation as the candidates undergo higher levels of formation. Significant differences were found among the three groups in locus of control. There is a significant difference in the overall religious motivation of the aspirants, postulants and novices. A significant relationship was observed between locus of control and religious motivation.

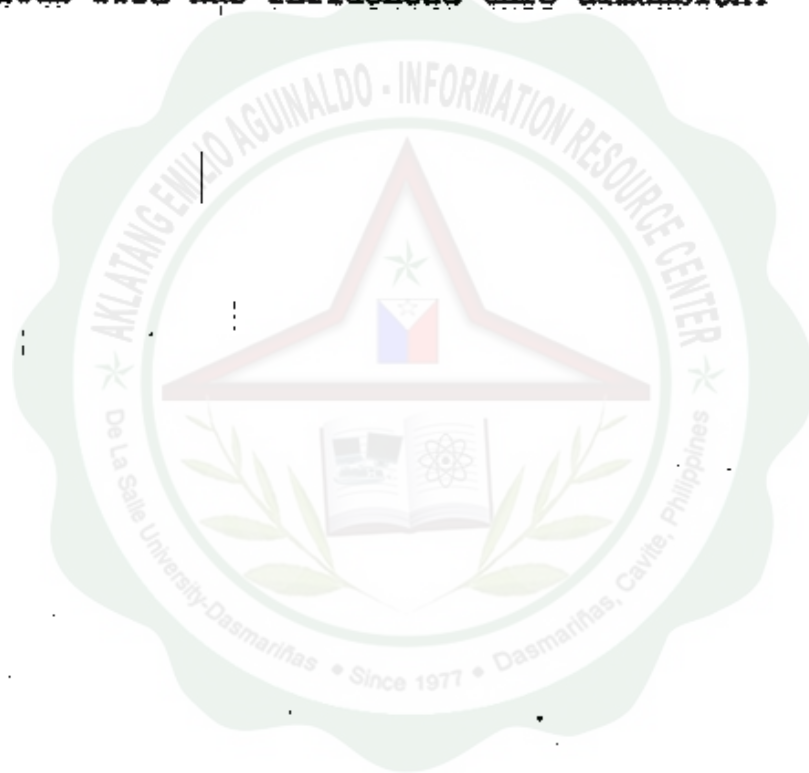
It is concluded that there is a tendency to improve locus of control and religious motivation, as the candidates undergo the formation stages. When there is an increase in internal locus of control, there is a corresponding increase in religious motivation. Therefore, there is a significant relationship between locus of control and religious motivation.

Based on the findings, the following recommendations are made: (a) more importance should be given to training the candidates in internal locus of control as well as in the motive of Christian Perfection; (b) since the present study is limited to the candidates of Thalassery province, a comparative study of the



DE LA SALLE UNIVERSITY

different provinces is recommended; (c) before admitting the candidates to the formation program, the individuals need to be tested for their locus of control and religious motivation; and (d) a longitudinal study on the locus of control is recommended to find out if the religious life has influenced this dimension.



DE LA SALLE UNIVERSITY

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	PAGE
TITLE	i
APPROVAL SHEET	ii
ACKNOWLEDGMENT	iii
ABSTRACT	v
TABLE OF CONTENTS	viii
LIST OF TABLES	xi
LIST OF FIGURES	xii
 Chapter	
I THE PROBLEM AND A REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE	
Review of Related Literature	5
The Aim of Religious formation	5
Stage of Formation	7
Aspirancy	7
Postulancy	8
Novitiate	9
Locus of Control	10
Motivation	17
Religious motivation	18



DE LA SALLE UNIVERSITY

Effects of Locus of Control and Religious Motivation on the Personalities of the Religious	24
Synthesis	26
Conceptual Framework	28
Stages of Religious Formation ..	30
Locus of Control	33
Religious Motivation	34
Statement of the problem	38
Hypotheses	39
Significance of the study	39
Scope and Limitations	41
Definition of Terms	42
II RESEARCH METHOD	
Research Design	44
Subjects	44
Instrumentation	45
Internal-External Locus of Control Scale	45
Religious Motivation Questionnaire ...	46
Data gathering procedures	50
Data Analysis	51



DE LA SALLE UNIVERSITY

III RESULTS

The Locus of Control of the
Apirants, Postulants and Novices 53

The Level of Religious Motivation of the
Apirants, postulants and novices 55

Differences in the Locus of Control and
Religious Motivation of aspirants
postulants and novices 59

Relationship Between Locus of Control and
Religious Motivation 62

IV DISCUSSION

Locus of Control 65

Religious Motivation 68

Relationship between Locus of
control and Religious Motivation ...75

V SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Summary 78

Conclusions 81

Recommendations 82

REFERENCES 83

APPENDIX

A Statistical Data 88



DE LA SALLE UNIVERSITY

List of Tables

Table		Page
1.	Means and Standard Deviation on the Locus of Control Scale	53
2.	Means and Standard Deviations on Religious Motivation Questionnaire ..	55
3.	Difference in mean score on Factor I (Social Service) of aspirants, postulants and novices	56
4.	Difference in mean score on Factor II (Christian Perfection) of aspirants, postulants and novices.....	57
5.	Difference in mean score on Factor III (Sacrificial Worship) of aspirants, postulants and novices.	58
6.	One way Anova for Locus of Control	59
7.	One way Anova for Religious Motivation	59
8.	One way Anova for Social Service (factor 1) in Religious Motivation	60
9.	One way Anova for Christian Perfection (factor 2) in Religious Motivation	61
10.	One way Anova for Sacrificial Worship (factor 3) in Religious Motivation	62
11.	Relationship Between Locus of Control and Religious Motivation	63



DE LA SALLE UNIVERSITY

LIST OF FIGURES

Schematic Diagram of Levels of Religious Formation, Locus of Control and Religious motivation	29
---	----

