

# DE LA SALLE UNIVERSITY

SELF-CONCEPT AND LOCUS OF CONTROL OF THE  
RELIGIOUS AT FORMATION STAGES IN KERALA, INDIA

SOMPOO

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by

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## ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study was to investigate the level of self concept and locus of control of the candidates according to the various stages of formation. The study was viewed from the psychological, and religious points of view. The study utilized the descriptive research design using the survey technique, and data were collected by the use of two questionnaires (self concept and locus of control).

The following hypothesis were presented. Firstly, there is a significant difference in the levels of self concept of the candidates when they are classified according to the stage of formation they are in. Secondly, there is a significant difference in the levels of locus of control of candidates when they are classified according to the stage of the formation. Thirdly, there is a significant relationship between self concept and locus of control, self concept and formation group, locus of control and formation group.

The number of subjects were 150 and they were from different stages (aspirancy, postulency, novitiate and juniorate) of formation. Simple correlation coefficients were computed to test the hypothesis. One



way Anova Test was used to compare the four stages- aspirancy, postulency, novitiate and juniorate in terms of self concept and locus of control.

The findings of this study showed that there is a trend of improvement in the self concept and internal control when they undergo the different stage of formation. Also the self concept is highly correlated to formation stage ( $r = .764 \underline{p} < .01$ ). There is a significant correlation between self concept and locus of control ( $r = -.7 \underline{p} < .01$ ). Locus of control highly correlated to the formation group ( $r = -.913 \underline{p} < .01$ ).

Based on the finding it can be said that there is a tendency to improve the positive self concept and internal control of the candidates when they undergo through the formation stages. When there is an increase in self concept, there is a corresponding decrease in external control. Thus there is a significant relationship between self concept and locus of control.

Further study is recommended for future studies are using larger samples, different techniques such as interviews and open ended questions and taking other factors into consideration, such as age, religious faith and satisfaction.



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