CHAPTER-SIX

Discussion
This chapter will deal with the results based on some previous studies. Moreover, there are shortage of studies linking the variables under study. However, there are some studies conducted which are indirectly related to the present findings. In the previous of the results have been explained. Here, the findings will be discussed in the light of previous studies conducted pertaining to the variables under study whether or not they are directly linked with these findings.

The results displayed by table-4.01 is very much consistent with the findings of Lucas et al (2000), who reported a significant relationship of sensual cathexis profile of personality with various health indicators such as positive, self integration of personality. Carner et. al (1999) reported a significant relationship of thema and issues in self regulation of behaviour of the person. They reported that personality profites are of great concerned with health engradients of the person concerned. Prita (2006) stressed the community based approach to mental health and reported that personality characteristics have moderate correlation with mental health. The above mentioned studies are very much consistant and in agreement with the findings displayed in table-4.01.

The results displayed by table-4.02 clearly revealed the significant effect of positive self-evaluation and group oriented attitude of mental health. This findings are in agreement with the findings of Afifi (2007), Chubb et. al (1997), Klonowicz (2001), Vandervoort et.al (2007). Afifi
conducted study on adolescents and reported that adolescents health indicators are significantly related to locus of control. Similarly Chubb et. al (1997) examined the relationship of adolescents self-esteem with locus of control and reported that they are significantly related. Klonowicz (2001) investigated the relationship of reactivity and locus of control among discontented people as determinants of subjective well being and reported that these variables are significantly related. Vandervoort et. al. (2007) examined the relationship of correlates of health with locus of control and reported that there exists a significant relationship among variables under reference.

The result displayed by results table-4.03 is consistent with the findings of Afifi et. al (2006). Afifi et al. (2006) conducted study on high school adolescents on oman and reported that personality profiles including depressive symptoms are significantly associated with locus of control. Chubb et. al (1997) found significant relationship of adolescents self-esteem and locus of control of the respondents.

The results displayed by table-4.04 are very much consistent with the findings of Wupperman (2003) who examined the relationship of correlates of health with Gender and reported that gender difference in depression is a function of nomination. Nolen-HockSema (2001) conducted study to investigate in to the significance of relationship of gender differences with depression as predictive factors of poor mental health and reported that gender differences are significantly associated with mental health engradients.
The results displayed by the result table-4.05 showed a significant relationship of inhabitation with mental health. Overall dimension of mental health showed a significant association with inhabitation. Rural respondents showed significant relationship with mental health. This finding is very much consistent with the findings of Hatch et al. (2010) who conducted study based on developmental-contextual approach to understand mental health of adolescent and reported that mental health is significantly influenced by developmental stage along with gender differences. Similarly, significant association of inhabitation cathexis profile and locus of control can best be understood with the findings of Daum et.al (2003) Smith, (2003), Krueger (2005), Hottstrand (2007), Wang et.al (1999) Mc Williams et al. (1998), Liu et al. (2000). Daum et.al (2003) reported that locus of control is significantly related to self-concept dimensions of personal cathexis profile. Smith (2003) reported that locus of control plays significant role in education setting of rural as well as urban students. Krueger (2005) reported that there exists a significant relationship between internal and external locus of control and self-reported frequency of Athletic Injury. Hottstrand (2007) reported that managerial attitude of urban setting respondents are different from the rural counterparts. Wang et al. (1999) conducted study in America and examined the roles of locus of control and self-esteem in educational and occupational outcomes amongst rural as well as urban respondents. Mc Williams et al. (1998) reported the significant effect of student success course on achievement self-efficacy and locus of control. Liu et al. (2000) reported a significant association among life events, locus of control and behaviour problems among
Chinese adolescents. The above mentioned findings are significantly associated with the findings of study under reference.

The results based on table- 4.07, 4.08, 4.09 are very much in agreement with the findings of Diener et al. (2003), Kolonowiz (2001), Hyde et al. (2008) respectively. Dienere et al. (2003) conducted studies relating to personality, culture, subjective well being based on emotional and cognitive evaluation of life and reported that cathexis profile in terms of personality factors are largely influenced by culture, region and inhabitation. Kolonowiz (2001) examined the effect of locus of control on determinants of subjective well being including reactivity of discontented person belonging to rural-urban region and reported that locus of control and regions are significantly related. Hyde et al. (2008) found a significant effects of gender on integrating affective biological and cognitive factors of depression.

The results displayed by results table from 4.10 to 4.21 are indirectly consistent with the findings of Afifi et al. (2006), Al-Khulaidei (2004), Blanco et al. (2008), Chubb (1997), Hyde, et al.(2008), Nolen Hoeksema (1990), Wupperman (2003), Afifi (2007) examined health locus of control and depressive symptoms among adolescents in Alexandria, Egypt and reported that respondents of urban region excelled in terms of health locus of control as well as depression. Al-Khulaidei (2004) attempted to examine the effect of gender, personality type, stress, inhabitation as correlates of depression and found that male child, entraversion type of personality, high level of stress and urban inhabitation were more conducive to depression. Blanco et. al (2008)
reported that non-college attending peers excelled over college students in terms of mental health. Chubb (1997) examined the effect of gender and age difference on self-esteem and locus of control and found that gender and age difference significantly influence self-esteem of the respondents. Male respondents of higher age group excelled over their counterparts in terms of self-esteem. Further respondents belonging to ILC group excelled in terms of self-esteem. Hyde et al (2008) attempted to examine the AB'C of depression integrating affective, biological and cognitive models to explain the emergence of the gender difference in depression. Nolen-Hocksema (2001) conducted study on adolescents to examined the effect of gender differences in depression and reported that feminine trait is conducive to depression. Wupperman (2003) in his master thesis examined the effect of gender roles and rumination in depression and reported that depression is significantly influenced by feminine trait. The above mentained results are almost indicate the association among, personality cathexis and locus of control besides mental healit. So, these studies have to significance inthe formof exploratory as well as confirmatory.

The results based on table-4.22 to table-4.35 are relating to the combined effect of gender and locale on various dimensions of mental health. These findings have indirect relationship with the findings based on Carlisle-Frank(1991), Flowers (1994), Wallston (1989). Carlisle-Frank (1991) attempted to examine the personal control beliefs as a mediating variable in the health-damging behaviour and found that
the method is effective in improving the health engravements. Flowers (1994) examined the effect of perceived control, illness status, stress and adjustment to cardiac illness and reported that various health engravements are the functions of the factors under reference. Wallston (1989) attempted to make an assessment of gender in health care settings and reported that personal control and health status are significantly related to gender and inhabitation.


Klommsten et al. (2004) reported that physical self-concept and sports spirit are significantly influenced by gender differences. Nasser et al. (2006) examined the relationship of attribution for poverty with locus of control and reported that urban males excelled in respect of the variables under study. Sehmaiz et al. (2006) examined the differences in physical self-concept among urban-rural pre-adolescents
who participate in gender typed and cross gendered sports. They reported that urban pre-adolescents excelled over. Their counterparts in terms of traits under study. Sherman (1984) conducted a study relating to investigate the development of children perceptions of internal locus of control and using cross sectional and longitudinal analysis, he reported that children's development is a function of locus of control. Sterbin (1996) reported that self-esteem, locus of control, and student achievement are significantly associated.

Various psychologists attempted to examine the significance of relationship of locus of control with various health as well as personality gradients in terms of some demographic variables including gender, locale, and inhabitation. They reported that there exists a significant relationship among the variables under-study (Baughman, 1978; De-Vilo et al. 1979; Talor 1978; Taylor et al. 1976; Taner, 1979; Wallston et al. 1976; Walston et al. 1978). Gulford et al. (2006) examined the relationship of locus of control with academic achievement and retention and reported that these variables are significantly related to one another irrespective of gender and locale.

The above studies are directly and indirectly associated with the findings of the present study. So, it is concluded that previous findings also supported the findings of the present endeavor.

The next chapter is "Summary and Conclusions"