CHAPTER-II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Adolescents are the most important segment of society. So the issues related to their health (i.e. physical, mental, social and emotional) are of utmost importance. There are a number of studies emphasizing that locus of control has strong association with adolescents mental health, self-efficacy and aggression.

LOCUS OF CONTROL AND HEALTH:

Benassi and Rotler (1954) found relation between locus of control orientation and depression. External locus of control people tend to be less independent and also more likely to be depressed and stressed.

Archer (1979) found that the increasing control over one’s environment would reduce level of anxiety.

Marris and Garden (1981) found external locus of control to be positively related with neuroticism. Internal and external control subjects differed in their self-reported level of general anxiety. The study clearly indicates that locus of control has significant correlation with mental health of a person and in an industrial situation these correlated factors are highly related with punctuality of a person and his satisfaction in job.

Chan (1987) investigated the relationship between locus of control as measured by Rotter’s (1996) I-E Locus of control scale, and the GHQ in a sample of 94 Chinese University students. His results reported that only significant correlations were with the depression sub-scale of the GHQ 28, and indicate that externalizes tend to report more GHQ symptoms. He found that for men, the best prediction of GHQ-28 depression was personal powerlessness whereas for women situational and political powerlessness were the important predictors.

Mostafa Jafari and Shahidi (1987) conducted a research to compare the characteristics of assertiveness, locus of control and general health among young drug dependent patients in Iran. Results showed that there were significant differences among the three groups. It was found that participants in the non addictive group were more assertive and more internal in their locus of control and had higher GHQ scares than the other two groups. The participants in the prison
group reported less assertiveness and lower GHQ scares than the non addictive group, and their locus of control was more external.

Quadrel and Lau (1989) suggested that those who strongly believe, that internal factors control their health tend to seek more health related information, remember the information better and respond more readily to messages encouraging medical examination than to those who believe in external control.

MacArthur and Mac Arthur (1999) have found a connection between individual with an internal locus of control and health. There are two ways in which personal control and health may be related. First, people who have a strong sense of personal control may be more likely or able to maintain their health and prevent illness than those have a weak sense of control. Second, once people seriously ill, these who have a strong sense of control may adjust to the illness and promote their own rehabilitation better than those who have a weak sense of control.

Shelley Pakenham (2004) examined the interaction between illness severity, external health locus of control and general self-efficacy in relation to distress among university students. Results confirmed that chronic illnesses were associated with more distress than acute illnesses. His findings supported the predicted effects on distress of a three way interaction involving external health locus of control, general self-efficacy and illness severity (acute Vs. Chronic).

William P Evans, Pastry Owens and Shawn C. Marsh (2005) conducted an exploratory study which seeks to better understand possible relationship between environmental factors, locus of control, and suicide risk among adolescents. Results revealed that higher levels of suicide risk were associated with a more external locus of control orientation Relationship between suicide risks and several environment factors and preferences were also found.

James S. Krause and Lynne Broderick (2006) investigated relationship among personality, locus of control and current post injury employment status participants with spinal cord injury. Participants with higher internality locus of control scores and activity scares (personality) reported more favorable employment outcomes. Higher scores on chance and powerful others (locus of control), neuroticism and aggression / hostility (personality) were associated with diminished employment outcome. Higher scores on chance and powerful others (locus of control), neuroticism and aggression / hostility (personality) were associated with diminished employment outcomes.
Vusal Si-ri, Nilay Gem and Haydar Sur (2007) have conducted a study on a comparative analysis of Internal-External locus of control among hospital personnel in Turkey and its managerial implications on health sector. In this research, internal-external locus of control of hospital personnel in Istanbul-Tukey was comparatively analyzed. It was found that there was no statistical meaningful difference on internal-external LOC for doctor, when compared with managers and nurses. When the issue comes to nurses vs managers, it was found that nurses were more externally controlled than the managers. Surprisingly, there was no positive meaningful correlation among the LOC scores with educational level and also marital status.

Moshki and Asharian (2010) conducted a study on perceived health locus of control, self-esteem and its relations to psychological well being status in Iranian students. Their results revealed a negative relationship between perceived internal health locus of control and self-esteem with psychological well being. A significantly direct relationship between low perceived internal health locus of control, self-esteem and psychological problems was found among these students.

**LOCUS OF CONTROL AND AGGRESSION:**

Gordon W. Russell (1974) conducted a study on Machiavellianism, Locus of control, Aggression, Performance and Precautionary behavior in Ice Hockey. The sport of hockey served as a setting for the investigation of the relationship between both Machiavellianism and I-E locus of control and three behavioral indices of aggression-physical aggression, challenge to authority and total aggression were positively related to Machv scares and I-E locus of control, the only exception being I-E and physical aggression. Goal scoring, as a performance measures was positively related to challenge to authority and total aggression while assists were highly correlated with all measures of aggression and I-E locus of control.

Johnson and Sarason (1978) had suggested that external locus of control is less effective in stressful events. This view can be retained because it may be due to aggression that externality is less effective in stressful situation.

Young T.J. (1992) conducted a research on locus of control and perceptions of human aggression on college students. A negative correlation of -.52 indicated that as feelings of mastery and control increased, belief in human propensity for aggression decreased.
De Moja CA (1997) assessed aggression and locus of control in 20 drug users. Their results revealed that, the addicts obtained higher scars on external locus of control of control and spontaneous aggression. Nevertheless, no statistically significant correlation between scores on these measures was found.

Karin Osterman, Kaj Bjorkqvist, Kirsti M.J. Lagerspetz. Sobine charpentier (1997) have conducted a study on locus of control and three types of aggression and investigated whether this is equally true of different (physical, verbal and indirect) of aggression in both sexes. In the case of boys all three kinds of aggression correlated significantly with external locus of control. In the case of girls, no significant relationship between aggression and locus of control was found. When both sexes were aggregated in the analysis, external locus of control correlated significantly with all three types of aggression, but significantly higher with physical than with indirect aggression.

Coie and Dodge (1998) examined that physical aggression is highest in early childhood and decreases with age as children are socialized away from physical aggression and learn to express anger verbally, however, with age, verbal aggression decreases as well.

Osterman, Sandstrom and Coie (1999) examined that external locus of control is correlated with aggression and to peer rejection.

Halloran, Doumas and John (1999) have conducted a study on the relationship between aggression in children and locus of control beliefs. Their findings reported that in case of girls aggressive behavior was positively related to internal and unknown locus of control. In contrast boy’s aggressive behavior was unrelated to internal locus of control beliefs and negatively related to external locus of control beliefs. Wess H. Kuo, Robert Gray and Nanliss (2000) found that external locus of control leads to stress and tiredness.

Romi and Itskowitz (2002) conducted a research related to the relationship between locus of control and aggressive reactions to frustrating situations in middle class and culturally deprived children, the results supported the hypothesis regarding the relationship between locus of control and type of aggressive response. No significant relationship was found between social status or sex and type of aggressive response to frustration.

Bethany L. Ridling (2010) examined the relationship between insight, locus of control and aggression in individuals with severe mental illness and concluded that insight and locus of
control do not appear to be significantly related to aggression and it is likely that there are a multitude of other variables that contribute to the occurrence of aggressive behaviors.

Breet, Lettie, My Burgh, Chris and Poggenpoel and Marie (2010) examined the relationship between the perception of own locus of control and aggression of adolescent boys. Three constructs were identified i.e. physical, verbal and indirect aggression. Results indicated that locus of control has a significant influence on verbal and indirect aggression. Furthermore, boys with an internal locus of control are significantly and substantially less aggressive than boys with an external locus of control.

GENERAL HEALTH AND AGGRESSION:

Finkelstein JW, Von Eye A and Preece (1994) aimed to assess changes in aggressive behaviors as related to progression from early to late puberty in normal adolescents. There was decrement in all aggression variables except in aggressive impulses over this time period. When analyzed by gender, boys were initially more aggressive than girls, but by late puberty all gender differences in self reported aggressive behaviors had disappeared when only those subjects who were evaluated at all three data collection times were grouped by similar responses on both aggression and physical variables, three clusters of boys and girls were identified. Clusters contained varying proportions of boys and girls. Cluster one (48.5% of the entire sample) was a low aggression group, cluster two (30.3%) was a high aggression group, and cluster three (21.2%) was an intermediate aggression group. These clusters seemed to have relatively stable aggression characteristics over time.

Mounts (1997) has conducted a study “what about girls? Are they really not aggressive?” In her recent work, Dr. Nikki has challenged the assumption that girls are not aggressive (Crick, 1996, Crick & Grotman, 1995, Grotman & Crick, 1996). Dr. Crick argues that girls have not been found to be aggressive in previous studies because researchers have been looking at the wrong kind of aggression. Most of the previous research, as well as interventions with aggression, peer-rejected children define aggression as either physical or verbal behavior intended to hurt another person. Crick believes that girls, in general, do not engage in this type of aggression against their peers. They do, however, employ relational aggression. Relational aggression is behavior specifically intended to hurt another child’s friendships or feelings of inclusion in a peer group. Crick’s work with elementary school children has demonstrated that
the degree of aggressiveness exhibited by girls has been underestimated, mainly because it is difficult to measure. Clearly, when one child hits another, that child is behaving in an overtly aggressive way. In contrast, how do you tell when one child has started a rumor about another? Because adults are not always privy to the comings and goings of children's peer groups, they may be unaware of any relational aggression. Although Crick detected overlap in teachers and children's reports of relational aggression in the classrooms where she conducted her research, she did not detect complete overlap. In other words, relational aggression occurred without the knowledge of the teacher.

Comijs H.C., Jonker C., Va Tilburg W., Smit J.H. (1998) investigated that risk factors, some personality traits of the victims are associated with elder mistreatment. The study found that, chronic verbal aggression was associated with having less control over problem situations and a higher tendency to react aggressively when feeling angry or frustrated. Physical aggression was associated with a passive and avoidant way of handling problems. Financial mistreatment was associated with having negative beliefs of self-efficacy and a tendency to turn aggression and frustration on themselves. These results indicated that in addition to the established risk factors some personality traits of victims have to be considered as risk factors of elder mistreatment.

Robinson, Smith, Miller, Brownell (1999) conducted a study on cognitive behavior modification of hyperactivity. Impulsivity and aggression: a meta analysis of school based studied. The results provide strong evidence for the efficacy of cognitive behavioral modification (CBM) in reducing the occurrence of hyperactive-impulsive and aggressive behaviors. The study indicates that interventions including a cognitive component can significantly reduce inappropriate behaviors of children and youth in school settings. Findings also indicate that cognitive behavioral interventions provide durable results in reducing inappropriate and maladaptive behavior after the cessation of treatment.

Karen Amann Talerico (2002) conducted a study on Mental Health Correlates of Aggression in Nursing Home Residents with Dementia. Aggression continues to challenge caregivers of persons with dementia, and identification of foci for effective interventions is needed. The purpose of this study was to examine the influence of (a) the resident characteristics of depression, communication and cognition and (b) behavior management strategies on aggression in a group of older nursing home residents (N-405) with evidence of dementia. This
cross sectional correlation study examined the association of resident characteristics and behavior management strategies with vicariate aggression, physical aggression and verbal aggression, using hierarchical regression. Main findings are that impaired communication is associated with all forms of aggression, depression with physical aggression, and disorientation with verbal aggression. A 3-month prior pattern of antipsychotic drug use was consistently associated with all forms of aggression and physical restraint use with physical aggression. Most of the explained variance was attributable to antipsychotic drug use.

Lawrence T Lam (2002) investigated the extent of aggression exposure and the effects of exposure on the psychological health of nursing staff in hospitals. The majority of the staff had been exposed to aggressive patients at least once within four weeks prior to survey. Nearly 40% of exposed staff had frequent exposures. Results suggested that nearly 40% if staff experienced moderate to severe depression. Their findings indicated that frequent exposure to aggressive patients is detrimental to the mental health of nurses.

A study conducted by Kelvyn Dunn & Stephen Elson & Wendy (2007) on the safe and effective management of aggression has become an increasingly critical for mental health nurses; particularly those working in acute inpatient settings. The current findings reported that there exists a direct relationship among mental health nurses, self efficacy, their degree of internally or externally in relation to locus of control and their ability to safely and effectively manage aggressive incidents.

By Ronen, Tammie, Rahav, Giora, Moldawsky, Ayala (2007) conducted a study aimed to identify aggression patterns among students, compare teachers and students reports on aggressiveness, and examine whether emotional and behavioral problems and self control enter correlate with aggression among students. As expected, students reported higher verbal aggression than physical aggression without gender difference in the general tendency. Also, students reported a higher rate of other’s aggression toward them than their own aggression towards others. Similarities emerged between students and teachers’ reports. Four types of students were classified: the aggressive initiator (proactive), the aggressive responder (reactive), the passive victim, and a neutral type. An important outcome was the significant negative association of aggressiveness with self control. Students with higher rates of self control skills presented lower rates of aggressive behavior.
Deming, Annie, Lochman and John (2008) attempted to discover how anger, locus of control and impulsivity are related to aggression. Results indicated that anger and impulsivity were positively associated with aggression. Internal locus of control for success was negatively associated with aggression. Impulsivity mediated the relation between anger and aggression.

Leader-Post (2008) conducted a study on aggression and delinquency in youth linked to mental health. Hyperactivity, depression and harsh parenting are linked to aggression and delinquency involving property offences among youth, a new report by the Canadian Institute for Health information (CIHI). According to the CIHI study, mental health factors, such as self-esteem and the ability to handle stress, are linked to whether a 12-or-13-year-old will display delinquent behavior or become involved in criminal activity. The report concludes that there is a role for everyone, across all levels of government and sectors within and outside of health, to play in understanding and addressing the link between mental health, mental illness, delinquency and criminal activity. There is value in providing appropriate services and programs in order to prevent criminal activity and in providing offenders with a mental illness with appropriate services and programs within correctional facilities and in the community, the report concludes.

Danis Temofonte Simmons (2008) conducted a study to examine forms of aggression and there to examine forms of aggression and their relationship to sex and emotional distress. Participants in the study were fourth grade boys and girls (n=91) from a small, rural elementary school. Results indicated that boys were significantly more overtly aggressive than girls and similar to girls in relational aggression.

Nathalie Fontaine (2008) conducted a study on girl’s hyperactivity and physical aggression during childhood adjustment problems in early Adulthood. The co-occurrence of hyperactivity and conduct problems in childhood seems to increase the risk of early adulthood adjustment problems in males. To describe the joint developmental trajectories of female hyperactivity and physical aggression during childhood and to examine the extent to which high trajectories of hyperactivity and physical aggression predict adjustment problems in early adulthood. The findings indicate that between the ages of 6 and 12 years, the frequency of hyperactivity and physical aggression tended to decrease for most girls. Those on a trajectory of high hyperactivity (HH) and high physical aggression (HPA) and a trajectory of HH alone were significantly, more likely to report nicotine use problems (odds ratio [OR] 2.16 [95% confidence
interval (CI), 1.30-3.56] and OR, 2.23 [95% CI, 1.39-3.58], respectively), mutual psychological aggression in intimate relationship (OR, 2.28 [95% CI, 1.24-4.18] and OR, 2.14 [95% CI, 1.19-3.85], respectively) compared with the other females at the age of 21 years. Only the HH-HPA females were significantly more likely to report physical aggression (OR, 2.48 [95% CI, 1.41-4.37]) and psychological aggression (OR, 2.54 [95% CI, 1.48-4.36]) in intimate relationship, early pregnancy (OR, 2.31 [95% CI, 1.17-4.56]), and welfare assistance (OR, 2.68 [95% CI, 1.33-5.41]) Compared with the other females.

Sayid Dabbagh Ghazvini and Milad Khajehpour (2011) examines gender differences existing in various cognitive, motivational variables (locus of control, academic self-concept and use of learning strategies) and in performance attained in school subjects of literature and mathematics. Results show the existence of gender difference in variables under consideration with girls showing internal locus of control, using attitude motivation, time management, anxiety and self listing strategies more extensively and getting better marks in Literature. With boys using concentration, information processing and selecting main ideas strategies more, and getting better marks in mathematics. Gender differences were not found in external LOC in academic self concept and in study and test strategies. Results suggest the differences exist in the cognitive-motivational functioning of boys and girls in the academic environment, with girls having a more adaptive approach to learning tasks.

With this review of literature, we may now pass on the next chapter dealing with problem and hypothesis.