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IMPACT OF DEPRIVATION ON LOCUS OF CONTROL
AMONG NOMADIC PEOPLE PARDHI.



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ABSTRACT

In the Indian country have several cast system there is one cost of nomadic people ,nomadic are known as a group of communities who have travel from place to place for their livelihood some are salt traders fortune teller conjurers Ayurvedic headers juggler acrobats, story tellers and snake charmers animal doctors grand store markers or basket makers all told anthropologists have identify about 500 nomadic groups in India numbering perhaps 80 million people around 7% country belong plus population.

KEYWORDS : *livelihood, Locus of control,*

sociologically.

INTRODUCTION :

Nomadic people is sociologically refer to the people who were forced to live wondering life by the Indian social divided into cast and their origin the terms. The notified nomadic people consist about 60 million live in Maharastra state there are 43 major nomadic people scattered into various sub tribal groups around 313 nomadic tribe and identified tribe.

The concept related to deprivation awareness like –senses of deprivation perception of poverty, attribution of causes to poverty along with awareness of deprivation are presented here. According to Minocha (1990) “when one thinks of deprivation, immediately a vital question surfaces: who are the people who deprive the poor of their basic necessities? Obviously those who take a large perpetuate such of the output and income, and also the system which facilitates and perpetuates such a deprivation”. Awareness of deprivation is the realization of this aspect of deprivation by the individual.

Poverty is one of the burning issue in many of the developing countries. It is estimated that 15 percent of the population is living below the poverty line. This is as much to say that India, being a developing country, is facing the perucious problem of poverty in all its dimensions. According to galbrith (1958) in India somewhere around 70 percent of its population is already in grip of povdrty. Dandekar and Rath (1971) have calculated that about 40 percent of the rural and 50 percent of the urban population are already below the poverty line. The problem of poverty than has been

considered to be the most important social concern of the government, academicians, social or political organizations, policy makers, as seen in the various adopted measures to eradicate this social evil from the Indian society. The gravity of the problem has well been recognized and this has resulted in various amelioration programmes by the government as well as social organizations for the betterment of the poor. However in spite of the many efforts put into programmes and resources to facilitate living conditions, the problem of poverty, inequality and resources to facilitate living conditions, the problem of poverty, inequality and exploitation still exists in our society.

According to Osar Lewis (1996) "the culture of poverty is both an adaptation and reactions of the poor to their marginal position in a class-structured, highly individualized capitalist society". It represents an effort to cope with the feeling of hopelessness and despair which develop from the realization of the improbability of achieving success in terms of values and goals of the larger society. Harrington (1962) suggested that poverty should be defined as psychological in the context of the very poor people who are almost allies to the society in which they live and who invariably almost always develop such negative attitudes as would prevent them from making use of new opportunities.

Sinha (1975) elaborated the various psychological dimensions of poverty, and has found that it generally has a retarding influence on certain perceptual skills. It also adversely affects motivational and personality traits. (Sinha and Mishra 1982). Mishra and Tripathi (1978) developed a multidimensional scale of prolonged deprivation, conceptualized in terms of a deficit model, wherein deprivation has been regarded as a 'deficient' environment. A.K. Sinha (1976, 1980) while also conceptualizing "Social disadvantage" has used an additive social index in which besides caste, family income and tribal status, rural-urban background is taken as an important element.

LOCUS OF CONTROL

Within psychology, Locus of Control is considered to be an important aspect of personality. The concept was developed originally by Julian Rotter in the 1950s (Rotter, 1966). Locus of Control refers to an individual's perception about the underlying main causes of events in his/her life. Or, more simply: Do you believe that your destiny is controlled by yourself or by external forces (such as fate, god, or powerful others)?

The full name Rotter gave the construct was Locus of Control of Reinforcement. In giving it this name, Rotter was bridging behavioural and cognitive psychology. Rotter's view was that behaviour was largely guided by "reinforcements" (rewards and punishments) and that through contingencies such as rewards and punishments, individuals come to hold beliefs about what causes their actions. These beliefs, in turn, guide what kinds of attitudes and behaviours people adopt. This understanding of Locus of Control is consistent, for example, with Philip Zimbardo (a famous psychologist):

A locus of control orientation is a belief about whether the outcomes of our actions are contingent on what we do (internal control orientation) or on events outside our personal control (external control orientation)." (Zimbardo, 1985, p. 275)

Thus, locus of control is conceptualised as referring to a unidimensional continuum, ranging from external to internal:

Internal Locus of Control

Individual believes that his/her behaviour is guided by his/her personal decisions and efforts.

External Locus of Control

Individual believes that his/her behavior is guided by fate, luck, or other external circumstances

ETHODOLOGY:

Statement of the problem: Impact of Deprivation on Locus of control among Nomadic people Pardhi.

OBJECTIVE:

- 1 Impact of Deprivation on locus of control deprived and non deprived Nomadic people Pardhi.
- 2 Impact of Deprivation on locus of control Male and Female nomadic people Pardhi
- 3 Impact of Deprivation on locus of control rural and Urban nomadic people Pardhi

HYPOTHESES

- 1. There is a significant impact of Deprivation on locus of control, high deprived and low deprived nomadic people Pardhi.
- 2. There is a significant difference between locus of control, male and female nomadic people Pardhi.
- 3. There is a significant difference between locus of control, rural and urban nomadic people Pardhi.

VARIABLES:

- 1) Independent variables: Deprivation
- 2) Dependent variable: locus of control, domicile and gender

SAMPLE:

The sampling procedure used in this study was random sampling. Total sample consists 40 for deprivation, gender and domicile.

TOOLS:

- 1. The Prolonged Deprivation Scale (PDS) developed and standardized by Mishra and Tripathi (1980) will be used in the present study.
- 2. Locus of control Scale by Rotter.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION:

The major objective of the present study has been to examine the differences in Impact of Deprived and low deprived on locus of control between the nomadic people Pardhi Male and female patients, Rural and Urban between the nomadic people Pardhi sample.

Table – Shows the mean, SD and t-values of Locus of Control in male – female group (N=480)

Gender	LOC- PO	LOC- CC	LOC- IC
Male Mean	21.70	22.27	17.45
SD	5.33	3.83	4.73
Female Mean	25.34	23.65	16.18
SD	4.01	2.72	5.63
t- value	8.46**	4.6**	2.70**

** Significant at 0.01 level

Table: shows the mean scores of Locus of control of students sample in two groups of gender. Locus of control is measured in three areas i.e.; powerful others (PO), Chance control (CC), and Individual control (IC). Locus of control is belief of an individual to attribute the out comes of events either to powerful, or chance factors or own individual ability.

It is observed that male group has lower mean score of 21.70 in locus of control –PO and 22.27 in locus of control – CC than female group. The t – value on both the areas are significant. This reveals that female group believes in chance factors like luck, fate etc, in explaining the causes of behavior than the male group. The higher degree of such defects forces the people to believe in luck or chance factor. The table explains that the male group had a significantly higher scores (17.45) than the female group (16.18) in the area of locus of control IC. The t–value of 2.70 is significant at 0.01 levels. This shows that there is significant deference in this area between the two groups.

Table – Shows the mean, SD and t-values of Locus of Control in two groups of Domicile (N=480)

Domicile	LOC- PO	LOC- CC	LOC- IC
Rural Mean	23.13	23.31	17.75
SD	5.01	3.89	5.33
Urban Mean	24.66	22.19	15.60
SD	4.72	2.17	4.97
t- value	3.47**	4.30**	4.79**

** Significant at 0.01 level

Table shows the mean scores of Locus of control of the sample in two groups of domicile. Locus of control is measured in three areas i.e.; powerful others (PO), Chance control (CC), and Individual control (IC).

It is observed that rural group has higher mean score of 23.13 in locus of control –PO and 23.31 in locus of control –CC than urban group. The t – value are significant which show that rural group believes in chance factors luck, fate etc, in explaining the behavioral outcomes than the urban group. Whereas the rural group has a significantly higher score (17.75) than the urban group (15.60) in the area of locus of control IC. The t–value of 4.79 is significant at 0.01 levels. This shows that there is significant deference between the two groups of domicile. Thus, domicile is found to handicap an individual belief in ability in explaining the causes of behavior.

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