

Locus of Control Importance amongst Children with Divorced Families in Different Societies

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ABSTRACT

The family has deep meaning and contribution to children and play a considerable role in their personal and social life. The relation between father and mother can change personality, performance, and attitude of their children toward their life and relationship with others. In this regard, considering the family relationship specifically those who are divorced is super important. The divorce can be the cause of several normal or abnormal behaviors and reactions amongst children in the society (school, work, relative relation). One of these factors is the locus of control that involved children either view own behavior as influencing the events around them (internal) or rather events controlling their fate or destiny (external). Therefore, the current literature review considered on effects of parental divorce on children's locus of control and examined various investigations and views that have been focused on divorce as a threatening factor which leads to several reactions amongst children.

Key words: Children, Divorce, Family, Locus of Control, Society

INTRODUCTION

Family is the safest places in the world that can up bring children in during of their life and support them in their educational process; in fact, the role of a family determined as brilliant factor in presence and growth of children in society. There are some factors that should be considered carefully to get comprehensive information regards the role of family, their status, and their influence on children performance. In this regard, the present study endeavors to focus on family's role on children behavior and reaction and makes brilliant the importance of families on children locus of control, with demonstrating the vital effect of divorce on them.

Family Divorced and its Contribution on Children

Considering the parenting concept can be useful to obtain enough information in the family area. The family determines as the building block of society, and marriage assumed as its foundation. Divorce likewise has pervasive weakening influence on children and on all the major institutions of the social order such as family, school, and government. Though, this substance is growing weaker as fewer adults marry, more adults divorce, and choose single parenthood. Really, one of the most significant and intimate associations among individuals is between parent and child. The parent-child bond is unique both in its biological basics and in its psychological meanings. Intended for a child, it's a crucial relationship that safeguards

survival and helps to shape his or her destiny. Additionally, intended to an adult, it can be one of the most satisfying of human experiences and a challenging opportunity for personal development and progress. In contrast, the role of parenting after separation also should be considered sensibly; truly, most children spend time with a respective parent by some sort of mutual agreement about preparation. Currently, most children spend most of their time with one parent, typically the mother. Children truly in divorce families receive less emotional support, financial assistance, and practical help from their parents. Divorced homes show a reduction in language stimulation, pride, affection, stimulation of academic behavior, encouragement of social maturity, and warmth directed towards the children (Fagan & Churchill, 2012). Really, children of divorce affected by different factors, and some factors such as the child's age, the type of custody, socioeconomic status, and post-divorce family functioning, can be super considerable (Lansford, Malone, Castellino, Dodge, Pettit, & Bates, 2006). Supporting from relatives, friends, housekeepers, a continuing positive association between the custodial parents and the ex-spouse, the capability to meet financial requirements, and quality education assistance children regulate to the stressful situations of divorce (Huurre, Junkkari, & Aro, 2006). In this regard, Hetherington, Cox, and Cox (2005), focused on the importance of schools when children grow up in a divorced family. In elementary school, children in divorced families had the highest accomplishment and fewest difficulties when both the parenting environment and the school environment were. Among the divorce families, when only one parent was impressive, an authoritative school improved the child's adjustment. Particularly, divorce is situated at the final termination of a marital union, cancelling the legal duties and responsibilities of marriage and dissolving the bonds of matrimony between the parties. Marriage and divorce as two mains basically factor usually has been studied. The researchers believed that divorce has a troublesome influence on children future, undoubtedly. Fehlberg, Smyth, Maclean, and Roberts (2011), studied toward caring for children after parental separation. In their investigation, the researchers reported serious difficulties with legislating for shared care especially in litigated cases, but likewise in privately agreed cases. The changes have resulted in improved use of family law services as fathers have misjudged the legislation to mean that they have a right to equal time and to an increase in court-imposed shared parenting orders. McIntosh (2003), focused on divorce and reported that children really need care and attention based on their family situation. He described a matrix of factors that generate risks for children of any age in shared time parenting preparations, including inadequate socio-economic or practical equipment such as income and housing, work flexibility, and geographic proximity.

Locus of Control amongst Children

According to the psychological discussions and interpretations, locus of control considered as an imperative aspect of personality. As it happens, the concept of locus of control was offered by Julian Rotter (1950). The locus of control debates to an individual's awareness about the underlying main causes of events in his or her life. The locus of control likewise divided into two core parts: external and internal. This factor is situated the way that someone views their ability to control their lives and the things that occur to them. Locus of control is used principally as a widespread trait, and a generalized expectancy pertaining to the connection between personal characteristics and/or actions and experienced outcomes (Flouri, 2006). External locus of control as one side of this factor, single-minded as an individual believes that his or her behavior is guided by destiny, luck, or other external circumstance. On the other hand, internal locus of control refers to the individual believes that his or her behavior is guided by his or her personal decision and efforts (Rotter, 1950). A child with a strong

internal locus of control has an insight that he or she control their own destiny, that his or her situation is largely determined by the effort that he or she put in, whereas a child with an external locus of control perceives that his or her fate is resolute by circumstances beyond his or her control (Aguila,2012). An individual's experiences for internal (by oneself) versus external (by fate, chance, luck, or powerful others) locus of control usually adjust for reinforcement (Jolley & Spielberger, 1973).

The locus of control was professed as a location of control over individuals' lives. In truth, it is implanted within the Rotter's social learning theory of personality which presumes that behavior is a function of expectation and reinforcement value in an exact situation. Reinforcement worth is the degree of preference for numerous alternative reinforcements are available. Expectancy is the probability that the reinforcement will occur as a result of an individual's behavior (Rotter, Chance, & Phares, 1972). In a similar study, Millet (2005) studied on the locus of control and emphasized on the important role of personal and social factors that impact on the locus of control, he believed that family factors have a critical role on individual's performance and reaction. Alias, Akasah, and Kesot (2012), correspondingly focused on the locus of control amongst students; therefore, they found that most students tend to have an internal locus of control rather than external locus of control. This result can be significant in the psychological area. In parallel, Rockstraw (2006) measured locus of control and explained this factor can cover different sides of the individual's life.

Relation between Divorced Families and Locus of Control

Based on previous studies, divorce rises the risk for mental health, physical health, and social adaptation problems (Wolchik, Schenck, & Sandler, 2009). Similarly, the children who have experienced parental divorce and single parent home score somewhat lower than children in first-marriage families on measures of social expansion, emotional well-being, self-concept, academic performance, educational attainment, and physical health (Amato, 2000; Furstenberg & Kiernan, 2001). For more obtaining can explain that the idea of locus of control principally refers to the cognitive efficiencies of an individual, while more lately other aspects of human importance have come to the head (Piatek & Pinger, 2010). Researchers stated that there is a meaningful relationship between locus of control and academic improvement. Children with an internal locus of control are more successful than externality children. Although there is more possibility of quitting for those with the external locus of control (Aremu, 2009).

Theory of Locus of Control (Julian Rotter)

Internal and External Locus of Control

Conferring to the crucial role of locus of control, examining this factor based on some models or theory can be valuable. One of the greatest views toward this factor referred to Julian Rotter (1916) which recognized as an American Psychologist. In his theory, the psychologist focused on individuals vary which a great deal in where they place the accountability for what happens to them. When individuals interact interpret the consequences of their behaviour to be controlled by luck, fate, or powerful others, this designates a belief in what the researcher called an external locus of control. Quite the reverse, Rotter preserved that if

individuals interpret their own behaviour and personality characteristics as responsible for behavioural consequences, they have a belief in an internal locus of control (Rotter, 1966; Nowicki & Marshall, 2016).

In following up Julian Rotter theory, some other researchers considered about it and explained that locus of control likewise persuades outcomes in several other areas. In fact, earlier research has been shown that locus of control is a significant variable in anticipating life satisfaction, health behaviours, and models of adjustment after stressful events. Besides, external locus of control professed to be associated with a variety of negative results, containing adaptation patterns and depression persuading divorce. Internal locus of control also has similarly exposed to be joint with positive consequences, such as the type of home setting supply by mothers, and level of engagement in positive family health behaviours (Trzcinski & Holst 2010). In the same investigation, Heady (2008) also reported that an internal locus of control indicated positive changes in subjective well-being extra time. Fields contain education, age, cultural background and ethnicity, gender, and health (mental and physical). Age has a powerful relationship with the locus of control. Schieman (2001) explained that an individual's locus of control decreases as they age. The researcher proposes that retirement, windowing, and deteriorating health, all provide to a low perceive of control, since education, financial satisfaction, religious, and marriage association can all support preserve an internal locus of control. Cultural background and ethnicity can similarly participate in one's locus of control. In 1982, Lefcourt presented that minority groups who do not like as much access to chance as do the principal Caucasian groups in the North American society are recurrently found to keep fatalistic, external control beliefs. Gender factor into one's feelings of control established that women are less likely to control an internal locus of control than men. But the gender gap consider to the locus of control is changing; as gender irregularity in education and life changes decrease, people should look for to see gender variations in realizing of control to weaken as well, because individuals' life directions are converging (Slagsvold & Sorenson, 2008). Roughly half of the first marriages end in divorce; furthermore, the execute of divorce on a child are not directly and are related to the child's age and sex, the level of struggle among parents, the income level of the custodial parent, and the type of the parenting provided. Commonly, most children are not contrary impacted by divorce, despite the significant difficulties they face during the transition (Meece, 2002). Primitively, locus of control is a psychological concept, mostly credited to Rotter (1966), that measures the view considering the nature of the informal relationship between one's own manner and its results (Piatek & Pinger, 2010).

Conclusion

It is concerning to the locus of control characteristically forms reasonably before time in life and can become obvious by the primary school years (in the duration of childhood and adolescence). In truth, scheming locus of control is not a precise science. So, it is crystal clear that parents can play a huge role in determining whether it, in conclusion, becomes internal or external. Tactlessly, numerous mothers and fathers leave out on opportunities to recommend their children in the right instructions; they commonly do things that are unproductive to the wanted results. One of the most important and intimate relationships among individuals is between parent and child. The parent-child bond is unique both in its biological foundations and in its psychological meanings. For a child, it's an imperative association that ensures survival and helps to shape his or her destiny.

Recommendation of the Study

In overall, for supporting children regards their personality, behavior, and performance whole segments that relate them are responsible. This explanation, it means that except family members (father and mother), society (school, kindergarten, close relative) are answerable for children who are living in divorced families. Also, the government should prepare a specific strategy and method for developing and education of children based on their situation, also, training teachers for how to behave with this type of children and organize some workshops for their parents. This study just generally mentions some points regards divorced families and its role on the locus of control amongst children but based on the researcher view study more about children feeling and behavior and role of their family is super necessary.

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