THE REVISED LOCUS OF CONTROL SCALE: ITS RELIABILITY, VALIDITY AND NORMS ESTABLISHMENT

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Abstract
        This paper reports the development of a revised version of the 40 item Locus of control scale for Indian adolescents as well as its validity, reliability and norms establishment. The revised Locus of control scale (LOC) demonstrated good internal consistency. Normality data was collected and based on the data; the norms were established. The final revised version of Locus of control scale was comprised of 36 items with good validity and reliability index.

Keywords: Locus of Control Scale; Validity; Reliability; Norms.

Introduction
        The concept of Locus of control originated as a central component of Rotter's social learning theory of personality (Rotter, 1954). Locus of control addresses the extent to which a person believes that reinforcement is dependent upon his or her own behaviour or personal qualities. People with high perceived internal Locus of control believe that they will receive reinforcement based upon their own actions. By contrast, people with high external Locus of control believe that regardless of their own actions, their fate rests in the hands of luck, fate, or other, more powerful entities (Rotter, 1966). The construct of Locus of control is often viewed in relation to specific domains. A person may perceive high internal Locus of control in one area of life, such as social relationships, but high external Locus of control in another area, such as career advancement. Locus of control is a relatively stable personality trait. That is, the person either believes that he or she is the only one who is responsible for his or her successes or failures, or the individual attributes his or her success or failure to external factors. Persons with an internal locus of control attribute their success or failure in life to their own abilities and efforts, whereas persons with an external locus of control think that their success or failure is the result of outside factors, such as luck or a poor instructional environment (Parameswari & Shamala, 2012).

Rationale for the revision of the original Locus of control scale
        The original Locus of control scale was designed and developed by Nowicki and Strickland in 1973 following the Rotter's definition of internal and external Locus of control of reinforcement. Thus, the original scale has two categories or classification of the pupil's external and internal Locus of control and the 40 items are classified accordingly. Though this tool is used worldwide and available in children and adults' versions, the tool was several decades old. Thus, the investigator felt that it should be rechecked on Indian adolescents in present conditions. So, this tool had been re-standardized by the investigator among the Indian adolescents. The suitable age norm of this tool is 13 to 16 years male and female adolescents.

Administration of the tool on Indian adolescents
Face validity and Item Analysis
        The 40-item draft of the original Locus of control scale by Nowicki and Strickland (1973) was given to five experts to access the face validity of the scale. The experts were asked to add, delete or modify any item that they thought are replicated, irrelevant, ambiguous or difficult to understand. After getting the feedback of the experts, few items were modified to make them easier in terms of clarity and level of the students. The corrected version of the scale was then underwent pilot study on 40 randomly selected adolescent students. Investigator observed that all of the items were easy to comprehend by the students. So, none of the item got deleted for the next draft.

        Item analysis is a statistical technique used to find out and select the best items suited for the study. The item analysis of this scale was done by employing t test and the point biserial correlation. The study was conducted among 500 adolescents randomly selected from different Government schools of Chandigarh. Samples constituted male and female adolescents ranging from 13-16 years.

        The original scale comprised of 40 items based on YES / NO response was given to 500 participants. Instructions were given regarding the scale. Individual doubts were cleared and confidentiality was assured. The collected response sheets were scored. The