

**A STUDY ON OCCUPATIONAL SELF EFFICACY OF WOMEN STUDENT
TEACHERS GULBARGA AND VIJAYPUR CITY**

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Abstract

In the present study / Investigation has been to measuring the Occupational Self Efficacy of women student Teacher .Occupational Self Efficacy scale by Sanjyot pethe,Sushma chaudhari,upinder Dhar .The means and standard deviations were computed for the selected sample from the raw data to find out the significant difference between sub groups.t test was employed .a significant difference was observed between women student teacher of Government and Private ,Rural and Urban, Science and Arts, Kannada medium and English medium with respect to occupational self efficacy scores. No significance difference between women student teachers of government and private colleges of Education with respect to occupational self efficacy.

I] INTRODUCTION:-

Potent, affective , episodic and evaluative nature of beliefs make them a filter through which new phenomena are interpreted. Our knowledge ,skills and out comes may have created our self efficacy beliefs but the filtering effect ultimately screens, redefines ,distorts or reshapes subsequent efforts and new information. Individuals are create and develop self perceptions of capability that become instrumental to the goals they pursue and to the control they are able to exercise over their environment. Higher self efficacy means higher persistence. people with high self efficacy attribute failure to effort and with low self efficacy attribute to ability .Collins (1982)found sense of efficacy shapes causal thinking .Initial success increases and failure lowers self efficacy beliefs but later begins to work. “people with a strong sense of competence approach difficult tasks as a challenges to be mastered rather than as threats to be avoided, have greater intrinsic interests and deep engrossment in activities, set themselves challenging goals and maintain strong commitment to them, heighten and sustain their effort in the face of failure, quickly recover their self efficacy in the face of failure and setback and attribute failure to insufficient efforts or deficient knowledge and skills which are acquirable. Self efficacy beliefs are correlated with other self beliefs and with academic performances . (Pajares,1996).these perceptions help the people to determine how well knowledge and skills are acquired in the first place. Self efficacy affects performances and self regulated learning variables.

Self efficacy beliefs generalise across the self system and can inform the novel tasks. in fact most experimental tests of self efficacy's causality employ novel tasks. researcher have included high or low self efficacy in college students by providing positive or negative feedback and found out that students whose self efficacy had been raised used more efficient problem solving strategies on an novel task and out performed students whose self efficacy had been lowered.

Bandura noted that there has been little research on how people process multidimensional information. in India, there seems to be little work done on self efficacy . Hence, the present work was undertaken to develop a measure for occupational self efficacy in Indian context.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM :-

“ A STUDY ON OCCUPATIONAL SELF EFFICACY OF WOMEN STUDENT TEACHERS OF GULBARGA AND VIJAYAPUR CITY.”

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:-

- To assess the difference between moderate variables of women student teachers of colleges of education with respect to their occupational self efficacy scores.
- To assess the interaction effect of moderate variables i.e types of management ,location, streams and medium occupational self efficacy scores of women student teachers of college of education.
- To assess the relationship between rural and urban occupational self efficacy scores of women student teachers.

SIGNIFICANT OF THE STUDY:-

- The researcher felt the need to study this area. since last decade, it has been observed that most employees take up job assignment that they are either not qualified for or interested in.
- Some may be qualified ,but may not have a proper ‘career fitment’ at the organizations.
- The researcher wanted to study this and see if see if the employees have the self efficacy to make decisions pertaining to their careers.
- Use the career anchor scale and to see the various career orientations in the for chosen sector. the need was then to study all of this under the backdrop of career satisfaction.

II] METHOD:-

a) SAMPLE :-

The study was conducted on a sample of 480 college students of vijayapur and Gulbarga city. The simple random sampling technical was adopted for the present study. the sample design is as follows.

N = 480

SL NO	VARIABLE	SAMPLING	N
1	Institution	Govt/private	240/240
2	Location	Urban/Rural	120/120
3	Subject	Arts/Science	60/60
4	Medium	Kannada/English	30/30

b) OPERATIONAL KEY TERMS :-

OCCUPATION – According to coolins English dictionary.

A persons job or principal activity.

Any activity on which time is spent by a person.

SELF EFFICACY – Has been defined as the belief in ability and competence to perform in an occupation.

The self efficacy refers to “people’s beliefs about their capability to exercise control to exercise control over their own level of function and over events that affect their lives.

c) MATERIALS :-

Self efficacy scale by Sanjyot pethe, Sushama chaudhari, Upinder Dhar.

Answer sheet,scoring key & Norms.

d) PROCEDURE:-

- The instructions printed on the response sheet are sufficient to take care of the questions that are asked.
- No time limit should be given for completing the scale however, most respondents complete it in about 10 minutes.
- It should also be emphasized that there is no right or wrong answer to the statements .The statements are designed to have differences in individual reactions to various situations. the scale is meant to know the difference between individuals & not meant to rank them as good or bad.

- Each item or statement should be scored 5 for strongly agree, 4 for agree, 3 for neutral, 2 for disagree, & 1 for strongly disagree.

III] RESULTS :-

The means and standard deviations were computed for the selected sub groups. to find out the significant difference between then sub groups t test was employed.

- **Null Hypotheses 1:**

There is no significant difference between women student teachers of government and private colleges of education with respect to occupational self efficacy scores.

To test the above null hypothesis the independent t test was performed & the results are presented in the table given below.

Managements	N	Mean	SD	SE	t - value	P -value
Government	240	79.66	8.85	0.57	4.4401	0.0001.s
Private	240	83.04	7.81	0.50		

From the above Table ,it is clearly shows that ,the calculated value of t test is 4.4401 & the critical value of t with 478degrees of freedom at 5% level is 1.9600, it indicates that 1.9600.It means that ,significant difference was observed between women student teachers of govt & private college of Education with respect to occupational self efficacy score. Therefore null hypothesis H(0) is rejected & alternative hypothesis H(1) is accepted.

- **Null Hypothesis 2 :-**

There is no significant difference between women student teachers of Urban & Rural colleges of education with respect to occupational self efficacy scores.

Location	N	Mean	SD	SE	t - value	P -value
Urban	240	82.38	7.50	0.48	2.6778	0.0077,S
Rural	240	80.32	9.31	0.60		

From the result of above table, it clearly shows that ,the calculated value of t test is 206778 & the critical value of t with 478 degrees of freedom at 5% level is 1.9600. It indicates that the calculated value i.e 42.6778 is greater than 1.9600.It means that significant difference

was observed between women student teachers of rural & urban colleges of education with respect to occupational self efficacy scores. therefore, the null hypothesis(H₀) is rejected & alternative hypothesis (H₁) is accepted.

- **Null Hypothesis 3:-**

There is no significant difference between women student teachers of Arts & science stream colleges of education with respect to occupational self efficacy score.

Streams	N	Mean	SD	SE	t - value	P –value
Arts	240	80.35	7.63	0.49	2.5792	0.0102.S
Science	240	82.35	9.22	0.59		

From the result of the above table , it clearly shows that ,the calculated value of t test is 2.5792 & the critical value of t with 478 degrees of freedom at 5% level is 1.9600.It , that, significant difference was observed between Arts & science stream women student teachers of college of education with the respect to occupational self efficacy scores.

- **Null Hypothesis – 4:-**

No significant difference between Kannada medium and English medium women student teachers of college of education with respect to occupational self efficacy.

Mediums	N	Mean	SD	SE	t - value	P -value
Kannada medium	240	79.62	8.90	0.57	4.5541	0.0001,S
English medium	240	83.08	7.74	0.50		

From the above cited table it clearly shows that, the calculated value of t test is 4.5541 & the critical value of t with 478 degrees of freedom at 5% level is 1.9600.It indicates that ,the calculated value i.e. 4.5541 is greater than 1.9600.It means that significant difference was observed between Kannada medium & English medium women student teacher of college of education with respect to occupational self efficacy score. Therefore the Null Hypothesis (0) is rejected & alternative hypothesis is H(1) is accepted.

IV] MAJOUR FINDINGS OF THE STUDY:-

- 1) A significant difference was observed between women student teachers of government & private colleges of education with respect to occupational self efficacy scores.
- 2) A significant difference was observed between women teachers of Rural and Urban colleges of education with respect to occupational self efficacy scores.
- 3) A significant difference was observed women student teachers of Arts and science stream college of education with respect of occupational self efficacy scores.
- 4) A significant difference was observed between Kannada medium & English medium women student teachers of college of education with respect to occupational self efficacy scores.
- 5) The women student teachers of private college of education have higher occupational self efficacy scores as compared to women student teachers of government colleges of education.
- 6) The women student teachers of urban colleges of education have significant & higher occupational self efficacy scores as compared to women student teachers of rural college of education.
- 7) The science stream women student teachers have significant & higher occupational self efficacy scores compared to arts stream women student teachers of college of education.
- 8) The English medium women student teachers have significant & higher occupational self efficacy scores as compared to Kannada medium women student teachers of college of education.

V] EDUCATIONAL IMPLICATIONS:-

- * All women student teachers of education should be given more practical work in the concerned variables like problem solving ability in various subjects.
- * occupational self efficacy is very important to the women student teachers of college of education should have positive role commitment .
- * Attempt should made to identify the strong and weak point of the occupational self efficacy of women student teachers of college of education hence ; it will help to the women student teachers for the better instruction, which will help for the better outcome of the women student teachers in the college of the education .
- * The present study helps to explain the women student teachers with different aspect of subject use in daily life.
- * The present study helps to develop the power of reasoning, critical thinking and application of scientific knowledge among the women student teachers of college of education.
- *It helps to expose the student teachers of education to different process used and increase student teachers of college of education understanding to such a level that the he/she can understand various concepts and theories which unify various branches of various subjects.

VI] LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY :-

- The present study was restricted to student teachers of colleges of education only and further confined to student teachers of college only.
- The study was limited to 480 students of college of education.

- The study was limited to government & private college of education.
- The study was covered student teachers of colleges of education of both urban and rural areas.
- The study was also limited to only Arts and Science stream student teachers of college of education.
- The study was confined to the students of Kannada and English medium.

VI] CONCLUSION :-

The women student teachers of Urban Government colleges of education have significant higher occupational self efficacy scores compared to women student teachers of Rural Government colleges of education.

The women student teachers of Urban government & Urban private college of education have similar occupational self efficacy scores.

VII] REFERENCES :-

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