Perceived Control Of Married Female Teachers

[1]Zahraa Adel Muhaisen ; [2]Dr. Abdul Bari Mayeh Al-Hamdani

[1,2] Thi-Qar University / College of Education for Human Sciences
Edhphma21m7@utq.edu.iq ; abdulbari@utq.edu.iq
Date of publication- 17 -05-2022

Abstract

The current study aims to identify the perceived control of married female teachers, and to identify the statistically significant differences in the perceived control of the family among married female teachers at the universities of Dhi-Qar and Basra, according to the two variables: specialization (scientific - human). Number of children (2 or less -3 or more). Marriage years (less than 10 years - more than 10 years). The research sample consisted of (400) female teachers from two groups, the University of Dhi Qar (108), and the University of Basra (292) teaching for the academic year (2021-2022) for the morning study, they were chosen by random stratified method. , The researchers set the numbers of the Perceived Control Scale and the number of its items (30) items in its final form, distributed over (3) domains with (12) items for the first domain behavioral beliefs, the second domain normative beliefs (10) items, and the third domain Control beliefs (8) items, as well as The validity and reliability of the scale items were calculated, and the researcher used the statistical means that were calculated by the computer program (SPSS) which are: percentage, t-test for one sample, t-test for two independent samples, Pearson correlation coefficient, alpha-Cronbach equation for internal consistency, analysis Simple regression, and the most prominent results were as follows: The research sample has a high degree of perceived control, there are no statistically significant differences between the perceived control according to specialization (scientific - human), there are no statistically significant differences between the perceived control according to the number of children (2 Less - 3 fa Many) and in favor of the number of children (3 or more). There are statistically significant differences between the perceived control according to the years of marriage (10 years and less - more than 10 years) and in favor of (more than 10 years)

The Problem of the Study

The low level of perceived control of the individual results in an increase in the level of psychological and material pressures, which results in added burdens on the individual (Morsi, 2013: 243). Mayer & Sulayqi, 1996 have concluded that uncontrollable unpleasant events of the individual produce greater emotional disturbance than controllable events (4: 2004, Davis). To the apathy that hinders the possibility of any attempts to make positive changes, perceived control can play an important role in changing the lifestyle for the better (Thompson & Schlehofer, 2006; 2). The researcher considers that the repetition of the teacher's loss of perceived control in different situations may lead her to generalize this case in new situations as a result of the emotional and cognitive disorders accompanying in its implementation and this experience generated by the teacher's awareness of losing her behavioral control may continue during his career due to the lack

of appropriate reinforcement, Seligman concluded (Seligman, 1975) indicates that a person feels helpless and that his behavior does not achieve desirable results or reinforcements when exposed to the experience of lack of behavioral control over the surrounding stimuli (Tayeh and Al-Zogoul, 2015: 5). The researchers found that the study of this variable has been characterized by scarcity, especially on the sample of the current research in our country, Iraq, which is represented by the female teachers who are married. Based on the foregoing, the research problem can be determined by answering the following question: Do married female teachers have cognitive control?

Importance of the study

Psychological research is witnessing a strong interest in the individual's awareness of his ability to control and control, and that the educational systems in most countries pay great attention to preparing the teacher, training him, raising his level of performance and providing him with everything that is new, as teachers are the most important factor in education and arouse the attention of students and that the development of learners requires the development of The scientific and professional level of the teachers, and that the quality of education depends primarily on the level of the teachers, their qualifications, their numbers before service and their training during it, and on what they have in terms of analysis and depth of thinking, and what they have acquired and acquired of the skills and high abilities that qualify them to carry out their educational and educational behavior (Al-Hariri, 2015). : 37). As the researcher sees, through what she enjoys in the teaching staff, in a positive way, she emanates from her satisfaction with her physical body and her intellectual and

psychological capabilities to face the tensions from the environment in which she lives, which is the university community, which leads to determining the pattern of her behavior and behavior and freedom from the control of others and facing the negative events that It undergoes a natural response that makes it more controlling and controlling its abilities to achieve positive results. Based on what was presented about the concept of cognitive bias, which was a general framework framing the subject of cognitive bias and what has a role in influencing university students, cognitive bias can affect many people. And the social and psychological variables of personality.

Based on the above, the importance of the current research can be summarized as follows:

1- This research deals with an important segment of society represented by married female teachers who are considered the pillar of society and the basis of its progress and prosperity, as they bear the responsibility of developing the future of the educational process in society.

2- This research is a modest contribution to enriching the educational and psychological library to serve researchers in this field in the future.

Objectives of the study

The current research aims to identify:

1. Perceived control of married female teachers.

2. The statistically significant differences in the perceived family control of married female teachers at the universities of Dhi Qar and Basra, according to the two variables: specialization (scientific - human). Number

of children (2 or less -3 or more). Marriage years (less than 10 years - more than 10 years).

Limits of the study: which include:

1- Objective limits: the current research variable includes perceived control.

2- Human limits: includes a sample of married female teachers.

3- Spatial boundaries: it includes married female teachers at the University of Dhi Qar and at the University of Basra.

4- Time limits: includes morning studies for the academic year (2022-2021).

Terms Determination:

• Francesco Pagnini (2016):

It is an individual's beliefs about the possible consequences of his behavior and the experiences associated with the behavior and the individual's beliefs about his subjective normative expectations for the behavior of others and his expectations about the presence of factors that help or hinder the behavior (2: Francesco Pagnini, 2016).

Theoretical framework and studies of Perceived Control:

Perceived Control Concept:

The concept of perceived control is one of the important concepts in psychological and theoretical research, and many theories pointed to the role of perceived control and its impact on individual behavior in self-efficacy. Or the ability to direct or manage something, such as situations that are beyond our control, and represents conservatism and management, and has leadership, authority, and the ability to deal with things and the ability to overcome them. Human behavior

and emotions are strongly determined by the extent to which individuals control and observe other suspects through the use of the senses and have a correlation between people's responses (Petpichetchian, 2011: p227 & ongwathana S) The scientist (wiener, 1948) is one of the first scientists to note the similarities between human control The word "cybernetia" was used to describe this similarity or relationship, and this word "cybernetic" was taken from the Greek language from the word "kybernet." es) and the meaning of this word is the man who controls the machine and its movement, and (wiener) published his first research on this subject in (1948) and since that time many theorists and scholars specialized in the humanities have researched the subject of human self-control (Al-Ghareeb, 1976: 248)).

The dimensions of perceived control in general

The dimensions of perceived control can be categorized into two dimensions:

1-Belief about general controllability:

This dimension (the possibility of control) refers to the individual's belief about his capabilities in responding to events and situations, preserving himself, and managing psychological and physical threats to reach well-being as a final result, and the possibility of control also means the perceptions of the extent of this individual's control in dealing with different life situations.

2- Belief about the ability to control:-

This dimension refers to the sensitivity of control and the extent to which the individual can tolerate threats during life events, and that the individual has the ability to manage

or deal with threats and based on the basis and stimuli to gain his comfort and well-being (Ajzen, 2002: 334).

Perceived Control Sources:

1- Intelligence and mental abilities: the individual believes that he can understand the environment that surrounds him and control its events for his benefit, so he is responsible for the punishment and reward he receives.

2- Mood and emotional traits: The individual forms a belief about himself that he has characteristics that make him in control of environmental events and make him obtain the desired reinforcements, and these characteristics are: self-belief, self-confidence, seriousness, perseverance, and ambition (Maamarih, 2011: 78).

Efficiency and skill: It means that individuals benefit from previous experiences in controlling the environment around them (Al-Ma'aytah, 2007: 269).

Characteristics of owners of perceived control.

Within this framework, researches conducted by some theorists or psychologists have proven that those with perceived control are distinguished by several characteristics, including:

1- They have positive self-concepts and have high self-confidence.

2- They have the ability to take advantage of opportunities and information.

3- They have more motivation, as their motivation is related to a set of variables such as effectiveness in facing the situation and self-control.

4- They focus their interests on their internal efficiency, which in turn achieves them to reach the goals they hope for, and they also have a great interest in enhancing resources in performance because self-efficacy helps them to look optimistically about the requirements of life and skills help them in managing stress and benefiting from a large amount of available materials.

5- They are more mentally efficient and academically more efficient

6- They believe that they are able to determine what will happen to them, and as a result of this they can control their abilities and their destiny, able to provoke themselves with excitement and direct their own movements (Al-Baaj, 2018: 19).

Theories that explain perceived control:

The theory of planned behavior:

The theory of planned behavior that was developed by the scientist Ajzen between the years (1985-1991), which is the theory that is an extension of the theory of reasonable behavior or the theory of reasonable action developed by (Ajzen & Fisbein) between (1980-1975 Ajzen & Fisbein) are called these two theories Reasonable behavior theory The latter belongs in the field of social psychology because it is related to a reference to a set of social criteria to explain behavior to a social psychological theory about the relationship between attitudes and behavior, and the theory was derived from several studies that began as a theory in the direction of action and this theory aims to explain the relationship between an individual's attitude and behavior (Ajzen, I, 1991). Agzen, the founder of the theory of planned behavior, believes that the theory of rational behavior has failed to adopt two assumptions: the first

is that an individual's behavior and action are under his willful control, and this can be done well without the need for experience or skill, and we need a lot of ability and skill to carry out the behavior, while The second hypothesis: It is based on the fact that individuals always act logically in certain situations. This theory is called (logical behavior) that the actions of individuals in most cases are spontaneous and do not require effort or planning. al, 2005:339) (Van- Hoof et al).

The theory of planned behavior is not related to actual control, but to the individual's awareness of his ability to control. Awareness of Controlling Situations When an individual realizes that his behavior towards a particular situation or the circumstances that occur in it cannot be controlled, the likelihood of him having a strong intention to do this behavior becomes weak (Al-Anzi, 2006: 128).

In 1985, Agnes developed the theory of rational action and that the theory of planned behavior came to explain the error of these two assumptions. The theory of planned behavior is an extension of the theory of rational action and can help anticipate behaviors over which individuals have no voluntary control, because they do so by including or using Another additional factor is (Perceived Behavioral Control, PBC), which represents perceptions and perceptions of control and not only actual control or control (Notani, 1998:247). When the individual reaches the stage of control and control over his actions and feelings, he becomes more confident and comfortable in his relationships with himself and with others (Maddox and Lewis 1995) indicating that individuals' feeling that they are able to control their behavior, environment, thoughts and feelings is one of the most important

factors in achieving successful psychological harmony (Al-Shbul, 2004: 34).

Ajzen (1991) pointed out to the addition of a variable, which is perceived behavioral control, because the explanatory power of the model will be weakened in cases in which uncontrollable involuntary factors interfere and have a strong influence on the behavior in question, so he added "perceived behavioral control."

The variable "perceived behavioral control" refers to the perceived ease or difficulty of performing the behavior. This variable can accompany the behavior in two ways:

A - If the behavior is under the voluntary control of the person, then the perceived behavioral control variable is directly related to the situation and to the same two variables (subjective standards and attitudes accompanying the behavior).

b- But if the behavior is partly under the voluntary control of the person or not under control, then this variable is directly related to the behavior.

In general, the more appropriate the situations, the stronger the subjective norms and the stronger the perceived behavioral control, the stronger the behavioral orientation. According to this theory, each behavior requires some planning (contracting) (Ajzen, 1991:25).

Our study is based on the theory of planned behavior, which is mainly due to the Ajzen studies, which are based on the work of both Ajzen & Fisbien, 1975) and (Ajzen & Fisbien, 1980) on the theory of reasonable behavior. According to this theory, every human behavior can Predicting it based on his intention, if we know the intention of a

person to take an action, it can be predicted that the action will be carried out or not, and the intention on its part is defined by the direction towards behavior and the awareness of social norms and the person's awareness of his control of behavior, which can be translated mathematically as follows:

$$C=I=(At +Ns + Pcc)$$

Compportment) C) = represents the behavior we are predicting.

Intention) I) = intent.

Attitude (Attitude) = Attitude towards behaviour.

Norms socials (N) = awareness of social norms.

com port mental) pcc = cognitive control of behavior.

According to this theory, it is directed through three types of considerations: "Behavioral Beliefs," "Normative Beliefs," and "Control Beliefs," where behavioral beliefs lead to the emergence of either a favorable or an unfavorable situation. favorable towards behavior (Ajzen, 2002: 32), and it also refers to the beliefs about the possible outcomes of the behavior and the evaluation of these outcomes for the individual (Ajzen, 1991: 178).

The researcher has adopted this theory, Agzen's theory (the theory of planned behavior): for its following justifications:

1- The theory of planned behavior is one of the theories resulting from the convergence of several educational, social, economic and health visions, so it allows the reasonable individual to realize the event or situation despite his limited knowledge and ability to treat (Ajzen & Sexton, 1991).

2- The theory of planned behavior is considered the theory of individual behavior analysis (social - economic - educational), in view of the consideration of most psychologists and social workers that the theory of planned behavior is a very rational theories compared to the rest of the theories that studied behavior (East, 1997).

Previous Literature Review:

- Al-Gharbawi Study (2019):

Inductive reasoning and its relationship to beyond motivation and perceived control among university students One of the objectives of the study is to find the relationship between statistically inductive reasoning beyond motivation and perceived control. Pearson correlation, beta square. The most prominent results are the existence of a significant relationship between inductive reasoning, meta-motivation and perceived control among university students. (Al-Gharbawi, 2019:183).

Chapter III

First: Research Methodology:

According to the nature of the current research, which aims to identify perceived control, the researcher has adopted the descriptive correlative approach for its suitability in achieving the objectives of the research. Through a qualitative expression that describes the phenomenon and explains its characteristics, or a quantitative expression that gives a numerical description in which it shows the amount and size of the phenomenon (Abbas et al., 2007: 72).

Second: The research community: The research community is defined as the total group with the elements that the researcher seeks to generalize the results related to the

problem (Awda and Malkawi, 1992, 159) The current research community consisted of married female teachers at the University of (Dhi Qar and Basra) only for the academic year. (2021-2022) for the morning study, whose number is (312) for Dhi Qar University, at a rate of (27%) distributed among the (22) colleges and (852) for the University of Basra, and at a rate of (73%) distributed among the (26) colleges The total number is (1164) married female teachers for both universities.

Third: The research sample:

(400) female teachers were chosen and consisted of two groups, the University of Dhi Qar (108), and the University of Basra

(292) teaching. About (400) individuals, and this criterion for selecting the sample was set by Henrysson (Henrysson, 1971), as that sample is withdrawn from the community (Henrysson, 1971, p.132)). The University of Dhi Qar, and the University of Basra, the preliminary morning study, and the reason for choosing two universities is that it is an intentional sample of married female teachers only, and this is what led to the selection of Basra and Dhi Qar University to complete the required number in the sample. The specialization is (200) scientific and (200) humanitarian, the number of children is 2 or less (225) and 3 or more (175), and according to the years of marriage 10 years or less (189) and more than 10 years (211), as shown in Table (1).

Table (1) Statistical analysis sample distributed by specialization Number of children years of marriage

University	Sample	Percentage	Specialization		Sons No.		Marriage Years	
					Less than 2 years	3 & more	Less than 10 Years	More than 10 tears
Thi-Qar	108	%27	Scientific	54	31	24	26	28
			Humanistic	54	30	23	25	29
Basrah	292	%73	Scientific	146	80	63	68	76
			Humanistic	146	84	65	70	78
Variable sum					225	175	189	211
total	400		400		400		400	

Fourth: The research tool: Perceived Control Scale The two researchers set up the Perceived Control Scale based on the theoretical framework of the concept of Perceived Control for (2016, Francesco Pagnini), so the researcher followed the

scientific steps in preparing the scale and my agencies:

1. Define the concept of perceived control

In order for the tool to be more accurate, the researcher adopted the comprehensive

treatment and the theoretical framework of the concept of perceived control by (2016, Francesco Pagnini) in preparing the scale. (behavioural) and an individual's beliefs about his or her own normative expectations Other behaviors (normative beliefs) Beliefs about the presence of factors that aid or hinder behavior (control beliefs).

2. Identification of Areas of Perceived Control:

The perceived control scale consisted of three domains: the first domain \\ behavioral beliefs: the second domain \\ normative beliefs: the third domain \\ control beliefs.

Formulating the scale items in their initial form:

One of the most important steps for building and preparing standards is the formulation of paragraphs, as the two researchers were able to formulate paragraphs of each of the fields according to these following steps:

1- Behavioral attitudes should be clear.

2- Avoiding the negation method in formulating behavioral attitudes.

3- The paragraph should measure only one goal. (Samara, 1989:81).

The two researchers were able to formulate (37) items in their initial form to measure perceived control, distributed over (3) domains, with (14) for the first domain, (14) for the second domain, and (9) for the third domain.

Setup Scale Instructions:

In order to meet the requirements of the research, the two researchers are keen to include a description of the scale, so that the respondent is not affected when answering,

as there is no right or wrong answer, and the answer time ranged between (10 minutes-20 minutes) at an average of 15 minutes.

Perceived Control Scale Correction:

It is intended to set a score for the response of the examinee of the sample members to each item of the scale, and then to find the total score of the perceived control scale with its paragraphs (30) for each teaching, and in order to achieve this purpose, the researcher identified the answer alternatives for the five-step scale (always, often, sometimes). (rarely, never) corresponds to the scores (1,2,3,4,5) with regard to the items with positive content. Teaching by collecting scores on the scale items. In theory, the highest degree a female teacher can get is (150) and the lowest is (30).

Verifying the validity of the paragraphs (apparent honesty):

In order to identify the validity of the paragraphs, the two researchers presented the scale in its initial form of (37) paragraphs to (16) arbitrators from specialized professors with experience in the field of educational psychology, measurement and evaluation to express their opinions and observations, and in light of what the experts decided, all paragraphs were accepted, and adopted The two researchers accounted for (80%) or more of the arbitrators' opinions to indicate the apparent validity of the scale, and in light of the arbitrators' opinions, most of the paragraphs were approved, except for paragraphs No. (12, 14) of the first field and paragraphs No. (1, 2, 9, 12) of The second field and paragraph No. (7) of the third field were deleted because most of the arbitrators indicated that they are not valid, so that the applied scale for the statistical analysis sample consists of (30) paragraphs that will be statistically analyzed

Statistical analysis of the cognitive bias scale items:

For the purpose of conducting a statistical analysis of the items applied to the scale, which consists of (30) items on a sample of (400) teaching staff, and this sample is suitable for analyzing the items of the perceived control scale.

Calculating the psychometric properties of vertebrae:

The two researchers calculated the psychometric properties of the items represented by the discriminatory strength and internal consistency (paragraph validity).

1- Discrimination Power of Items.

The researcher applied the scale to the sample of (400) teaching and correcting the answer forms, and to extract the discriminatory power of the scale's paragraphs, the scores of the sample members were arranged from the highest total score to the lowest total score. Kelly that the number of members of each of the two extreme groups in the total score when calculating the discriminatory power of the paragraphs was (27%) of the sample members (Awda and Al-Khalili, 1998, 286). And (108) teachers in the lowest group. The researcher used the t-test for two independent samples in calculating the significance of the differences between the averages of the two groups in the scores of each paragraph of the scale, on the basis that the calculated t-value represents the discriminatory power of the paragraph (Edwards, 1957: 153-154), and through this procedure It was found that all paragraphs are distinguished because they are statistically significant, because their calculated t-value is greater than the tabular t-value of (1.96) with a degree of freedom (214) and at a significance level of (0.05).

Internal consistency (paragraphs validity): Paragraph validity was calculated as follows:

A- The relationship of the paragraph's degree to the total degree:

In calculating the validity of the paragraph, the two researchers relied on the Pearson correlation coefficient between the scores of each paragraph and the total score, because the paragraph's grades are continuous and gradual, noting that the paragraph validity sample consists of (400) teaching staff in the current research, and it was found that all the correlation coefficients are significant. Statistically when compared with the critical value of the correlation coefficient of (0.098) at the significance level (0.05) and the degree of freedom (398), and this is an indication that the scale is valid for measuring the phenomenon that it was designed to measure.

The relationship of the degree of the paragraph with the degree of the field to which it belongs:

The researchers used this method to find out the correlation coefficient between the degree of each paragraph and the degree of the dimension to which it belongs, for the purpose of ascertaining the validity of the paragraphs of the perceived control measure in each dimension. Comparing it with the critical value of (0,098) at the significance level (0.05) and at the degree of freedom (398). Through this indicator, it became clear that all the items of the scale express its dimensions.

c. The matrix of internal links:

To this end, we conducted a statistical analysis of (400) female teachers, and it showed that all the correlations, whether they were between the dimensions with each other

or their correlation with the total score of the perceived control scale and using the Pearson correlation coefficient, were statistically significant at the significance level (0.05) and at the degree of freedom (398). Where the critical value is 0.098, and this indicates that the domains are interrelated and measure one thing and are treated as a single overall degree.

The psychometric properties of the scale: First: Validity of the scale:

A- Apparent honesty:

The researchers verified the apparent validity of the scale of perceived control by defining the components of the integration and their relative importance, and preparing the items according to these components and the specific areas of the scale.

B- Construct Validity:

Structured validity is described as the most representative type of honesty of the concept of honesty, which is sometimes called concept honesty or hypothetical formation validity. or a specific characteristic (Anastasi, 1976, 151).

Second: Scales Reliability: A- Test-Retest Method:

To extract stability in this way, the scale was re-applied to a stability sample consisting of (60) male and female students, starting from the first application with an interval of (14) days, then the Pearson correlation and the degree of the first and second applications, and the scale correlation coefficient (0.85) indicates that if the coefficient of The correlation between the first application and the second application (0.70) or more, this is a good indicator of the reliability of the test

in the fields of education and psychology (Al-Esawy, 1985: 58).

b- Cronbach's Alpha equation:

In this way, reliability is extracted from the scores of the basic sample questionnaire with a total of (400) samples, and using Cronbach's equation, the alpha coefficient is (0.82), which is a good stability coefficient.

Statistical Indicators of the Perceived Control Scale:

The researchers used the statistical package for the social sciences

(SPSS) (Statistical Package for Social Science) in extracting those statistical indicators.

Description of the scale in its final form:

The measure of perceived control in the current research in its final form consists of three areas: (behavioral beliefs, normative beliefs, control beliefs), and each paragraph has five alternatives, which are (always, often, sometimes, rarely, never), and gave them weights (5, 4, 3, 2, 1) respectively. A total score for the scale is calculated by summing the scores obtained by the respondent for each alternative he chooses from each of the scale's clauses. Therefore, the highest score that the respondent can obtain is (150) score, which represents the highest score. And the lowest score he gets is (30), which represents the lowest total score for the scale, so the theoretical average of the scale is (90) degrees.

Presentation, discussion and interpretation of results

The first objective: to identify the perceived control of married female teachers.

To achieve this goal, the researcher applied the perceived control measure to the research sample, which consisted of (400) female teachers. The results of the research showed that the arithmetic mean of the scores of this sample on the scale amounted to (114,202) degrees and a standard deviation of (13,295) degrees, and for the purpose of knowing the significance of the difference between the arithmetic mean and the hypothetical average, which reached (90) degrees, the researcher used the T-test for one sample and it was found that The difference is statistically significant at the level of significance (0.05), as the calculated t-value reached (36,409) which is greater than the tabular t-value of (1.96), and with a degree of freedom (398), which means that the research sample possesses a high degree of perceived control and the table (2) explains it.

Table (2) The arithmetic mean, standard deviation, and the T-value of the perceived control scale

Variable	sample	The mean	Standard deviation	hypothetical mean	Value *t		Significance (0,05)
					Calculated	Tabled	
Perceived control	400	114,202	13,295	90	36,409	1,96	Significant

The researcher attributes the high level of perceived control to the nature of married female teachers and their ability to interact with events, preserve themselves, and deal flexibly with different life situations in order to reach positive adaptation and understand the environment that surrounds them and control its events in their favor. To solve this problem, which constitutes for them self-control, and when they identify the solution, this constitutes for them the realization that they have the knowledge and ability to solve this problem

The second objective: to identify the significance of the statistically significant differences in the perceived control of married female teachers according to the variables of specialization (scientific - human), the number of children (2 or less - 3 and more) and the years of marriage (10 years and less - more than 10 years).

• . According to the variable of specialization (scientific - human):

To identify the significance of the statistically significant differences in the perceived control of married female teachers and according to the variable of specialization, the researcher used the Z test to indicate the difference between the correlation coefficients between the degrees of the sample, and the results were as shown in Table (3).

table(3) Statistically significant differences in perceived control according to the variable of specialization

specialization	No.			Value Z	

		The value of the correlation coefficient between perceived control and perception	Standard Value	calculated	tabled	significance (0,05) level
Scientific	200	0,567	0,640	0,45	1,96	Insignificant
Humanistic	200	0,594	0,685			

It is clear from the above table that there are no differences between the perceived control according to the specialization (scientific - humanistic), since the calculated value of (0.45) is smaller than the tabular value of (1.96).

The researcher attributes this result to the fact that there is a great similarity in the circumstances experienced by married female teachers in both scientific and humanistic specializations, and that there are no differences in perceived control.

• According to the variable number of children (2 or less - 3 or more):

To identify the significance of the differences between the perceived control of married female teachers and according to the variable number of children, the researcher used the Z test to indicate the difference between the coefficients of correlation between the degrees of the sample, and the results were as shown in Table (4).

table(4) Differences between perceived control according to the variable number of children

Sons No.	NO.	The value of the correlation coefficient between the perceived control	Standard Value	Value Z		Significance (0,05) level
				Calculated	tabled	
2 فاقل	225	0,482	0,523	2,584	1,96	Significant
3 فاكثر	175	0,707	0,877			

It is clear from the above table that there are differences between the control according to the number of children (2 and less - 3 and more) and in favor of the number of children (3 and more), because the calculated value of (2,584) is greater than the tabular value of (1.96).

The researcher attributes this result in favor of the number of children 3 or more to the experience gained among married female

teachers and how to deal with perceived control, and that the experience of married female teachers in dealing effectively with the number of children came through the factors and experiences gained and perceived control in the process of good socialization and how to perform an effective role In managing the family in a positive, civilized and cultural way, and in education, this is what this result brought to the benefit of 3 children or more.

According to the variable years of marriage (10 years and less - more than 10 years):

To identify the significance of the differences between the perceived control of married female teachers and according to the variable years of marriage, the researcher used the Z test to indicate the difference between the coefficients of correlation between the degrees of the sample, and the results were as shown in Table (5).

table(5) Differences between perceived control according to the variable years of marriage

Marriage years	No.	The value of the correlation coefficient between perceived control and awareness of family responsibilities	Standard value	Value Z		Significance level (0,05)
				calculated	tabled	
Less than 10 years	189	0,498	0,549	2,440	1,96	Significant
More than 10 years	211	0,660	0,793			

It is clear from the above table that there are differences between the perceived control according to the years of marriage (10 years and less - more than 10 years) and in favor of (more than 10 years) because the calculated Z-value of (2,440) is greater than the tabular Z-value of (1.96).

The researcher attributes this result to the fact that there are differences between the perceived control according to the years of marriage (10 years and less - more than 10 years) and in favor of (more than 10 years) as a result of the married female teachers gaining the perceived control and employing it over the years of work and experience, which makes it easier for them to deal with these situations due to their passing previous benefits.

Recommendations:

1- Incorporating the concepts of perceived control into awareness programs and training courses for the perceived behavioral control of married female teachers.

2- Develop programs and activities that increase the process of social interaction and promote a culture of acceptance of the other among married female teachers.

Arabic References

1. Morsi, Mervat Muhammad Saeed, (2013): The impact of a sense of job responsibility on job performance through perceived control as a mediating variable, University of Jordan, Amman, Master's Thesis

2. Tayeh, Rafaa Hassan Hussein and Zaghoul, Rafea Aqil (2015) Learned helplessness and its relationship to goal orientations and the individual's implicit theory of intelligence, published doctoral thesis, Yarmouk University, Irbid, Jordan.

3. Al-Hariri, Rafida Omar (2015) Managing Change in Educational Institutions, House of Culture for Publishing and Distribution, Amman, Jordan.

4. The Stranger, Symbolism (1976): An Introduction to Educational Research Methods, First Edition, Al-Falah Library.

5. Al-Maaytah, Khalil Abdel Rahman (2007), Social Psychology, second edition, Dar Al-Fikr Maamariah, Amman, Jordan.

6. Al-Baaj, Ahmed (2018): Perceived Control and its Relation to Facing Stress among University Students, Unpublished Master's Thesis, College of Education for Human Sciences, Kut University.

7. Al-Anazi, Falah (2006): Abstracts from the book Social Psychology, King Saud University.

8. Odeh, Ahmed Salman and Khalili, Khalil Yousef. (1998). Statistics for the researcher in education and human sciences, Amman: Al-Fikr Library.

9. Al-Shbul, Anwar Qasem Radwan (2004): Cognitive strategies and their impact on perceived self-efficacy and the control center among a sample of high and low achievement students in the upper basic stage, PhD thesis, College of Graduate Educational Studies, Amman Arab University, Amman, Jordan.

10. Rabie, Muhammad Shehata. (1994). Personality measurement, Alexandria: University Knowledge House.

English references

1. Davis, Beth Auburn (2004) DEVELOPMENT AND VALIDATION OF A SCALE OF PERCEIVED CONTROL ACROSS MULTIPLE DOMAINS, PhD thesis, Philadelphia College of Osteopathic Medicine

2. Francesco Pagnini.) 2016(Perceived Control and Mindfulness: mplications for.

3. Songwathana, Praneed, & Petpichetchian, Wongchan, (2011): Concept Analysis of Perceived Control Nurse Media Journal of Nursing,1, 2, Juli 2011, 225-243

4. Ajzen, (2002): Perceived Behavioral Control, Self-Efficacy, Locus of Control, and the Theory of Planned Behavior, University of Massachusetts-Amherst, Journal of Applied Social Psychology, (32).

5. Ajzen , I. (1991) : The Theory of planned Behavior, Organizational Behavior and Human Decision Processes 50, (2): (184), USA.

6. Van-Hooft, E. A, Born, M., Taris, T., Van D., & Blonk, R. (2005): Bridging the Gap Between Intentions and Behavior: Implementation Intentions, Action Control, and Procrastination. Journal of Vocational Behavior, (66), (238-256).

7. Edwards, A.1 (1957). Techniques of AttUDE Scale Construction . New York, Appleton, Country Crafts Inc .

8. Anastasi, A. (1976). Psychological Testing , 6th , New York, Macmillan Publishing Inc.