

# Prediction of general self-efficacy of Allameh Tabatabaei University students based on their life quality

Hayedeh Cheraghali Gol<sup>1</sup>, Maryam Zadbagher Seighalani<sup>2</sup>, Amir Masood Rostami<sup>1</sup>, Ali Asadbeigi<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Young Researchers Club, Roudehen Branch, Islamic Azad University, Tehran, Iran; <sup>2</sup>Department of Psychology, Tonekabon Branch, Islamic Azad University, Tonekabon, Iran; <sup>3</sup>Clinical Psychology Department, Roudehen Branch, Islamic Azad University, Tehran, Iran

Received for publication: 25 July 2013.

Accepted for publication: 05 September 2013.

## Abstract

This study aims to predict general self-efficacy of Allameh Tabatabaei University students based on the quality of their lives. To achieve this purpose, 230 students were selected by multi-stage random sampling method among the students of Economics, Literature and Foreign Languages, Law, Political Science, Social Science, Management, Accounting, Psychology and Educational Sciences. The research method was based on correlation. Participants were tested using quality-of-life (SF-36) and general-self-efficacy (GSE) questionnaires. Statistical analysis was carried out employing multivariate regression. The results showed that there is a positive correlation between general self-efficacy and students' quality of life components like public health, mental health, happiness-vitality and physical functioning, and there exists a negative correlation between bodily pain and general self-efficacy.

**Keywords:** quality of life, general self-efficacy, students

## Introduction

Growth and development of any society is indebted to that society educational system. Accordingly, countries annually spend considerable amounts of their national income on education. However, there are some factors that may cause some of these investments to be wasted. To study the reasons for this phe-

nomenon, studies have shown that, in order to understand this problem, psychological and social aspects of students should also be considered besides the educational, managerial and structural factors (Zeinalipour *et al.*, 2009). Students primarily due to their specific conditions including being far away from the family, entering to a big and stressful complex, economic problems and not having sufficient income, large volume of their courses, intensive competitions and etc. are susceptible to loss of mental health (Shariati *et al.*, 2002). It has been known that stress can lead to occurrence of physical and psychological diseases, dysfunction in performance and adaptation ability, and finally decrement in quality of life for the students (Gammon, & Morgan-Samuel, 2005; Ryan, & Twibell, 2000).

“Quality of life” is one of the most fundamental concepts discussed in positive-oriented psychology. The change of belief from the viewpoint that says “only scientific, medical and technologic breakthroughs can improve lives”, to the believe that “the individual, family and social welfare can be obtained from combination of those breakthroughs and the individual values and perceptions about well-being and environmental conditions” can be of initial resources for orientation towards quality of life (Schalock *et al.*, 2002). According to the World Health Organization, “quality of life” means the individuals' understanding about their position in life in terms of culture, value systems, goals, expectations, standards and their priorities. This is a personal matter and not visible for the others, and is based on individuals' understanding about various aspects of their lives (Bonomi *et al.*,

**Corresponding author:** Hayedeh Cheraghali Gol, Young Researchers Club, Roudehen Branch, Islamic Azad University, Tehran, Iran. E-mail: psychologygroup89@yahoo.com.

2000). Most scientists agree that the quality of life generally includes 5 aspects as follows:

(1) Physical: concepts such as power, energy, ability to perform daily activities, self-care and etc.

(2) Psychological: anxiety, depression and fear are some of examples for this aspect.

(3) Social: this aspect is associated with the relationship between individual and his/her family, friends, colleagues and finally the community.

(4) Spiritual: this aspect involves the understanding of an individual about his/her life, goals and meaning of life (It has been proved that the spiritual aspect is not a subset of psychological aspect and is considered to exist as an important and independent aspect).

(5) Disease-related symptoms or treatment-related changes: in this regard, cases such as pain, nausea and vomiting can be named (Nejat, 2008).

Quality of life correlates with issues such as self-perception, family relationships, the effects of stress and adaptation, having physical and mental healthiness, and self-efficacy (Glozman, 2004). Researchers suggest that there is a positive relationship between quality of life and self-efficacy (Luszczynsk *et al.*, 2005; Kuarme *et al.*, 2009; Razavian *et al.*, 2012). Self-efficacy is of key variables on the cognitive-social theory of Bandura (Bandura, 1977; 2000; 2001).

Self-efficacy means an individual's belief about his ability to cope in special situations, and it affects the rational, behavioral and emotional patterns in different levels of human experience, and determines whether a behavior would be initiated or not, and if it initiates, how much an individual will try to do it and will demonstrate how much effort and stamina to face with the problem (Bandura, 2006). Bandura has presented the issue of "self-efficacy" as a central concept. In this view, the individual's behavior is under the influence of social forces. So, as much as the environmental conditions form the human, person chooses different situations, affects other people and is affected by them (Kadivar, 2006). The self-efficacy-based beliefs will affect the individuals' behavior, manner of dealing with problems, emotional health, decision making, and coping with stress and depression (Bandura, & Locke, 2003). People with high self-efficacy choose more difficult goals. They focus on situations and circumstances rather than barriers (Schwarzer, & Luszczynsk, 2007). People who have a clear, well-defined, consistent and relatively stable sense of self-efficacy have a better psychological health (Bandura, 1997; Zeidner, & Matthews, 2002; Najafi, & Fooladchang, 2007; Mohammadamini *et al.*, 2007). Stud-

ies show that self-efficacy has relationship with more healthiness, higher success and social integration. This concept has a number of applications in various areas such as academic success, health, career choice and social-political changes (Schwarzer, & Fuchs, 1996). Researches (Chen *et al.*, 1998; Bandura, 2001; Markman, Balkin and Baron, 2002; Zhao *et al.*, 2005; Markman, *et al.*, 2005; Aviram, 2006; Luthans, & Ibrayeva, 2006; Rauch, & Frese, 2007; Hmieleski, & Corbett, 2008) state that self-efficacy has impact on the quality of life, job opportunity and entrepreneurship.

Self-efficacy can be an effective factor in educational and instructional situations as a predicting personal trait (Caprara *et al.*, 2005; Salami, & Ogunodun, 2009). Greene *et al.* (2004) considered self-efficacy as a significant factor in predicting educational performance in specific areas. Wollters (2004) showed in a study that self-efficacy has a significant relationship with high levels of utilization of cognitive and meta-cognitive strategies and also with stability in educational homework completion. Researches demonstrate that the sense of self-efficacy has a relationship with the responsibility about homework completion, the high average scores in final exams (Zimmerman *et al.*, 2005), and in educational improvements and achievements of the pupils and students (Gian *et al.*, 2006; Zychowski, 2007; Carroll *et al.*, 2009; Chang, & Solomon, 2010). In educational environment, the self-efficacy refers to student's beliefs about his/her ability to accomplish determined learning tasks. Students who have higher self-efficacy use more intention, effort and perseverance to do their determined learning tasks and they are confident in their abilities (Bong, 2001). Self-efficient people mostly try to understand the learning course materials, to think more deeply about the learning materials and to plan for completing their academic tasks (Linnebrink, & Pintrich, 2003). Therefore, self-efficacy is a strong determiner and predictor of the progress level to which students can achieve. Moreover, studies have shown that the quality of life is also associated with the students' educational performance (Bahmani *et al.*, 2004). Considering the important role of students in the country's future and also the importance of self-efficacy and life quality in students' educational performance, the present study was designed and carried out to predict the general self-efficacy of AllamehTabatabaei University's students based on quality of their lives, whose results can be used in order to improve the quality of students' lives and to train and develop self-efficient students for the future.

## Methodology

The study method was based on correlations. For data analysis, due to the measurement level of subjected variables, descriptive statistics (central tendency and dispersion indices) and inferential statistics (multivariable regression) were used, and all data processing operations were carried out employing SPSS software.

### Statistical Population, Sample and Sampling Method

The subjected population of this study was all the students at Allameh Tabatabaei University. Among this population, 230 students were chosen using multi-stage random sampling method from the faculties of Economics, Literature and Foreign Languages, Law, Political Science, Social Science, Management, Accounting, Psychology and Educational Sciences, and were tested using general-self-efficacy and quality-of-life (SF-36) questionnaires.

### Instruments

#### Schwarzer General Self-Efficacy Test (GSE)

This test was developed in 1995 by Schwarzer and Jerusalem and includes ten questions that measure the self-efficacy based on subjects' tendencies. Subjected participants indicate the degree of their agreement with each item on the basis of a 4-rank Likert graded from "I totally disagree" with a score of 1 to "I totally agree" with a score of 4. The reliability of this test has been obtained to be ranged between 0.75 to 0.90 using Cranach's alpha (Schwarzer and Jerusalem, 1995) and a high score on this scale indicates a strong self-efficacy in a person (Ogunyemi, & Mabekoje, 2007; Khoshnevisan, & Afrooz, 2010). In the study of Rajabi (2006) on a student group, Cronbach's alpha has been reported as 0.82, which demonstrates that this scale is

a one dimensional tool by which 69.39% of items can be defined, hence has an acceptable validity.

#### Quality-of-life Questionnaire SF-36

Health-related quality of life questionnaire (SF-36) has been developed by the International Quality-of-Life Study Organization (Shafipoor *et al.*, 2009). This questionnaire consisted of 36 questions, which measure the quality of life in terms of aspects including general health, physical functioning, physical limitations in role playing, emotional limitations in role playing, bodily pain (physical), social functioning, vitality and mental health (Nikbakhtnasrabadi *et al.*, 2008; Hadi *et al.*, 2010). The questions have a ranking scale which differs from 0 to 5 (score of 0 indicates the worst, and 5 indicates the best possible state for the individual). The total score of questions has been adjusted from 0 to 100, and the quality of life, due to the subjects' answers, is considered good (between the 75<sup>th</sup> percentile and above) partially desirable or moderate (between 25<sup>th</sup> to 75<sup>th</sup>), and bad (less than 25<sup>th</sup> percentile) (Shafipoor *et al.*, 2009). This is an international standard questionnaire (Baraz *et al.*, 2007). Validation studies about the questionnaire have confirmed it as a reliable and valid scale for assessing the quality of life in multicultural situations (Pakpoor HajiAgha *et al.*, 2008). The validity and reliability of this questionnaire have also been confirmed in Iran (Baraz *et al.*, 2007). The Cranach's Alpha coefficient and reliability coefficient have been reported as  $\alpha = 0.80$  and  $r = 0.80$  and respectively (Bassiri Moghaddam, 2006).

## Results

**Descriptive Findings:** descriptive indices which are related to participants' scores in components of quality of life and self-efficacy have been presented in Table 1.

**Table 1. Descriptive indices related to components of quality of life and self-efficacy.**

Variable	Average	Median	Exponent	Standard Deviation	Tilt	Elongation	Minimum	Maximum
Self-Efficacy	23.4435	22.000	21.00	6.25609	0.27	-0.697	11.00	39.00
Physical Functioning	21.8696	21.000	19.00	4.54482	0.206	-0.754	11.00	30.00
Physical Role	6.1391	6.000	6.00	1.19231	-0.038	-0.697	4.00	9.00
Mental Health	4.4696	4.000	5.00	1.02221	0.145	-0.608	3.00	8.00
Vitality	11.6217	11.000	10.00	3.15266	0.106	-0.710	5.00	18.00
Emotional Role	15.9522	16.5000	19.00	3.90637	-0.019	-0.493	7.00	26.00
Social Functioning	5.4348	6.0000	6.00	1.50475	0.084	0.084	2.00	10.00
Bodily Pain	4.7391	4.0000	3.00	2.14165	0.0629	-0.240	2.00	11.00
General Health	12.1652	12.0000	13.00	3.02805	0.449	0.257	6.00	23.00

In components of quality of life, students had the highest average and standard deviation in physical functioning as  $M=21.86$  and  $SD=4.54$ , and the lowest average and standard deviation in Mental Health as  $M=4.46$  and  $SD=1.02$ , and in bodily pain as  $M=4.73$  and  $SD=2.24$ , respectively.

### The Inferential findings

Multivariate regression was used for statistical analysis. The summary of regression analysis related to prediction of self-efficacy based on eight components of quality of life has been presented in Table 2.

**Table 2. Summary of regression analysis related to the prediction of self-efficacy based on eight components of quality of life.**

Predictors	Dependent Variable: Self-Efficacy				
	Non-Standardized Coefficients		Coefficients	T	Significance Level
	B	Standard Error of Estimation	Standardized $\beta$		
Constant	0.872	3.244		0.269	0.788
Physical Functioning	0.334	0.082	0.242	4.081	000
Physical Role	0.379	0.312	0.072	1.216	0.225
Emotional Role	0.102	0.328	0.017	0.311	0.756
Happiness-Vitality	0.723	0.119	0.364	6.058	000
Mental Health	0.193	0.096	0.120	2.017	0.045
Social Functioning	-0.313	0.230	-0.075	-1.359	0.175
Bodily Pain	-0.305	0.179	-0.154	-2.699	0.041
General Health	0.342	0.135	0.165	2.537	0.012

$$R = 0.644 \quad R^2 = 0.415 \quad \text{converted } R^2 = 0.394$$

$$F = 19.611 \quad \text{Sig} = 000$$

According to the above table, the value of  $R^2$  (0.415) shows that 41.5 percent of the changes in variance of general self-efficacy variable can be justified by the eight components of QOL. Also, the observed R value 0.644 shows that the present linear regression model can now be used to predict. In addition, the calculated F value 19.611 is significant at the 99% confidence level. Thus it can be concluded that there is a significant correlation between the eight components of quality of life and general self-efficacy, and at least one of the regression coefficients is significant. The component of physical function has Beta coefficient as 0.242, t value equal to 4.081 and significance level of (0.01) with 99% confidence, happiness-vitality has beta coefficient as 0.364 with the obtained t as equal to 6.058 and significance level of (0.01) with 99% confidence, mental health has beta coefficient of 0.120 and t value as 2.017 and a significance level with 95% confidence, physical pain has beta coefficient as -0.154, t value equal to -2.699 and significance level as 0.041

with 95% confidence, and general health has beta as 0.165, t value as equal to 2.537 and significance level of 0.012 with 95% confidence.

Due to the fact that signs of calculated coefficients are all positive except in case of bodily pain, it can be concluded that there is a positive and significant correlation between components of physical functioning, happiness-vitality, mental health and general health, with general self-efficacy. In other words, with increment in components of physical functioning, happiness and vitality, mental health and general health, the general self-efficacy level increases, and there is a negative and significant correlation between component of bodily pain and self-efficacy. In other words, by reducing the amount of bodily pain component, general self-efficacy level increases.

### Discussion and Conclusions

In present research which was carried out to predict the self-efficacy of students based on quality of their lives, results showed that there is a positive correlation between general self-efficacy and life quali-

ty components of happiness–vitality, mental health, general health and physical functioning, and there is a negative and significant correlation between general self-efficacy and bodily pain component. In other words, by increasing happiness–vitality, mental health, general health and physical functioning, the general self-efficacy value increases, and by decreasing the amount of bodily pain component, general self-efficacy increases.

Happiness and vitality as one of the most important psychological needs of human has a major influence on the formation of human personality and literally in one word on human life as a whole (Mirshah Jaafari *et al.*, 2002). Most of the philosophers and psychologists agree that the sense of control over behavior, environment, thoughts and feelings is a base and foundation for living happily and well-being. Studies suggest that self-efficacy is one of the factors which have huge impacts on happiness and vitality. Feasel believes that self-efficacy is a critical and necessary factor to achieve happiness. Findings of this study also indicate the existence of a positive correlation between self-efficacy and happiness, a result which is in a good agreement with results of Zarei and Kalantari (2012) who showed that there is a positive relationship between happiness and self-efficacy, and with results of researches that were carried out by Salami (2008), and Ismaeilifar *et al.* (2011), which demonstrated that there is a positive correlation between self-efficacy and happiness, and self-efficacy can effectively predict the changes related to happiness.

This finding can be explained and defined by the theory of quality of life. In theory of quality of life, low self-efficacy level is of personality traits which predispose the individual to feel unhappy about his/her life (Frisch, 2006). Timothy *et al.*, (1997) argue that people who believe in themselves to be able to coordinate the motivation, cognitive resources, and behavior needed to exercise control over life events, compared with the ones who have not such a belief, feel more happiness about their lives. It seems that efficient movements of people towards their own objectives are the main reasons for the positive changes in their happiness and welfare, and generally, making efforts to achieve internal goals improves the well-being and happiness (Ryan, & Deci, 2000).

The existence of a significant positive correlation between self-efficacy and mental health is one of the other findings obtained from this study, which has a good agreement with the results of researches which were completed by Bandura *et al.* (1997)

and Khoshnevisan and Afrooz (2011) and showed the existence of a positive relation between self-efficacy and mental health, the findings of Bahadori *et al.* (2012) demonstrating the existence of a significant positive relation between self-efficacy and psychological well-being, and the results of Siu-kau and Stephen (2000), Muris (2002), which showed that people with high self-efficacy level are in better conditions in terms of mental health. In relation to mental health, self-efficacy is the indicator of the issue that a person with high self-efficacy level has the ability to change its negative psychological states (Kim, 2003). In other words, strong beliefs in self-efficacy can lead to having more peace and relaxation, and can be considered as good predictors for mental health (Sarafino, 1998). People having low levels of self-efficacy avoid obstacles rather than dealing with them, and unrealistically choose high standards for themselves, which lead to successive defeats, depression and eventually occurrence of mental health problems for them (Shvlts & Shvlts, 2008)

Also, the findings of this research indicate the existence of positive correlation between self-efficacy and general health and physical functioning, and negative correlation between self-efficacy and bodily pain, which has a good agreement with the results of Ali Mostafaei and Mohammad khani (2012) showing the existence of positive correlation between self-efficacy and general health, findings of Boersbo and colleagues 2010 demonstrating the existence of positive correlation between self-efficacy and general health, and negative one between self-efficacy and bodily pain, and the findings of Ryan and Dzewaltowski (2002), and Sidman, D'Abundo and Sidman and Hirtz (2009) who found that self-efficacy-based beliefs increases the physical activity and functioning in young people and students.

Low self-efficacy can destroy motivation, lowers the aspirations, interferes with cognitive abilities and affects unfavorably the physical health (Ismaeilifar *et al.*, 2011). Bandura believes that the people's judgment about their own capabilities (self-efficacies) is a function of physical states, which by themselves are under the influence of emotional states and quality of life in all of its aspects as a whole. The study of Smylie (1988) showed that the self-efficacy has a two-way or interplaying relationship with the physical and emotional states of a person, and generally with the quality of his/her life. Researchers believe that, in order to change and improve the people's self-efficacy level, increasing their physical ability and life quality should be con-

sidered and with decreasing the levels of their stress and negative emotional tendencies, their individual misconceptions about health or their hypochondria will be reformed and modified (Bandura, 1994).

In general, to explain and define the results of this study, it can be expressed that, when students are faced with stressful events, high level of self-efficacy will help them to be able to manage those stressful events and situations, and to protect themselves against the physical and mental problems, and their efficient movements towards their goals will lead to increase the feeling of happiness and vitality in them.

Considering the results of this research which indicated the existence of a positive relationship between self-efficacy and quality of life, and also regarding the theoretical bases of this research which were based on the influence of self-efficacy and life quality on students' educational improvement and achievement, it's proposed that the universities' officials use the regulated programs such as holding instructional workshops in order to improve the students' life quality and self-efficacy

## Acknowledgments

Researchers sincerely appreciate the unwavering advisement and guidance gifted by Dr. N. Bagheri.

## References

- Ali Mostafai, M., & Mohammakhani, A.M. (2012). The relationship between self-efficacy and its subscales with mental health in university students. *Scholars Research Library Annals of Biological Research*, 3(5), 2433-2438.
- Aviram, Arie (2006). A Study of Factors That Influence Unemployed Persons. *Journal of Employment Counseling*, 43(4), 154-167.
- Bahadori Khosroshahi, J., & HashemiNosratabad, T. (2012). Relationship between Social Anxiety, Optimism and Self-Efficacy with Psychological Well-Being in Students. *Medical Journal of Oromia*, 23(2), 115-122.
- Bahmani, B., Tamaddoni, M., & Asgari, M. (2004). Studying Quality of life and Its Relationship with religious Perspective and Educational Performance of Students in South Tehran Branch of Islamic Azad University. *Journal of Medicine and Purification*, 13(53), 32-44.
- Bandura, A. (2006). Adolescent development from an agnatic perspective. In F. Pajares and T. Urdan (Eds). *Self-efficacy Beliefs of Adolescent*, 5, 143-146.
- Bandura, A. (1994). *Regulative function of perceived self-efficacy*. 1st ed. New Jersey: Lawrence Erlbaum Associates.
- Bandura, A. (1977). Toward a unifying theory of behavioral change. *Psychological Review*, 84, 191-215.
- Bandura, A. (2000). Exercise of human agency through collective efficacy. *Current Directions of Psychological Science*, 9, 75-78.
- Bandura, A. (2001). Social cognitive theory. *Annual Review of Psychology*, 52, 1-26.
- Bandura, A., Barbaranelli, C. V., & Pastorelli, C. (1999). Self-efficacy pathways to childhood depression. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, 76, 258-269.
- Bandura, A., & Locke, E.A. (2003). Negative self-efficacy and goal revisited. *Journal of Applied Psychology*, 88(1), 81-89.
- Baraz, S., Mohammadi, I., & Borumand, B. (2007). Relationship between Quality of Sleep, Quality of Life and Some Blood Factors in Patients under Treatment with Maintainer Hemodialysis. *Journal of Medical Sciences*, 9(4), 67-74.
- Bassiri Moghadam, K., Hooshman, P., & Ismaeili, H. (2006). Study of Relationship between Personality Type and Hardiness with Healthiness in Students of Gonabad Islamic Azad University. Knowledge Horizon, *Journal of Medical Sciences and Health Care Services* 12(1), 47-57.
- Bong, M. (2001). Role of self-efficacy and task-value in predicting college students' course performance and future enrollment intentions. *Contemporary Educational Psychology*; 26, 553-70.
- Bonomi, A.E., Patrick, D.L., Bushnell, D.M., & Martin, M. (2000). Validation of the United States version of the "World Health Organization Quality Of Life (WHOQOL) instrument. *Journal of Clinical Epidemiology*, 53(1), 1-12.
- Caprara, G.V., Pastorelli, C., Regalia, C., Scabini, E., & Bandura, A. (2005). Impact of adolescents' filial self-efficacy on quality of family functioning and satisfaction. *Journal of Research on Adolescence*, 15, 71-97.
- Carroll, A. M., Houghton, S., Wood, R., Unsworth, K., Hattie, J., Gordon, L., & Bower, J. (2009). Self-efficacy and academic achievement in Australian high school student: The mediating effects of academic aspirations and lelinguency. *Journal of Adolescence*, 32, 797-817.
- Chang, B. G., & Solomon, J. (2010). Stereotype

- threat test Anxiety and specific self-efficacy as predictors of promotion exam performance. *Group & Organization management*, 35, 77-107.
- Chen, Ch. C., Greene, P.G., & Crick, A. (1998). Does Entrepreneurial Self-Efficacy Distinguish Entrepreneurs from Managers? *Journal of Business Venturing*, 13(4), 295–316.
- Feasel, K. E. (1995). Mediating the relations between goals and subjective well-being: Global and domain specific variations of self-efficacy. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, 85, 41-48.
- Frisch, Micheal, B. (2006). *Quality of life of therapy: Applying life satisfaction approach to positive psychology and cognitive therapy*. New York, USA: John Wiley and sons.
- Gammon, J. & Morgan-Samuel, H.A, (2005). A study to ascertain the effect of structured tutorial support on student stress, self-esteem and coping. *Nurse Education in Practice*, 5, 161-171.
- Gian, V.T., Claudio, B., Patrizia, S. & Patrick, S.M., (2006). Teachers' self-efficacy beliefs as determinates of job satisfaction and student' academic achievement: A study at the school level, *Journal of School Psychology*, 44 (6), 473-490.
- Glozman, J.M. (2004). Quality of life of caregivers. *Neurophysiol Rev.* 14 (4), 183-96
- Greene, B. A., Miller, R. B., Crowson, M. ,& Akey, K.L. (2004). Predicting high school students cognitive engagement and contemporary Educational Psychology, 29(4), PP. 462-482.
- Hadi, N., Rahmani, Z., &Montazeri, A. (2010). Health-Related Life Quality in Under-Hemodialysis Patients with Chronic Renal Failure. *Quarterly Journal of Payesh*, 9(40), 349-354.
- Hmieleski, Keith M., and Andrew C. Corbett. (2008). The Contrasting Interaction Effects of Improvisational Behavior with Entrepreneurial Self-Efficacy on New Venture Performance and Entrepreneur Work Satisfaction. *Journal of Business Venturing*, 23(4), 428–496.
- Ismaeilifar, N., Shafiabadi, A., &Ahqar, Q. (2011). Share of Self-Efficacy in Predicting Happiness. *Journal of Thought and Behavior*, 5(19), 27-34.
- Kadivar, P. (2006). *Educational Psychology*. Tehran, Samt Publications.
- Khoshnevisan, Z., & Afrooz, G. A. (2011). Relationship of Self-Efficacy with Depression, Anxiety and Stress. *Thought and Behavior*, 5(20), 73-80.
- Kim, Y.H. (2003). Correlation of mental health problems with psychological construction in adolescence: Final results from a 2 year study. *International Journal of Nursing studies*, 40, 115-125.
- Kuarne, L.G & Haraldstad, K & Health, S. & Sorum, R., Natving, G, K. (2009). Associations between general self-efficacy and Health –related quality of life among 12-13-year-old school children: a cross-sectional survey. *Health and Quality of Life Outcomes*, 7, 85. 1-8. <http://www.hqlo.com>
- Linnebrink E.A, Pintrich P.R. (2003). The Role of Self-Efficacy Beliefs in Student Engagement and Learning in the Classroom. *Reading and Writing Quarterly: Overcoming Learning Difficulties*, 19(2), 119-137.
- Luszczynska, A. & Gutie´rrez-Don˜a, B., & Schwarzer, A. (2005). General self-efficacy in various domains of human functioning: Evidence from five countries, *International Journal of Psychology*, 40 (2), 80–89.
- Luthans, Fred, and Elina S. Ibrayeva (2006). Entrepreneurial Self-Efficacy in Central Asian Transition Economies: Quantitative and Qualitative Analyses. *Journal of International Business Studies*, 37(1), 92–110.
- Markman, Gideon D., David B. Balkin, and Robert A. Baron (2002). Inventors and New Venture Formation: The Effects of General Self-Efficacy and Regretful Thinking. *Entrepreneurship Theory and Practice* 27(2), 149–166.
- Markman, Gideon D., Robert A. Baron, and David B. Balkin.( 2005). Are Perseverance and Self-Efficacy Costless? Assessing Entrepreneurs' Regretful Thinking. *Journal of Organizational Behavior* 26(1), 1–19.
- Mirshah Jaafari, B., Abedi, M. R., & Derikvandi, H. (2002). Happiness and Influencing Factors on It. *New Cognitive Sciences*, 4(3).
- Mohammad Amini, Z., Narimani, M., Berahmand, T.,& Sobhi Qaramolki, N. (2007). The Relationship of Emotional Intelligence with Self-Efficacy and Mental Health, and Comparison of Them between Elite and Ordinary Students. *Quarterly Journal of Knowledge & Research in Psychology of Khorasgan's Islamic Azad University Unit (Isfahan)*, 35 & 36, 107-122.
- Moradi, A., Amiri, S., Malekpoor, M., Molavi, H., & Noori, A. (2009). The Impact of Self-Efficacy's Group Training on Quality of Life and the Entrepreneurial Behavior of Women with Physical-Motor Disability, *Quarterly Journal of Social-Psychological Studies about Women*. 7(3), 71-98.
- Muris, P. (2002). Relationship between self-efficacy and symptoms of Anxiety Disorders and

- Depression in a Normal Adolescent.
- Najafi, M., & Fooladchang, M. (2007). Study of Relationship between Self-Efficacy and Mental Health in Pupils. *Shahed University's Bimonthly Journal of Knowledge and Behavior*, 14(23).
- Nejat, S. (2008). Quality of Life and Its Measurement. *Iranian Specialized Journal of Epidemiology*, 4(2), 57-62.
- Nikbakhtnasrabadi, A.R., Mazloom, S.R., Nesari, M., & Goodarzi, F. (2008). Relationship of Concerns' Areas with Life Quality of Students. *Quarterly Journal of Payesh*, 8(1), 85-92.
- Ogunyemi, A.O., & Mabekoje, S.O. (2007). Self-efficacy, risk-taking behavior and mental health as predictors of personal growth in initiative among university undergraduates. *Journal of Research in Educational Psychology*, 12, 349-362.
- Pakpoor HajiAgha, A., Panahi Panaqbalaghy, D., Yekaninejad, M.S., EbadifardAzar, F., & Izzy, H. (2008). Comparison of Health-Related Life Quality of Hemodialysis-Related Patients and Healthy Individuals. *Quarterly Scientific-Investigative Journal of Health Management*, 9(25), 55-62.
- Rajabi, G.R. (2006). Study of Validity and Reliability of General-Self-Efficacy-Related Beliefs (GSE-10) in Students of Educational and Psychological Sciences Faculty at Ahvaz's Shaheed Chamran University and Marvdasht's Azad University. *Modern Educational Thoughts*, 2(1), 111-122.
- Rauch, A., & Frese, M. (2007). Let's Put the Person Back into Entrepreneurship Research: A Meta-Analysis on the Relationship between Business Owners' Personality Traits, Business Creation, and Success. *European Journal of Work and Organizational Psychology*, 16(4), 353-385.
- Razavian, M., & Padash, Z., Moradi, A. (2012). The determination of self-esteem, self-efficacy and achievement motivation measures in predicting women's quality of life. *Interdisciplinary Journal of Contemporary Research in Business*, 4, (2), 447-461.
- Ryan, M.R., Deci L.E. (2000). Self-Determination Theory and the Facilitation of Intrinsic Motivation, Social Development, and Well-Being. *Ame Psych*, 55, 68-78.
- Ryan, G.J & Dzewaltowski, D.A. (2002). Comparing the relationships between different type of self-efficacy and physical activity in youth. *Health Education & Behavior*, 29(4), 491-504.
- Ryan, M.E. & Twibell, R.S. (2000). Concerns, Values, Stress, coping, Health and Educational outcomes of college student who studied abroad. *International Journal of Intercultural Relations*, (24), 409-435.
- Salami, S.O. (2008). Psychopathology and academic performance among Nigerian high school adolescents: The moderator effects of study behavior, self-efficacy and motivation. *Journal of Social Sciences*, 16 (2), 155-162.
- Salami, S.O., & Ogundokun, M.O. (2009). Emotional intelligence and self-efficacy as predictors of academic performance. *Perspectives in Education*, 25(3), 175-185.
- Sarafino, E.P. (1998). *Health Psychology biopsychosocial Interactions*, 3rd Ed. New York: 174.
- Schalock, R.L., Brown, I., Brown, R., Cumins, R.A., Felce, D., Matikka, L., Keith, K.D. & Parmenter, T. (2002). Conceptualization measurement, and person with intellectual disabilities report of an international panel of experts. *Mental Retardation*, 40(6), 457-470.
- Schwarzer, R., & Jerusalem, M. (1995). General Perceived self-efficacy. In J. Weinman, S.W. & M. Johnston (eds), *Measures in health Psychology: A user's Portfolio*. England, NFER-Nelson.
- Schwarzer, R., Luszczynsk, A. (2007). *Health behavior constructs: Theory, measurement, and Research*. National Center Institute Website Retrieved from [http://dcccps.cancer.gov/brp/constructs/self\\_efficacy/index.html](http://dcccps.cancer.gov/brp/constructs/self_efficacy/index.html).
- Schwarzer, R., & Fuchs, R. (1996). Self-efficacy and health behaviors. In M. Conner & P. Norman (Eds.), *Predicting health behavior: Research and practice with social cognition models*. (pp. 163-196) Buckingham, UK: Open University Press
- Shafipoor, V., Jaafari, H., & Shafipoor, L. (2009). Study of Relationship between Stress Intensity and Quality of Life in Under-Hemodialysis Patients of Sarry's Hospitals on 2008. *Journal of Sabzevar's Medical Sciences and Health Care Services University*, 16(3), 155-160.
- Shariati, M., Kaffashi, A., Qalebandi, M.F., Fateh, A., & Ebadi, M. (2002). Study of Mental Health Status and Factors Related to It in Students of Iran's Medical Sciences University. *Quarterly Journal of Payesh*, 1(1), 29-37.
- Shvlts, D., Shvlts, S.A. (1998). *Theories of personality*. Translated by Mohammadi SY. Tehran: Institute of publication editing; 54. (in Persian)
- Sidman, C.L, D'Abundo, M.L & Hirtz, N. (2009). Exercise and Perceived wellness among college students in basic studies course. *International Electronic Journal of Health Education*, 12, 162-174.

- Siu-Kau, Cheng & Stephen, Y.K. (2000). Effects of self-efficacy and social support on the Mental Health conditions of mutual-aid organization member. *Social Behavior and Personality*, 413-422.
- Smylie, M. (1988). The enhancement function of staff development: organizational and psychological antecedents to individual teacher change. *Am Educ Res J.*, 25(1), 1-30.
- Timothy, A. Judge, Lock A., Edwin and Durham C. Cathy. (1997). The Dispositional causes of job satisfaction: A Core Evaluation Approach. *Research in Organizational Behavior* 19, 151- 188
- Wollters, C.A. (2004). Advancing achievement goals theory: using goals, structures and goal orientation. *Journal of Educational Psychology*. 82(1), 51-59.
- Zarei, E. & Kalantari, F. (2012). Study relationship between life skills, competency, perceived self-efficacy Mental vitality, Adjustment to university and psychological well-being components in undergraduate students of Islamic Azad University Of Ramhormoz. *Journal of Life Science and Biomedicine*, 2(3), 95-100. <http://www.jlsb:science-line.com>
- Zeidner, M., Roberts, R.D., & Matthews, G. (2002). Can emotional intelligence be schooled? A critical review. *Educational Psychologist*, 37(4), 215-231.
- Zeinalipoor, H., Zarei, E., & Zandinia, Z. (2009). General Educational Self-Efficacy of Pupils and Its Relationship with Educational Performance. *Journal of Psychological-Educational Studies*, 9, 13-28.
- Zhao, Hao, Scott E. Seibert, and Gerald E. Hills (2005). The Mediating Role of Self-Efficacy in the Development of Entrepreneurial Intentions. *Journal of Applied Psychology* 90(6), 1265-1272.
- Zimmerman, J. Barry & Kitsantas, Anastasia (2005). Homework practices and academic achievement: The mediating role of self-efficacy and perceived responsibility beliefs. *Contemporary Educational Psychology*, 30 (4), 397-417.
- Zychowski, L.A. (2007). *Academic and Social predictors of college adjustment among first-year students: Do high school friendship make a difference?* Unpublished Ph.D. Thesis, Indiana University of Pennsylvania.