

## Evaluating the Impacts of Social Skill Instruction on Self-Efficacy of Junior Secondary School Students in Anambra State, Nigeria

Unachukwu, G. C.<sup>[a]</sup>; Anarah, Obichukwu Theresa<sup>[b],\*</sup>

<sup>[a]</sup>Prof., Dept. of Educational Foundations, Nnamdi Azikiwe University Awka, Nigeria.

<sup>[b]</sup>Dept. of Educational Foundations, Nnamdi Azikiwe University Awka, Nigeria.

\*Corresponding author.

Received 30 September 2021; accepted 11 October 2021

Published online 26 December 2021

### Abstract

This study examined effects of social skill instruction techniques on junior secondary school students' self-efficacy esteem in Anambra State, Nigeria. The study was guided by two research questions and 3 hypotheses tested at 0.05 level of significance. The design of the study was non-randomized control group, pre-test, post-test quasi-experimental design. Multi-stage sampling procedure was adopted in which purposive sampling technique was used to select six co-education zones while simple random sampling was used to select one co-education school from each of the six education zones from the already stratified six Education Zones. Also, simple random sampling was used to select one in-tact class from each sampled co-education school from each education zone that make up 258 secondary schools in Anambra State. Total sample size was 57 junior secondary II students. The experimental group was 30 (14 males and 17 females) while the control group was 27 (8 males and 18 females). Self-Efficacy Scale (SES) was used as instruments for data collection. Experimental and control groups received six weeks of social skill training (SST) and no social skill training respectively. Mean and Standard deviation were used to answer the research questions, while Analysis of Covariance (ANCOVA) was used to test the hypotheses at 0.05 alpha level using SPSS version 23.0. Findings revealed that the use of SST significantly enhanced JS II students' self-efficacy than the conventional. Gender of students was only significant factor on the effect of SST on students' self-esteem. Based on the findings, it was

concluded that social skill training is a good alternative technique to improve students' self-efficacy. It is therefore recommended among other things that, social skill training should be formally adopted in secondary schools in for effective enhancement of students' psychological wellbeing.

**Key words:** Co-education; Self-efficacy; Social skill training; Socialization; Psychological wellbeing

Unachukwu, G. C., & Anarah, O. T. (2021). Evaluating the Impacts of Social Skill Instruction on Self-Efficacy of Junior Secondary School Students in Anambra State, Nigeria. *Canadian Social Science*, 17(6), 14-21. Available from: <http://www.cscanada.net/index.php/css/article/view/12299>  
DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.3968/12299>

### INTRODUCTION

The willingness of individuals to live together and maintain a satisfying relationship has made the social life inevitable. For this reason, there has been a considerable attention over the years given to students social and interpersonal relationships due to its important contributions to their academic performance. This attention has taken prominent position especially among Educational Psychologists. For example, Matson (2017) and LeCroy, and Beker, (2013), in their separate research have argued that one way in which students academic performance can be enhanced is only when students are able to interact effectively in their social environment which include schools, churches, peer structure and families. In order to function effectively in their social environment therefore, students require a variety of skills which include social skills. The development of social skills, especially those that pertain to interpersonal relations and skills relating with peers also provide the foundation for future social development and adjustment.

Social skills according to Hajar, Masoume & Firoozeh (2012) are behaviours that help students to interact effectively with others. In school, the interaction involves peers, classmates, teachers, and other school staff. At home, the interaction involves dealing with siblings, parents, and other members of the extended family; while in general, the interaction extends to friends, colleagues and other people that a person meets. It can also help students to avoid certain unpalatable outcomes in school such as sexual harassment (Anierobi et al., 2021). Again, Gresham (2007) defines social skills as socially acceptable learned behaviours or specific social techniques that enable an individual to interact effectively with others and to avoid or escape negative social interactions with others. Gresham, Van and Cook (2006) stated that social skills represent a set of techniques and competencies that:

- Facilitate initiating and maintaining positive social relationships
- Contribute to peer acceptance and friendship development
- Result in satisfactory school adjustment, and
- Allow individuals to cope with and adapt to the demands of the social environment.

For a clearer understanding of what constitute social skills, Johnson as quoted by Omer and Gokmen (2017) categorized social skills into four types which are pre-requisite, interpersonal, problem solving and conflict resolution skills. Each of these social skills has important techniques for the 21st century students to learn and acquire which will help them to become more successful socially, academically, and behaviourally. The four types of social skills as categorized by Omer and Gokmen (2017) will be addressed in the present study, namely: pre-requisite, interpersonal, problem-solving and conflict resolution skills.

Pre-requisite skills are social skills that are used directly or indirectly, in performing other social skills. These skills form the foundation for other skills, and, many of them are first taught to students at a young age (Howard, 2001). Pre-requisite skill has range of techniques one can apply in the course of social interaction. These social skills techniques include empathy, kindness, self-talk, self-assertion, making wise choices, sharing, self-control, cooperation, courage, helpfulness, listening and following instructions.

Interpersonal skills are the skills students need in everyday communication and interaction with other people, both individually and in groups. In essence, they are the social skills techniques that help students to build and maintain appropriate social relationships. These skills include a wide variety of techniques such as team working, communication both verbal and non verbal, listening, questioning and understanding body language. The skill also includes techniques associated with ability to understand and manage one's own and that of others emotions. Interpersonal skills form the foundation for a favourable social interaction and peer acceptance among students.

Problem-solving skills help students to solve individual, interactive, or group problems. Some of these skills enable students to prevent problems from occurring, while others help students to respond to a problem so that it does not escalate into a conflict (Howard, 2001). The problem-solving skills include techniques such as identifying problem causing behaviours, finding alternative solution, thinking before acting, making wise choices, dealing with the consequences of one's choice, setting goal and group problem solving. The same could be said of conflict resolution skills which help students to deal with their differences and resolve those differences or disputes amicably without escalating into a conflict.

For students to withstand many of the difficult conditions they face, it is critically important that they learn social skills that will help them to succeed in school and, ultimately, in life (Etodike, Ike & Chukwura, 2017). For this reason, training students in social skills techniques for effective interaction cannot be over emphasized. These techniques are very important to students, not just in school, but throughout the developmental process and beyond. Skills such as interpersonal skills, team working skills, problem solving ability, conflict resolution skills, assertiveness skills, and effective communication skills, to mention but a few are inculcated through socialization process of the child. Despite the importance of social skills in everyday life, unfortunately, many students seem to lack social skills such as self-efficacy and the techniques of acquiring them due to lack of proper socialization.

Self-efficacy as a form of psychological capital is the belief people have about their capabilities to perform, organize and execute courses of action required to attain designated types of performance (Anierobi et al., 2021). It is until people believe that their actions can produce the outcome they desire, then, they have little or no incentive to act or persevere in the face of difficulties. How people behave can often be better predicted by the beliefs they hold about their capabilities than by what they are actually capable of accomplishing. Self-efficacy beliefs help in determining the outcome one expects when performing a task (Pajares, 2009). For example, confident individuals anticipate successful outcomes in a given task; they expect high marks in examinations and expect the quality of their work to provide personal and professional benefits. Whereas, individuals who lack confidence in their academic skills envisage low grade before they begin the examination.

In social domain, Wang and Neihart (2015) posit that perceived self-efficacy is an Individual's confidence in his or her ability to engage in social interactional tasks necessary to initiate and maintain interpersonal relationships; unlike those who doubt their social skills often envisage rejection or ridicule even before they establish social contacts. Self-efficacy is therefore closely linked to social interactions as they help in assertiveness and social adjustment (Ike et al., 2017). One common

feature of self-efficacy is that it indicates a feeling of self-confidence which is seen as a necessary personality and psychological variables that play important role in both socio-emotional and educational functioning of the individual. Self-efficacy is also effective tools for participating in interpersonal, social and peer relations among students. They affect one's behaviours and the environments with which one interacts. It is also effective in time management and cognitive task accomplishment of students (Etodike et al., 2020). Self-efficacy according to (Gafoor & Ashraf, 2012), function as a mediator between self-beliefs and subsequent performance attainments. This is because students who feel confident about their performance tend to do better in school and are more open to challenging situations; whereas students with negative self-belief try to avoid exposing their unfavourable characteristics. In order to do this, they avoid anything that may risk revealing their inadequacy by withholding performance attainment. Scholars (Ikwuka et al., 2020) are advocating that classical mediums or techniques of instruction (which social skill training falls under) be introduced to help lagging students improve.

Research has also documented that self-efficacy influence students goal-setting, effort, and persistence, and both are positively related to academic motivation and memory performance which are fundamental to academic performance, success and resilience especially in difficult situations (Dorman, 2001; Pajares, 2009; & Huang, 2013). Agreeably the sense of self-belief and perception plays a vital role in both students psychological, social and emotional well-being (Anierobi et al., 2021). This shows that there is a self-system inherent in each person with the capabilities to exert control over their thoughts, feelings, and behaviours. Accordingly, Zaeema, Saba, and Riaz (2014) how people think, believe, and feel affects how they actually behave. This according to them implies that cognition plays an important role in people's capability to perceive the situation, to execute the behaviours and construct the reality. In the views of Etodike and Ojiakor (2018), it important that adolescents have basic training of the self which will be vital in neutralizing the many negative effects of social media which will expose them to all manners of risk behaviour. Without positivity about the self which is best internalized in younger age, adolescents may be lost to social media.

The capacity to develop healthy confidence and respect for oneself is a need that is inherent to human nature. The mere fact of being a social being by nature is the basis for individual to make effort to achieve happiness through a healthy development of self-efficacy. However this natural state of human needs eludes many students as a result of negative or low self-efficacy with its antecedent social skills deficit which deprive them of human companionship, comfort and warmth. The low self-efficacy student may lack social skills. This is because an individual's actions are shaped psychologically by psychological capital.

Students with strong perceived self-efficacy are inclined to approach social situation with confidence and enthusiasm. These individuals recognize their skills and strengths and feel safe and secure within their social relationships and environment. Whereas those of comparable skills and with lower perceived self-efficacy doubt their strengths and tend to withdraw themselves from their peers and social interactions. Those of them who try to socialize are usually unassertive, very oppositional and defiant. They internalize feelings making them fight over minor provocations, flaunting school rules and regulations, all in a bid to appear tough, or to be accepted in a social or peer group while indeed they are merely masking their feelings of low self-efficacy. Whatever may account for this type of personality disorder or disorientation is not within the scope of this study. The present study is particularly interested in ascertaining the effect of social skills training technique will have on students whose self-efficacy are below theoretically defined level and often labelled as having low self-efficacy.

From the fore-going, one can deduce that the consequences of negative low self-efficacy coupled with lack of social skills techniques could be devastating to students. Some of the consequences include depression, social withdrawal, peer rejection, disengagement from school, poor academic performance, lack of social support and aggressiveness to mention but few. In support of this, Rubin, Coplan and Bowker (2013) noted that most secondary school students will not thrive in their academic performance unless their inner challenges are addressed. Among these are the needs to fit in through enhanced high self-efficacy through recognized accomplishments like improvement in social skills, and to experience general happiness toward somewhat social acceptance. Given the aforementioned social and emotional needs of the contemporary students, it is no wonder that schools, teachers, and government alike are struggling to put in place programmes that will promote positive development and academic gains among students.

Also, the efforts made by teachers and other stakeholders to reduce social conduct problems and raise students' academic performance is not yet palatable. For instance, Wang and Neihart (2015) maintained that different behavioural and personality problems still persist in schools. Personality problems such as low self-efficacy which lead among other things to other types of behavioural problems including poor social skills, drug abuse, delinquency, deviancy, aggressiveness, loneliness, social withdrawal, depression and anxiety. There is need for an extension of the school's educational roles to include programmes that will address the development of healthy social and interpersonal relationships among students especially those that will enhance their self-esteem and self-efficacy.

Programmes such as social skills training instruction which is a behaviourally oriented strategy designed to teach students certain social skill techniques like communication techniques, conflict resolution management techniques, interpersonal skill techniques, problem-solving skill techniques, and techniques of assertiveness are few techniques that social skill training entails. Training in these skills supports the idea that certain skills can be taught and learnt just like Mathematical skills. For instance, a shy student can be taught how to become more outgoing, an aggressive student can learn self-control, and student who tend to be socially withdrawn or isolates can be taught how to make friends. This not only helps to foster academic performance, but enhance self-esteem and self-efficacy and thus promotes positive social interaction among children.

More so, Abbas (2014) noted that Nigerian students in the Nigerian conventional schools who were deemed at risk of having low self-efficacy coupled with social interaction problems and difficulties in learning due to social skill deficits do not often receive the help they need. Thus, the less attention is paid to interventions and in remedying their social interaction problems may result in poor academic performance.

Against this background, the present research intends to ascertain the effect of social skills training instruction on self-efficacy of junior secondary school students. The researcher believes that social skills instruction may impact on students' self-efficacy. Will the impact be positive or negative on junior secondary school students? What is the magnitude of the impact? The following are the pertinent questions are for the current study:

- What are the pretest and posttest mean self-efficacy scores of students who SST and those who did not receive SST?
- What are the pretest and posttest mean self-efficacy scores of male and female students who received SST and those who did not receive SST?

---

## HYPOTHESES

---

The following null hypotheses were tested at 0.05 alpha level:

- There is no significant difference between the mean self-efficacy scores of students who received SST and those who did not receive SST.
- There is no significant difference between mean self-efficacy scores of male and female students who received SST and those who did not receive SST.
- There is no interaction effect of social skill training and gender on students' mean scores in self-efficacy.

---

## METHOD

---

**Research Design** - A quasi experimental research design was used for this study. This involved a nonrandomized

control group design with pretest and posttest measures on both experimental and control groups.

**Sample and Sampling Technique** - The sample of this study consisted of 57 students in JSS 2 class (30 students in experimental group and 27 students in control group). Multi-stage sampling method was used in selecting the sample for the study. The first stage involved selection of one education zone out of the six education zones in Anambra state using simple random sampling. The second stage involved the selection of one local government area from the education zone selected. Again, simple random sampling will be used. The third stage involved the selection of two co-educational schools (mixed schools of boys and girls) from the local government selected. The researcher purposively selected two schools that are separated well enough by location and have the same characteristics such as the gender. Research instruments were administered on students in both schools to identify 57 students that consist the sample for the study. They were assigned into two experimental groups.

**Instruments for Data Collection** - The standardized instrument for data collection was Self-Efficacy Scale (SES). The guidelines provided by the instrument on administration, scoring and analysis of the scale was strictly adhered to. The Self-Efficacy Scale (SES) was developed by Sherer, Madduz, Mercandante, Prentice-Dunn, Jacobs and Rogers in 1982 to measure self-perceived competence and effectiveness in work performance and efficacy in handling social relationships. It was adapted for the use of professionals in Nigeria after several years of research by re-standardizing it in order to enhance its suitability and relevance for Nigerians (Ayodele, 1998). SES is a 30-item inventory, and it was written on a 5-point scale of disagree strongly, disagree moderately, neither agree nor disagree, agree moderately, agree strongly which are rated 1,2,3,4,5 respectively. Self-Efficacy Scale (SES) has been re-validated in Nigeria for use in research by Ayodele (1998) who obtained a concurrent validity co-efficient of Self-Efficacy Scale (SES) of 0.23 by correlating SES with Mathematics Anxiety Rating Scale. However, the researcher ascertained its reliability among the sample and a Cronbach alpha reliability coefficient of .75 was obtained.

**Experimental Procedure** - Both students in the experimental and control group were given the pretest questions (SES Questionnaire) to ascertain initial group's self-efficacy mean scores before the actual training. The experimental group was taught with social skills techniques while the control group receives no social skill training. Social skills were taught to students through direct or explicit instructions consisting of techniques such as modeling, role playing, practice activities and reinforcements. There are three periods allotted to Civic education per week. The third period is a free period for the teacher and students. The third period was used to



teach social skills every week. At the end of the training, both groups were given a posttest (SES Questionnaire). The social skill training is divided into four areas namely prerequisite, interpersonal, conflict resolution and problem-solving skills. The training will last for eight (8) weeks, one session per week and approximately 40-45 minutes training sessions. JSS 2 Civic Education intact class was used for the training. Research assistant who is also JSS 2 Civic Education subject teacher was properly trained by the researcher to help in training of the students. The researcher monitored and coordinated all the training sessions. After the posttest, Analysis of covariance (ANCOVA) was used to analyze the data collected.

## RESULT

**Table 1**  
Mean self-efficacy scores of students who received SST and those who did not receive SST

Source of Variance	N	Pre-test Mean	SD	Post-test Mean	SD	Mean Gain
Experimental Group	30	67.67	5.82	81.35	5.64	13.68
Control Group	27	71.00	5.95	71.42	9.99	0.42

Data in Table 1 reveal that the pre-test mean self-efficacy scores of students with social skill training (experimental group) as 67.67 while that of students without social skill training (control group) was 71.00. At the end of social skill training, the post-test mean self-efficacy scores of the experimental group who had social skill training increased to 81.35 whereas that of the control

**Table 3**  
ANCOVA on mean self-efficacy scores of students who received social skill training (SST) and those who did not receive SST

Dependent Variable: Self-Efficacy Posttest

Source	Type II Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Corrected Model	1405.924a	2	702.962	11.027	.000
Intercept	3278.777	1	3278.777	51.434	.000
Self-Efficacy Pretest	11.122	1	11.122	.174	.678
Social Skill Training	1355.904	1	1355.904	21.270	.000
Error	3442.321	54	63.747		
Total	341263.000	57			
Corrected Total	4848.246	56			

a. R Squared = .290 (Adjusted R Squared = .264)

Data analysis in Table 3 reveals that the mean difference of self-efficacy scores of students who received social skill training (SST) and those who did not receive SST was ascertained at  $F(1, 57) = 21.3, p < .05$ . The p-value ( $p \leq .000$ ) is less than 0.05 and adjusted  $R^2$  indicated that the observed difference contributed .264 (26.4%) explanation of the effects of social skill training on students' self-efficacy. Thus, null hypothesis I was not confirmed. This implies that social skill training affected students' self-efficacy since there is a significant mean difference between self-efficacy scores of students who received social skill training (SST) and those who did not receive social skill training.

who did not have social skill training marginally increased to 71.42. This indicates that the experimental group gained 13.68 post-test mean on self-efficacy whereas the control group only gained 0.42 post-test mean on self-efficacy. This shows that social skill training (SST) which was used for the experimental group accounted for improved self-efficacy than those who did not receive any training as in the control group. Thus, SST was effective in improving self-efficacy than using no social teaching method among secondary school students in Anambra State.

**Table 2**  
Mean self-efficacy scores of male and female students who received SST and those who did not receive SST

Source of Variance	N	Pre-test Mean	SD	Post-test Mean	SD	Mean Gain
Male	25	69.00	5.61	79.08	17.96	10.08
Female	32	69.34	6.47	75.96		6.62
Mean difference		0.34		3.12	5.9.99	

Data in Table 2 reveal that the pre-test mean self-efficacy scores of male students as 69.00 while that of female students was 69.34. At the end of social skill training, the post-test mean self-efficacy scores of males increased to 79.08 whereas that of the females also increased to 75.96. This indicates that males gained 10.08 in the post-test mean on self-efficacy while females also gained 6.62 in the post-test mean on self-efficacy. This shows that social skill training (SST) which was used as treatment accounted for improved self-efficacy. Thus, SST was effective in improving self-efficacy both in male and female student.

Data analysis in Table 4 reveals that the mean self-efficacy scores of male and female students who received social skill training (SST) and those who did not receive SST was ascertained at  $F(1, 57) = .341, p > .05$ . The p-value ( $p > .562$ ) is greater than 0.05 and adjusted  $R^2$  indicated that the observed difference of male and female students who received social skill training (SST) and those who did not receive SST contributed only .050 (5%) understanding of the effects of gender on students' self-efficacy. Thus, null hypothesis II was confirmed. This implies that gender did not affect the self-efficacy scores of male and female students who received social skill training (SST) and those who did not receive SST.

**Table 4**  
**ANCOVA on mean self-efficacy scores of male and female students who received social skill training (SST) and those who did not receive SST**

Dependent Variable: Self-Efficacy Posttest

Source	Type I Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Corrected Model	1407.307a	3	469.102	7.225	.000
Intercept	336414.754	1	336414.754	5181.721	.000
Self-efficacy Pretest	50.020	1	50.020	.770	.384
Gender	22.129	1	22.129	.341	.562
Social Skill Training	1335.158	1	1335.158	20.565	.000
Error	3440.938	53	64.923		
Total	341263.000	57			
Corrected Total	4848.246	56			

a. R Squared = .090 (Adjusted R Squared = .050)

**Table 5**  
**Interaction effect of social skill training type and gender on students' self-efficacy scores**

Dependent Variable: Self-Efficacy Posttest

Source	Type I Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Corrected Model	1471.235a	4	367.809	5.664	.001
Intercept	336414.754	1	336414.754	5180.193	.000
Self-efficacy Pretest	50.020	1	50.020	.770	.384
Social Skill Training	1355.904	1	1355.904	20.879	.000
Gender	1.383	1	1.383	.021	.885
Social Skill Training*Gender	63.927	1	63.927	.984	.326
Error	3377.011	52	64.943		
Total	341263.000	57			
Corrected Total	4848.246	56			

a. R Squared = .080 (Adjusted R Squared = .052)

Data analysis in Table 10 reveals that the interaction effect of social skill training type and gender on students' self-efficacy scores at  $F(1, 57) = .98, p > .05$ . The p-value ( $p > .326$ ) is less than 0.05 and adjusted  $R^2$  indicated that the observed interaction contributed .052 (5.2%) understanding of the combined effects of social skill training and gender on students' self-efficacy. Thus, null hypothesis III was confirmed. This implies that social skill training and gender did not significantly affect self-efficacy since there were no significant difference in self-efficacy scores among students who received different types of social skill training across males and females.

## DISCUSSION

The study evaluated the effects of social skill training on self-efficacy of junior secondary students. After analysis of data, the result of hypothesis I indicated that the experimental group who received social skill training

(SST) had higher self-efficacy mean scores than the control group who did not receive social skill training (SST) which imply that students' self-efficacy is higher when trained with social skills than when they were not. This finding is supported by Bekomson, Amalu, Mgban and Kinsley's (2020) finding which also revealed that interest in co-curricular activities significantly influenced social self-efficacy, academic self-efficacy, language self-efficacy, moral self-efficacy and overall self-efficacy. Bekomson's et al. (2020) finding in support of this result associated co-curricular activities as an informal social training in which students can be mentored by models or direct observational learning from peers leading to self-adjustments, learning and behavioural modifications. This is also in line with Samadi's (2019) findings which found that social skill training is consistent with Goleman's theory of emotional intelligence in improving self-assertiveness skills and self-efficacy among students with behavior disorders. Equally, Pannebakker, van Genugten, Diekstra, Gravesteyn, Fekkes, Kuiper and Kocken's (2019) findings compliments the current study findings.

As regards gender effects in hypothesis II, the effects of social skill training on students' self-efficacy across gender indicated that, there is a mean difference on the self-efficacy scores of male and female students who received social skill training. From the result, males in the experimental group who received social skill training had a mean difference higher than females in the experimental group which also received social skill training; however, this difference is did not reach significant proportion. Thus, hypothesis 2 was confirmed since there is no significant mean difference in self-efficacy scores of males in experimental group who received social skill training and females in the same group. This means that although social skill training has positive and significant effects on the students generally, its effect is not found in both males and females. Consider Carlos, Pablo and Laurane's (2017) findings that gender did not influence self-efficacy, social skills and emotional intelligence. The finding is a further indication that these variables did not show similar correlation indices in females and males; according to their result although self-efficacy was related with social skills and emotional intelligence, but this relation was not gender-sensitive. Similar finding was also obtained by Lars and Leiv (2016). Among Nigerian sample, Egbochukwu, Oizimende and Oliha (2015) found that the relative effects of self-management and social skills training in reducing conduct disorder among adolescents' was not found across gender.

The result of the interaction effect of social skill training and gender on students' self-efficacy of hypothesis III indicated that no significant interaction effects were found between social skill training and gender on students' self-efficacy. This finding has a number of empirical supports in the case of Carlos et al., (2017) and Lars and Leiv's (2016) findings which found

that gender did not influence self-efficacy, social skills and emotional intelligence. Thus, interaction effect was not recorded and could be an indication that the effects of social skill training on students' self-efficacy is not strong enough to be noticeable in group differences in both male and female students. This obvious lacking may explain why interaction effect was not found and why the current study finding is upheld.

## IMPLICATIONS OF THE STUDY

The findings of this study have general and applied implications. Students' maladaptive behaviours may be as a result of low self-efficacy which may be as a result of students' socio-economic background and other socialization impacts of peers at the school setting. These attitudes may affect students' learning capacity to the detriment of stakeholders. Consequently, by using social skill training the both self-esteem and self-efficacy can be enhanced.

## LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

Using the ANCOVA design come with challenges of controlling the extraneous variables because; they are not true experimental designs. This limitation is extended to this study although frantic efforts were made to control most of the extraneous variables in the study which may affect group outcomes. as noted in the control for extraneous variables in order to increase the empiricism of the findings.

## CONCLUSION

Social skill training (e.g. assertiveness training) especially among adolescents in the secondary school has been known to be efficacious in improving students' communication challenges, self-related challenges such as belief in one's ability to actualize goals or to compete favourably among peers especially in academic achievement. With more stakeholders (Ministry of education, teachers, parents and students) becoming aware of this, there is the hope the social skill techniques will be introduced to enhance students' social skill sets for their overall improvement especially in their academic pursuit.

## REFERENCES

Abbas M.V (2014). The effectiveness of life skills training on enhancing the self-esteem of hearing impaired students in inclusive schools. *Open Journal of Medical Psychology*, 5(6), 5-12. Retrieved on 12/10/2017 from <http://www.scirp.org/journal/ojmp>.

Anierobi, E. I., Etodike, C. E., Anierobi, E.I., Okeke, N. U., & Ezennaka, A. O. (2021). Social media addiction as

correlates of academic procrastination and achievement among undergraduates of Nnamdi Azikiwe University Awka, Nigeria. *International Journal of Academic Research in Progressive Education and Development*, 10(3), 20-33. <http://dx.doi.org/10.6007/IJARPED/v10-i3/10709>

Anierobi, E.I., Etodike, C.E., Nwogbo, V.N., Okeke, N.U., & Nwikpo, M.N. (2021). Evaluating sexual harassment against female workers in higher institutions in Anambra State, Nigeria. *International Journal of Academic Research in Business and Social Sciences*, 11(2), 265–278. <http://dx.doi.org/10.6007/IJARBSS/v11-i2/8687> DOI:10.6007/IJARBSS/v11-i2/8687

Anierobi, E.I., Okeke, N.U. & Etodike, C.E. (2021). Psychological capital components and association of students' academic achievement in secondary schools in Anambra State. *Social Sciences and Education Research Review* (8)1, 125-140. DOI: 10.5281/zenodo. 5090780

Ayodele, E. E, (1998). *Evaluation of correlates of mathematics anxiety*. Unpublished M.Sc. Research Project. Department of Psychology, University of Lagos.

Bekomson, A. N., Amalu, M. N., Mgbani, A. N., & Kinsley, A. B. (2020). Interest in extra curricular activities and self efficacy of senior secondary school students in Cross River State, Nigeria. *International Education Studies*, 13(8), 79-87.

Carlos, S., Pablo, U & Laurane J. (2017). Emotional intelligence and social skills on self-Efficacy in secondary education students. Are there gender differences? *Journal of Adolescence*, 60(2017), 39-46. Retrieved online from <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.adolescence.2017.07.009>. Date retrieved 01/05/2021

Dorman, J. (2001). Associations between classroom environment and academic efficacy. *Learning Environments Research*, 4(3), 243–257. Retrieved on 12/11/2018 from doi:10.1023/a:1014490922622.

Egbochukwu, E. O., Oizimende, P., & Oliha, J. (2015). Effects of self-management and social skills training on the reduction of adolescents' conduct disorder. *International Journal of Education and Practice*, 3(3), 129-142. Retrieved on 28/05/2020 from DOI:10.18488/journal/161/2015.3.3/61.3.129.142.

Etodike, C. E., Ike, P. R., & Chukwura, E. N. (2017). Assertiveness training: academic performance and self-esteem among college students in selected rural areas. *International Journal for Psychotherapy in Africa*, 2(1), 7-13.

Etodike, C. E., Nwangwu, N. I., Nnaebue, C. I., & Anierobi, E. I. (2020). Effect of time management and monetary rewards on cognitive task accomplishment among students of Nnamdi Azikiwe secondary school, Awka, Nigeria. *Canadian Social Science*, 16(8), 29-35. <http://www.cscanada.net/index.php/css/article/view/11836> DOI:<http://dx.doi.org/10.3968/11836>

Etodike, C.E & Ojiakor, I.C. (2018). Social media networks and associated vulnerability to sexual risk behaviours among adolescents. *European Journal of Open Education and E-Learning Studies*, 3(1), 66-78. <http://www.oapub.or/edu> DOI: 10.5281/zenodo.1252540

- Gafoor, K. A., & Ashraf, P. M. (2012). Contextual influences on sources of academic self-efficacy: A validation with secondary school students of Kerala. *Asia Pacific Education Review*, 13(4), 607–616. Retrieved on 04/07/2017 from doi: 10.1007/s12564-012-9223-z.
- Gresham, F. M. (2007). Social competence and students with behaviour disorders: Where we've been, where we are, and where we should go. *Education and Treatment of Children*. Retrieved on 09/04/2019 from <http://www.sciencedirect.com>.
- Gresham, F. M., Van, M. B., & Cook, C. R. (2006). Social skills training for teaching replacement behaviours: Remediating acquisition deficits in at-risk students. *Behavioral Disorders*, 31(9), 363-377. Retrieved on 10/11/2019 from <http://www.ship.edu.com>.
- Hajar, B., Masoume, P., & Firoozeh, S. (2012). The effect of social skills training on socialization skills in children with Down syndrome. *Iranian Rehabilitation Journal*, 10(15), 35-36. Retrieved on 10/01/2019 from <http://www.sciencedirect.com>.
- Howard, M.K. (2001). *The stop and think social skills programme* (revised ed.). Retrieved on 19/10/2019 from <http://www.sopriswest.com/stopandthink>.
- Huang, C. J. (2013). Gender differences in academic self-efficacy: A meta-analysis. *European Journal of Psychology of Education*, 28(1), 1-35. Retrieved on 23/04/2019 from <http://www.iiste.org>.
- Ikwuka, O. I., Etodike, C. E., & Okoli, O. K. (2020). Differential effects of instruction technique and gender on secondary school students' achievement in civic education in Anambra State, Nigeria. *Higher Education of Social Science*, 19(1), 1-7. Available from: URL: <http://www.cscanada.net/index.php/hess/article/view/11848> DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.3968/11848>
- Lars, F. & Leiv, O. (2016). Student self-efficacy and gender-personality interactions. *International Journal of Higher Education*, 5(3), 1-2. Retrieved on 20/05/2020 From <http://dx.doi.org/10.5430/ijhe.v5n3p32>.
- LeCroy, C.W., & Beker, J. (Eds.). (2013). *Social skills training for children and youth*. London: Routledge
- Matson, J.L., (2017). (Ed.). *Handbook of social behaviour and skills in children*. USA: Springer International Publishing.
- Omer, G., & Gokmen, D. (2017). Effects of social skill training programme on social skills of young people. *Journal of Mathematics, Science and Technology Education*, 13(11), 7365-7373. Retrieved on 11/11/2019 from DOI:10.12973/ejmste/79615.
- Onighaiye (1996). *The Impact of the length of time in the university on ego identity, self-esteem and stress manifestation in students*. (Unpublished B.Sc. thesis). Psychology Department, University of Lagos.
- Pajares, F. (2009). Toward a positive psychology of academic motivation: The role of self-efficacy beliefs. In R. Gilman, E. S. Huebner, & M. J. Furlong (Eds.), *Handbook of positive psychology in schools*. New York: Taylor & Francis.
- Pannebakker, F. D., van Genugten, L., Diekstra, R. F., Gravesteyn, C., Fekkes, M., Kuiper, R., & Kocken, P. L. (2019). A Social Gradient in the Effects of the Skills for Life Program on Self-Efficacy and Mental Wellbeing of Adolescent Students. *Journal of School Health*, 89(7), 587-595.
- Rubin, K.H., Coplan, R.J., & Bowker, J., (2013). Social withdrawal in childhood. *Annual Review Psychology*, 60(2013), 141–171. Retrieved on 12/02/2019 from <https://www.0.1146/annurev.psych.60.110707.163642>.
- Samadi, D. (2019). Efficacy of a Program Based on Goleman's Theory of Emotional Intelligence in Improving Self-Assertiveness Skills and Self-Efficacy among Students with Behavior Disorders. *Jordanian Educational Journal*, 4(1), 286-310.
- Sherer, M., Maddox, J. E., Mercadante, B., Prentice-Dunn, S., Jacobs, B., & Rogers, R.W. (1982). *The self-efficacy scale: Construction and validation*. Psychological Reports.
- Wang, C.W & Neihart, M. (2015). *Academic self-concept and academic self-efficacy: Self-beliefs enable academic achievement of twice-exceptional students*. Routledge: Taylor & Francis Pub.
- Zaema, R. A., Saba, Y., & Riaz, A (2014). Relationship between perceived social self-efficacy and depression in adolescents. *Iran Journal of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences*, 8(3), 13. Retrieved on 21/08/2018 from <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4359727/>.