



Relationship between Self-Efficacy and Political Participation in Enugu Urban, Enugu State

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ABSTRACT

The study investigated relationship between self-efficacy and political participation in Enugu Urban. A total of 120 participants were drawn from residents of Enugu urban using convenient sampling technique. The participants were between the age range of 18 to 50 years with a mean age of 35years and standard deviation of 4years. Two sets of instruments were used: Self-efficacy scale and political participation scale. Based on two variables (self-efficacy and political participation) that were observed and measured in a linear relationship, Pearson Product Moment Correlational Coefficient was applied as statistical test to analyze the data, for this reason, a correlational design was used. The finding indicated a significant positive relationship between self-efficacy and political participation $r=3.66$ at $P<.05$. The findings were discussed in relation to literature reviewed and recommendations were also made.

INTRODUCTION

Political participation encompasses the many activities used by citizens to influence the selection of political leaders or the policies they pursue. Political participation derives from the freedom to speak out, assemble and associate; the ability to take part in the conduct of public affairs; and to campaign of public affairs, and the opportunity to register as a candidate to campaign, to be elected and to hold office at levels of government. Political participation extends beyond parties; however individuals can also become involved in certain aspects of the electoral process through independents action. Particularly, at the local level, and joining civil society organizations, professional networks, trade unions, non-governmental organizations, and the media can all provide avenues for political participation.

Political participation can be defined as those actions of private citizens by which they seek to influence or to support government and politics. Participation in electoral processes involves much more than just voting. Political participation derives from the freedom to speak out, assemble and associate; the ability to take part in the conduct of public affairs, and the opportunity to register as a candidate, to campaign, to be elected and to hold office at all levels of government. An individual lacking political self-confidence is less likely than others to conform to the politics of his socio-economic group. There is also some evidence that the authoritarian Syndrome is related to low efficacy.

Self-efficacy is a person's judgment about being able to perform a particular activity. It is a person's "I can" or "I cannot" belief. Unlike self-esteem which reflects how persons feel about their worth or value, self-efficacy reflects tasks. High self-efficacy in one area may not coincide with high self-efficacy in another area just as high confidence in snow skiing may not be matched with high confidence in baseball. High self-efficacy in mathematics does not necessarily accompany high self-efficacy in spelling. Self-efficacy is specific to the task being attempted. However, having high self-efficacy does not necessarily mean that people believe they will

be successful while self-efficacy indicates how strongly students believe they have the skill to do well, they may believe other factors will keep them from succeeding.

The concept of self-efficacy is central to psychologist Albert Bandura's social cognitive theory, which emphasizes the role of observational learning, social experience and reciprocal determinism in the development of personality. According to Bandura, a person's attitude, abilities and cognitive skills comprise what is known as the self-system (Bandura, 1994). The system plays a major role in how we perceive situation and how we behave in response to different situation. Albert Bandura, believes that self-efficacy is the belief in one's capabilities to organize and execute the courses of action required to manage prospective situations. In other words, self-efficacy is a person's belief in his or her ability to succeed in a particular situation. Bandura described these beliefs as determinants of how people think, behave and feel (Bandura, 1994). This can be seen as the ability to persist and a person's ability to succeed with a task. As an example, self-efficacy directly relates to how long someone will stick to a workout regimen or a diet. High and low self-efficacy determines whether or not someone will choose to take on a challenging task or "write it off" as impossible.

Self-efficacy affects every area of human endeavor. By determining the beliefs person holds regarding his or her power to affect situation, it strongly influence both the power and the choices a person is most likely to make. These effects are particularly apparent, and compelling, with regard to behaviors affecting health etc. Individuals form their self-efficacy beliefs by interpreting information primarily from four sources mastery experience, vicarious experience, social persuasions and physiological reactions (). For most people, the most influential source is the interpreted result of one's performance or mastery experience. Simply put, individuals gauge the effects of their actions, and their interpretation of these effects help create their efficacy beliefs. Success raises self-efficacy; failure lowers it. If the elected politician does well in their political positions, people's political

efficacy goes high. This sense of efficacy helps ensure that they will enroll into political activities, and increase their efforts when a difficulty arises.

Self-efficacy beliefs are also influenced by the verbal message and social persuasions individuals receive from others, whether these are intentional or accidental. These messages can help one to exert the extra effort and persistence required to succeed resulting in the continued development of skills and of personal efficacy. Persuaders play an important part in the development of an individual; self-efficacy beliefs. But social persuasions should not be confused with knee-jerk praise or empty inspiration homilies. Effective persuaders must cultivate people's beliefs in their capabilities while at the same time ensuring that the envisioned success is attainable. And just as positive persuasions may work to encourage and empower, negative persuasion can work to defect and weaken self-efficacy belief through negative appraisals than to strengthen such belief through positive encouragement.

First, politics according to Oxford learner's dictionary are those activities involved in getting and using power in public life, and being able to influence decision that affect a country or society. Also politics can be defined as a particular set of ideas, principles, or commitment (step test). It can also be or principles affecting authority, status, etc. All associations are formed with the aim of achieving some good. The Greek city-state, or "polis" is the most general association in the Greek world, containing all other association, such, the city-State must aim at achieving the highest good. Aristotle concludes that "Man is a political animal". We can only achieve the good life by living as citizens in a state. Aristotle identifies citizenship with the holding of public office and administration of justice and claims that the identity of a city rests in its constitution. In the case of a revolution, where the citizens and constitution changes, a city's identity changes, so it cannot be held responsible for its actions before the revolution. Aristotle acknowledges that giving full sovereignty to either the governing body or the laws might make room for abuse of power and suggests that a polity is probably least susceptible to corruption especially

when the laws are given higher authority than the governing body. He proposes a principle of distributive justice saying that benefit should be conferred upon different citizens differently depending on the contribution they make to the well-being of the state.

Political efficacy is traditionally broken into either external efficacy (belief in the government responsiveness) or internal efficacy (one's own competence to handle the complexities of political discourse). "Our theory of political information efficacy" the author write, is closely related to interval efficacy but differs in that it focuses solely on the voters confidence in his to her own political knowledge and its sufficiency to engage the political process (to vote).

The concept of political efficacy is used by students of political behavior to identify a citizens feeling about the effects of his action on political events. It refers to the person's belief that political and social change can be effected or retarded and that his efforts, alone or in concert with others, can produce desired behavior on the part of political authorities. Efficacy has its origins in social psychology and is closely related to "ego strength" subjective competence", "self-confidence" and "Personal effectiveness". The concept has particular in democratic systems, where a premium is placed on citizen participation and where there are accessible channels for expressing political needs. The efficacious person views his political self with respect. He feels powerful competent, and important. He holds a corollary set of expectation with respect to political authorities are related to a generalized set of attitudes about the political system. For example, that elections matter or that leadership circle can be influence and even penetrated.

Efficacy is not the same as a sense of civic obligation. The latter can motivate political activity whether or not the citizen feels that his actions matters. Involvement, interest, and concern also tap dimension different from efficacy. They are likely to be specialized or temporary, whereas efficacy involves a generalized orientation, towards the self

and forward political objects, which remains more a less stable overtime. Efficacy refers to the individual perceptions of his effectiveness, not his actual influence. It is possible for a citizen to make mistake in evaluating his political importance by either underestimating or overestimating the extent to which officials are sensitive to his demands. However, while evaluations of influence may not mirror reality, they are probably not unrelated to objective political conditions. It is quite likely that feelings of efficaciousness are nurtured and reinforced in a context in which one witness the translation of one's wishes into realities. This, in large part, explains why the concept has been used in studying democratic systems. The citizen's feelings of efficacy are conditioned by the availability of institutionalized channel for expressing demands, as well as by the greed requiring leaders to the responsible and responsive to non-leaders (Campbell, 2014). A person who feels he can cope with the complexities of politic and believes that his participation carry weight in the political process is generally better educated, has a higher socioeconomic standing, and is more likely to be a member of a majority ethnic and religion group than the less efficacious citizen. these antecedent social condition are to be a member of a majority ethnic and religion group than the less efficacious citizen. These antecedent social condition are to be expected, dominance in one aspect of social life produce a sense of control and effectiveness, which can be generalized to the political sphere. Psychological antecedents to political efficiency have been less clearly established.

Current theories suggest that the capacity to assert oneself in politics is related to ego strength. The ability to adjust to external events and to control disruptive impulse (Lane, 2019). It is further argued that psychological structures which are compatible with high evaluations of the self and are conducive to feeling of effectiveness in the political world are suitable power driven or authoritarian individual are not expected to find satisfactions in political system that place a premium on bargaining and compromise (Lasswell 2014).

In the identification of antecedent condition of efficacy little attention has been given to structure or institution factors. In fact this is due to the lack of comparable data from different institutional settings. Persons do tend to feel more efficacious with respect to personnel and policies of their local government than to those of their national government (Almond & Verbal 2013). Since local government is more immediate, accessible and familiar to the citizen. It might be inferred that institutional availability plays some part in retarding or promoting efficaciousness.

In assessing the quality of citizen involvement in the political culture, observers stress that the more an individual considers himself capable of influencing political decisions, the higher is his satisfaction with the general political system and the more likely he is to evaluate positively the performance of the authorities. This close relationship between efficacy and general feelings of satisfaction has important implications for problems of consensus and support in democratic nations. There is evidence that a sizable gap exists between citizen's perceptions of their capacity to influence decisions and their actual exercise of prerogatives (Almond & Verbal, 2013). This gap may be healthy for democratic systems. While the democratic creed prescribes that leader be responsive to non-leaders, the practical needs of government require that officials be relatively free of hampering restrictions when irritating and carrying out decision. Stability is viewed as a workable balance between governmental responsiveness and governmental power one important factor contributing to this balance is an appropriate set of political attitudes held by the citizenry. A wide distribution of efficaciousness implies that citizens feel they have a reserve of influence, whether they exert any influence or not. The citizen is satisfied and supports governmental authorities. Within broad limits the reserve of potential influence operates to check leadership. However, since political activity is low on the scale of salient activities for a large proportion of the population, the leadership remains unhampered by content citizen attentiveness. The gap between felt influence and used influence contributes to a

political culture consistent with both democratic rooms and realistic of governing.

Statement of the Problem

Elections provide the medium by which the different interest groups within the nation state can take and resolve their claims to power through peaceful means. Electoral participation is one of the three main indicators of democratic performance (Powell,1982). According to Dalton (1988), citizen's involvement in the political process is essential for democracy to be viable and meaningful. Voting, though it requires little initiative and cooperation with others, is the most visible and widespread form of citizen involvement. This notwithstanding, electoral turnout is declining in most democracies. In Nigeria, voters have been showing lack of interest in election matters especially voting. There is an increase in apathy in the electioneering process. This paper intends to explore this condition and proffer solutions. Considering the past 2019 Nigerian general election and people's initial attitude of apathy towards previous elections in Nigeria, the study wants to find out the relationship between self-efficacy and political participation among some residents of Enugu urban.

Purpose of the Study

Having considered the inabilities of some residents of Enugu urban towards politics, the aim of this research is to know if there will be any significant relationship between self-efficacy and political participation among some residents of Enugu urban

Theoretical Framework

With the publication of social foundation of thought and action. A social cognitive theory, Bandura (2000) advanced a view of human adaption self-regulating organisms Bandura altered the label of his theory from prevalent social learning theories of the day and to emphasize that cognition plays a critical role in people's capability to construct reality, self-regulate, encode information and perform behaviours. Under which people live and work. To predict how human behaviour is

influenced by environmental outcomes, it is critical to understand how the individual cognitively processes and interprets those outcomes. Hence, for Bandura (2000) "a theory that devices that thought can regulate actions does not tend itself readily to the explanation of complex human behaviour".

Social cognitive theory is rooted in a view of human agency in which individuals are agent proactively engaged in their own development and can make things happen by their actions. Key to this sense of agency is the fact that among other personal factors, individuals process self-beliefs that enables them to exercise a measure of control over their thought, feelings and actions that "what people think, believe and feel affects how they behave" (Bandura, 2000) considering all though that affect human functioning and standing at the very core of social cognitive theory, are self-efficacy beliefs "people's judgment of their action required attaining designated types of performance (Bandura 2000) self-efficacy beliefs provide the foundation for human motivation, well-being and personal accomplishment. This is because unless people believe that their actions can produce the outcomes they desire, they have little incentive to act or to persevere in the face of difficulties. Strategies for increasing well-being can be aimed at improving emotional, cognitive, or motivational process, increasing behavioural competences, or altering the social conditions.

Self-efficacy beliefs are an important aspect of human motivation and behaviour as well as influence the actions that can affect one's life. Regarding self-efficacy, Bandura (1995) explains that it "refers to beliefs in one's capabilities to organize and execute the courses of action required to manage prospective situations". Perceived self-efficacy is defined as people's beliefs about their capabilities to produce designated levels of performance that exercise influences over events that affect their lives. More simply, self-efficacy is what an individual believes he/she can accomplish using his/her skills under certain circumstances (Snyder & Hopez, 2017). Self-efficacy has been thought to be a task-specific version of self-esteem (Luneburg, 2011). The basic principle behind self-

efficacy theory is that individuals are more likely to engage in activities for which they have high self-efficacy and less likely to engage in things they do not (Van der Bijl & Shortridge-Baggett, 2012). According to Gecas (2014), people behave in the way that executes their initial beliefs; thus, self-efficacy functions as a self-fulfilling prophecy. In addition self-efficacy beliefs determine how people behave; such beliefs produce these diverse affects through four major processes. They include cognitive, motivational, affective and selection processes (Schwarzer, 2014). Self-efficacy has influence over people's ability to learn, their will often attempt to learn and perform only those task for which they believe they will be successful (Lunenburg, 2011). Judgment of self-efficacy are generally measured along three basic scales; magnitude, strength and generality.

Self-efficacy magnitude-measures the difficulty level (e.g. easy, moderate and hard) an individual feels is required to perform a certain task (Van der Bijl & Shortridge –Baggett, 2012). How difficult is my class work? Are the quizzes easy or hard? Generality of self-efficacy refers to the “degree to which the expectation is generalized across situations (Lunenburg, 2011). The basic idea behind the self-efficacy theory is that performance and motivation are in part determined by how effective people believe they can be (Bandura, 2000; as cited in Redmond, 2010; Williams & Williams, 2010).

The Nigeria state is a colonial and a product of international capitalism. Therefore, the cognizance of the character and nature of Nigeria state is pivoted in the analysis and explanation of the phenomena of electoral malpractices and political participation in Nigeria. It is on this premise that the Marxian theory of the state which capture the peculiar nature and character of Nigeria state as the root cause of the pervasive electoral malpractice in Nigeria's electoral system is deem the most appropriate and is to be adopted in this analysis of his research work. This theory arose in reactor to the western liberal theory of State which contends that the state is an independent force and a neutral observer that cater for the main interest of every member of the society the Marxist theory posits that

the state the product and manifestation of the irreconcilability of class antagonisms (lean 1984) as aptly capture in the words of tangles.

The state is a product of society at a certain stage of development. It is the admission that this society has become entangle in an insoluble contradiction with itself, that it has split into irreconcilable antagonisms, which it is powerless to dispel. But in order that these antagonisms, these conflicting economic interest, might not consume themselves and society in fruitless struggles. It becomes necessary to have a power seemingly standing above society, that would alleviate the conflict and keep it within the bounds of “order” and this power arisen out of society but placing itself more from it is the state, more so, Marx (1978) opined “the executive of the modern state is but a committee for managing the common affairs of the whole bourgeoisie”. Meanwhile, the classical Marxian, theory of the state had been expanded and developed in order to accommodate the peculiar nature and car character of neo-colonial state. This is in view of the fact the classical Marxian theory of the state was not fully applicable to the post-colonial state in the context of their character.

Empirical Review

Almond and Powell (2014) opined that amount of citizen's participation in politics varies greatly according to the type of activity and the type of political system. They hold that citizen participation reflects the ray that people with various participant attitudes utilize the opportunities existing within a political system in nation with active political parties and competitive election. Many citizens may be mobilized to participate in electoral process in nations where such activities are limited people may turn to group based activity or protest in order to express their preferences. Political participation can be on individual or group basis.

Dye and Ziegler (2019) posited that virtually all modern political system both authoritarian, democratic, capitalist and communist hold elections. This is in view of the fact that common forms of political participation revolve around elections: turning out to vote, trying to convince others how to

vote or working with political parties, hence, democratic governments gain legitimacy from elections. In more complex models, other assumptions are often incorporated, such as the assumption of independence axiom. Also, with dynamic models that include decision-making over time, time inconsistency may affect an individual's preferences.

Almond and Powell (2014) noted that the most common form of citizen participation is voting. More so, political participation ranges from deliberates non-involvement to holding public officer.

Nwaorgu (2012) conceives political participation as the extent to which citizens avail themselves of those ordinary democratic constitutionally entitled. He enumerated these rights as to include right of membership of political party of choice interest groups, cliques voting etc. he further noted that these rights enables citizen press their demand and contribute in the decision making process at least indirectly in the political structures.

Okolie (2019) posited that political participation expresses right to rule, freedom of expression, association, right to free flow of communication, influence decision process, and right to social justice.

Igwe (2012) sees political participation as the degree and forms of involvement of the people in the governance and related institutions of the society. Such as the economy and culture this being an essential index of the extent maturity level of the political culture, as well as the society's level of political development. He further noted that political participation can be legal (constitutional) or illegal (unconstitutional). And that each of the above dimensions of political participation has varied forms. Thus, at the constitutional dimension, political participation may include the actual holding of government, government and party posts, political debates and campaigns, voting and contesting in elections and on the more subtle, sometimes hidden side, lobbying or persuading power-wielder cliquish etc. on the unconstitutional dimension, political participation are the partly and

political thugs and factotums, vote riggers, political name droppers etc. Igwe (2012) contended that the degree to which constitutional political participation dominates over the unconstitutional is a reflection of the quality of the political system and the preponderance of democratic over other valves.

Cornway (2011) perceive political participation as those activities of citizens that attempt to influence the structure of government the selection of government authorities, or the existing policy authorities or structures, or they may seek to change any and or all of these. In tandem with Igwe (2012), he further distinguished between conversational political participation which constitutes activities accepted as political participation which are not accepted culture and un-dominant political participation which are not accepted by the dominant political culture.

Das and Choudhury (2012) argued that it is only in democracies that high level of political participation is obtainable and observable to them traditional democratic theory generally regards participation by the individuals in political activity as a virtue in its own right. Hence participation I politics is classified as a civic duty, a sign of political health and the best method of ensuring that one's private interest are not neglected. To this end political participation is seen as avenue for interest articulation (Almond and Powell 2014). Das and Choudhury (2012) also contend that political participation should not be reduced to the act of voting and campaigning during electoral process. This is in view of the fact that political participation neither takes place during election nor is the only way or means through which citizens influence government actions, decision those activities as voting, seeking information discussing, attending public meetings, contributing financially and communication with representatives. Meanwhile, formal enrolment in a political party, canvassing and registering voters, speech writing and speech making, working in campaigns and more active forms of participation in politics.

Nelson (2013) perceives political participation as "actions by private citizens seeking to influence government decision". He transcends the definition

to present a perception which has a wider range by adding that political participation can take the form of an individual small group/mass action, it may be narrowly self-sacrificing sporadic or spontaneous highly organized, cooperative or confrontational legal or illegal or violent participant may seek to influence policies or their implementation, to retain/change the decision makers, to defend or alter the institutions and rules of the political game. Nelson (2013) added that people vote, campaign, and lobby, demonstrate or not because they think government can solve their problem.

Rush (2012) corroborated this point when he noted that political participation might be said to be a universal phenomenon not in the sense that all individuals necessarily engage in political activity, nor that it is equally common in form or extent in all societies but that it is found in all societies.

Hypothesis

There will be no significant relationship between self-efficacy and political participation among Enugu citizenry.

METHOD

Participants

A total of 120 participants were used in this study. The participants who were made up of 60 males and 60 females were drawn from the population of Enugu urban (Enugu north and south L.G.A) using convenient samplings techniques. They are between the age range of 18 to 50 years, with a mean age of 24 years and a standard deviation of 4 years, they are all eligible to participate in the politics of the state

Instruments

Two instruments were used in the study and they are:

Self Efficacy Scale: Sherer, Maddox, Mercandante, Prentice Dumn, Jacobs & Rogers

(1982) is a 30 items inventory of self-efficacy scale (SES). The scale is designed to measure the social component of self-efficacy from both interpersonal and intrapersonal perspectives. Sherer et al (1982) provided the original psychometric for American samples while Ayodele (1998) provided the properties for Nigerian samples.

Political Participation Scale: Gough, Mclosky & Meehl (1951) 25 items inventory of political participant scale it is designed to measure potential for participation and ability to influence and dominate others. Butcher et al (1989) provided the original psychometric properties for American samples while Bolaji (2002) provided the properties for Nigeria.

Procedure

A total of 180 copies of questionnaire were randomly distributed at Shoprite Shopping Mall at Polo Park Enugu. The researcher established an adequate rapport with people who came to buy things at the Mall and those who were willing to participate in the study were administered the questionnaire. Participants were well informed that their responses are confidential and participation was voluntary. They completed the questionnaire and returned them immediately because it took less than 5 minutes to fill. However, out of the 180 copies distributed, 40 of the questionnaires were not returned and 20 of the returned questionnaires were not properly filled and such were discarded. The 120 copies of questionnaire were properly filled and used for the research analysis.

Design/Statistics

The design of the study was correlational design on the basis that two different variables were observed and measured over a given group of participants.

Based on two different variables that are observed and measured over a group of participant, Pearson product moment correlation coefficient was applied as a statistical test.

RESULTS

Table 1: Summary table of means on the relationship between self-efficacy and political participation in Enugu urban

Source of variation	N	Mean scores	Variation	Standard deviation
SES	120	81.36	323.9	18.00
PPS	120	11.42	32.65	5.71

The mean in table 1 show that the participants obtained a mean score of 81.36 (SD= 18.00) in self-efficacy scale. While the same participants also obtained a mean score of 11.42 (SD=5.71) in political participation scale.

Table II: Summary table of Pearson Product Moment Correlational Coefficient on the relationship between self-efficacy (SES) and political participation (PPS) in Enugu urban.

Source of variation	N	Total scores	Squares of scores	DF	Critical values	Calculated values	P
SES	120	9763	833202	118	0.20	.366	<.05
PPS	120	1370	19568				

From the table above r-calculated values of 3.66 is greater than the r-critical value of 0.20 at $p < .05$ of significance, indicating significant relationship. Hence, the hypothesis is hereby rejected. This means that self-efficacy has a significant relationship with individual's political participation in Enugu.

DISCUSSION

The finding of this study is discussed in the line with the current issues and situation of things in our society today.

The hypothesis which stated that there will be no significant relationship between self-efficacy and individuals political participation in Enugu was rejected. This shows that a great deal of significant relationship exist between self-efficacy and individual's political participation.

However, the results of this study are supported with Das and Choudhury (2002) view which argue that it is only in democracy that high level of political participation is obtainable. Whereby democracy is the self-evaluation to contribute in the

activities of the nation, to which Enugu State is a democratic state. Current theorizing suggests that the capacity to assert oneself in politics is related to ego strength, the ability to adjust to external events and to control disruptive impulse (Lane, 1959). Lasswell (1954) also supported the result of the study in his argument that psychological structures which are compatible with high evaluation of the self and conducive to feelings of effectiveness in the political world are suitable to activity in democratic system. Thus, the study result shows that individuals political participation in the democratic setting, like Enugu is based on such individual's self-efficacy.

Implications of the Findings

This evidence suggest and show that an individual's self-efficacy help in generating a great level of potentials in the individual that is being directed to his political life, since politics is a part of one's life. Also it is important to note that the political system of the state help in growing or generating this political efficacy in the individual. As seen in Enugu whereby individuals are given the right to express and exercise their political potentials in their political participation which is due to the existence of democracy in the state.

Limitations of the Study

It is important to discuss the findings in line with this study limitation. First, the limitation is being placed in the area of sample selection and data availability and collection. Large scale data collection was a limitation as information on some other personalities could not be collected through a limited number of participants who are either too busy or unavailable. The unfriendly attribute of some of the people especially business men and women was another encountered problem by the researcher, even when they were properly informed. Giving them the questionnaire and some care not to respond to or return the scale, which was other way of reducing the sample size. Other limitations are financial problem encountered by the researcher during the course of the research, which limited carrying out more comparative analysis of the data.

Suggestions for further study

The following recommendations were made in view of the obtained finding in the study. First of all, a more elaborate research should be conducted on self-efficacy and political participation where other variables like economics status, educational level, political culture, etc will be considered. Secondly, the rule of law should be up-held whereby the citizen's right will be truly protected to improve the level of political participations by the citizens. This is because when the individual freedom of speech and expression is not properly protected due to some few personalities who may seem above the law, apathy is developed by the individual. Thirdly, government should set up programs to sensitize the citizens on the importance of political participation

in the nation building. Fourthly, the following should be useful and thus be considered when carrying our further research in the future participation should be drawn across different culture and states.

Finally, there should be adequate fund for the researcher to combat the problems of financial setback that can affect the research processes.

Summary and Conclusion

In summarizing this study, the relationship between self-efficacy and individual's political participation in Enugu, found that self-efficacy which has to do with effectiveness in performance and social relationship has a significant relationship with political participation which deals with the potential for participation in political activities and that of leadership ability. Based on the finding of this study, the researcher hereby concludes that there should be a seen self-efficacy in an individual for such individual to be able to express a great deal of potentials in political activities of the residents and citizens of Enugu.

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