

TERRORIZED INDIGENOUS PEOPLE IN NIGERIA AND PERCEPTION OF TERRORISM

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ABSTRACT: *The study is on terrorized indigenous people in Nigeria and perception of terrorism. High incidence of terrorism in Nigeria and its various judgmental issues motivated the study, using 106 participants (mean age of 25 years) sampled through hybrid/multisystem techniques. Participants had Gender (male = 50, female = 56); education level (postgraduate = 1, first degree = 68, secondary/primary education = 37); State of origin (Benue = 101, Edo = 1, Imo = 1, Anambra = 2, Taraba = 1); religion (Christianity = 104, traditional = 2); socio-occupation (student = 71, Lawyer = 2, farmer = 10, designer = 5, business = 9, civil servant = 9). Instrument was Terrorism Perception Scale of 5-point Not At All (1), To A Low Extent (2), To An Average Extent (3), To A High Extent (4), and To A Very High Extent (5). Response duration was about 10 minutes per participant. The study had MANOVA and cross-sectional design. Findings show terrorized indigenous people in Nigeria significantly differ in perceptions of terrorism. Education Attainments, and Socio-Occupation had no significant difference in perception of terrorism; Interaction of Gender and Socio-Occupation significantly affect "Terrorism Fear"; Interaction of Education Attainment and Socio-Occupation significantly influences perceived "Self-Protection Ability" against terrorism; and Interaction of Education Attainment and Socio-Occupation affect perceived "Terrorism Impacts". Recommendation was for indigenous people to harness "Self-Protection Ability" (self-defence) and protect their existence from being destroyed/exterminated by Nigerian jihadism terrorists.*

KEYWORDS: Terrorism, Terrorized People, Indigenous People, Terrorized Indigenous People, Terrorized Indigenous People in Nigeria, Terrorism Perception.

INTRODUCTION

Terrorism has become regular occurring socio-human development danger in Nigeria. Every part of Nigeria is now frequently attacked by terrorists. As Nigeria's counterterrorism seems very ineffective and inefficient in combating terrorism, one is therefore left to believe that Nigerian security organizations could have been overwhelmed by terrorists. Or that the security organizations could be collaborators in the terrorism. This situation seems to leave most Nigerian communities and their indigens very helpless amidst possible future terrorists' attacks. Irrespective of the perspective in question, the indigens of terrorism-prone communities are usually endangered in terms of socio-human development. The cognition of terrorism among the indigens are impacted upon. This study therefore focuses on investigating the terrorized indigens and socio-human development in Nigeria.

In Nigeria, the socio-human development capacities of most indigenous groups have been adversely jeopardized by terrorism. Their perceptions of terrorism are also affected. Christians in Nigeria have so much been murdered in hundreds of thousands that it is great danger to be a Christian in Nigeria (Ike, 2022). Terrorism and Insecurity ravaging Nigeria in recent times occasioned by indiscriminate attacks razing from vehicular bombing, suicide bombing, sporadic shootings in densely populated areas, razing of police stations, churches, kidnappings of school girls and women; the invasion of farmlands, destruction of crops; rape, armed robbery, murder, destruction of oil facilities; and killings of travelers; by Boko Haram Terrorists, Herdsmen, Militants and Bandits across Nigeria, has resulted in the loss of incalculable lives and properties with a far reaching consequence on national economy and development. This has resulted in the decline in foreign private investments and FDI, economic redundancy and wastage due to attacks on oil

facilities (Nzubechukwu, Zain, Halim, Ismail, & Ismail, 2022).

The primary terrorist threat in Nigeria comes from Islamic State West Africa (ISWA) and Boko Haram. These groups are mainly based in north-east Nigeria in Borno, Yobe and Adamawa states. Since 2021, there have also been attacks likely associated with terrorist groups in Niger, Kaduna, Kogi, Bauchi, Ondo, Zamfara, Taraba, Jigawa, Sokoto, Edo and Kano states, as well as the Federal Capital Territory. Attacks could be indiscriminate and could occur at any time, including in places frequented by both indigenous people and foreign nationals, such as places of worship, markets, malls, hotels, bars and restaurants, sports venues and screenings, displacement camps, train networks and stations, government buildings, educational institution, international organizations, and large public gatherings. Attacks also take place during election periods, or periods of religious significance or other public holidays (GOV.UK, 2024).

Recurrent violence between herding and farming communities, rooted in competition over scarce resources, has escalated in central and north-west Nigeria. Largely in response to these growing tensions, armed groups and gangs, including so-called “bandits,” have formed. For years such groups have perpetrated widespread atrocities, including murder, rape, kidnapping, organized cattle-rustling and plunder. Armed bandits are also occupying vast swaths of farmland, prompting many farmers to abandon their land out of fear of attack (GCRP, 2024).

Nigeria’s armed forces have been deployed in two-thirds of the States in the country and are overstretched as Boko Haram, ISWA and bandit groups continue to expand their areas of operation. Over the past several years, Nigeria’s military has perpetrated deadly and erroneous airstrikes. Such indiscriminate airstrikes raise concerns about the military’s identification of legitimate targets and disregard for civilian casualties. While the authorities have issued apologies and acknowledged responsibility, minimal steps have been taken to seek justice or accountability or to ensure military operations minimize civilian harm (GCRP, 2024).

Violence between herders and farmers has increased over the past decade as population growth has led to an expansion of the area dedicated to farming, leaving less land available for open grazing by cattle. Growing

desertification has also exacerbated tensions between communities as the loss of grazing land in the north has driven many ethnic Fulani herdsman southward into areas farmed by settled communities that are predominantly Christian. While armed bandit groups are driven largely by criminal motives, many bandits are ethnic Fulani and prey on settled farming communities, exacerbating existing ethnic tensions (GCRP, 2024).

ISIS-West Africa (ISIS-WA), Boko Haram (BH), and Ansaru continued attacks against Nigerian government and security forces and civilians across the northern and central regions of Nigeria, resulting in deaths, injuries, abductions, and the destruction of property. BH attacks did not appear to discriminate between civilians and government officials, whereas ISIS-WA generally concentrated its attacks on government and security forces and expanded efforts to implement shadow governance structures. BH and ISIS-WA continued to fight one another, and BH was significantly degraded, while ISIS-WA expanded its geographic presence.

The Nigerian Air Force’s extensive use of A-29 Super Tucanos — purchased from the United States — against BH and ISIS-WA limited Boko Haram’s and ISIS-WA’s abilities to mass and conduct large-scale attacks in the Northeast. However, BH and ISIS-WA exploited the military’s absence outside of “super camps” by abducting aid workers, attacking humanitarian operations hubs, and controlling security along many of the major roads. The difficult security environment exacerbated conditions for civilians and severely constrained relief operations in northeast Nigeria.

Nigeria worked with neighboring countries under the Multinational Joint Task Force to counter terrorist activity in the region. ISIS-WA continued to enjoy a large degree of freedom of movement throughout Borno State and eastern Yobe State. BH and ISIS-WA terrorist actions contributed to the internal displacement of an estimated two million people in Adamawa, Borno, and Yobe States, and the external displacement of more than 333,000 Nigerian refugees to neighboring countries, principally Cameroon, Chad, and Niger.

Attacks and kidnappings in the Northwest by criminal gangs, colloquially known as “bandits,” reportedly caused more civilian deaths in 2022 than did BH and ISIS-WA attacks in the Northeast. Nigeria’s designation of these groups as terrorists under domestic law the previous year allowed increased use of the military in the Northwest.

Nigeria is a member of the Trans-Sahara Counterterrorism Program. The U.S. Mission to Nigeria coordinated with the Nigerian military through the Nigerian Defense Intelligence Agency's Joint Intelligence Fusion Center, the Geospatial Intelligence Directorate Analysis Center, and the Nigeria Defense Intelligence College.

Terrorists' attacks in Nigeria are indiscriminate and could occur at any time, including in places frequented by foreign nationals, such as places of worship, markets, malls, hotels, bars and restaurants, sports venues and screenings, displacement camps, train networks and stations, government buildings, educational institution, international organizations, large public gatherings, and so on. Terrorists also attacks during election periods, periods of religious significance, and other public holidays. Terrorist groups have also constructed bogus vehicle checkpoints on major supply and commercial routes, such as the A3 Maiduguri-Damaturu, Onitsha-Enugu-Abakaliki, Onitsha-Benin-Lagos, Okene-Lokoja-Abuja, Enugu-Benue, Abuja-Niger, Abuja-Nassarawa-Jos roads, as well as many other hinterland roads in Nigeria. These have made many nations to warn their citizens to be very cautious of going to Nigeria. Even when they go to Nigeria, their citizens should be very mindful of a heavy security presence as often a sign of a particularly high risk; avoid affected areas in the immediate aftermath of an attack; stay aware from crowded surroundings; keep up to date with local media reports; and follow the advice of local authorities.

Statements of the Problem

Terrorism in Nigeria is impacting atrocious devastations on indigens, their communities, their socio-human development, as well as their terrorism perceptions. A lot communities in Nigeria have been wiped out and terrorists settled there. Great number of Nigerians from many communities have been turned into internally displaced persons (IDPs). Thousands of Nigerians from various communities have been killed, raped, maimed, and their houses or communities burnt down by terrorists freely operating in Nigeria. These are realities that adversely affect the socio-human development terrorism perception of many terrorized indigens in Nigeria.

In many Nigerian communities, the indigens do not engage in farming activities anymore because of fear of terrorists. Many of

these indigens have been taken hostages and slaves. Many more are also regularly compelled either in their native communities, or as hostages or slaves, to work for the terrorists free of wages. Still, many natives are regularly compelled to pay taxes to the terrorists.

Many indigens are also terrorized to the extent of abandoning educational ambitions, as well as abstaining from their occupational engagements. Thousands of indigens have been terrorized into abandoning or changing their religion (usually from Christianity to Islam). Thousands of families have been physically, socially, and psychologically scattered, destroyed, or totally exterminated. Experiences of childlessness, anguish and being orphans are becoming exponential occurrences caused by terrorism and terrorists.

Basically, terrorism and terrorists have set back many communities in Nigeria and their indigens. Very worrisome of this situation, this study therefore becomes very imperative in order to investigate the social and human development impacts of terrorism, as well as terrorism perceptions on the natives or indigens in Nigeria. The findings of this study will be very worthwhile in rehabilitating terrorized indigens. The findings will also be great relevance in terrorism studies, national and international policy making against terrorism, in assisting terrorized natives or indigens. Finally, the relevance of the study in counterterrorism cannot be overemphasized.

Purpose of the Study

The following goals are the focus of the study:

1. To examine terrorized indigenous people in Nigeria and their perceptions of terrorism.
2. Investigate whether differences in perception of terrorism for various education attainment groups of terrorized indigenous people in Nigeria.
3. To examine the differences in perception of terrorism for various socio-occupational groups of terrorized indigenous people in Nigeria.
4. To examine dimensions of terrorism perception for terrorized indigenous people in Nigeria.

Research Questions

1. How does terrorized indigenous people perceive terrorism?

2. In what ways do terrorized indigenous groups of different education attainments vary in their terrorism perception?
3. What are the differences in perception of terrorism for various socio-occupational groups of terrorized indigenous people in Nigeria?
4. How do terrorized indigenous people in Nigeria vary in dimensions of terrorism perception?

Significance of the Study

The study very relevant on the following grounds. The brings out clearly the first-hand information on the impacts of terrorism on the social and economic development of terrorized indigens and communities. This information is very necessary for policy making and development planning for such communities and their people. The study also brings out terrorism perception variations among terrorized indigens in Nigeria. These perceptions are very important in the rehabilitation approaches to be given the indigens. Perception is very crucial in psychological health.

Operational Definition of Terms

Terrorized Indigens: These are members of communities whose societies have been at any time been attacked by terrorists, particularly the Fulani Herdsmen or Boko Haram.

Socio-Human Development: It entails the social and human development characteristics that are necessary for the advancement, maintenance and sustenance of the society.

Terrorism Perception: This is the interpretation and understanding people make about terrorists as measured with Terrorism Perception Questionnaire under nine levels of Terrorists' Ability, Terrorists' Mental Health, Terrorism Reasoning, Faith in Government's Protection, Fear of Terrorism, Perceived Threat, Self-Protection Ability, Perceived Intolerance, and Terrorism Impacts adapted from Sinclair and Locicero (2006).

LITERATURE REVIEW

Theoretical Review

Rational Choice/Opportunity Theory:

This theoretical assumption typically sees armed violence (including terrorism) as the outcome of rational individual choices to maximize economic, social or political benefits. Rebellion is only feasible when the opportunity and potential gain from joining an armed group outweigh the benefits of not fighting and

pursuing alternative income-generation opportunities (Urdal, 2007). From this perspective, the costs of organizing rebellion are lower where there is a large youth population (which is relatively cheap to recruit), where there are high levels of poverty and illiteracy or where there is an abundance of easily lootable resources (Collier & Hoeffler, 2004). Suffice to say that these identified variables abound in Nigeria and could perhaps explains why some Nigerian youth are more inclined to armed violence in contemporary times (Omale, 2016).

Idiosyncratic/Theocratic State Theory:

Some scholars see the Boko Haram insurgency in northern Nigeria as the fulfillment of the fears and Biblical warning of an impending doom from the North, based on the Bible's book of Jeremiah 1:14 that states, "out of the North an evil shall break forth upon the inhabitants of the land" (Makinde 2011: 1). This narrative is at odds with the view held by certain sections among the northern Muslims. However, Boko Haram popularly interpreted to mean Western education is evil; has its official Arabic name as, Jama'atu Ahlis Sunna Lidda'awati wal-Jihad meaning People Committed to the Propagation of the Prophet's Teachings and Jihad. Boko Haram is also known as Yussifiya sect; so-named after its leader Mohammed Yussuf, whose ideology is seen as advocating a return to the "most conservative fundamental elements" of Islam, its "pure, strictest form"-Wahhabism also known as Salafiyism (Omale, 2016).

These teachings were inspired by the works of Ibn Taymiyya, a fourteenth century Islamic legal scholar who preached Islamic fundamentalism and is considered a major theorist for radical groups in the Middle East (Johnson 2011), after whom Yussuf named his mosque in Maiduguri. This may also explain why a faction of Boko Haram, Ansaru (known by its full Arabic name as Jama'atu Ansarul Muslimina Fi Biladis Sudan - loosely translated to mean Vanguard for the Protection of Muslims in Black Africa) has as its main focus and objective to re-build the political and social order of the ancient Othman Dan Fodio Empire from 1802 to 1812 (Omale, 2016). By doing so, Ansaru are promoting Musa Mansa's ideology which formed the core of the Islamized ideology of the ancient Kanem-Borno Empire (which was a collective of present-day Mali, Chad, Niger, Cameroon and Nigeria).

This racialized ideology of Islamism - a political ideology that dictates that Islam should

be the primary form of governance in a political community has taken a violent political-turn in recent years, especially after al-Qaeda made it part of their propaganda campaign to use their subjective historical narrative in drawing a connection between the social ideals of Islam and the historical processes of political empire building in the middle and modern ages in the global south (Omale, 2016). Al-Qaeda has reiterated, amplified, reinterpreted and re-contextualized these responses and arguments to make a case for the global acceptance of the Islamic Theocratic State Theory in an attempt to return the world political systems to the days when the various Muslim empires that spanned the world were strongest - in terms of their opposition to the western other (Omale, 2016).

Empirical Review

Ike (2022) conducted a study on the dangers of terrorism and insecurity to Christians in Nigeria. Central to this concern is how the Christian self and identity are experienced in relation to Nigeria's ongoing terrorist threat. Informed by data from 63 Christian participants recruited in Nigeria, this study makes an original contribution by demystifying how personal experiences fuel perceived victimization. These include religious insecurity and fear, insecurity as a targeted ploy to undermine the Christian identity and shared identity as a safe space—all of which appears to reinforce the sense of being victimized and an object of domination by the perceived Muslim “superior other”. The study recommends an improved policy that addresses the identified challenges to positively enhance existing Christian-Muslim relations, including confidence in the government.

A study was conducted by Nzubechukwu, Zain, Halim, Ismail, and Ismail (2022) on the socio-human development of terrorism and insecurity in Nigeria. This study aims to identify the problems of terrorism and insecurity in Nigeria and its attendant consequences on national development, highlighting the aggregate effects of the activities of the Boko Haram terrorists in the Northeast, Bandits in the Northwest, Militants in the Niger Delta, and Fulani Herdsmen across the Country. The qualitative and analytical methodologies will be used in order to explain in details the problems, issues and solutions to the problem of Terrorism and Insecurity in Nigeria.

This research finds that the hydra-headed monster of Terrorism and Insecurity ravaging Nigeria in recent times occasioned by

indiscriminate attacks razing from vehicular bombing, suicide bombing, sporadic shootings in densely populated areas, razing of police stations, churches, kidnappings of school girls and women; the invasion of farmlands, destruction of crops; rape, armed robbery, murder, destruction of oil facilities; and killings of travelers; by Boko Haram Terrorists, Herdsmen, Militants and Bandits across Nigeria, has resulted in the loss of incalculable lives and properties with a far reaching consequence on national economy and development.

This has resulted in the decline in foreign private investments and FDI, economic redundancy and wastage due to attacks on oil facilities. It further recommends that the Nigerian government should quit playing politics with terrorism and seek International supports from Countries with prior history of terrorism, whilst empowering the Nigerian military with sophisticated weapons and adequate strategic surveillance to effectively combat insurgency.

Violence perpetrated by armed extremist groups, namely Boko Haram and the so-called Islamic State in West Africa (ISWA), against civilian and military targets has also resulted in mass atrocities in northern Nigeria. In 2009 Boko Haram launched an insurgency aimed at overthrowing Nigeria's secular government and establishing an Islamic state. In 2015 the African Union authorized the regional Multinational Joint Task Force to combat armed extremism, but the threat posed by the groups persists. More than 35,000 people are estimated to have been killed as a result of Boko Haram attacks between 2009 and 2020. Their tactics include suicide bombings, abductions, torture, rape, forced marriages and the recruitment of child soldiers, as well as attacks that are directed against government infrastructure, traditional and religious leaders and civilians (GCRP, 2024).

During counterterrorism operations, Nigerian security forces have reportedly committed human rights violations and used excessive force, including extrajudicial killings, rape, torture and arbitrary detentions against suspected Boko Haram and ISWA members, as well as civilians. The Nigerian military has allegedly run a secret, systematic and illegal abortion program in Adamawa, Borno and Yobe states that has terminated at least 10,000 pregnancies since 2013, according to an investigation by Reuters. Many of the women and girls in the abortion program had been kidnapped, forcibly married, beaten and

repeatedly raped by members of Boko Haram. In attempts to curb the activities of armed bandits, the government has intensified its military operations in affected areas since late 2021, including through indiscriminate airstrikes where such groups operate that have resulted in hundreds of civilian casualties (GCRP, 2024).

During late 2023 civilians faced intensified violence across Nigeria, and near-daily attacks by armed groups resulting in kidnappings and violence against civilians continued unabated. On 25 November at least 150 civilians, including women and children, were kidnapped in a coordinated attack by armed groups on four villages in Zamfara State. In a string of well-coordinated attacks by suspected nomadic herders, at least 20 communities were targeted in remote villages in north-central Plateau State between 23-25 December, killing at least 190 people and injuring 300 others. From 23-24 January at least 30 people were killed in clashes between herder and farmer communities in several villages between the Mangu and Barkin Ladi local government areas in Plateau State. On 3 January at least 17 people were killed and 42 kidnapped after bandits attacked Kajuru and Kauru local government areas in Kaduna State. During an attack on 13 February in Kaura Namoda, Zamfara State, armed men kidnapped at least 40 people, including women, children and elderly men (GCRP, 2024).

On 5 December at least 85 civilians were killed and dozens severely injured when airstrikes by the Nigerian army struck a religious ceremony in Tudun Biri, Kaduna State. Victims who could not be identified were buried in mass graves. While the government initially claimed the airstrikes were an accident, the army later stated it had wrongly analyzed and misinterpreted the group's pattern of activities and considered them similar to bandits. Following the attacks, the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights reminded Nigeria of its legal obligation to observe the utmost precautions and care when undertaking military operations (GCRP, 2024).

At least 40 people were killed in Gurokayeya village, Gaidam local government area in Yobe State on 1 November, when suspected Boko Haram fighters shot and killed civilians and set off a landmine. On 5 November Boko Haram attacked and killed at least 15 farmers and abducted an unspecified number of others in three villages in the Mafa local government area, Borno State. An aggressive

attack on Kukarita village, Yobe State, resulted in an unconfirmed number of civilians burnt and shot dead on 4 February (GCRP, 2024). US Department of State (2022) quoted terrorist incidents in Nigeria in 2022 as follows: ISIS-WA and BH carried out hundreds of attacks in Nigeria using small arms, captured military equipment, IEDs, ambushes, and kidnappings. The following list details a small sample (US Department of State, 2022):

On March 28, suspected terrorists attacked a passenger train on the Abuja-Kaduna route of the state-run Nigeria Railway Corporation. News reports said eight persons were killed in the attack and 62 were kidnapped, though some suspect the number was far higher. All kidnap victims were eventually released, many after their families paid ransom. On May 29, ISIS-WA claimed responsibility for an IED attack on a bar in Kabba, Kogi State (US Department of State, 2022). On June 5, a large group of assailants attacked the St. Francis Xavier Catholic Church in Ondo State in southwest Nigeria and killed more than 40 people, including children. Some gunmen entered the church disguised as congregants, while others surrounded the church outside (US Department of State, 2022).

ISIS-WA was widely believed to have been behind the attack, though it has never claimed responsibility. On July 5, ISIS-WA claimed responsibility for an armed attack on Kuje Medium Security Prison, located 27 miles from Embassy Abuja and 14 miles from Abuja's international airport. The prison housed about 1,000 inmates, including more than 60 known terrorists. Once inside the prison, the attackers opened all the holding cells and released hundreds of prisoners. On July 28, gunmen believed to be ISIS-WA conducted an attack on the Abuja-Niger highway, Suleja, Niger State, near Zuma Rock, about 18 miles from Abuja (US Department of State, 2022).

According to the US Department of State (2022), terrorist incidents in 2021 are overwhelming. Boko Haram (BH) and ISIS-WA carried out hundreds of attacks in Nigeria using small arms, captured military equipment, improvised explosive devices (person borne, vehicle borne, and animal borne), ambushes, and kidnappings. The following list details a fraction of the incidents that occurred (US Department of State, 2021):

On February 23, a BH rocket attack in Maiduguri, Borno State, reportedly killed at least 16 civilians, including nine children. During March 1-2, ISIS-WA attacked a humanitarian hub

in Dikwa, Borno State, forcing dozens of NGO staff to flee and take refuge while the attackers burned several NGO compounds (US Department of State, 2021). On April 5, gunmen believed to represent IPOB and its Eastern Security Network attacked a jail in Imo State, reportedly freeing nearly 2,000 inmates and killing one police officer (US Department of State, 2021). On April 9, fighters believed to be BH insurgents attacked in Adamawa State, killing at least five civilians and abducting around 30 women. The fighters set fire to approximately 50 homes, as well as churches, government buildings, schools, and other property, before withdrawing. At least 5,000 people were displaced to neighboring communities (US Department of State, 2021). On December 23, rockets reportedly fired by ISIS-WA exploded near the airport in Maiduguri, Borno State, minutes before President Buhari was scheduled to arrive by plane. Four civilians on the ground were reportedly killed (US Department of State, 2021).

More terrorist attacks in Nigeria occurred in June 2023, Islamic State West Africa (ISWA) carried out an IED attack in Nasarawa State. In April 2023, ISWA claimed an IED attack on civilians in Jigawa State. In February 2023, ISWA bombed a local government office in Kogi State. In 2022, ISWA claimed responsibility for attacks on

Nigerian security personnel in Ondo and Edo states. Again, in 2022, ISWA attacked the Kuje Prison in the Federal Capital Territory and an unknown number of prisoners escaped. Furthermore, in 2022, ISWA claimed responsibility for attacks on policemen in Niger State, within 30 kilometres of the Federal Capital Territory (GOV.UK, 2024).

HYPOTHESES

The following hypotheses are tested in the study.

1. Terrorized indigenous people in Nigeria will not significantly differ on their perceptions of terrorism.
2. There will be no differences in perception of terrorism for various educational attainment of terrorized indigenous people in Nigeria.
3. There will be no differences in perception of terrorism for various socio-occupational groups of terrorized indigenous people in Nigeria.
4. Interactions of gender, education, and socio-occupation of terrorized indigenous people in Nigeria will not significantly affect perception of terrorism dimensions.

METHOD

Participants: The participants for the study were residents in Benue State, Nigeria.

Table 1: Participants' Sample Distribution

Participants' Category	Sample Cluster	N
GENDER	Male	50
	Female	56
	TOTAL	106
EDUCATION LEVEL	Postgraduate Education	1
	First Degree Education	68
	Secondary/Primary Education	37
	TOTAL	106
STATE OF ORIGIN	Benue	101
	Edo	1
	Imo	1
	Anambra	2
	Taraba	1
	TOTAL	106
RELIGION	Christian	104
	Traditional	2
	TOTAL	106
SOCIO-OCCUPATION	Students	71
	Lawyers	2
	Farmers	10
	Designers	5
	Business	9
	Civil Servants	9
	TOTAL	106

Source: Questionnaire primary data

The average age of the participants was 25 years. Table 1 shows that a total of 106

participants were sampled for the study through hybrid sampling of cluster purposive, and incidental techniques. The sampled clusters were

gender (male = 50, female = 56); education level (postgraduate = 1, first degree = 68, secondary/primary education = 37); State of origin (Benue = 101, Edo = 1, Imo = 1, Anambra = 2, Taraba = 1); religion (Christianity = 104, traditional = 2); socio-occupation (student = 71, Lawyer = 2, farmer = 10, designer = 5, business = 9, civil servant = 9). The purposive sampling targeted only indigenous people where terrorists have attacked at least once, and incidental sampling was based on participants' availability and willingness to participate in the study

Instrument: The instrument for data collection was Terrorism Perception Questionnaire by Nwankwo (2025). The instrument was measured on 5-point Likert (1932) format of Not At All (1), To A Low Extent (2), To An Average Extent (3), To A High Extent (4), and To A Very High Extent (5). The instrument had nine dimensions namely Terrorists' Ability, Terrorists' Mental Health, Terrorism Reasoning, Faith in Government's Protection, Fear of Terrorism, Perceived Threat, Self-Protection Ability, Perceived Intolerance, and Terrorism Impacts. The instrument had content and convergent validity with Terrorism Cognition Inventory (Nwankwo, Aultima, Officha, Ezekwueme, & Fasugba, 2020) with Nigerian samples. Therefore, the convergent validity of the Terrorism Perception Questionnaire was 0.94, while the Cronbach alpha reliability was 0.88.

Procedure: The study was conducted among the residents of Benue State, Nigeria. These were residents who have experienced terrorists in their various communities. The participants were reached and the questionnaire administered on them in their communities or environment. Two research assistants were used in the study. The instrument took about 10 minutes to be responded to per participant. The researchers had to exercise so much patience as they had to answer a lot of questions from participants and make a lot of explanations. The instruments were collected back after being responded to. Before responding to the instrument, the participants were requested to fill up a consent form that their

participations in the study were voluntary and freely.

The study and its instrument could have elicited some disgusting memories of terrorism attack(s), which the researchers could not do anything to assuage. To administer the instrument, efforts were made to access the relevant clusters of the population. The study adopted hybrid sampling (Gerlich, 2023) also known as multi-system sampling (Nwankwo et al, 2020) consisting of incidental, purposive, and cluster sampling methods. Incidental sampling used only those that were available and willing to participate in the study. Purposive sampling targeted only those residents in Benue State, Nigeria, where terrorists have attacked at least once. Cluster sampling sampled from various groups like religion, tribe, Local Government Areas (L.G.A.), educational levels, gender, occupations, and so on of the indigenes.

Design/Statistics: The design for the study is cross-sectional design. It a type of design that is applicable when the data are collected across various clusters of a static population. A researcher who is interested in a certain subset of the population might use a cross-sectional design to gather and analyze the relevant data. A cross-sectional study is a type of research design in which you collect data from many different individuals at a single point in time (Thomas, 2024). In cross-sectional research, you observe variables without influencing them (Thomas, 2024).

This makes the design most appropriate when a study involves a survey. The statistics for the study was Multivariate Analysis of Variance (MANOVA). The Multivariate analysis of variance (MANOVA) combines regression analysis and analysis of variance procedures for multiple dependent variables by one or more factor variables or covariates. The factor variables divide the population into groups (Posodobitev, 2024). Various groups of the terrorized indigenes constitute the different independent variables (IV), while the Terrorism Perception and its various dimensions constitute the dependent variable(s).

RESULTS

Analyses of data were done with version 25 of the SPSS. Data attained interval measurement.

Table 2: Descriptive Statistics

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation	Skewness	Std. Error	Kurtosis	Std. Error
GENDER	106	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
EDUCATION LEVEL	106	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
STATE	106	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
RELIGION	106	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
AGE	106	17	49	25.00	6.84	1.45	.23	1.69	.46
CHRISTIAN DENOMINATION	106	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
ISLAM DENOMINATION	0	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SOCIO-OCCUPATION	106	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Terrorists' Ability	106	8	41	24.33	6.48	.17	.23	.03	.46
Terrorists' Mental Health	106	9	35	20.32	5.69	.54	.23	.12	.46
Terrorists' Reasoning	106	10	42	23.82	6.22	.076	.23	.663	.46
Faith in Government Protection	106	2	49	30.30	6.69	-.32	.23	2.60	.46
Terrorism Fear	106	11	40	25.20	5.71	-.02	.23	-.08	.46
Terrorism Threat	106	10	39	24.13	5.80	.11	.23	-.02	.46
Self-Protection Ability	106	2	49	24.70	6.36	.02	.23	2.46	.46
Perceived Intolerance	106	14	46	29.33	6.63	.24	.23	.06	.46
Terrorism Impacts	105	10	43	26.84	6.62	.13	.23	.09	.46

Source: Questionnaire primary data

Table 2 shows the means of the “Terrorists’ Ability” (24.33 of 41), “Terrorists’ Mental Health” (20.32 of 35), “Terrorists’ Reasoning” (23.82 of 42), “Faith in Government Protection” (30.30 of 49), “Terrorism Fear” (25.20 of 40),

“Terrorism Threat” (24.13 of 39), “Self-Protection Ability” (24.70 of 49), “Perceived Intolerance” (29.33 of 46), and “Terrorism Impacts” (26.84 of 43) perspectives of “Terrorism Perception” are marginal.

Table 3A: Tests of Between-Subjects Effects

Source	Dependent Variable	Type III Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.	Partial Eta Squared	Noncent. Parameter	Observed Power
GENDER	Terrorists' Ability	36.99	1	36.99	.91	.342	.011	.91	.157
	Terrorists' Mental Health	45.91	1	45.91	1.35	.247	.016	1.35	.210
	Terrorists' Reasoning	65.46	1	65.46	.13	.711	.002	.13	.066
	Faith in Govt. Protection	9.82	1	9.82	.20	.651	.002	.20	.073
	Terrorism Fear	142.25	1	142.25	4.29*	.041	.048	4.29	.536
	Terrorism Threat	25.81	1	25.81	.77	.380	.009	.77	.141
	Self-Protection Ability	20.26	1	20.26	.53	.468	.006	.53	.111
	Perceived Intolerance	44.52	1	44.52	.99	.321	.011	.99	.167
	Terrorism Impacts	89.35	1	89.35	2.15	.146	.024	2.15	.306
EDUCATION LEVEL	Terrorists' Ability	22.27	2	11.13	.27	.760	.006	.55	.092
	Terrorists' Mental Health	5.15	2	2.57	.07	.927	.002	.15	.061
	Terrorists' Reasoning	30.27	2	15.13	.03	.969	.001	.06	.055
	Faith in Govt. Protection	9.47	2	4.73	.09	.905	.002	.19	.065
	Terrorism Fear	43.57	2	21.78	.65	.520	.015	1.31	.157
	Terrorism Threat	175.68	2	87.84	2.65	.076	.058	5.30	.514
	Self-Protection Ability	120.04	2	60.02	1.57	.213	.035	3.15	.326
	Perceived Intolerance	23.01	2	11.50	.25	.774	.006	.51	.089
	Terrorism Impacts	147.14	2	73.57	1.77	.175	.040	3.55	.362
SOCIO-OCCUPATION	Terrorists' Ability	442.52	5	88.50	2.18	.063	.113	10.91	.690
	Terrorists' Mental Health	168.12	5	33.62	.99	.426	.055	4.97	.339
	Terrorists' Reasoning	256.44	5	51.28	.10	.990	.006	.54	.073
	Faith in Govt. Protection	342.17	5	68.43	1.43	.219	.077	7.18	.483
	Terrorism Fear	96.85	5	19.37	.58	.711	.033	2.92	.205
	Terrorism Threat	269.09	5	53.81	1.62	.162	.086	8.12	.541
	Self-Protection Ability	107.21	5	21.44	.56	.728	.032	2.81	.198
	Perceived Intolerance	392.97	5	78.59	1.75	.131	.093	8.77	.579
	Terrorism Impacts	130.86	5	26.17	.63	.676	.035	3.15	.220
GENDER & EDUCATION LEVEL	Terrorists' Ability	5.97	1	5.97	.14	.702	.002	.14	.067
	Terrorists' Mental Health	4.15	1	4.15	.12	.727	.001	.12	.064
	Terrorists' Reasoning	62.58	1	62.58	.13	.717	.002	.13	.065
	Faith in Govt. Protection	7.65	1	7.65	.16	.690	.002	.16	.068
	Terrorism Fear	1.57	1	1.57	.04	.828	.001	.04	.055

GENDER & OCCUPATION	SOCIO-	Terrorism Threat	.00	1	.00	.00	.998	.000	.00	.050
		Self-Protection Ability	6.95	1	6.95	.18	.670	.002	.18	.071
		Perceived Intolerance	4.10	1	4.10	.09	.763	.001	.09	.060
		Terrorism Impacts	23.07	1	23.07	.55	.457	.006	.55	.114
		Terrorists' Ability	253.24	4	63.31	1.56	.192	.068	6.24	.464
		Terrorists' Mental Health	126.84	4	31.71	.93	.446	.042	3.74	.286
		Terrorists' Reasoning	162.39	4	40.59	.08	.987	.004	.34	.067
		Faith in Govt. Protection	66.45	4	16.61	.34	.844	.016	1.39	.126
		Terrorism Fear	355.73	4	88.93	2.68*	.037	.111	10.74	.724
		Terrorism Threat	41.38	4	10.34	.31	.869	.014	1.24	.117
EDUCATION LEVEL & SOCIO-OCCUPATION		Self-Protection Ability	44.74	4	11.18	.29	.881	.013	1.17	.113
		Perceived Intolerance	105.26	4	26.31	.58	.672	.027	2.35	.188
		Terrorism Impacts	254.87	4	63.71	1.53	.198	.067	6.15	.457
		Terrorists' Ability	153.54	4	38.38	.94	.441	.042	3.78	.289
		Terrorists' Mental Health	15.74	4	3.93	.11	.976	.005	.46	.073
		Terrorists' Reasoning	403.08	4	100.77	.21	.931	.010	.84	.094
		Faith in Govt. Protection	22.66	4	5.66	.11	.975	.005	.47	.073
		Terrorism Fear	134.98	4	33.74	1.01	.402	.045	4.07	.309
		Terrorism Threat	283.35	4	70.83	2.13	.083	.090	8.55	.611
		Self-Protection Ability	449.78	4	112.44	2.95*	.024	.121	11.81	.770
		Perceived Intolerance	229.90	4	57.47	1.28	.283	.056	5.13	.386
		Terrorism Impacts	395.31	4	98.82	2.38*	.057	.100	9.54	.665

Source: Questionnaire primary data; Computed using alpha = .05

Hypothesis One: It states that “terrorized indigenous people in Nigeria will not significantly differ in their perceptions of terrorism.” Table 3A showed that the hypothesis is rejected for gender and “Terrorism Fear” ($P < 0.041 < 0.05$, $F = 4.29$, $N = 106$, $df = 1;105$). “Terrorism Fear” was 4.8% ($\eta^2 = 0.048$). The observed power of 0.536 showed average statistical strength of gender in Terrorism Fear at $P > 0.05$. The non-centrality parameter ($\delta = 4.29$) was above 0, indicating a high degree to which the null hypothesis is false.

Hypothesis Two: It states that “There will be no differences in perception of terrorism for various educational attainments of terrorized indigenous people in Nigeria.” Table 3A showed that the hypothesis is accepted for all the dimensions of terrorism perception.

Hypothesis Three: It states that “there will be no differences in perception of terrorism for various socio-occupational groups of terrorized indigenous people in Nigeria.” Table 3A showed that the hypothesis is also accepted for all the dimensions of terrorism perception.

Hypothesis Four: It states that “Interactions of gender, education, and socio-occupation of terrorized indigenous people in Nigeria will not significantly affect perception of terrorism dimensions.”

- a. Table 3A showed that hypothesis four is rejected for the interaction of Gender and Socio-Occupation on “Terrorism Fear” ($P < 0.037 < 0.05$, $F = 2.68$, $N = 106$, $df = 4;105$). “Terrorism Fear” was 11.1% (η^2

= 0.111). The observed power of 0.724 showed high statistical strength of Gender and Socio-Occupation in Terrorism Fear at $P > 0.05$. The non-centrality parameter ($\delta = 10.74$) was above 0, indicating a high degree to which the null hypothesis is false.

- b. Hypothesis four is again rejected for the interaction of Education Level and Socio-Occupation on “Self-Protection Ability” ($P < 0.024 < 0.05$, $F = 2.95$, $N = 106$, $df = 4;105$). “Terrorism Fear” was 12.1% ($\eta^2 = 0.121$). The observed power of 0.770 showed high statistical strength of Education Level and Socio-Occupation in Self-Protection Ability at $P > 0.05$. The non-centrality parameter ($\delta = 11.81$) was above 0, indicating a high degree to which the null hypothesis is false.
- c. Hypothesis four is further rejected for the interaction of Education Level and Socio-Occupation on “Terrorism Impacts” ($P < 0.05 < 0.05$, $F = 2.38$, $N = 106$, $df = 4;105$). “Terrorism Impacts” was 10.0% ($\eta^2 = 0.100$). The observed power of 0.665 showed high statistical strength of Education Level and Socio-Occupation in Terrorism Impacts at $P > 0.05$. The non-centrality parameter ($\delta = 9.54$) was above 0, indicating a high degree to which the null hypothesis is false.

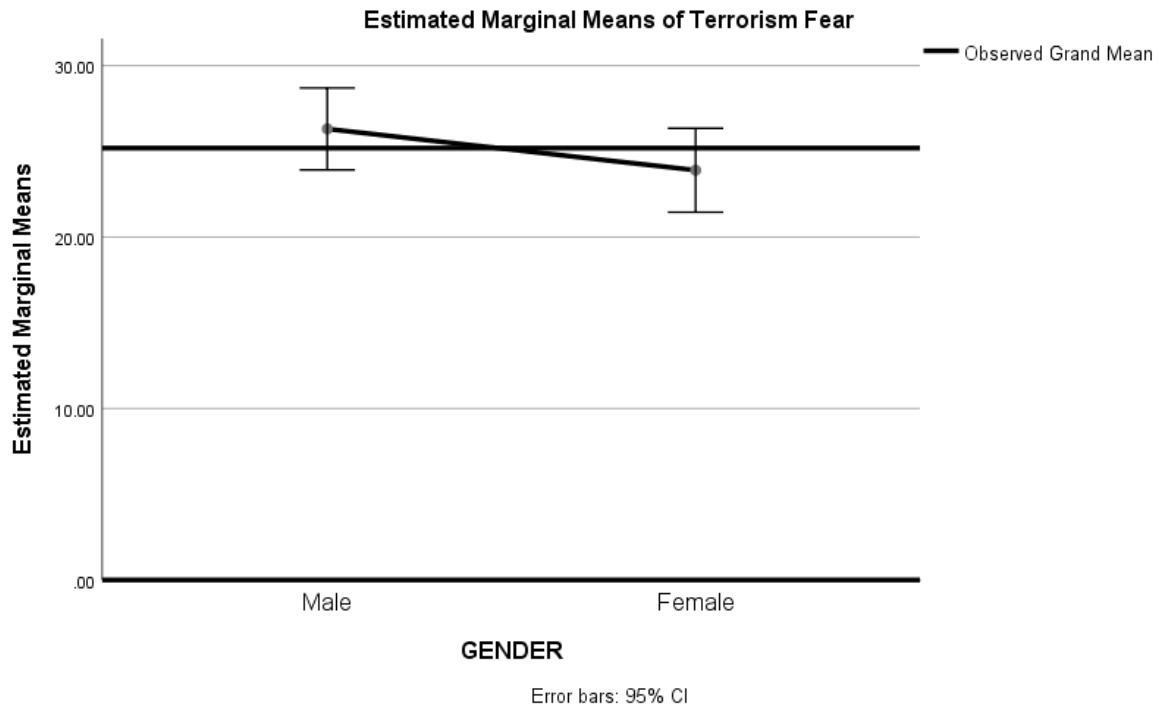
Table 3B: Tests of Between-Subjects Effects (CONTINUES)

Source	Dependent Variable	Type III Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.	Partial Squared	Eta Squared	Noncent. Parameter	Observed Power
GENDER & EDUCATION LEVEL & SOCIOOCCUPATION	Terrorists' Ability	.53	1	.53	.01	.909	.000	.01		.051
	Terrorists' Mental Health	.10	1	.10	.00	.957	.000	.003		.050
	Terrorists' Reasoning	237.43	1	237.43	.50	.481	.006	.50		.108
	Faith in Govt. Protection	8.88	1	8.88	.18	.667	.002	.18		.071
	Terrorism Fear	.78	1	.78	.02	.878	.000	.02		.053
	Terrorism Threat	4.51	1	4.51	.13	.713	.002	.13		.065
	Self-Protection Ability	11.30	1	11.30	.29	.587	.003	.29		.084
	Perceived Intolerance	.54	1	.54	.01	.912	.000	.01		.051
	Terrorism Impacts	.30	1	.30	.00	.932	.000	.007		.051
Total	Terrorists' Ability	66540	105							
	Terrorists' Mental Health	46741	105							
	Terrorists' Reasoning	114284	105							
	Faith in Govt. Protection	100886	105							
	Terrorism Fear	70055	105							
	Terrorism Threat	64784	105							
	Self-Protection Ability	68122	105							
	Perceived Intolerance	94974	105							
	Terrorism Impacts	80251	105							

Source: Questionnaire primary data; Computed using alpha = .05

Table 3B shows the interactions between gender, education, and socio-occupation were not significant for any of the perception dimension. So, the hypothesis four is accepted for all the dimensions of terrorism.

Figure 1: Gender and Terrorism Fear

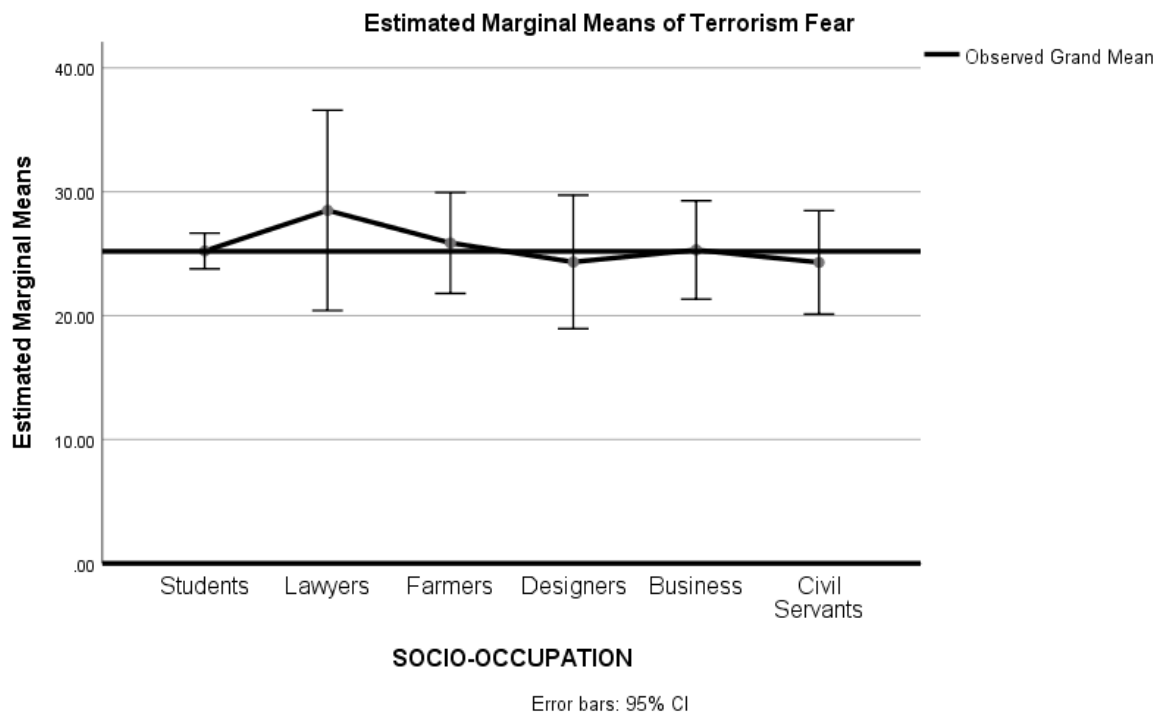


Source: Questionnaire primary data

Figure 1 shows “Terrorism Fear” is greater with male gender than female gender. Male was above

average (26 of 25) than female (24 of 25) in “Terrorism Fear”.

Figure 2: Socio-Occupation and Terrorism Fear

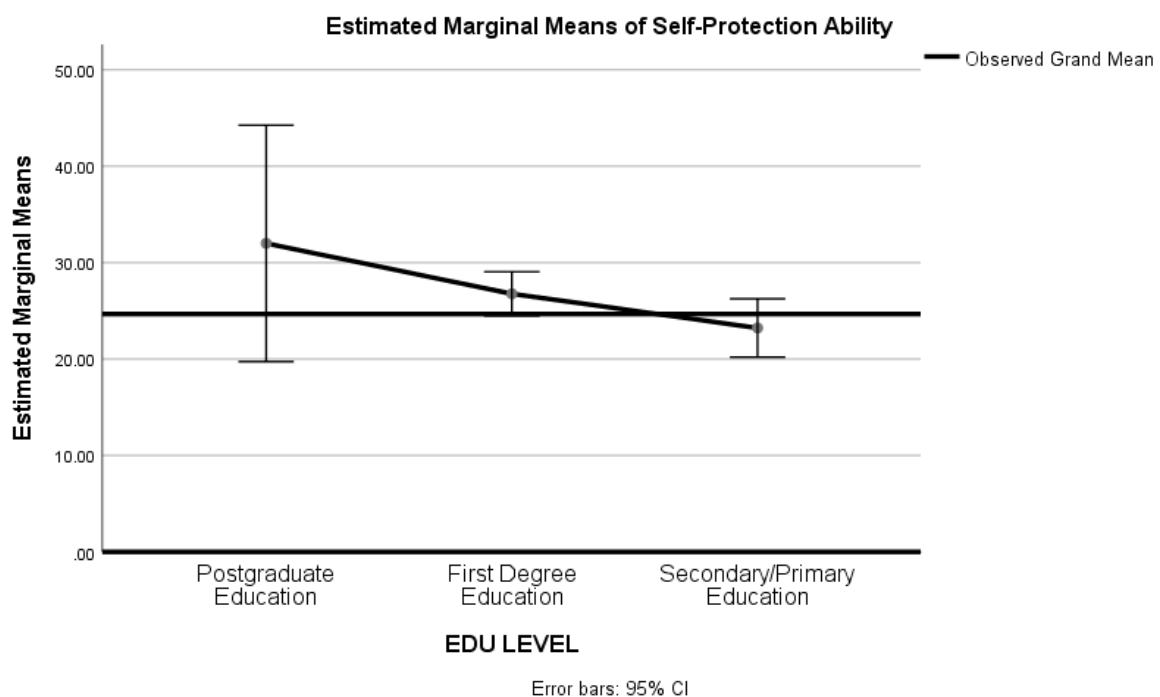


Source: Questionnaire primary data

Figure 2 showed that Lawyers (29 of 25) and Farmers (26 of 25) were above average in “Terrorism Fear”. Designers (24 of 25) and Civil

Servants (24 of 25) were below average, while Business-men (25 of 25) were at the average.

Figure 3: Education Level and Self-Protection Ability

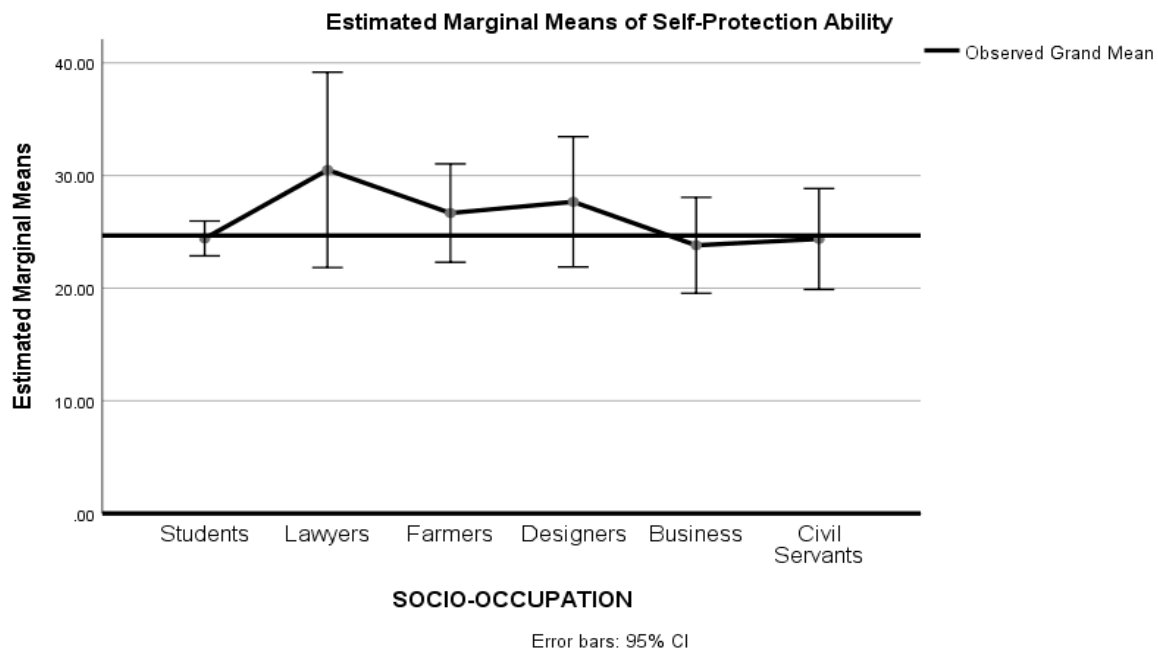


Source: Questionnaire primary data

Figure 3 shows indigenous people with Postgraduate Education (31 of 25) and First-Degree Education (27 of 25) see terrorism as

limiting “Self-Protection Ability” above average, unlike below average for Secondary/Primary Education (24 of 25).

Figure 4: Socio-Occupation and Self-Protection Ability

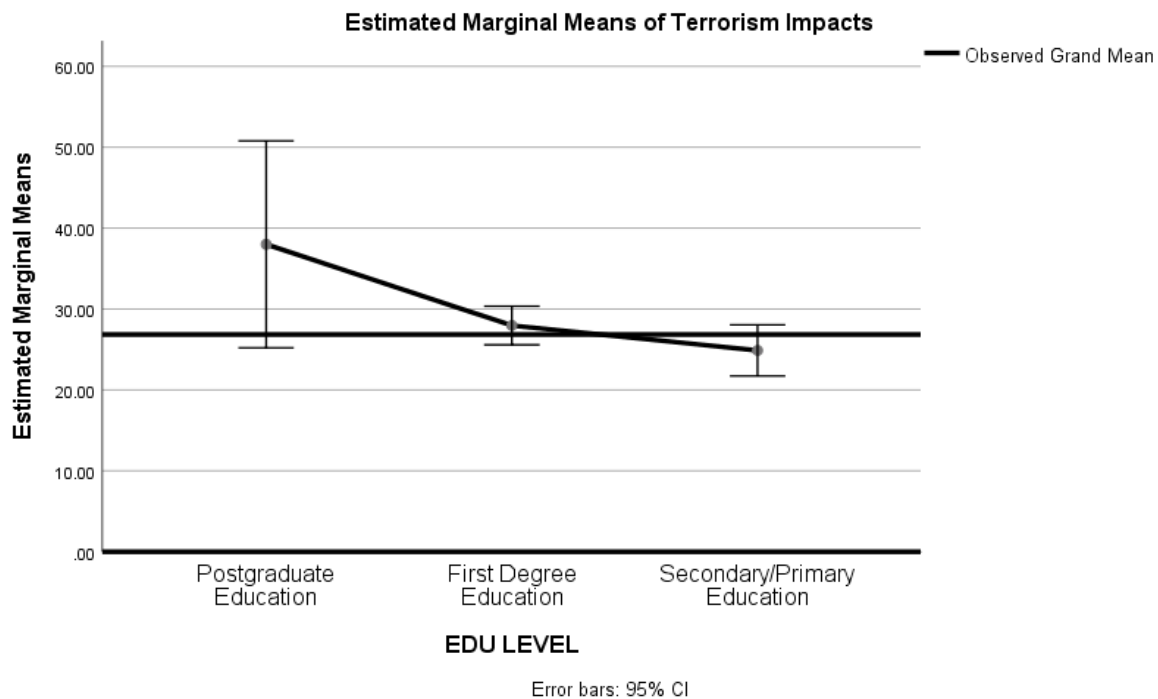


Source: Questionnaire primary data

In figure 4, Lawyers (30 of 25), Farmers (27 of 25), and Designers (28 of 25) see terrorism limits “Self-Protection Ability” above average.

Students (25 of 25) and Civil Servants (25 of 25) had average, while Business-men (24 of 25) below average.

Figure 5: Education and Terrorism Impacts

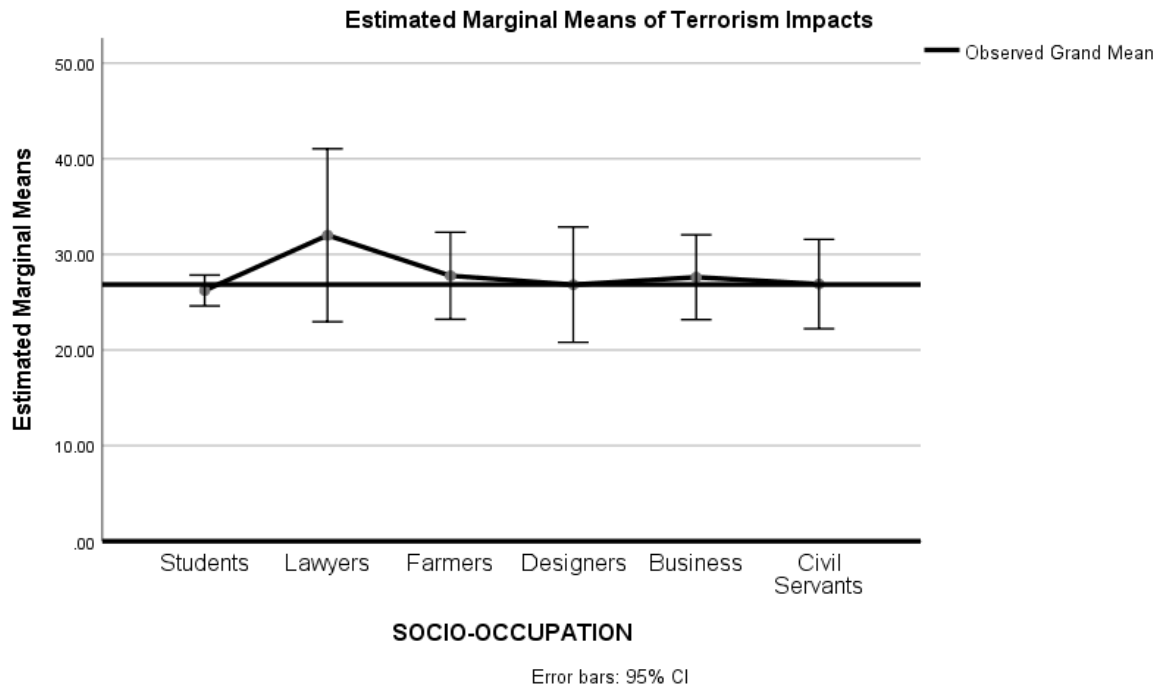


Source: Questionnaire primary data

Figure 5 shows indigenous people with Postgraduate Education (39 of 28) and First-Degree Education (29 of 28) admits adversity of

“Terrorism Impacts” as above average, unlike below average for Secondary/Primary Education (27 of 28).

Figure 6: Socio-Occupation and Terrorism Impacts



Source: Questionnaire primary data

Figure 6 shows Lawyers (32 of 28), and Farmers (28.50 of 28) admit adversity of “Terrorism Impacts” as above average. Students (28 of 28),

Designers (28 of 28), Business-men (28.05 of 28) and Civil Servants (28 of 28) were at average.

Table 4 (A): Scheffe Multiple Comparisons

Dependent Variable	(I) SOCIO-OCCUPATION	(J) SOCIO-OCCUPATION	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.	95% Confidence Interval	
						Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Terrorists' Ability	Students	Lawyers	-16.11*	4.56	.037	-31.66	-5.56
		Farmers	.28	2.15	1.000	-7.04	7.61
		Designers	-.71	2.94	1.000	-10.75	9.32
		Business	-1.22	2.25	.998	-8.90	6.45
		Civil Servants	-.22	2.25	1.000	-7.90	7.45
		Lawyers	16.11*	4.56	.037	.56	31.66
	Lawyers	Farmers	16.40	4.93	.060	-.39	33.19
		Designers	15.40	5.32	.150	-2.74	33.54
		Business	14.88	4.97	.123	-2.06	31.84
		Civil Servants	15.88	4.97	.081	-1.06	32.84
		Farmers	-.28	2.15	1.000	-7.61	7.04
	Farmers	Students	-16.40	4.93	.060	-33.19	.39
		Designers	-1.00	3.48	1.000	-12.87	10.87
		Business	-1.51	2.92	.998	-11.47	8.45
		Civil Servants	-.51	2.92	1.000	-10.47	9.45
		Designers	.71	2.94	1.000	-9.32	10.75
	Designers	Students	-15.40	5.32	.150	-33.54	2.74
		Lawyers	1.00	3.48	1.000	-10.87	12.87
		Farmers	-.51	3.55	1.000	-12.60	11.58
		Business	.48	3.55	1.000	-11.60	12.58
		Civil Servants	1.22	2.25	.998	-6.45	8.90
	Business	Students	-14.88	4.97	.123	-31.84	2.06
		Lawyers	1.51	2.92	.998	-8.45	11.47
		Designers	.51	3.55	1.000	-11.58	12.60
Civil Servants		1.00	3.00	1.000	-9.22	11.22	
Students		.22	2.25	1.000	-7.45	7.90	
Civil Servants	Lawyers	-15.88	4.97	.081	-32.84	1.06	
	Farmers	.51	2.92	1.000	-9.45	10.47	
	Designers	-.48	3.55	1.000	-12.58	11.60	
	Business	-1.00	3.00	1.000	-11.22	9.22	

Source: Questionnaire primary data; *. The mean difference is significant at the .05 level.

Table 4 (A) shows that the significant differences in the indigenous people’s socio-occupation (Students’ and Lawyers’) and perceptions of “Terrorist Ability” ($F' = 16.11, p = .037$). By

this, Students and Lawyers differ significantly of their perceptions of the ability of terrorists to engage in terrorism.

Table 4 (B i): Scheffe Multiple Comparisons (CONTINUES)

Dependent Variable	(I) SOCIO- OCCUPATION	(J) SOCIO- OCCUPATION	Mean Difference e (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.	95% Confidence Interval	
						Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Terrorists' Mental Health	Students	Lawyers	-1.12	4.17	1.000	-15.33	13.07
		Farmers	-.02	1.96	1.000	-6.72	6.66
		Designers	-1.02	2.69	1.000	-10.19	8.14
		Business	3.26	2.05	.775	-3.75	10.27
		Civil Servants	-1.73	2.05	.982	-8.75	5.27
	Lawyers	Students	1.12	4.17	1.000	-13.07	15.33
		Farmers	1.10	4.50	1.000	-14.24	16.44
		Designers	.10	4.86	1.000	-16.47	16.67
		Business	4.38	4.54	.967	-11.09	19.87
		Civil Servants	-.61	4.54	1.000	-16.09	14.87
	Farmers	Students	.02	1.96	1.000	-6.66	6.72
		Lawyers	-1.10	4.50	1.000	-16.44	14.24
		Designers	-1.00	3.18	1.000	-11.85	9.85
		Business	3.28	2.67	.910	-5.81	12.39
		Civil Servants	-1.71	2.67	.995	-10.81	7.39

Source: Questionnaire primary data; *. The mean difference is significant at the .05 level.

Table 4 (B ii): Scheffe Multiple Comparisons (CONTINUES)

Dependent Variable	(I) SOCIO- OCCUPATION	(J) SOCIO- OCCUPATION	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.	95% Confidence Interval	
						Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Designers	Students	Lawyers	1.02	2.69	1.000	-8.14	10.19
		Lawyers	-.10	4.86	1.000	-16.67	16.47
		Farmers	1.00	3.18	1.000	-9.85	11.85
		Business	4.28	3.24	.881	-6.76	15.33
		Civil Servants	-.71	3.24	1.000	-11.76	10.33
Business	Students	-3.26	2.05	.775	-10.27	3.75	
	Lawyers	-4.38	4.54	.967	-19.87	11.09	
	Farmers	-3.28	2.67	.910	-12.39	5.81	
	Designers	-4.28	3.24	.881	-15.33	6.76	
	Civil Servants	-5.00	2.74	.651	-14.33	4.33	
Civil Servants	Students	1.73	2.05	.982	-5.27	8.75	
	Lawyers	.61	4.54	1.000	-14.87	16.09	
	Farmers	1.71	2.67	.995	-7.39	10.81	
	Designers	.71	3.24	1.000	-10.33	11.76	
	Business	5.00	2.74	.651	-4.33	14.33	

Source: Questionnaire primary data; *. The mean difference is significant at the .05 level.

Tables 4 (Bi & Bii) show no significant source/origin of differences among the compared indigenous people concerning socio-occupation and “Terrorists’ Mental Health”. The indigenous

people were compared on their socio-occupation and perceive “Terrorists’ Mental Health” of terrorists. Their perceptions were similar or the same for all the socio-occupations compared.

Table 4 (C): Scheffe Multiple Comparisons (CONTINUES)

Dependent Variable	(I) SOCIO- OCCUPATION	(J) SOCIO- OCCUPATION	Mean Difference e (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.	95% Confidence Interval	
						Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Terrorists' Reasoning	Students	Lawyers	-4.8286	15.62714	1.000	-58.0588	48.4016
		Farmers	1.8714	7.36671	1.000	-23.2215	26.9644
		Designers	1.1714	10.08728	1.000	-33.1885	35.5314
		Business	5.2825	7.71650	.993	-21.0019	31.5670
		Civil Servants	-1.3841	7.71650	1.000	-27.6686	24.9003

Lawyers	Students	4.8286	15.62714	1.000	-48.4016	58.0588
	Farmers	6.7000	16.87924	.999	-50.7952	64.1952
	Designers	6.0000	18.23167	1.000	-56.1019	68.1019
	Business	10.1111	17.03482	.996	-47.9140	68.1362
	Civil Servants	3.4444	17.03482	1.000	-54.5807	61.4696
Farmers	Students	-1.8714	7.36671	1.000	-26.9644	23.2215
	Lawyers	-6.7000	16.87924	.999	-64.1952	50.7952
	Designers	-.7000	11.93543	1.000	-41.3552	39.9552
	Business	3.4111	10.01228	1.000	-30.6934	37.5156
	Civil Servants	-3.2556	10.01228	1.000	-37.3600	30.8489
Designers	Students	-1.1714	10.08728	1.000	-35.5314	33.1885
	Lawyers	-6.0000	18.23167	1.000	-68.1019	56.1019
	Farmers	.7000	11.93543	1.000	-39.9552	41.3552
	Business	4.1111	12.15444	1.000	-37.2902	45.5124
	Civil Servants	-2.5556	12.15444	1.000	-43.9568	38.8457
Business	Students	-5.2825	7.71650	.993	-31.5670	21.0019
	Lawyers	-10.1111	17.03482	.996	-68.1362	47.9140
	Farmers	-3.4111	10.01228	1.000	-37.5156	30.6934
	Designers	-4.1111	12.15444	1.000	-45.5124	37.2902
	Civil Servants	-6.6667	10.27238	.995	-41.6571	28.3238
Civil Servants	Students	1.3841	7.71650	1.000	-24.9003	27.6686
	Lawyers	-3.4444	17.03482	1.000	-61.4696	54.5807
	Farmers	3.2556	10.01228	1.000	-30.8489	37.3600
	Designers	2.5556	12.15444	1.000	-38.8457	43.9568
	Business	6.6667	10.27238	.995	-28.3238	41.6571

Source: Questionnaire primary data; *. The mean difference is significant at the .05 level.

Table 4 (C) shows no significant source/origin of differences among the compared indigenous people concerning socio-occupation and "Terrorists' Reasoning". The indigenous people

were compared on their socio-occupation and perceive "Terrorists' Reasoning". Their perceptions were similar or the same for all the socio-occupations compared.

Table 4 (D): Scheffe Multiple Comparisons (CONTINUES)

Dependent Variable	(I) SOCIO-OCCUPATION	(J) SOCIO-OCCUPATION	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.	95% Confidence Interval	
						Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Faith in Govt. Protection	Students	Lawyers	3.4714	4.95012	.992	-13.3900	20.3329
		Farmers	-4.3286	2.33351	.634	-12.2771	3.6200
		Designers	-.6286	3.19529	1.000	-11.5126	10.2554
		Business	3.3048	2.44431	.871	-5.0212	11.6307
		Civil Servants	-2.3619	2.44431	.967	-10.6879	5.9641
	Lawyers	Students	-3.4714	4.95012	.992	-20.3329	13.3900
		Farmers	-7.8000	5.34674	.830	-26.0124	10.4124
		Designers	-4.1000	5.77514	.992	-23.7717	15.5717
		Business	-1.6667	5.39602	1.000	-18.5469	18.2136
		Civil Servants	-5.8333	5.39602	.947	-24.2136	12.5469
	Farmers	Students	4.3286	2.33351	.634	-3.6200	12.2771
		Lawyers	7.8000	5.34674	.830	-10.4124	26.0124
		Designers	3.7000	3.78072	.965	-9.1781	16.5781
		Business	7.6333	3.17153	.336	-3.1697	18.4364
		Civil Servants	1.9667	3.17153	.996	-8.8364	12.7697
	Designers	Students	.6286	3.19529	1.000	-10.2554	11.5126
		Lawyers	4.1000	5.77514	.992	-15.5717	23.7717
		Farmers	-3.7000	3.78072	.965	-16.5781	9.1781
		Business	3.9333	3.85009	.958	-9.1811	17.0478
		Civil Servants	-1.7333	3.85009	.999	-14.8478	11.3811
Business	Students	-3.3048	2.44431	.871	-11.6307	5.0212	
	Lawyers	.1667	5.39602	1.000	-18.2136	18.5469	
	Farmers	-7.6333	3.17153	.336	-18.4364	3.1697	
	Designers	-3.9333	3.85009	.958	-17.0478	9.1811	
	Civil Servants	-5.6667	3.25392	.695	-16.7504	5.4171	
Civil Servants	Students	2.3619	2.44431	.967	-5.9641	10.6879	
	Lawyers	5.8333	5.39602	.947	-12.5469	24.2136	
	Farmers	-1.9667	3.17153	.996	-12.7697	8.8364	
	Designers	1.7333	3.85009	.999	-11.3811	14.8478	
	Business	5.6667	3.25392	.695	-5.4171	16.7504	

Source: Questionnaire primary data; *. The mean difference is significant at the .05 level.

Table 4 (D) shows no significant source/origin of differences among the compared indigenous people concerning socio-occupation and “Faith in Government’s Protection”. The indigenous people were compared on their socio-occupation

and their “Faith in Government’s Protection” against terrorism and terrorists. Their perceptions were similar or the same for all the socio-occupations compared.

Table 4 (E i): Scheffe Multiple Comparisons (CONTINUES)

Dependent Variable	(I) SOCIO-OCCUPATION	(J) SOCIO-OCCUPATION	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.	95% Confidence Interval	
						Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Terrorism Fear	Students	Lawyers	-3.1857	4.12657	.988	-17.2419	10.8705
		Farmers	-.0857	1.94528	1.000	-6.7119	6.5404
		Designers	2.7143	2.66369	.958	-6.3589	11.7875
		Business	-.5746	2.03765	1.000	-7.5154	6.3662
		Civil Servants	1.3143	2.03765	.995	-5.6265	8.2551
	Lawyers	Students	3.1857	4.12657	.988	-10.8705	17.2419
		Farmers	3.1000	4.45720	.992	-12.0824	18.2824
		Designers	5.9000	4.81433	.911	-10.4989	22.2989
		Business	2.6111	4.49828	.997	-12.7112	17.9335
	Farmers	Civil Servants	4.5000	4.49828	.962	-10.8223	19.8223
		Students	.0857	1.94528	1.000	-6.5404	6.7119
		Lawyers	-3.1000	4.45720	.992	-18.2824	12.0824
		Designers	2.8000	3.15172	.977	-7.9356	13.5356
		Business	-.4889	2.64388	1.000	-9.4947	8.5169
		Civil Servants	1.4000	2.64388	.998	-7.6058	10.4058

Source: Questionnaire primary data; *. The mean difference is significant at the .05 level.

Table 4 (E ii): Scheffe Multiple Comparisons (CONTINUES)

Dependent Variable	(I) SOCIO-OCCUPATION	(J) SOCIO-OCCUPATION	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.	95% Confidence Interval	
						Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Designers	Students	Lawyers	-2.7143	2.66369	.958	-11.7875	6.3589
		Lawyers	-5.9000	4.81433	.911	-22.2989	10.4989
		Farmers	-2.8000	3.15172	.977	-13.5356	7.9356
		Business	-3.2889	3.20955	.957	-14.2215	7.6437
		Civil Servants	-1.4000	3.20955	.999	-12.3326	9.5326
Business	Students	Lawyers	.5746	2.03765	1.000	-6.3662	7.5154
		Lawyers	-2.6111	4.49828	.997	-17.9335	12.7112
		Farmers	.4889	2.64388	1.000	-8.5169	9.4947
		Designers	3.2889	3.20955	.957	-7.6437	14.2215
Civil Servants	Civil Servants	Students	1.8889	2.71257	.992	-7.3508	11.1286
		Students	-1.3143	2.03765	.995	-8.2551	5.6265
		Lawyers	-4.5000	4.49828	.962	-19.8223	10.8223
		Farmers	-1.4000	2.64388	.998	-10.4058	7.6058
		Designers	1.4000	3.20955	.999	-9.5326	12.3326
Business	Business		-1.8889	2.71257	.992	-11.1286	7.3508

Source: Questionnaire primary data; *. The mean difference is significant at the .05 level.

Table 4 (E i & ii) shows no significant source/origin of differences among the compared indigenous people concerning socio-occupation and “Terrorism Fear”. The indigenous people

were compared on their socio-occupation and their “Terrorism Fear” against terrorism and terrorists. Their perceptions were similar or the same for all the socio-occupations compared.

Table 4 (F): Scheffe Multiple Comparisons (CONTINUES)

Dependent Variable	(I) SOCIO-OCCUPATION	(J) SOCIO-OCCUPATION	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.	95% Confidence Interval	
						Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Terrorism Threat	Students	Lawyers	-7.9000	4.12788	.601	-21.9606	6.1606
		Farmers	2.2000	1.94590	.936	-4.4282	8.8282
		Designers	-1.9000	2.66453	.992	-10.9761	7.1761
		Business	2.5444	2.03830	.905	-4.3985	9.4874
		Civil Servants	-2.7889	2.03830	.865	-9.7319	4.1541

Lawyers	Students	7.9000	4.12788	.601	-6.1606	21.9606
	Farmers	10.1000	4.45862	.407	-5.0872	25.2872
	Designers	6.0000	4.81585	.905	-10.4041	22.4041
	Business	10.4444	4.49971	.379	-4.8828	25.7717
	Civil Servants	5.1111	4.49971	.935	-10.2161	20.4383
Farmers	Students	-2.2000	1.94590	.936	-8.8282	4.4282
	Lawyers	-10.1000	4.45862	.407	-25.2872	5.0872
	Designers	-4.1000	3.15272	.888	-14.8390	6.6390
	Business	.3444	2.64472	1.000	-8.6642	9.3531
	Civil Servants	-4.9889	2.64472	.616	-13.9975	4.0197
Designers	Students	1.9000	2.66453	.992	-7.1761	10.9761
	Lawyers	-6.0000	4.81585	.905	-22.4041	10.4041
	Farmers	4.1000	3.15272	.888	-6.6390	14.8390
	Business	4.4444	3.21057	.859	-6.4916	15.3805
	Civil Servants	-.8889	3.21057	1.000	-11.8249	10.0472
Business	Students	-2.5444	2.03830	.905	-9.4874	4.3985
	Lawyers	-10.4444	4.49971	.379	-25.7717	4.8828
	Farmers	-.3444	2.64472	1.000	-9.3531	8.6642
	Designers	-4.4444	3.21057	.859	-15.3805	6.4916
	Civil Servants	-5.3333	2.71343	.572	-14.5760	3.9093
Civil Servants	Students	2.7889	2.03830	.865	-4.1541	9.7319
	Lawyers	-5.1111	4.49971	.935	-20.4383	10.2161
	Farmers	4.9889	2.64472	.616	-4.0197	13.9975
	Designers	.8889	3.21057	1.000	-10.0472	11.8249
	Business	5.3333	2.71343	.572	-3.9093	14.5760

Source: Questionnaire primary data; *. The mean difference is significant at the .05 level.

Table 4 (F) shows no significant source/origin of differences among the compared indigenous people concerning socio-occupation and “Terrorists’ Threat”. The indigenous people were

compared on their socio-occupation and perceive “Terrorists’ Threat”. Their perceptions were similar or the same for all the socio-occupations compared.

Table 4 (G): Scheffe Multiple Comparisons (CONTINUES)

Dependent Variable	(I) SOCIO-OCCUPATION	(J) SOCIO-OCCUPATION	Mean Difference (I-J)		Sig.	95% Confidence Interval	
			Std. Error			Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Self-Protection Ability	Students	Lawyers	-6.5714	4.42453	.819	-21.6426	8.4997
		Farmers	-2.0714	2.08574	.963	-9.1760	5.0332
		Designers	-3.6714	2.85602	.893	-13.3998	6.0569
		Business	-.2937	2.18478	1.000	-7.7356	7.1483
		Civil Servants	-2.5159	2.18478	.931	-9.9578	4.9261
	Lawyers	Students	6.5714	4.42453	.819	-8.4997	21.6426
		Farmers	4.5000	4.77904	.970	-11.7787	20.7787
		Designers	2.9000	5.16195	.997	-14.6830	20.4830
		Business	6.2778	4.82309	.888	-10.1509	22.7065
		Civil Servants	4.0556	4.82309	.982	-12.3732	20.4843
	Farmers	Students	2.0714	2.08574	.963	-5.0332	9.1760
		Lawyers	-4.5000	4.77904	.970	-20.7787	11.7787
		Designers	-1.6000	3.37929	.999	-13.1108	9.9108
		Business	1.7778	2.83479	.995	-7.8783	11.4338
		Civil Servants	-.4444	2.83479	1.000	-10.1005	9.2116
	Designers	Students	3.6714	2.85602	.893	-6.0569	13.3998
		Lawyers	-2.9000	5.16195	.997	-20.4830	14.6830
		Farmers	1.6000	3.37929	.999	-9.9108	13.1108
		Business	3.3778	3.44130	.965	-8.3442	15.0998
		Civil Servants	1.1556	3.44130	1.000	-10.5664	12.8775
Business	Students	.2937	2.18478	1.000	-7.1483	7.7356	
	Lawyers	-6.2778	4.82309	.888	-22.7065	10.1509	
	Farmers	-1.7778	2.83479	.995	-11.4338	7.8783	
	Designers	-3.3778	3.44130	.965	-15.0998	8.3442	
	Civil Servants	-2.2222	2.90843	.988	-12.1291	7.6847	
Civil Servants	Students	2.5159	2.18478	.931	-4.9261	9.9578	
	Lawyers	-4.0556	4.82309	.982	-20.4843	12.3732	
	Farmers	.4444	2.83479	1.000	-9.2116	10.1005	
	Designers	-1.1556	3.44130	1.000	-12.8775	10.5664	
	Business	2.2222	2.90843	.988	-7.6847	12.1291	

Source: Questionnaire primary data; *. The mean difference is significant at the .05 level.

Figure 4(G) shows no significant source/origin of differences among the compared indigenous people concerning socio-occupation and “Self-Protection Ability”. The indigenous people were

compared on their socio-occupation and perceive “Self-Protection Ability”. Their perceptions were similar or the same for all the socio-occupations compared.

Table 4 (H i): Scheffe Multiple Comparisons (CONTINUES)

Dependent Variable	(I) SOCIO-OCCUPATION	(J) SOCIO-OCCUPATION	Mean Difference		Sig.	95% Confidence Interval	
			e (I-J)	Std. Error		Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Perceived Intolerance	Students	Lawyers	-.0714	4.79800	1.000	-16.4147	16.2718
		Farmers	3.4286	2.26180	.805	-4.2757	11.1329
		Designers	6.2286	3.09709	.546	-4.3209	16.7781
		Business	2.8730	2.36920	.915	-5.1971	10.9431
		Civil Servants	2.6508	2.36920	.939	-5.4193	10.7209
	Lawyers	Students	.0714	4.79800	1.000	-16.2718	16.4147
		Farmers	3.5000	5.18243	.993	-14.1527	21.1527
		Designers	6.3000	5.59766	.937	-12.7671	25.3671
		Business	2.9444	5.23019	.997	-14.8710	20.7599
		Civil Servants	2.7222	5.23019	.998	-15.0932	20.5376
	Farmers	Students	-3.4286	2.26180	.805	-11.1329	4.2757
		Lawyers	-3.5000	5.18243	.993	-21.1527	14.1527
		Designers	2.8000	3.66453	.988	-9.6824	15.2824
		Business	-.5556	3.07407	1.000	-11.0266	9.9155
		Civil Servants	-.7778	3.07407	1.000	-11.2489	9.6933
	Designers	Students	-6.2286	3.09709	.546	-16.7781	4.3209
Lawyers		-6.3000	5.59766	.937	-25.3671	12.7671	
Farmers		-2.8000	3.66453	.988	-15.2824	9.6824	
Business		-3.3556	3.73177	.976	-16.0670	9.3559	

Source: Questionnaire primary data; *. The mean difference is significant at the .05 level.

Table 4 (H ii): Scheffe Multiple Comparisons (CONTINUES)

Dependent Variable	(I) SOCIO-OCCUPATION	(J) SOCIO-OCCUPATION	Mean Difference		Sig.	95% Confidence Interval	
			e (I-J)	Std. Error		Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Business		Civil Servants	-3.5778	3.73177	.968	-16.2892	9.1336
		Students	-2.8730	2.36920	.915	-10.9431	5.1971
		Lawyers	-2.9444	5.23019	.997	-20.7599	14.8710
		Farmers	.5556	3.07407	1.000	-9.9155	11.0266
		Designers	3.3556	3.73177	.976	-9.3559	16.0670
Civil Servants		Civil Servants	-.2222	3.15392	1.000	-10.9653	10.5209
		Students	-2.6508	2.36920	.939	-10.7209	5.4193
		Lawyers	-2.7222	5.23019	.998	-20.5376	15.0932
		Farmers	.7778	3.07407	1.000	-9.6933	11.2489
		Designers	3.5778	3.73177	.968	-9.1336	16.2892
		Business	.2222	3.15392	1.000	-10.5209	10.9653

Source: Questionnaire primary data; *. The mean difference is significant at the .05 level.

Figure 4 (H i & ii) shows no significant source/origin of differences among the compared indigenous people concerning socio-occupation and “Perceived Intolerance”. The indigenous

people were compared on their socio-occupation and perceive “Perceived Intolerance”. Their perceptions were similar or the same for all the socio-occupations compared.

Table 4 (I) : Scheffe Multiple Comparisons (CONTINUES)

Dependent Variable	(I) SOCIO-OCCUPATION	(J) SOCIO-OCCUPATION	Mean Difference		Sig.	95% Confidence Interval	
			e (I-J)	Std. Error		Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Terrorism Impacts	Students	Lawyers	-5.5571	4.61561	.917	-21.2791	10.1648
		Farmers	-.9571	2.17582	.999	-8.3686	6.4543
		Designers	1.0429	2.97936	1.000	-9.1056	11.1914
		Business	-.7794	2.27913	1.000	-8.5427	6.9840
		Civil Servants	-2.2238	2.27913	.965	-9.9871	5.5395
	Lawyers	Students	5.5571	4.61561	.917	-10.1648	21.2791
		Farmers	4.6000	4.98543	.973	-12.3817	21.5817
		Designers	6.6000	5.38488	.911	-11.7423	24.9423
		Business	4.7778	5.03138	.969	-12.3604	21.9160
		Civil Servants	3.3333	5.03138	.994	-13.8049	20.4715

Farmers	Students	.9571	2.17582	.999	-6.4543	8.3686
	Lawyers	-4.6000	4.98543	.973	-21.5817	12.3817
	Designers	2.0000	3.52523	.997	-10.0079	14.0079
	Business	.1778	2.95721	1.000	-9.8953	10.2508
	Civil Servants	-1.2667	2.95721	.999	-11.3397	8.8064
Designers	Students	-1.0429	2.97936	1.000	-11.1914	9.1056
	Lawyers	-6.6000	5.38488	.911	-24.9423	11.7423
	Farmers	-2.0000	3.52523	.997	-14.0079	10.0079
	Business	-1.8222	3.58992	.998	-14.0504	10.4060
	Civil Servants	-3.2667	3.58992	.975	-15.4949	8.9615
Business	Students	.7794	2.27913	1.000	-6.9840	8.5427
	Lawyers	-4.7778	5.03138	.969	-21.9160	12.3604
	Farmers	-.1778	2.95721	1.000	-10.2508	9.8953
	Designers	1.8222	3.58992	.998	-10.4060	14.0504
	Civil Servants	-1.4444	3.03403	.999	-11.7792	8.8903
Civil Servants	Students	2.2238	2.27913	.965	-5.5395	9.9871
	Lawyers	-3.3333	5.03138	.994	-20.4715	13.8049
	Farmers	1.2667	2.95721	.999	-8.8064	11.3397
	Designers	3.2667	3.58992	.975	-8.9615	15.4949
	Business	1.4444	3.03403	.999	-8.8903	11.7792

Source: Questionnaire primary data; *. The mean difference is significant at the .05 level.

Figure 4 (I) shows no significant source/origin of differences among the compared indigenous people concerning socio-occupation and “Terrorism Impacts”. The indigenous people were compared on their socio-occupation and perceive “Terrorism Impacts”. Their perceptions were similar or the same for all the socio-occupations compared.

Summary of Findings/Results

Hypotheses Findings/Results

1. Terrorized indigenous people in Nigeria significantly differ in their perceptions of terrorism.
2. Terrorized indigenous people in Nigeria with different Education Attainments do not significantly differ in their perception of terrorism.
3. Terrorized indigenous people in Nigeria of various socio-occupation groups do not significantly differ in perception of terrorism.
4. Interaction of Gender and Socio-Occupation of terrorized indigenous people in Nigeria significantly affect their “Terrorism Fear”.
5. Interaction of Education Attainment and Socio-Occupation of terrorized indigenous people in Nigeria significantly influences their perceived “Self-Protection Ability” against terrorism.
6. Interaction of Education Attainment and Socio-Occupation of terrorized indigenous people in Nigeria significantly affect their perceived “Terrorism Impacts”.

Descriptive Findings/Result

7. “Terrorism Fear” is greater with male gender than female gender.

8. Lawyers and Farmers were above average in “Terrorism Fear”.
9. Designers and Civil Servants were below average in “Terrorism Fear”.
10. Business-men were at the average in “Terrorism Fear”.
11. Indigenous people with Postgraduate Education and First-Degree Education were above average in perceiving terrorism as limiting/hampering “Self-Protection Ability” (self-defence).
12. Indigenous people with Secondary/Primary Education were below average in perceiving terrorism as limiting/hampering “Self-Protection Ability” (self-defence).
13. Lawyers, Farmers, and Designers were above average in perceiving terrorism as limiting/hampering “Self-Protection Ability” (self-defence).
14. Students and Civil Servants were at average in perceiving terrorism as limiting/hampering “Self-Protection Ability” (self-defence).
15. Business-men were below average in perceiving terrorism as limiting/hampering “Self-Protection Ability” (self-defence).
16. Indigenous people with Postgraduate Education and First-Degree Education were above average in perceived adversity of “Terrorism Impacts”.

17. Indigenous people with Secondary/Primary Education were below average in perceived adversity of "Terrorism Impacts".
18. Lawyers and Farmers were above average in perceived adversity of "Terrorism Impacts".
19. Students, Designers, Business-men and Civil Servants were at average in perceived adversity of "Terrorism Impacts".

DISCUSSION

The study is on terrorized indigenous people in Nigeria and perception of terrorism. The study made very important findings. These findings were made from both the tested hypotheses and descriptive examinations of the collected data.

The findings from the tested hypotheses were as follows. Terrorized indigenous people in Nigeria significantly differ in their perceptions of terrorism. Terrorized indigenous people in Nigeria with different Education Attainments do not significantly differ in their perception of terrorism. Terrorized indigenous people in Nigeria of various socio-occupation groups do not significantly differ in perception of terrorism. Interaction of Gender and Socio-Occupation of terrorized indigenous people in Nigeria significantly affect their "Terrorism Fear". Interaction of Education Attainment and Socio-Occupation of terrorized indigenous people in Nigeria significantly influences their perceived "Self-Protection Ability" against terrorism. Interaction of Education Attainment and Socio-Occupation of terrorized indigenous people in Nigeria significantly affect their perceived "Terrorism Impacts".

The descriptive (Fallout) Findings were as follows. "Terrorism Fear" is greater with male gender than female gender. Lawyers and Farmers were above average in "Terrorism Fear". Designers and Civil Servants were below average in "Terrorism Fear". Business-men were at the average in "Terrorism Fear". Indigenous people with Postgraduate Education and First-Degree Education were above average in perceiving terrorism as limiting "Self-Protection Ability". Indigenous people with Secondary/Primary Education were below average in perceiving terrorism as limiting "Self-Protection Ability". Lawyers, Farmers, and Designers were above in perceiving terrorism as limiting "Self-Protection Ability". Students and Civil Servants were at average in perceiving terrorism as limiting "Self-Protection Ability". Business-men were below average in perceiving terrorism as limiting "Self-

Protection Ability". Indigenous people with Postgraduate Education and First-Degree Education were above average in perceived adversity of "Terrorism Impacts". Indigenous people with Secondary/Primary Education were below average in perceived adversity of "Terrorism Impacts". Lawyers and Farmers were above average in perceived adversity of "Terrorism Impacts". Students, Designers, Business-men and Civil Servants were at average in perceived adversity of "Terrorism Impacts".

The findings of the current study align with the earlier observations in Ike (2022) that the citizens have lost confidence in government, and the ability of the government to protect. This observation is in tandem with that made by Omole (2016) that the government is very corrupt and have abandoned the citizen to danger. Consequently, every type of terrorism is meted out to the citizens, while the government protects itself with heavy security.

The findings in this study are in consonance with observations in Nzubechukwu, Zain, Halim, Ismail, and Ismail (2022) that impacts of terrorism are numerous. They include vehicular bombing, suicide bombing, sporadic shootings in densely populated areas, razing of police stations, churches, kidnappings of school girls and women; the invasion of farmlands, destruction of crops; rape, armed robbery, murder, destruction of oil facilities; and killings of travelers; by Boko Haram Terrorists, Herdsmen, Militants and Bandits across Nigeria, has resulted in the loss of incalculable lives and properties with a far-reaching consequence on national economy and development (GCRP, 2024).

This has resulted in the decline in foreign private investments and FDI, economic redundancy and wastage due to attacks on oil facilities. It further recommends that the Nigerian government should quit playing politics with terrorism and seek International supports from Countries with prior history of terrorism, whilst empowering the Nigerian military with sophisticated weapons and adequate strategic surveillance to effectively combat insurgency (GCRP, 2024).

Limitation of the Study

1. The study focused primarily on the indigenous people of the Middle Belt of Nigeria. Majority of the participants sampled are the terrorized indigenous people of Benue State of Nigeria. This could have implications outside the focused area.

Implications of Study

1. The findings of the study are very relevant in empowering the indigenous people attain “Self-Protection Ability”. Basically, the government has abandoned their primary role of protecting the citizens. By harnessing their “Self-Protection Ability”, the indigenous people can stop the menace of terrorism.

Recommendations

With the completion of the study, it is recommended that:

1. The indigenous people need to harness their socio-human resources and strive to attain “Self-Protection Ability”. This will help indigenous people stop the menace of terrorism.

Suggestion for Further Studies

Future studies on this topic need to explore the direction below.

1. Future or further studies need to explore the socio-human impacts of terrorism on indigenous people.
2. Further studies can as well explore the behavioural impacts of terrorism on indigenous people.

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TERRORISM PERCEPTION QUESTIONNAIRE

S/ N		Not At All (1)	To A Low Extent (2)	To An Average Extent (3)	To A High Extent (4)	To A Very High Extent (5)
	TERRORISTS' ABILITY					
1.	How intelligent do you think terrorists are?					
2.	How patient do you think terrorists are in planning their attacks?					
3.	How educated do you think terrorists are?					
4.	How skillful do you think terrorists are in what they do?					
5.	How calm and collected do you think terrorists are?					
6.	To what extent do you think terrorists are deranged?					
7.	How capable do you think terrorists are in carrying out attacks?					
8.	Do you think that terrorists training is better than that of Nigerian security agencies					
	TERRORISTS' MENTAL HEALTH					
9.	Do you think terrorists are mentally ill?					
10.	How ignorant do you think terrorists are?					
11.	To what extent do you think that people become terrorists because of traumatic events early in their lives?					
12.	How sane do you think terrorists are?					
13.	How much do you think terrorists try to kill themselves as part of their mission?					
14.	How demented do you think terrorists are?					
15.	How suicidal do you think terrorists are?					
	TERRORISTS' REASONING					
16.	To what extent do terrorists feel a sense of purpose in what they do?					
17.	How rational do you think terrorists are?					
18.	To what extent do you think terrorists are clear-headed?					
19.	How immoral do you think terrorists are?					
20.	How important do you think it is to understand the reasons for terrorism?					
21.	Do you think that people become terrorists because of the extreme ways they think about and make sense of the world?					
22.	To what extent is it necessary to understand what motivates terrorists?					
23.	To what extent do you think terrorists have a reason for what they do?					
	FAITH IN GOVERNMENT'S PROTECTION					
24.	How much do you trust Nigerian government to protect you from terrorism?					
25.	How much does the Nigerian government issue information on terror alerts?					
26.	Do you believe that the actions or statements of Nigerian government are promoting terrorism in the country?					
27.	How successful has the Nigerian government been in fighting terrorism?					
28.	Do you believe that Nigerian government is not serious in fighting terrorism in the country?					
29.	To what extent do you believe that the Nigerian government sponsors terrorism?					
30.	To what extent do you think the Nigerian government knows the sponsors of terrorism in Nigeria?					
31.	Do you believe terrorists are being recruited into Nigerian security agencies?					
32.	Do you think that Nigerian government uses terrorism advantageously for political interests?					
33.	To what extent do you think that terrorism sponsors in Nigeria are					

	politicians?					
34.	Do you believe that terrorism sponsors in the country are untouchable?					
FEAR OF TERRORISM						
35.	How much does terrorism scare you?					
36.	When terror alerts are issued, how much do you alter your regular daily activities in order to feel safe?					
37.	How afraid are you of dying in a terrorist attack?					
38.	Do you believe Nigeria will ever be safe again from terrorism?					
39.	To what extent has terrorism caused you to be hyper-sensitive of your surroundings?					
40.	As a result of terrorism, do you fear public or crowded places?					
41.	How worried are you about future terrorism?					
42.	Do you often try to put yourself in the terrorists' shoes just to see if you can understand why terrorists do what they do.					
PERCEIVED THREAT						
43.	How vulnerable do you feel you are to terrorism?					
44.	How much of a threat do you think terrorists are to Nigeria?					
45.	To what extent do you think Nigeria is vulnerable to regular terrorist attack?					
46.	To what extent do you think you personally are vulnerable to terrorist attack?					
47.	To what extent do you feel the society has become as a result of terrorism?					
48.	How optimistic are you that there will not be another terrorist attack?					
49.	How much of a threat do you think terrorists are to you personally?					
50.	Have you giving up on trying to understand terrorists, since their ideologies are too different from ours.					
SELF-PROTECTION ABILITY						
51.	To what extent do you believe you can protect yourself against terrorism?					
52.	Do you believe that people become terrorists because they cannot escape the terrorist ideology of their group?					
53.	How insecure do you feel due terrorism?					
54.	To what extent do you pay attention to or heed terror alerts?					
55.	To what extent do you feel unprotected because terrorists are recruited into the Nigerian security agencies?					
56.	How much do you think that Nigerian security agencies are involved in terrorism?					
57.	To what extent are you sanctioned from defending yourself against terrorism?					
58.	How much more vigilant have you become as a result of terrorism?					
PERCEIVED INTOLERANCE						
59.	To what extent do you believe terrorism is associated with inter-ethnic intolerance?					
60.	To what extent do you believe terrorism is associated with inter-religion intolerance?					
61.	To what extent do you think terrorists are decent people mixed up in bad groups?					
62.	As a result of terrorism, are you less tolerant of people from cultural backgrounds associated with terrorism?					
63.	How impulsive do you think terrorists are?					
64.	How much do you believe that people become terrorists because the leader of their religious declares that terrorism is a noble action?					
65.	How much do you believe that people become terrorists because the leader of their political group declares that terrorism is a noble action?					
66.	To what extent do you think that people become terrorists because they are not of matured minds?					

67.	Do you believe that people become terrorists because they are frustrated in their attempts to use nonviolent methods to impact their society?					
68.	To what extent do you think that people become terrorists because they are afraid to question their leader's judgment?					
TERRORISM IMPACTS						
69.	How much has your life changed as a result of terrorism?					
70.	To what extent have you altered your regular daily life activities as a result of terrorism?					
71.	After your last witness of terrorism, how has your physical health changed?					
72.	In the past one month, how much have you heard terrorism-related news?					
73.	Have you lost hope in the country as a result of terrorism?					
74.	To what extent has your relaxation quality been affected due to terrorism?					
75.	To what extent have you minimized going to farm due to terrorism?					
76.	How has your social life changed as a result of terrorism in the country?					
77.	As a result of terrorism in the country, to what extent has your emotional state affected?					

SOURCE: Nwankwo, O.D. (2025). Department of Psychology, Chukwuemeka Odumegwu Ojukwu University, Anambra State, Nigeria.