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TERRORISM COGNITION AND VIOLENT EXTREMISM AS INFLUENCED BY CULTURAL ORIENTATION AND SOCIAL ANXIETY: A CROSS-CULTURAL STUDY OF EASTERN AND NORTHERN NIGERIAN SAMPLES

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ABSTRACT: *This study investigated Terrorism Cognition and Violent Extremism as influenced by Cultural Orientation and Social Anxiety in Nigerian, using 200 Northern Nigerian Samples, and 200 Eastern Nigerian Samples. Design was cross-sectional, with MANOVA and descriptive statistics. Findings: Terrorism Cognition, and Violent Extremism are significantly influenced by Cultural Orientation, and Social Anxiety, which differ significantly for Eastern and Northern Nigerian samples; Terrorism cognition as significantly influenced by Cultural Orientation (P≤ .05≥ .015 & .019; P≤ .001 ≥ .000), and Social Anxiety (p≤ .05≥ .038 & .014; p≤ .001 ≥ .000) is above average for Northern samples, but below average for Eastern samples; Knowledge of Violent Extremism as significantly influenced by Cultural Orientation (P≤ .05≥ .036), and Social Anxiety (P≤ .05≥ .021 & .015) is above average for Eastern samples, but below average for Northern samples. Recommendation: Counter-terrorism and anti-terrorism policies in Nigeria should incorporate rebranding cultural and social values (systems).*

KEYWORDS: terrorism-cognition, violent-extremism, cultural-orientation, social-anxiety, cross-cultural, Nigeria

INTRODUCTION

No known study has showed that a person is born to be a terrorist and a violent extremist. Consequently, external factors like sociocultural orientation (Ozer, 2020), and social anxiety (Ozer, 2020) could unknowingly predispose individuals to be indoctrinated into terrorism and violent extremism (Grossman, Hadfield, Jefferies, Gerrand & Ungar, 2020). Terrorism and violent extremism are steadily on the increase, in which people of different faiths, races and nationalities have become victims. Terrorism is the unlawful utilization of savagery and terror, particularly against regular people, in the quest for objectives, for example, the activities of the Fulani herders and the Boko Haram in Nigeria (Nwankwo, Ike, Offisha, Obi & Peters,, 2019). Violent extremism involves using absolute aggression to achieve self and group motivated goals associated with religious, political, and cultural ideologies. Despite the ever-increasing wave of terrorism and violent extremism in Nigeria, psychological empirical studies on them seem very scanty. Hence, the importance of the current study which looks to analyze the influence of cultural orientation and social anxiety on terrorism cognition and violent extremism cannot be overemphasized. It therefore stirs up curiosity whether Nigerian youths have adequate cognition (knowledge) of terrorism. Individuals could be radicalized into terrorism and violent extremism, because of cultural orientation and social anxiety, which the current study aims at investigating.

Statement of the Problems

Basically, terrorism and violent extremism have become a frequent occurrence in Nigeria. It is imperative to note that in spite of the regular terrorism and violent extremism in Nigeria, the psychological investigation about terrorism and violent extremism are yet to be investigated. This study was instigated to examine two issues. Firstly, it was instigated to examine the possible influencers of terrorism and violent extremism currently ravaging the Nigerian society. Secondly,

the study wanted to achieve the suggestion of Borum (2011) for a future study on extremism to be focused on exploring cultural orientation and social anxiety as being responsible for terrorism and violent extremism. Hence, this present study wants to find out if terrorism cognition and violent extremism will be influenced by cultural orientation and social anxiety in the Nigerian context.

Objectives of the Study

The aims of this study are to:

1. Examine whether terrorism cognition will be significantly influenced by cultural orientation.
2. Investigate whether terrorism cognition will be significantly influenced by social anxiety.
3. Explore whether violent extremism will be significantly influenced by cultural orientation.
4. Examine whether violent extremism will be significantly influenced by social anxiety.
5. Find out if terrorism cognition as influenced by cultural orientation will differ for samples from Eastern and Northern Nigeria.
6. Find out if terrorism cognition as influenced by social anxiety will differ for samples from Eastern and Northern Nigeria.
7. Find out if violent extremism as influenced by cultural orientation will differ for samples from Eastern and Northern Nigeria.
8. Find out if violent extremism as influenced by social anxiety will differ for samples from Eastern and Northern Nigeria.

Research Questions

1. What is the probability that terrorism cognition will be influenced by cultural orientation?
2. How plausible is it that terrorism cognition will be influenced by social anxiety?
3. In what manner will violent extremism be influenced by cultural orientation?
4. To what degree will violent extremism be influenced by social anxiety?
5. To what extent does terrorism cognition as influenced by cultural orientation differ for samples from Eastern and Northern Nigeria?
6. How will terrorism cognition as influenced by social anxiety differ for samples from Eastern and Northern Nigeria?
7. In what ways do violent extremism as influenced by cultural orientation differ for samples from Eastern and Northern Nigeria?
8. How does violent extremism as influenced by social anxiety differ for samples from Eastern and Northern Nigeria?

Significance of the study

1. This study will be very useful to the government of Nigeria in tackling issues regarding terrorism and violent extremism in general.
2. The findings of the study will be very useful in formulating policies in the area of security challenges and management.
3. It will be important for counter-terrorism and anti-terrorism.
4. The study will also assist other researchers by providing information on terrorism and violent extremism as influenced by cultural orientation and social Anxiety.

Operational definition of terms

Terrorism Cognition: This involves having understanding of the factors predisposing individuals to embrace terrorism, as well as how to reduce it, as measured by Leyva and Ruggiero (2017) using Cognition Inventory.

Violent Extremism: It refers to actions of people in which motivated violence is used to achieve radicalized attitudes, as measured with Violent Extremism Scale by Leyva and Ruggiero (2017).

Cultural Orientation: This is an inclination to think, feel and act in a manner that is culturally influenced, as measured with Cultural Dimension Scale by Saboori, Pishghadam, Fatemi, and Ghonsooli (2015).

Social Anxiety: It is the fear of social situations that involve interaction with other people, as measured with Social Anxiety Scale by Caballo, Salazar, Irurtia, Arias, Hofmann, and CISO Research Team (2010).

LITERATURE REVIEW

THEORETICAL REVIEW

On Terrorism Cognition

Cognitive dissonance theory of terrorism cognition: Festinger's (1957, 1962) cognitive dissonance theory proposes that once a person feels a dissonance in cognition, s/he is motivated to reduce this psychological tension by modifying beliefs, behaviours and thoughts to be in consonance with the cognition. Applying this theory, an individual may hold a belief "that his culture is perfect, and willing to kill and die to protect such culture"; and also holds another belief "that killing of fellow human beings is not good". This has already created disparity or tension in cognitions, and one who holds such belief must do anything possible to restore balance. However, this only explains how the frames of mind of terrorists work. The various rhetorical excuses and practices that invariably lead to "moral disengagement" can also be seen as devices to reduce the dissonance between the internal attitude toward violence and the sanctioned tactical aims of the terrorist group – be it on national or subnational level (Maikovich, 2005).

On Violent Extremism

Frustration-Aggression (drive) theory by Dollard, Miller, Doob, Mowrer, and Sears (1939). According to frustration-aggression hypothesis, frustration is the blocking of motivated goals. The nearer a person is to the goal before the blockage, the more frustrated the person becomes. Consequently, frustration pushes terrorists to commit aggressively against social scapegoats, who most times are individuals in an even lower level in the community and the society. For example, terrorists like Fulani Herdsmen may find it difficult to attack Western authorities, so due to the difficulty, they often resort to attacking the vulnerable citizens or weak nations of the target enemies. This blocking occurs by the mighty party of the society or by the established system which dominates the entire circumstances. In this case, the deprived, marginalized and frustrated individuals or groups attempt to express their frustration and annoyance. In the words of Miller (2003), this frustration produces a variety of retaliatory actions such as violent extremism and aggression, such as those exhibited by terrorists.

On Cultural Orientation

Terror management theory by Solomon, Greenberg, and Pyszczynski (1991): According to Solomon, Greenberg, and Pyszczynski's Terror Management Theory (TMT), there is the presence of basic psychological conflict/tension that arises from having a desire to live, which happens when one realizes the inevitability of death. However, the tension produces terror, and this terror is then neutralized by embracing cultural values, or symbolic systems that act to give meaning and value to life. Terrorist groups have been said to subdue civilians under its control and further controlling every aspect of their lives through constant terror, brainwashing, and the delivery of public services to those who submit. In other to give life meaning, some of the citizen may now oblige, embracing the cultural values and symbolic systems of the terrorist group, thereby giving up their personal values. Some rescued Chibok girls that was adopted by Boko-Haram and married out to the members, were said to be asking that they should be taken back to the bush to stay with their terrorists husbands (Nwankwo, 2018). Furthermore, it is the culture of people that may determine behaviour. This means that if the way of life of the people is violence, the resulting behaviour will be violence. If it is culture that support and preaches the engagement in violence and aggression in order to give one's life a meaning (high self-esteem), the aggression will become a way of life. The simplest examples of cultural values that manage the terror of death are those that purport to offer literal immortality (belief in afterlife, martyrdom, and religion). Islamic terrorists such as the Fulani herdsmen, believe that when one dies in fighting for Islam/Allah, the individual will receive seven virgins in heaven. This belief of wonderful afterlife has led to increased engagement of its members in terrorism which they term Jihad (Nwankwo, 2018). These terrorist organizations convictions that they are part of something that is greater than their life, which can only explain their persistent involvement in suicide bombing and enthusiasm to battle to death (Nwankwo, 2018).

On Social Anxiety

Social identity theory by Tajfel and Turner (1986): Social identity is an individual's feeling of whether their identity depends on their membership(s) of a group. Tajfel suggested that the groups which individuals associate with were significant sources of pride and confidence. Gatherings give us a feeling of social personality- a feeling of having a place with the social world. Social identity theory (Tajfel & Turner, 1986) begins with the premise that individuals define their own personalities with respect to social gatherings and that such distinguishing pieces of proof work to ensure and reinforce self-character. The production of gathering characters includes both the classification of one's "in-gathering" as to an "out-gathering". There is propensity to see one's own gathering with a positive inclination while being prejudiced against the out-gathering.

EMPIRICAL REVIEW

Terrorism Cognition

In a study carried out by Fiorino (2001), it was found that the 1st September, 2001 (often referred to as 9/11) terrorism attacks in USA had indirect cognitive impacts on the perception of Canadians airline industry. This was followed by another survey during the three months following 9/11, which revealed 10% of the respondents reported voluntary alterations regarding travel strategies,

avoidance of jam-packed places and keeping of properties (Gallup Organization, 2005). The latter review also showed that 40% of their respondents unlocked their mail more carefully. Yet another study on preventive attitude showed fluctuating preparation to change people's attitude as a result of the 9/11 assaults. This preventive behaviour was also seen in Americans with a sensitive personal risk insight of terrorism (Huddy, 2002). Nevertheless, there are likewise some cognitive issues arising from terrorism that can generally be seen as more favourable. Gallup Organization (2005) found that about a third of their respondents reported engagement in information seeking about bioterrorism. This is a cognitive reaction as those who seek information do not deny the danger of terrorism currently facing humanity. Further cognitive findings show that Americans who perceive themselves to be personally at heightened risk consumed extra time using their families as a response to the attacks (Huddy, 2002). Amélie and Arnim (2018) investigated the influence of terrorism as well as the terror of forthcoming terrorism on belief levels of diverse types of individuals and societies. Their results show that societal trust is mainly affected by fear of imminent terrorist attacks, other than past terrorist attacks. Moreover, this harmful influence of fear of terrorism on societal trust is most predominant in more self-governing countries and among individuals who are more frequently exposed to media. In the mid-2019, there were Fulani herdsmen religio-organizational attacks and killings in Nigeria as follows: Kaduna State –20 killed, Nassarawa State –40killed, Benue State –20killed, Kogi State –18 killed, and Anambra State –6killed (Nwankwo, Ike, Offisha, Obi & Peters, 2019).

On Violent Extremism

Five countries, Iraq, Nigeria, Afghanistan, Pakistan and Syria reported 72% of death in 2015 occasioned by violent extremism. Violent extremism is on dispersion. The amount of countries having violent extremism are large. There was about 120% increase in violent extremism in the year 2014. The 6 new nations with over 500 deaths are Somalia, Ukraine, Yemen, Central African Republic, South Sudan and Cameroon (GTI, 2015). The 2017 GTI report highlights a turning point in the fight against radical Islamist extremism. The main positive finding shows a global decline in the number of deaths from terrorist attacks to 25,673 people, which is a 22% improvement from the peak in 2014. Terrorism has fallen significantly in the epicentres of Syria, Pakistan, Afghanistan and Nigeria, which are 4 of the 5 countries most affected by terrorism. The 10 countries with the largest improvements experienced 7,348 fewer deaths while the 10 countries with the largest deteriorations experienced only 1,389 terrorism deaths. This highlights the strength of the positive trend with the number of people killed by terrorism decreasing for the second successive year. The largest improvement occurred in Nigeria where terrorism deaths attributed to Boko Haram decreased by 80% in 2016. However, counteracting this, was the number of terrorism deaths attributed to ISIL, which increased by 49% in 2016. The majority of these deaths occurred in Iraq, which accounted for 40% of the increase. However, while the global numbers of deaths and attacks improved in 2016, other trends are disturbing. More countries experienced at least one death from terrorism. This is more than at any time in the past 17 years and reflects an increase from 65 countries in 2015 to 77 in 2016. Two out of every three countries in the Index, or 106 nations, experienced at least one terrorist attack. This is an increase from 95 attacks in the prior year and resulted in the overall global GTI score deteriorating by 4% since 2015. Aside from the

increase in terrorism in Iraq, which is related to ISIL's tactics to delay its defeat, the next largest increases were much smaller. These smaller increases occurred in South Sudan, Turkey, Ethiopia and the Democratic Republic of Congo although it should be noted that the majority of Turkey's terrorism is not related to ISIL (GTI, 2017). In a study by Gelfand, Lafree, Fahey and Feinberg (2013) on culture and violent extremism presents results from the Global Terrorism Database presenting how numerous cultural dimensions recognized in the cultural psychology literature related to 80,000 terrorist outbreaks that happened between 1970 and 2007. Controlling financial and religious variables, their findings suggests that philosophical beliefs, inflexible gender roles, and larger rigidity are related to a superior number of terrorist attacks or mortalities.

Cultural Orientation

Wiedenhaefer (2017) built their study on "connecting the amount of terrorist acts dedicated by long-term inhabitants of a country (dependent variable) with the countries cultural ethics (independent variables)". They did so by incorporating terror incidents from 1968 to 1979 using Edward F. Mickolus' series of chronologies of worldwide terrorist events and comparing them among 48 countries (acts committed in those countries; not including the majority of Eastern and Arab countries) which met the criteria of Hofstede's data set. The examination of data presented that "Uncertainty Avoidance" (UA) showed to be the only cultural worth correlated to terrorism, thus displaying that cultures survive in a different way with an undefined future. In another education, Davis contends, over analysis of 2,202 self-bombings amid December 1981 over December 2006, that "collectivist culture is an essential component of societies that endure and backs suicide terrorism" (Davis, 2009). Indeed, the study bring into being that 98% of all suicide assaults amongst 1981 and 2006 invented in countries with collectivist culture and that no suicide terrorism campaigns have ever started in individualistic cultures.

On Social Anxiety

Gurgen (2017) conducted a cross-sectional exploratory study based on an online survey with 419 (N=419) respondents on panic of terrorism in Armenia. The study showed that persons who experience higher degree of panic of terrorism register a higher degree of anxiety spoken through behavioral and emotional managing mechanisms. A number of current elections and studies in the USA, Europe, and other nations directly affected by terror attacks showed that the public experiences considerable panic and insecurity as a result of those attacks and the risk of future ones. In a study by Razik, Thomas, and Paul (2013) aimed to put together proofs on the occurrence of PTSD, anxiety, and depression among Pakistani emergency personnel, who are mostly (80%) had been visible to terrorist attacks. The result showed that only 11–16% of participants reported heightened levels of anxiety or depression. Findings by Bradley, Marc, Lisa, Rebecca, Sandra, David, and Mark (2004) revealed some psychological concerns about terrorist attacks. Their findings revealed that 16% of adults had tenacious distress, broadcasting one or more considerable distress symptoms, adults with determined distress completing lesser at work (65%), shunning public crowded places (24%), using alcohol, treatments or other drugs to unwind, nap, or feel better for the reason of worries concerning terrorism (38%).

Hypotheses

1. Terrorism cognition will not significantly be influenced by cultural orientation.
2. Terrorism cognition will not significantly be influenced by social anxiety.
3. Violent extremism will not significantly be influenced by cultural orientation.
4. Violent extremism will not significantly be influenced by social anxiety.
5. Terrorism cognition as influenced by cultural orientation will not significantly differ for samples from Eastern and Northern Nigeria.
6. Terrorism cognition as influenced by social anxiety will not significantly differ for samples from Eastern and Northern Nigeria.
7. Samples from Eastern and Northern Nigeria will not significantly differ on their violent extremism as influenced by cultural orientation.
8. Violent extremism as influenced by social anxiety will not significantly differ for samples from Eastern and Northern Nigeria.

METHODS

Participants: The participants for this study were 200 youths (Northern Nigerian samples) of Gombe State University, Gombe State, and 200 youths (Eastern Nigerian samples) of Chukwuemeka Odumegwu Ojukwu University, Anambra State, all in Nigeria. This made a total of 400 participants sampled using multisystem sampling techniques. Use of multisystem sampling arises when multiple scientific/probability sampling methods (at least two) and multiple non-scientific/non-probability sampling methods (at least two) are combined to sample participants for a study (Nwankwo, Ohakwe, Okeke, Ike, & Ekebosi, 2020). The mean age of the participants was 22.01. The participants for the study were sampled from the following population clusters: waec/equivalent (264), ond/nce (29), hnd/B.Sc. (105), PGD/MSc. (1), PHD (1), single (273), married (127), Gombe Central (51), Gombe South (118), Gombe North (32), Anambra Central (60), Anambra North (71), Anambra South (68), Christianity (322), Islam (74), Others (4), social sciences (151), law (34), management sciences (122), Art (35), others (58), male (217) and female (183).

Instruments: Four instruments were used to measure the variables of interest. The scales were in two sections. Section "A" involved some demographic information such as, sex, age, religion, educational level, gender, faculty, department and ethnic group. Section "B" comprised the measuring instruments used to collect data, and they include Terrorism Cognition Inventory by Leyva and Ruggiero (2017), Violent Extremism Scale by Leyva and Ruggiero (2017), Cultural Dimension Scale by Saboori, Pishghadam, Fatemi, and Ghonsooli (2015), and Social Anxiety Scale by Caballo, Salazar, Arias, Irurtia, Calderero, and CISO Research Team Spain (2010, 2012). The psychometric properties are presented below.

Terrorism Cognition Inventory by Leyva and Ruggiero (2017) - The terrorism cognition inventory was developed by Leyva and Ruggiero (2017), and it has a 23-item self-report measure. It was designed to measure to what extent some issues can increase terrorists activities, and can reduce terrorist involvement. Moreover, it is intended to provide researchers with a quick and easy measure of terrorism cognition. The scale uses a 4-point Likert response format, ranging from No

influence (1), low influence (2), moderate influence (3) and High influence (4). The reliability of the instrument was resolute using 25 Nigerian samples. Terrorism Cognition Inventory is currently reliable with the Cronbach alpha of .80, Guttman split-half coefficient of .80 and Parallel Reliability coefficient of .80. The validity of the instrument was determined with 70 Nigerian samples using convergent validity method. Terrorism Cognition Inventory was given convergent validation with the Aggression Scale by Buss and Perry (1992). The Aggression Scale had earlier been validated in Nigeria by Obikeze (2015) which had a validity alpha of .90. Aggression has been found to have positive convergent relationship with terrorism activities (Antonius, Brown, Walters, Ramirez, & Sinclair, 2010). For the present study, Aggression Scale validated Terrorism Cognition inventory at .95. Even the four components of Aggression were seen to be highly valid for Terrorism Cognition in which Physical Aggression validated Terrorism Cognition with the coefficient of .91, Verbal Aggression validated Terrorism Cognition with .94, Anger Resentment validated Terrorism Cognition with .92, and Suspicion validated Terrorism Cognition with .96.

Furthermore, with the same 70 Nigerian samples and convergent validity method, Terrorism Cognition Inventory was further revalidated using Terrorism Awareness Inventory by Fried (1980). Both Terrorism Cognition Inventory and Terrorism Awareness Inventory are foreign instruments measuring similar construct but has not been used in Nigeria. Terrorism Awareness Inventory is related to Terrorism Cognition Inventory. An instrument under Aggression scale, which is Aggression Suspicion was used to validate Terrorism Cognition Inventory and Terrorism Awareness Inventory. It has been found that Suspicion is a cognitive element of terrorism. Obikeze (2015) had used and validated the Aggression Suspicion Scale in Nigeria with the validity coefficient of .90. Consequently, Aggression Suspicion Scale was used to validate Terrorism Awareness Inventory with the validity coefficient of .99. Terrorism Awareness Inventory having been validated with Aggression Suspicion Scale and found valid in Nigeria, it (Terrorism Awareness Inventory) is therefore used to further validate Terrorism Cognition Inventory, which gives the convergent validation coefficient of Terrorism Cognition Inventory as .97. The sub-factors/dimensions of Terrorism Cognition Inventory also had convergent validity with Terrorism Awareness Inventory as follows: Increasing terrorist activities .97; and reducing terrorist involvement .95. Terrorism Cognition Inventory is therefore highly valid to be used for the current study.

Violent Extremism Scale by Leyva and Ruggiero (2017) - The second scale is the Violent Extremism Scale developed by Leyva and Ruggiero (2017). The scale is a 9-item Likert scales with items answered on a four-point scale from No Extent (1), Low extent (2), Moderate extent (3) and High Extent (4). The reliability of the instrument was determined using 25 Nigerian samples. Violent Extremism Scale is currently reliable with the Cronbach alpha of .81 and Parallel Reliability Statistics at .82. The validity of the instrument was determined with 70 Nigerian samples using convergent validity method. Violent Extremism Scale was validated with the Aggression Scale by Buss and Perry (1992), using the convergent validity method. Aggression had earlier been validated in Nigeria by Obikeze (2015) which had a validity alpha of .90. Aggression has earlier been found to have positive relationship with Violent Extremism (Schomerus, McCarthy, & Sandler, 2017). Aggression Scale currently validated Violent Extremism Scale at .95.

Cultural Dimension Scale by Saboori, Pishghadam, Fatemi, and Ghonsooli (2015)- The third scale is the Cultural Dimension Scale version of Saboori, Pishghadam, Fatemi, and Ghonsooli (2015). This instrument is used to measure cultural orientation (Hofstede, 2001). The scale is a twenty-seven item Likert scales with items answered on a five-point scale ranging from Strongly Agree (5), Agree (4), Undecided (3), Disagree (2) and Strongly Disagree (1). The scale is to measure the six dimensions outlined in Hofstede's (2001). The scale measures to what extent culture has influence on an individual. The reliability of the instrument was determined using 25 Nigerian samples. Cultural Dimension Scale is currently reliable with Guttman Split-Half Coefficient of .90 and Parallel Reliability Statistics at .82. The validity of the instrument was determined with 70 Nigerian samples. Cultural Dimension Scale was validated with the Self-Efficacy Scale by Sherer, Mercandante, Prentice-Dunn, Jacobs and Rogers (1982), using the convergent validity method (.96). Self-Efficacy Scale had earlier been validated in Nigeria by Nwankwo and Oginyi (2015) which had an overall Cronbach alpha reliability index of .86, the validity alpha of .64 for "social performance efficacy", and .92 for "work performance competence". Self-Efficacy has been found to have positive convergent relationship with cultural orientations (Gabriele, 2001). Self-Efficacy Scale currently validated Cultural Dimension Scale at .96.

Social Anxiety Scale by Caballo, Salazar, Arias, Irurtia, Calderero, and CISO-A Research Team Spain (2010) - Social Anxiety Questionnaire (SAQ) is a 30-item Likert scale with items responded on five-point scale ranging from Very high or extremely high (5), High (4), Moderate (3), Slight (2) and Not at all or very slight (1) indicating the point or level of unease, stress or nervousness in response to each social situation. The scale measures five dimensions which include speaking in public, talking with people in authority, interactions with the opposite sex, assertive expression of annoyance, disgust or displeasure, criticism and embarrassment, and interactions with strangers. Each dimension consists of six items distributed randomly throughout the questionnaire. The reliability of the instrument was determined using 25 Nigerian samples. Social Anxiety Scale is currently reliable with the Cronbach alpha of .88, and Guttmann Split-Half Coefficient of .98. The validity of the instrument was determined using 70 Nigerian samples. Social Anxiety Scale was validated with "social performance efficacy scale" by Sherer, Mercandante, Prentice-Dunn, Jacobs and Rogers (1982), using the divergent validity method. Social Performance Efficacy Scale had earlier been validated in Nigeria by Nwankwo (2015) which had an overall Cronbach alpha reliability index of .86, the validity alpha of .64 for "social performance efficacy", and .92 for "work performance competence". Social Performance Scale has been found to have positive divergent relationship with Social Anxiety (Saba, Mahmooda, & Sadia, 2018). Social Performance Scale currently validated Social Anxiety scale at -.005 using the proximity measure, which shows their dissimilarities.

Procedures: The study is a field survey. All participants responded to a consent form before proceeding in the study. The researcher visited the participants in their place of study (the university campus), and sampled them based on the participant's availability and willingness to participate in the study. In Gombe State University, the researcher wrote a letter to the Registrar. Copies of the research instrument was attached to the letter, seeking for permission to carry out the research in the university through the help of an organization called 'Care for Life' Gombe State, Nigeria, and with the help of four research assistants: Paula Paul, Okam Okechukwu, Omar Victor Aske and Amaka Nwokorie. The researcher informed the participants that the study was only for research purposes and their identities will be unknown. Quality control, random sampling and elimination were employed to control unwanted variables, and participants were guided on how to respond to the instruments. Anonymity and confidentiality were adhered to.

Design/Statistics: The design adopted for this study was a two-group cross-sectional design. This design enabled the researcher to observe two or more variables making comparisons to understand their influence. The two groups involved were the Northern and the Eastern independent sample groups. The cross-sectional matrix involved collecting data across the two groups in their natural behavioural setting. Cross-sectional design arose because the samples had relevant natural behavioural clusters for the study (Breakwell, Hammond & Fife-Schaw, 1995). A combination of inferential and descriptive statistics was used. The inferential statistics allows the researcher to make predictions ("inferences") from the acquired data. With the inferential statistics, data from samples are used to make generalizations about a population. For the inferential statistics, a form of multivariate analysis known as multiple analysis of variance (MANOVA) was used to analyze the data acquired from the administration of the questionnaires. The purpose of a descriptive statistics is to summarize data. Multiple analysis of variance was used to determine if the independent variable(s) with two or more levels affect the dependent variables. The univariate analysis is used to examine differences in group means on a single continuous variable. It is the simplest form of data analysis where the data being analyzed contains only one dependent variable. It's main purposes is to describe the data and find patterns that exist within it, while MANOVA is used to take into account the interrelation among dependent variables and analyzes the variables simultaneously. MANOVA is a tool to find patterns, relationships and differences between several variables simultaneously. This allows an analyst to examine the inner or hidden structure of large data sets, and to visually identify the factors which influence the results (Johnson & Wichern, 2018).

RESULT

The data was analyzed using the SPSS version 21.

Table 1:

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	SD.	Skewness	Kurtosis
EDUCATIONAL LEVEL	400	1.00	5.00	1.6150	.89933	.940	-.734
AGE	400	17.00	35.00	22.0075	3.19499	1.692	4.124
MARITAL STATUS	400	6.00	9.00	6.0700	.28337	4.996	33.439
REGIONAL SAMPLES	400	88.00	99.00	93.5000	5.50689	.000	-2.010
SENATORIAL ZONE	400	8.00	13.00	10.4650	1.72807	.115	-1.415
RELIGION	400	14.00	18.00	14.2250	.54324	3.864	21.512
FACULTY	400	19.00	23.00	20.5375	1.43308	.371	-1.126
GENDER	400	24.00	25.00	24.4575	.49881	.171	-1.981
Increasing terrorist activities	400	12.00	48.00	32.7800	7.50015	-.534	-.275
Reducing terrorist involvement	400	33.00	91.00	52.8500	9.62232	.426	1.545
TERRORISM COGNITION	400	52.00	123.00	85.6300	15.03773	-.314	-.240
VIOLENT EXTREMISM	400	17.00	79.00	48.3125	11.43423	-.071	.091
Power distance	400	4.00	20.00	17.5200	3.18590	-2.289	5.627
Individualism vs collectivism	400	9.00	25.00	18.3975	3.45534	-.248	-.348
Masculinity vs Femininity	400	5.00	25.00	17.3425	3.91644	-.409	.301
Uncertainty avoidance	400	4.00	20.00	13.7800	3.55714	-.176	-.374
long-term vs short-term orientation	400	9.00	25.00	17.9175	3.48728	-.025	-.454
CULTURAL ORIENTATION	400	59.00	135.00	100.5250	13.43580	-.440	.806
Interaction with strangers	400	6.00	30.00	16.3850	4.60541	1.015	1.681
Speaking in public	400	6.00	30.00	15.5975	4.82324	.575	.631
Interaction with the opposite sex	400	6.00	31.00	14.4050	5.25881	.891	.579
Criticism and embarrassment	400	6.00	73.00	15.2750	7.82832	5.030	34.856
Annoyance/displeasure expression	400	6.00	36.00	16.7225	5.08972	.401	1.030
SOCIAL ANXIETY	400	42.00	136.00	78.3850	15.02285	.814	1.913
Valid N (listwise)	400						

General Descriptive Statistics for Terrorism Cognition, Violent Extremism, Cultural Orientation, and Social Anxiety

SOURCE: Researcher's primary data collected using questionnaire

From the table 1, the participants Terrorism Cognition was negatively skewed (-.314). This indicated that the participants were not very abreast with knowledge of terrorism. This could explain why knowledge of increasing terrorist activities is also negatively skewed (-.534), while reducing terrorist involvement is positively skewed but below the average (.426). The kurtosis of terrorism cognition is negative (-.240) which could indicate low general knowledge of terrorism cognition among the participants. Furthermore, the kurtosis of increasing terrorist activities is (-.275) which indicates low general knowledge of what could lead to increasing terrorist activities. Also, the kurtosis of reducing terrorist involvement is (1.545) which is also not an impressive indicator of the knowledge of what could reduce terrorist involvement. Also, violent extremism is negatively skewed (-.071). This indicates that participants are not able to tell why individuals turn to violent extremist. Violent extremism also has a kurtosis of (.091) which could show that they were not aware of the reasons why individuals become extremist. However, cultural orientation is also negatively skewed (-.440) and below the average, which could indicate poor influence on terrorism cognition. It also has a kurtosis of (.806) which could indicate high influence of culture on terrorism cognition. Social Anxiety is positively skewed with (.814). Which indicated above average and showed a kurtosis of (1.913).

Table 2:

	REGIONAL SAMPLES	**Mean**	**Std. Deviation**	**N**
TERRORISM COGNITION	Eastern Nigerian samples	84.8750	17.09034	200
	Northern Nigerian samples	86.3850	12.65613	200
	Total	85.6300	15.03773	400
Increasing terrorist activities	Eastern Nigerian samples	31.9950	9.01172	200
	Northern Nigerian samples	33.5650	5.50795	200
	Total	32.7800	7.50015	400
Reducing terrorist involvement	Eastern Nigerian samples	52.8800	9.48501	200
	Northern Nigerian samples	52.8200	9.78141	200
	Total	52.8500	9.62232	400

Descriptive Statistics for Terrorism Cognition as Influenced by Cultural Orientation from Eastern and Northern Nigerian Samples.
SOURCE: Researcher's primary data collected using questionnaire

Table 2 showed the descriptive performances of the samples for the Eastern and Northern regions of Nigeria. The performances show that samples from Eastern Nigeria were slightly below average in Terrorism Cognition (84.8750), while samples from Northern Nigeria were above the average in Terrorism Cognition (86.3850). The standard deviations showed wide difference for both regional samples. More performances showed that samples from eastern Nigeria were below the average (31.9950) in cognition of factors that increase terrorist activities. Similarly, samples from Northern Nigeria were above average with the knowledge of the factors that increase terrorism.

However, their respective standard deviations' (9.01172) for eastern samples and (7.50015) for Northern Nigeria were indications of close cognitions of factors that increase terrorist activities. On the cognition of factors that reduce terrorist involvement, both the Eastern and Northern samples all had average performance of 52.88 and 52.52 respectively, with the standard deviations' of 9.7841 and 9.62232 respectively indicating cognitive similarity of factors that reduce terrorist involvement.

Table 3:

Source	Dependent Variable	Type III Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
REGIONAL SAMPLES	TERRORISM COGNITION	554.459	1	554.459	6.022*	.015
	Increasing terrorist activities	76.846	1	76.846	3.116#	.078
	Reducing terrorist involvement	218.471	1	218.471	5.571*	.019
CULTURAL ORIENTATION	TERRORISM COGNITION	37120.389	46	806.965	8.765**	.000
	Increasing terrorist activities	9622.669	46	209.188	8.482**	.000
	Reducing terrorist involvement	13659.749	46	296.951	7.572**	.000
REGIONAL SAMPLES & CULTURAL ORIENTATION	TERRORISM COGNITION	12261.609	21	583.886	6.342**	.000
	Increasing terrorist activities	2433.301	21	115.871	4.699**	.000
	Reducing terrorist involvement	5520.732	21	262.892	6.703**	.000
Total	TERRORISM COGNITION	3023226.000	400			
	Increasing terrorist activities	452256.000	400			
	Reducing terrorist involvement	1154192.000	400			

Between Subject Effect for Terrorism Cognition as Influenced by Cultural Orientation from Eastern and Northern Nigerian Samples.
NOTE: Significant at * P≤ .05≥ .015 & .019; **P≤ .001 ≥ .000; while # = Not significant; All at N = 400; df = 1, 21 & 46
SOURCE: Researcher's primary data collected using questionnaire

From table 3, the table showed that there is a significant difference between the two regional samples on terrorism cognition (P≤.05≥.015, F=6.022, N=400 & df = 1, 46), it was shown that there was a regional sample difference in the cognition of factors that reduce terrorist involvement (P≤.05≥.019, F=5.571, N=400, & df=1, 46), further findings show that cultural orientation influenced terrorism cognition (P≤.001≥.000, F=8.765, N=400 & df=1, 46), factors increasing

terrorist activities (P≤.001≥.000, F= 8.482, N=400 & df=1, 46), and factors reducing terrorist involvement (P≤.001≥.000, F=7.572, N=400 & df= 1, 46). Examinations of the regional samples with the cultural orientation showed that the two different cultures of the two different regions had significant combined effect on terrorism cognition (P≤.001≥.000, F=6.342, N=400 & df=1, 21), and factors reducing terrorist involvement (P≤.001≥.000, F=4.699, N=400, df=1, 21) and factors reducing terrorist involvement (P≤.001≥.000, F=6.703, N=400 & df=1, 21). Therefore, the hypotheses which states that terrorism cognition as influenced by cultural orientation will not significantly differ for sample from Eastern and Northern Nigerian is rejected.

Table 4:

	F	**df1**	**df2**	**Sig.**
TERRORISM COGNITION	13.697**	68	331	.000
Increasing terrorist activities	11.637**	68	331	.000
Reducing terrorist involvement	17.427**	68	331	.000

Levene's Test of Equality of Error Variances for Terrorism Cognition as Influenced by Cultural Orientation from Eastern and Northern Nigerian Samples.
NOTE: **P≤ .001 ≥ .000; N = 400; df = 68, 331
SOURCE: Researcher's primary data collected using questionnaire

Table 4 above shows the Levene's test for equality of variance which shows that Eastern and Northern Nigerian samples vary differently from Terrorism Cognition (p≤.001≥; F=13.697; N=400; df=68, 331), Increasing terrorist activities (p≤.001≥; F=11.637; N=400; df=68, 331), Reducing terrorist involvement (p≤.001≥; F=17.427; N=400; df=68, 331), it shows that the influence of "Cultural Orientation" for the samples naturally vary Significantly, giving more credence that Cultural Orientation had impact in Terrorism Cognition for Eastern and Northern Nigerian Samples.

Table 5:

	Effect	Value	F	Hypothesis df	Sig.
REGIONAL SAMPLES	Pillai's Trace	.018	3.080*	2.000	.047
	Wilks' Lambda	.982	3.080*	2.000	.047
	Hotelling's Trace	.019	3.080*	2.000	.047
	Roy's Largest Root	.019	3.080*	2.000	.047
CULTURAL ORIENTATION	Pillai's Trace	.998	7.169**	92.000	.000
	Wilks' Lambda	.248	7.234**	92.000	.000
	Hotelling's Trace	2.041	7.299**	92.000	.000
	Roy's Largest Root	1.242	8.936**	46.000	.000
REGIONAL SAMPLES & CULTURAL ORIENTATION	Pillai's Trace	.496	5.195**	42.000	.000
	Wilks' Lambda	.563	5.228**	42.000	.000
	Hotelling's Trace	.672	5.261**	42.000	.000
	Roy's Largest Root	.427	6.733**	21.000	.000

Multivariate Test for Terrorism Cognition as Influenced by Cultural Orientation from Eastern and Northern Nigerian Samples.
NOTE: Significant at * P≤ .05; **P≤ .001 ≥ .000; N = 400; df = 2, 92, 46, 42, & 21
SOURCE: Researcher's primary data collected using questionnaire

Multivariate test of table 5 above shows that there is a significant contributions of Cultural Orientations for the Eastern and Northern Nigerian Samples. The results shows significant regional contribution effect for Pillai's Trace (F=3.080), Wilks' Lambda (F=3.080), Hotelling's Trace (F=3.080), and Roy's Largest Root (F=3.080) all at p ≤ or = .05; Cultural Orientation for Pillai's Trace (F=7.169), Wilks' Lambda (F=7.234), Hotelling's Trace (F=7.299), and Roy's Largest Root (F=8.936) all at p ≤ or = .001; Regional samples and Cultural Orientation Combined for Pillai's Trace (F=5.195), Wilks' Lambda (F=5.228), Hotelling's Trace (F=5.261), and Roy's Largest Root (F=6.733) all at p ≤ or =.001.

Table 6:

Dependent Variable	(I)REGIONAL SAMPLES	(J) REGIONAL SAMPLES	Mean Difference (I-J)	Sig
TERRORISM COGNITION	Eastern samples	Northern samples	-.464#	.732
	Northern samples	Eastern samples	.464#	.732
Increasing terrorist activities	Eastern samples	Northern samples	-.890#	.205
	Northern samples	Eastern samples	.890#	.205
Reducing terrorist involvement	Eastern samples	Northern samples	.426#	.630
	Northern samples	Eastern samples	-.426#	.630

Pairwise Comparison for Terrorism Cognition as Influenced by Cultural Orientation from Eastern and Northern Nigerian Samples.
NOTE: # Not significant @ either P≤ .05; P≤ .001
SOURCE: Researcher's primary data collected using questionnaire

Pairwise comparison of table 6 above indicated that @p≤.05& p≤.001 Eastern and Northern Nigerian Samples have similar manifestations of Terrorism Cognition, factors increasing terrorist activities and factors reducing terrorist involvement. Hence, their result did not show any significant regional differences.

Table 7:

	REGIONAL SAMPLES	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
TERRORISM COGNITION	Eastern samples	84.8750	17.09034	200
	Northern samples	86.3850	12.65613	200
	Total	85.6300	15.03773	400
Increasing terrorist activities	Eastern samples	31.9950	9.01172	200
	Northern samples	33.5650	5.50795	200
	Total	32.7800	7.50015	400
Reducing terrorist involvement	Eastern samples	52.8800	9.48501	200
	Northern samples	52.8200	9.78141	200
	Total	52.8500	9.62232	400

Descriptive Statistics for Terrorism Cognition as Influenced by Social Anxiety from Eastern and Northern Nigerian Samples.
SOURCE: Researcher's primary data collected using questionnaire

Table 7 above showed the descriptive performances of the samples for the Eastern and Northern regions of Nigeria. The performances show that samples from Eastern Nigeria were slightly below average in Terrorism Cognition (84.8750), while samples from Northern Nigeria where were above the average in Terrorism Cognition (86.3850). The standard deviations showed wide difference for both regional samples. More performances showed that samples from eastern Nigeria were below the average (31.9950) in cognition of factors that increase terrorist activities. Similarly, samples from Northern Nigeria were above average with the knowledge of the factors that increase terrorism. However, their respective standard deviations' (9.01172) for eastern samples and (7.50015) for Northern Nigeria were indications of close cognitions of factors that

increase terrorist activities. On the cognition of factors that Reduce terrorist involvement both the Eastern and Northern samples all had average performance of 52.88 and 52.52 respectively, with the standard deviations of 9.7841 and 9.62232 respectively indicating cognitive similarity of factors that reduce terrorist involvement.

Table 8:

Source	Dependent Variable	Type III Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.	Partial Eta Squared
REGIONAL SAMPLES	TERRORISM COGNITION	357.525	1	357.525	4.357*	.038	.013
	Increasing terrorist activities	128.641	1	128.641	6.132*	.014	.018
	Reducing terrorist involvement	57.249	1	57.249	1.713#	.192	.005
SOCIAL ANXIETY	TERRORISM COGNITION	42520.886	48	885.852	10.794**	.000	.609
	Increasing terrorist activities	9724.089	48	202.585	9.657**	.000	.582
	Reducing terrorist involvement	14834.381	48	309.050	9.245**	.000	.571
REGIONAL SAMPLES & SOCIAL ANXIETY	TERRORISM COGNITION	8086.100	17	475.653	5.796**	.000	.228
	Increasing terrorist activities	3165.009	17	186.177	8.875**	.000	.312
	Reducing terrorist involvement	3770.677	17	221.805	6.635**	.000	.253
Total	TERRORISM COGNITION	3023226.000	400				
	Increasing terrorist activities	452256.000	400				
	Reducing terrorist involvement	1154192.000	400				

NOTE: Significant at * p≤ .05≥ .038 & .014; **p≤ .001 ≥ .000; while # = Not significant; All at N = 400; df = 1, 17 & 48

Between Subject Effect for Terrorism Cognition as Influenced by Social Anxiety from Eastern and Northern Nigerian Samples.

SOURCE: Researcher's primary data collected using questionnaire.

Table 8 above showed that there is a significant difference between the regions sampled on Terrorism Cognition (p≤.05≥.38, F= 4.357, N=400 & df= 1, 17 & 46), also, there was a regional sample difference of factors increasing terrorist activities. In the cognition of factors that increase terrorist activities (p≤.05≥.014, F= 6.132, N=400 & df= 1, 17 & 48),the table further showed the Social Anxiety effect on Terrorism Cognition (p≤.001≥.000, F= 10.794, N=400 & df= 1, 17 & 48),Social Anxiety also, was shown to have influence on the cognition of factors increasing terrorist activities (p≤.001≥.000, F= 9.657, N=400 & df= 1, 17 & 48), and reducing terrorist involvement (p≤.001≥.000, F= 9.245, N=400 & df= 1, 17 & 48), examinations of the regional samples with Social Anxiety showed that the two sampled regions had significant combined effect on Terrorism Cognition (p≤.001≥.000, F= 5.796, N=400 & df= 1, 17 & 48), increasing terrorist activities (p≤.001≥.000, F= 8.875, N=400 & df= 1, 17 & 48), and reducing terrorist involvement

(p≤.001≥.000, F= 6.635, N=400 & df= 1, 17 & 48). Therefore, the hypotheses which states that Terrorism Cognition as influenced by Social Anxiety will not significantly differ for samples from Eastern and Northern Nigerian is rejected

Table: 9

	F	df1	df2	Sig.
TERRORISM COGNITION	5.332**	66	333	.000
Increasing terrorist activities	6.063**	66	333	.000
Reducing terrorist involvement	8.003**	66	333	.000

NOTE: **P≤ .001 ≥ .000; N = 400; df = 66, 333
Levene's Test of Equality of Error Variances for Terrorism Cognition as Influenced by Social Anxiety from Eastern and Northern Nigerian Samples.
SOURCE: Researcher's primary data collected using questionnaire

Table 9 above shows the Levene's test for equality of variance which shows that Eastern and Northern Nigerian samples vary differently from Terrorism Cognition (p≤.001≥; F=5.332; N=400; df=66, 333), Increasing terrorist activities (p≤.001≥; F=6.063; N=400; df=66, 333), Reducing terrorist involvement (p≤.001≥; F=8.003; N=400; df=66, 333), it shows that the influence of "Social Anxiety" for the samples naturally vary significantly, giving more credence that Social Anxiety had impact in Terrorism Cognition for Eastern and Northern Nigerian Samples.

Table 10:

	Effect	Value	F	Hypothesis df	Sig.	Partial Eta Squared
REGIONAL SAMPLES	Pillai's Trace	.018	3.057*	2.000	.048	.018
	Wilks' Lambda	.982	3.057*	2.000	.048	.018
	Hotelling's Trace	.018	3.057*	2.000	.048	.018
	Roy's Largest Root	.018	3.057*	2.000	.048	.018
SOCIAL ANXIETY	Pillai's Trace	1.028	7.341**	96.000	.000	.514
	Wilks' Lambda	.227	7.606**	96.000	.000	.524
	Hotelling's Trace	2.284	7.874**	96.000	.000	.533
	Roy's Largest Root	1.565	10.860**	48.000	.000	.610
REGIONAL SAMPLES * SOCIAL ANXIETY	Pillai's Trace	.639	9.192**	34.000	.000	.319
	Wilks' Lambda	.454	9.440**	34.000	.000	.326
	Hotelling's Trace	.995	9.688**	34.000	.000	.332
	Roy's Largest Root	.703	13.779**	17.000	.000	.413

NOTE: Significant at * P≤ .05; **P≤ .001 ≥ .000; N = 400; df = 2, 96, 48, 34, & 17
Multivariate Test for Terrorism Cognition as Influenced by Social Anxiety from Eastern and Northern Nigerian Samples.
SOURCE: Researcher's primary data collected using questionnaire

Multivariate test of table 10 above shows significant contributions of Social Anxiety for the Eastern and Northern Nigerian Samples. The results shows significant regional contribution effect for Pillai's Trace (F=3.057), Wilks' Lambda (F=3.057), Hotelling's Trace (F=3.057), and Roy's Largest Root (F=3.057) all at p ≤ or = .05; Social Anxiety for Pillai's Trace (F=7.341), Wilks' Lambda (F=7.606), Hotelling's Trace (F=7.874), and Roy's Largest Root (F=10.860) all at p ≤ or = .001; Regional samples and Social Anxiety combined for Pillai's Trace (F=9.192), Wilks' Lambda (F=9.440), Hotelling's Trace (F=9.688), and Roy's Largest Root (F=13.779) all at p ≤ or =.001

Table 11:

Dependent Variable	(I) REGIONAL SAMPLES	(J) REGIONAL SAMPLES	Mean Difference (I-J)	Sig.
TERRORISM COGNITION	Eastern samples	Northern samples	-1.285#	.318
	Northern samples	Eastern samples	1.28#	.318
Increasing terrorist activities	Eastern samples	Northern samples	-.657#	.312
	Northern samples	Eastern samples	.657#	.312
Reducing terrorist involvement	Eastern samples	Northern samples	-.628#	.445
	Northern samples	Eastern samples	.628#	.445

NOTE: # Not significant @ either P≤ .05; P≤ .001
Pairwise Comparison for Terrorism Cognition as Influenced by Social Anxiety from Eastern and Northern Nigerian Samples.
SOURCE: Researcher's primary data collected using questionnaire

Pairwise comparison of table 11 above indicated that at p≤.05& p≤.001 Eastern and Northern Nigerian Samples have slightly similar manifestations of Terrorism Cognition, factors increasing terrorist activities and factors reducing terrorist involvement. Hence, their result did not show any significant regional differences.

Table 12:

REGIONAL SAMPLES	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
Eastern samples	49.6600	12.42766	200
Northern samples	46.9650	10.20020	200
Total	48.3125	11.43423	400

Dependent Variable: VIOLENT EXTREMISM
Descriptive Statistics for Violent Extremism as Influenced by Cultural Orientation from Eastern and Northern Nigerian Samples.
SOURCE: Researcher's primary data collected using questionnaire

Table 12 above showed the descriptive performances of the samples for the Eastern and Northern regions of Nigeria. The performances shows that samples from Eastern Nigeria were above average in Violent Extremism (49.6600) while samples from Northern Nigeria where were below the average in Violent Extremism (46.9650). The standard deviations showed huge difference for both regional samples respectively, with (12.42766) for eastern samples and (10.20020) for Northern Nigeria.

Table 13:

Source	Type III Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.	Partial Eta Squared
CULTURAL ORIENTATION	195.233	1	195.233	1.513#	.219	.004
REGIONAL SAMPLES	570.357	1	570.357	4.419*	.036	.011
Total	985805.000	400				

Dependent Variable: VIOLENT EXTREMISM: NOTE: Significant at * P≤ .05≥ .036; while # = Not significant; All at N = 400; df = 1
Between-Subjects Effects for Violent Extremism as Influenced by Cultural Orientation from Eastern and Northern Nigerian Samples.
SOURCE: Researcher's primary data collected using questionnaire

From table 13 above, the table showed that there is a significant difference in the regional samples on Violent Extremism (P≤.05≥.036, F=4.419, N=400, & df=1). Therefore the hypotheses which states that Samples from Eastern and Northern Nigeria will not significantly differ on their violent extremism as influenced by cultural orientation is rejected.

Table 14:

F	df1	df2	Sig.
10.161	1	398	.002

Dependent Variable: VIOLENT EXTREMISM; NOTE: **P≤ .05 ≥ .002; N = 400; df = 1, 398
Levene's Test of Equality of Error Variances for Violent Extremism as Influenced by Cultural Orientation from Eastern and Northern Nigerian Samples.
SOURCE: Researcher's primary data collected using questionnaire

Table 14 above shows the Levene's test for equality of variance which shows that Eastern and Northern Nigerian samples are significant for Violent Extremism (p≤.05≥; F=10:161; N=400; df=1, 398). It shows that the influence of "Cultural Orientation" for the samples are naturally significant, pointing to the fact that Cultural Orientation had impact on violent extremism for Eastern and Northern Nigerian Samples**.**

Table: 15

(I)REGIONAL SAMPLES	(J)REGIONAL SAMPLES	Mean Difference (I-J)	Sig.	95% Confidence Interval for Difference	
				Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Eastern samples	Northern samples	2.431*	.036*	.157	4.704
Northern samples	Eastern samples	-2.431*	.036*	-4.704	-.157

Dependent Variable: VIOLENT EXTREMISM; NOTE: Significant at * P≤ .05≥ .036; All at N = 400; df = 1
Pairwise Comparisons Violent Extremism as Influenced by Cultural Orientation from Eastern and Northern Nigerian Samples.
SOURCE: Researcher's primary data collected using questionnaire

Pairwise comparison of table 15 above indicated that at p≤.05 Eastern and Northern Nigerian Samples have manifestations of Violent Extremism. Hence, their result show significant regional differences.

Table 16:

REGIONAL SAMPLES	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
Eastern samples	49.6600	12.42766	200
Northern samples	46.9650	10.20020	200
Total	48.3125	11.43423	400

Dependent Variable: VIOLENT EXTREMISM
Descriptive Statistics for Violent Extremism as Influenced by Social Anxiety from Eastern and Northern Nigerian Samples.
SOURCE: Researcher's primary data collected using questionnaire

Table 16 above showed the descriptive performances of the samples for the Eastern and Northern regions of Nigeria. The performances shows that samples from Eastern Nigeria were above average in Violent Extremism (49.6600), while samples from Northern Nigeria where were below the average in Violent Extremism (46.9650). The standard deviations showed great difference for both regional samples.

Table 17:

Source	Type III Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.	Partial Eta Squared
SOCIAL ANXIETY	689.047	1	689.047	5.390*	.021	.013
REGIONAL SAMPLES	764.452	1	764.452	5.980*	.015	.015
Total	985805.000	400				

Dependent Variable: VIOLENT EXTREMISM: NOTE: Significant at * P≤ .05≥ .021 & .015; All at N = 400; df = 1
Tests of Between-Subjects Effects for Violent Extremism as Influenced by Social Anxiety from Eastern and Northern Nigerian Samples.
SOURCE: Researcher's primary data collected using questionnaire

From table 17 above, the table showed that there is a significant difference in the regional samples on Violent Extremism (P≤.05≥.015, F=5.980, N=400, & df=1). Therefore, the hypotheses which states that Samples from Eastern and Northern Nigeria will not significantly differ on their violent extremism as influenced by social anxiety is rejected.

Table 18:

F	df1	df2	Sig.
9.552	1	398	.002

Dependent Variable: VIOLENT EXTREMISM; NOTE: Significant at * P≤ .05≥ .002; All at N = 400; df = 1
Levene's Test of Equality of Error Variances for Violent Extremism as Influenced by Social Anxiety from Eastern and Northern Nigerian Samples.
SOURCE: Researcher's primary data collected using questionnaire

Table 18 above shows the Levene's test for equality of variance which shows that Eastern and Northern Nigerian samples are significant for Violent Extremism (p≤.05≥; F=9.552; N=400; df=1, 398). It shows that the influence of "Social Anxiety" for the samples is significant, pointing to the fact that Social Anxiety had influence on violent extremism for Eastern and Northern Nigerian Samples**.**

Table 19:

(I) REGIONAL SAMPLES	(J) REGIONAL SAMPLES	Mean Difference (I-J)	Sig.	95% Confidence Interval for Difference	
				Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Eastern samples	Northern samples	2.766*	.015	.542	4.989
Northern samples	Eastern samples	-2.766*	.015	-4.989	-.542

Dependent Variable: VIOLENT EXTREMISM; NOTE: Significant at * P≤ .05≥ .015; All at N = 400; df = 1
Pairwise Comparisons for Regions on Violent Extremism as Influenced by Social Anxiety from Eastern and Northern Nigerian Samples.
SOURCE: Researcher's primary data collected using questionnaire

Pairwise comparison of table 19 above indicated that at p≤.05 Eastern and Northern Nigerian Samples have manifestations of Violent Extremism. Hence, their result shows significant regional differences.

Summary of Results/ Findings

With the conclusion of the study, the following results/findings as stated below were made.

1. Terrorism Cognition is significantly influenced by Cultural Orientation, and this influence differs significantly for Eastern and Northern Nigerian samples.
2. Terrorism Cognition is significantly influenced by Social Anxiety, and this influence also differs significantly for Eastern and Northern Nigerian samples.
3. Violent Extremism is significantly influenced by Cultural Orientation, and this influence differs significantly for Eastern and Northern Nigerian samples.
4. Violent Extremism is significantly influenced by Social Anxiety, and this influence differs significantly for Eastern and Northern Nigerian samples.
5. Terrorism cognition as influenced by Cultural Orientation is above the average for Northern Nigeria samples while it is below average for Eastern Nigerian samples.
6. Cognition of the factors that increases terrorism as influenced by Cultural Orientation is above the average for Northern Nigerian sample and below average for Eastern Nigerian sample.
7. Cognition of the factors that reduce terrorism as influenced by Cultural Orientation is equal to the average for both Northern and Eastern samples.
8. Terrorism Cognition as influenced by Social Anxiety is above the average for Northern Nigeria samples while it is below average for Eastern Nigerian samples.
9. Cognition of the factors that increases terrorism as influenced by Social Anxiety is above the average for Northern Nigerian sample and below the average for Eastern Nigerian sample.

10. Cognition of the factors that reduce terrorism as influenced by Social Anxiety is equal to the average for both Northern and Eastern samples.
11. Knowledge of Violent Extremism as influenced by Cultural Orientation is above the average for Eastern samples and below the average for Northern samples.
12. Knowledge of Violent Extremism as influenced by Social Anxiety is above the average for Eastern Samples and below the average for Northern samples.

DISCUSSION

The study made the findings that Terrorism Cognition is significantly influenced by Cultural Orientation, and this influence differs significantly for Eastern and Northern Nigerian samples. Terrorism Cognition is significantly influenced by Social Anxiety, and this influence also differs significantly for Eastern and Northern Nigerian samples. Violent Extremism is significantly influenced by Cultural Orientation, and this influence differs significantly for Eastern and Northern Nigerian samples. Violent Extremism is significantly influenced by Social Anxiety, and this influence differs significantly for Eastern and Northern Nigerian samples. Terrorism cognition as influenced by Cultural Orientation is above the average for Northern Nigeria samples while it is below average for Eastern Nigerian samples. Cognition of the factors that increases terrorism as influenced by Cultural Orientation is above the average for Northern Nigerian sample and below average for Eastern Nigerian sample. Cognition of the factors that reduce terrorism as influenced by Cultural Orientation is equal to the average for both Northern and Eastern samples. Terrorism Cognition as influenced by Social Anxiety is above the average for Northern Nigeria samples while it is below average for Eastern Nigerian samples. Cognition of the factors that increases terrorism as influenced by Social Anxiety is above the average for Northern Nigerian sample and below the average for Eastern Nigerian sample. Cognition of the factors that reduce terrorism as influenced by Social Anxiety is equal to the average for both Northern and Eastern samples. Knowledge of Violent Extremism as influenced by Cultural Orientation is above the average for Eastern samples and below the average for Northern samples. Knowledge of Violent Extremism as influenced by Social Anxiety is above the average for Eastern Samples and below the average for Northern samples.

The present findings collaborate with the earlier findings of Kluch and Vaux (2015) that particular forms of terrorism-like incidents involving substantial casualties and damage, suicide bombings, and the proportion of incidents involving fatalities-all showed relationships with cultural dimensions/orientations. The present findings are also in consonance with the findings of Gurgen (2017) that those who experience higher level of terrorism cognition register a higher level of social anxiety expressed in behavioural and emotional coping mechanisms. Again, the present findings affirm the finding of Ozer (2020) that violent extremism has a direct connection with various attributes of cultural dimension, and social anxiety. The findings of the present study also conform to the findings of Kamaldeep (2019), who studied Violent Extremism and Social Anxiety and found out that Social Anxiety is associated with and can lead to Violent Extremist behaviour. The result also conforms to the findings of Kamaldeep, Michaela, Maria, Kristoffer, Mark, &

Edgar (2019), who studied violent extremism and social anxiety and found that social anxiety is associated with and can lead to violent extremist behaviour. The present findings have important contributions to add to the work of Grossman, Hadfield, Jefferies, Gerrand and Ungar (2020), in which they found that healthy cultural and social socialization, as well as value systems could be interventions that increase young people's capacity to resist violent extremism's push and pull forces.

Implication to Research and Practice

1. The findings of the study if to be implemented will be a practical approach towards combating terrorism and violent extremism in Nigeria.
2. The findings of the study will be very useful in formulating policies in the area of security challenges and management.
3. It will be important for counter-terrorism and anti-terrorism.
4. The study will also assist other researchers by providing information on terrorism and violent extremism as influenced by cultural orientation and social Anxiety.
5. The Nigerian National Orientation Agency (NOA) and Ministry of Youths will benefit from the study as the findings will help them in cognitive restructuring of Nigerian youths against violent extremism and radicalization, especially in the Northern part of Nigeria.

Limitation of the Study

1. There were limitations in going to other States in the Northern Nigeria due to very high incidence of terrorism challenges, as well as the security risk on the highway in the Northern regional part of Nigeria.
2. The current study was only limited to educated and literate participants (university students) excluding the uneducated or illiterate ones.

Recommendations

1. Counter-terrorism and anti-terrorism activities in Nigeria need to inculcate cultural and social socialization that respects and values life.

CONCLUSION

The present study examined Terrorism Cognition and Violent Extremism as influenced by Cultural Orientation and Social Anxiety: A cross-cultural study of Eastern and Northern Nigerian samples. The study made the findings that Terrorism Cognition is significantly influenced by Cultural Orientation, and this influence differs significantly for Eastern and Northern Nigerian samples. Terrorism Cognition is significantly influenced by Social Anxiety, and this influence also differs significantly for Eastern and Northern Nigerian samples. Violent Extremism is significantly influenced by Cultural Orientation, and this influence differs significantly for Eastern and Northern Nigerian samples. Violent Extremism is significantly influenced by Social Anxiety, and this influence differs significantly for Eastern and Northern Nigerian samples. Terrorism cognition as influenced by Cultural Orientation is above the average for Northern Nigeria samples while it is below average for Eastern Nigerian samples. Cognition of the factors that increases terrorism as influenced by Cultural Orientation is above the average for Northern Nigerian sample and below

average for Eastern Nigerian sample. Cognition of the factors that reduce terrorism as influenced by Cultural Orientation is equal to the average for both Northern and Eastern samples. Terrorism Cognition as influenced by Social Anxiety is above the average for Northern Nigeria samples while it is below average for Eastern Nigerian samples. Cognition of the factors that increases terrorism as influenced by Social Anxiety is above the average for Northern Nigerian sample and below the average for Eastern Nigerian sample. Cognition of the factors that reduce terrorism as influenced by Social Anxiety is equal to the average for both Northern and Eastern samples. Knowledge of Violent Extremism as influenced by Cultural Orientation is above the average for Eastern samples and below the average for Northern samples. Knowledge of Violent Extremism as influenced by Social Anxiety is above the average for Eastern Samples and below the average for Northern samples.

Suggestion for Further Studies/Researches

1. Future studies need to incorporate samples from Western regional part of Nigeria.
2. Participants of further studies should also be sampled from more States in each region, in order to make the study more robust.
3. Again, further studies need to examine other samples that do not have formal education, as education opportunity may play a great role in terrorism and violent extremism activities.

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APPENDIX I
MEASUREMENT INSTRUMENTS

Dear Ma/Sir,

Please respond to the following research statements as they apply to you. They are only for research purposes. Your responses will never be used against you, as your identity is unknown. Thank You.

CONSENT FORM/AGREEMENT

I am above 18 years of age. I have read and understood that the information contained herein is for research purpose. I therefore voluntarily chose to participate and respond to this questionnaire. Tick (√) in any of the boxes below on your voluntariness to participate.

Agree: ☐ Dis ☐

SECTION A

INSTRUCTION: Please fill in the section A as they apply to you.

1. Tick your highest educational level? a) WAEC/NEC b)OND/NCE c)HND/BSc d)PGD/MSC e)PHD
2. Age ----------
3. State ----------
4. L.G.A ----------
5. Gombe State Senatorial zone: Gombe Central---------, Gombe South---------, Gombe North---------
6. Anambra State Senatorial zone: Anambra Central -------- Anambra North --------- Anambra South
7. Religion : Christianity ---------, Islam ---------, African Religion---------, No Religion ---------, others------,
8. Ethnic group/Tribe ----------
9. Faculty : Social Sciences---------, Law ---------, Management sciences ---------, Arts ----------, Natural Science ---------, Physical Science ---------, Medical/Health---------, Environmental Science---------, Agriculture---------, Engineering---------, Others---------.
10. Gender: Male ---------, Female---------,
11. Department ----------
12. Level ----------

SECTION B

TERRORISM COGNITION INVENTORY

To what extent do you consider the following issues to have influence or effect on terrorist activities?

S/N	INCREASING TERRORIST ACTIVITIES	No influence (1)	Low influence (2)	Moderate influence (3)	High influence (4)
1	Psychological/personality disorders				
2	Dysfunctional family upbringing				
3	Political grievances (e.g. foreign/ domestic policies; foreign military actions or occupation)				
4	Religious beliefs and values				
5	Poverty/economic marginalization				
6	General sense of alienation from wider society and dominant culture.				
7	Being raised in a culture and family environment that promotes extreme ideological views and practices				

8	Experiences of Discrimination (e.g. Islamophobia)				
9	Demonization of ethnic group				
10	Religious minorities by the media / society				
11	Existence and social acceptance of violent ideologies				
12	Exposure to 'leadership' figures (community, religious, role models) promoting terrorism				
	REDUCING TERRORIST INVOLVEMENT	**No effect (1)**	**Weak effect(2)**	**Moderate effect(3)**	**Strong effect(4)**
13	Improving the quality of equipment for fighting terrorism.				
14	Improving the training of local or national police forces				
15	Increasing access to and funding for social welfare programmes (e.g. housing, unemployment benefits, food banks etc.)				
16	Job creation / employment schemes targeting low-income at risk communities				
17	Increasing police surveillance, monitoring, pre-emptive arrest and questioning				
18	Creation of law enforcement units for tackling terrorism				
19	Psycho-social support to at-risk individuals				
20	Reforming education curricula to nurture a culture of peace, gender equality and respect for diversity				
21	Cross-border cooperation among security agencies.				
22	Intelligence agencies monitor, arrest and disrupt terrorist activities				
23	Increasing local cultural and community initiatives to improve relations between immigrant communities				
24	Increasing border control vehicle inspections, passport checks etc.				
25	Military action abroad to target terrorist leaders and infrastructure				
26	Increasing community presence and engagement of local police				

SOURCE: Leyva & Ruggiero (2017)

VIOLENT EXTREMISM SCALE

To what extent can the following elements help to explain why an individual turns to violent extremism?

S/N		No Extent (1)	Low Extent(2)	Moderate Extent(3)	High Extent (4)
1 2 3	Economic exclusion Limited opportunities Political exclusion				
4	Discrimination				
5 6 7	Injustice Repression of certain groups Islamophobia				
8	Impact of global geopolitics				
9 10	Experiences of State repression Exclusion from rights				
11	Normalization of violence				
12 13 14	Thrill of adventure Perception of humiliation Subjugation				
15 16 17	Personal causes (divorce, breakup, loss of job…) Psychological vulnerability Socioeconomic lack of integration				

SOURCE: Leyva & Ruggiero (2017)

CULTURAL DIMENSION SCALE.

To what extent do you agree with the following statements?

S/N	POWER DISTANCE(PD)	Strongly agree (5)	Agree (4)	Undecided (3)	Disagree (2)	Strongly disagree (1)
1.	In my view, children should be obedient towards and respect their parents.					

2.	The authority of a father(teacher)should not fade away through his friendly relationship with his child(students)					
3.	I treat my teachers with respect, even outside the school or university.					
4.	My behavior towards others does not depend on their age or social status.					
INDIVIDUALISM VS COLLECTIVISM(IC)						
5.	A psychologically healthy person is supposed to have no independence on his/her family.					
6.	For me, collective interest prevail over individual interests.					
7.	I believe marriage is a contract between families, not individuals.					
8.	In my opinion, children had better live with their parents until they get married.					
9.	My family's opinion is very important to me in making an important decision in life.					
MASCULINITY VS. FEMININITY(MF)						
10	Women are better teachers for young children than me.					
11.	In the family, the standard pattern is that the father earns and the mother cares.					
12.	In my ideal job, the opportunity for advancement to higher-level job is more important than the job security.					
13.	I care more about working with people who cooperate well with one another than about getting the recognition one deserves for doing a good job.					
14.	In my ideal job, I prefer more leisure time over more money.					
UNCERTAINTY AVOIDANCE (UA)						
15.	I often feel nervous or tensed.					
16.	For a good class, there is no need for structured learning situations with precise objectives, detailed assignments, and strict timetables.					
17.	I prefer a predictable and routine life to a life with unpredictable events.					
18.	When coming across a novel and unknown situation, I am more prudent than curious.					
LONG-TERM VS. SHORT TERM ORIENTATION (LSO)						
19.	I maintain that traditions belong to the past and no longer to need to be respected.					

20.	It is important to me to have unchangeable beliefs and behavior that do not depend on shifting circumstances.					
21.	In my personal life, thrift (not spending more than needed) is important.					
22.	Having long term goals is of high importance to me, even at the price of present hardships.					
INDULGENCE VS. RESTRAINT (IR)						
23.	In my life, having friends is not an important issue.					
24.	All in all, my state of health is good these days.					
25.	In my personal life I keep some time free for fun.					
26.	Taking all things together, I will say I am a happy person					

SOURCES: Saboori, Pishghadam, Fatemi, and Ghonsooli (2015)

SOCIAL ANXIETY SCALE

S/N		Not at all (1)	Slight (2)	Moderate (3)	High (4)	Very high or extremely high (5)
	INTERACTION WITH STRANGERS					
1	Making new friends					
2	Maintaining a conversation with someone I've just met					
3	Greeting each person at a social meeting when I don't know most of them					
4	Talking to people I don't know at a party or a meeting.					
5	Looking into the eyes of someone I have just met while we are talking					
6	Attending a social event where I know only one person					

	SPEAKING IN PUBLIC/TALKING WITH PEOPLE IN AUTHORITY					
7	Speaking in public					
8	Participating in a meeting with people in authority					
9	Having to speak in class, at work, or in a meeting					
10	Being asked a question in class by the teacher or by a superior in a meeting					
11	While having dinner with colleagues, classmates or workmates, being asked to speak on behalf of the entire group					
12	Talking to a superior or a person in authority					
	INTERACTIONS WITH THE OPPOSITE SEX					
13	Asking someone attractive of the opposite sex for a date					
14	Feeling watched by people of the opposite sex					
15	Being asked out by a person I am attracted to					
16	Starting a conversation with someone of the opposite sex that I like					
17	Asking someone I find attractive to dance					
18	Telling someone I am attracted to that I would like to get to know them better					
	CRITICISM AND EMBARRASSMENT					
19	Greeting someone and being ignored					
20	Talking to someone who isn't paying attention to what I am saying					
21	Being teased in public					
22	Making a mistake in front of other people					
23	Being reprimanded about something I have done wrong					
24	Being criticized					
	ASSERTIVE EXPRESSION OF ANNOYANCE, DISGUST OR DISPLEASURE					
25	Having to ask a neighbor to stop making noise					
26	Complaining to the waiter about my food					
27	Refusing when asked to do something I don't like doing					
28	Telling someone that they have hurt my feelings					
29	Expressing my annoyance to someone that is picking on me					
30	Telling someone that their behavior bothers me and asking them to stop					

SOURCE: Caballo, Salazar, Irurtia, Arias, Hofmann, & CISO-A Research Team (2010)