



Glocalized Terrorism: A Predictive Study of Psychological Symptoms and Socioeconomic Status on Herdsmen Violent Attack in Anambra State

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Authors' contributions

This work was carried out in collaboration among all authors. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

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ABSTRACT

The study investigated glocalized terrorism as a predictive study of psychological symptoms and socioeconomic status on herdsmen violent attack in Anambra state. A Total number of two hundred and eighteen (218) individuals in Ayamelum and Anambra West local Government Area both in Anambra state; served as participant for the study. The study utilized non-probability (convenient sampling technique). Their age ranged from 22 to 71 years and their mean age was 23.20 with standard deviation of 4.07. Terrorism Catastrophizing Scale (TCS) by Sinclair and LoCicero (2007) and Four-Dimensional Symptom Questionnaire (4DSQ) by Terluin (1996) were used to generate data. The study adopted Correlational design and Multiple Regression statistics was used to analyse the data. The analysis of the data showed that psychological symptom such as anxiety predicted herdsmen violent attack, while psychological symptoms like distress, depression, somatisation and socio-economic-status also did not predict herdsmen violent attack in Anambra State. Hence, the study concludes by establishing the recommendations for the study.

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1. INTRODUCTION

The trend of terrorism has become a worrisome situation in the glocalized world. Thus, the growing incidence of terrorism has become a fundamental security concern to states and still remains a serious and on-going threat. No region in the world has been spared and Africa is one of the hardest hit regions partly due to other developmental issues that help to intensify the consequences of terrorism [1]. However, there has been a current trend of terrorist attacks across Africa due to: endemic corruption, tribal and ethnic tensions [2,3,4].

In Nigeria, the risk of terrorism has uncommon financial, political and environment implications. Every one of these dimensions has fundamentally influenced the stability of the country and can be followed to numerous factors where the Fulani-herdsmen seem, by all accounts, to be main consideration. Ironically, the herdsmen attack was caused by different factors, such as ideological, historical, and cultural influences, increased desertification and environmental degradation in northern Nigeria: The impact of desertification and environmental degradation has resulted in deforestation and migration of Fulani herdsmen [5].

Likewise, because of the migration exercises of the herdsmen, every now and again; they go through farmlands possessed by local farmers and destroy their crops and other properties. However, grazing on farmlands has destroyed livelihoods of farmers, setting off a destructive pattern of confrontations and retaliation attack. Generally troubling in this turn of events is the plundering, assaulting, killing and kidnapping by the purported Fulani herdsmen. These have exceptionally impacted the nation's stability which has birthed poverty, insurgency, armed robbery, corruption and economic sabotage [6].

Moreover, the economic costs of the herdsmen-farmer conflicts and attack in only four states may be at about \$14 billion annually. Therefore, most of the evidence comes from newspaper reports of various incidents involving the herdsmen and farmers in settled communities. Since 2001, over 60,000 persons had died in Nigeria as a result of the conflicts, making the group more deadly than the notorious Boko Haram group: Little wonder, the Fulani herdsmen

as been viewed as the one of the deadliest terrorist group in the world [7].

From psychological point of view, terrorist/herdsmen attack causes much psychopathological disorders than other forms of disasters [8]. These terrorist/herdsmen attacks injure the mental health and wellbeing of the people, who are directly and indirectly affected by the attacks. They caused some of the acute stress symptoms like feelings of fear, horror, helplessness, and hyper arousal. Additional symptoms seen were avoidance, anxiety about future terrorist activities, and future risk, leading to global distress. Based on the foregoing, this current paper attempted to establish the predictive effect of psychological symptoms and socio-economic status on herds attack in Anambra State in relation to glocalization and terrorism.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Glocalization

The origin of the word is shown as a blend of globalization and localization that appeared in 1990s. However, according to Vizureanu [9], the introduction of glocalization concept was made in the late 1980s by Japanese. After 1980s, researches on glocalization defined it as an alternative concept of globalization considering cultural, social and political dimensions. However, it is the interpenetration of the local and the global, resulting in unique outcomes in different geographic areas [10]. According to this definition, glocalization is intertwining with both the global and the local. One may view it, then, as local globalization or interchangeably as global localization [11]. Importantly, it recognizes the ways in which the local and the global interact and the ways that local cultures adopt and indigenize global trends differently. Just as individuals and collectives experience the global world differently, so too do they experience, interpret, and conceive of any given place or locality in different terms.

As Massey [12] writes, these experiences are intimately bound with one another. She went further to states that any local place that is constructed out of a particular constellation of social relations is not defined by imposed or physical boundaries, but is: Imagined as

verbalized minutes in networks of social relations and understandings, however where a huge extent of those relations, encounters and understandings are developed on a far bigger scope than what we happen to characterize for that second as the spot itself, regardless of whether that be a road, or an area or even a mainland. Furthermore, this thus permits a feeling of spot which is outgoing, which incorporates a cognizance of its connections with the more extensive world, which coordinates in a positive way the global and the local [12].

Two interrelated processes of glocalization are the universalization of particularism and the particularization of universalism. The former involves the extensive diffusion of the idea that there is virtually no limit to particularity, to uniqueness, to difference, and to otherness and "gives rise to global similarities that structure (local) differences [13]. More so, the particularization of universalism refers to the ways in which global features become tailored to specific local conditions [14]. However, to think of the universalization of particularism as universalized particularism wherein particular, local phenomena become globally (or largely internationally) is relevant. Similarly, it may be best to understand the particularization of universalism as particularized universalism, wherein local social collectives adopt global (or largely international) socio-cultural characteristics and make them locally specific.

2.2 Terrorism

Terrorism is a derogatory term. It is a word with naturally negative implying that is applied to one's adversaries and rivals or to those with whom one differs and would some way or another want to disregard. Consequently, terrorism turns out to be unavoidably abstract contingent generally upon whether one identifies with or restricts the individual/gathering/cause concerned [15]. Okoli and Atelhe [16], characterized terrorism as aggression unjustifiably did by people, gatherings or states against fellow human beings. It incorporates types of unreasonably terrifying, hurting, threatening, and killing of people and banditry. It additionally incorporates any fierce demonstration or risk did as a component of individual or aggregate criminal arrangement planned for startling or hurting individuals or imperilling their lives, opportunity or security.

Majekodunmi [17], classified terrorism into three: Revolutionary terrorism, sub-progressive

terrorism and repressive terrorism. Revolutionary terrorism is planned for bringing about political unrest; sub-revolutionary terrorism is utilized for political thought processes other than transformation. While repressive terrorism is government coordinated dread planned for controlling certain gatherings, people, or types of practices esteemed to be unwanted.

Likewise, Majekodunmi [17] outlined four key components of terrorism: It is planned arranged ahead of time, instead of a rash demonstration of anger; It is political not criminal, similar to the violence groups, for example, the mafia use to get cash, however intended to change the current political order; It is focused on regular civilian not at military targets or battle prepared soldiers; It is completed by sub-national groups not by the military of a nation. In addition, Okoli and Atelhe [16], noticed that terrorism flourishes with attempt at manslaughter combatancy. This is encapsulated by amazed hostility, severe militancy and clandestinism. As far as explicit procedures, terrorism all inclusive have received the accompanying as methods for executing their detestable structures: Arson, mass slaughtering by gunfire, suicide bombarding, utilization of improvised explosives, high-jacking of airplane, transport, prisoner taking (abducting), media purposeful publicity and support, robbery, escape, constrained enrolment/enlistment of soldier, and so forth.

Bloom [18] specified the accompanying as main drivers of terrorism among others: Lack of rule of law; failed or frail expresses that give asylums to psychological militants; degenerate government; neediness; strict frailties, wretchedness; nonattendance of good administration and authority; segregation; numbness; social treachery; notwithstanding the above are joblessness, outright destitution, character and separation points, philosophy, underemployment, ascent of indigenous neo-elites, official rebellion, underestimation, human rights infringement, disappointment, relative hardship, mistreatment, neo-settler class, multiplication of weapons, sink or swim legislative issues and government deception and heartlessness.

In any case, Akanji [19] contends that it is corrupt and inadequate political initiative that frequently incites destitution and, thusly, vicious exercises. The suggestion is that administration inactions encourage violent acts. For whatever length of time that administration keeps on removing the majority from their property and suitable their privileges without fair treatment, government

cannot be believed to be libertarian as it does not think about the standards of corporate administration, which includes opportunity of decision, rule of law, straightforwardness, equity and responsibility. The war against terrorism cannot be battled when the all inclusive statement of the residents are living underneath destitution level. In this period, where there is —free-lance terrorism (warriors of jobless young people, who don't have a place with any fundamentalist or radical gathering yet who are simple instruments in the hands of the rich or fear based terrorist group) by only a negligible money related incitement, they can complete any terrorism act.

Ewetan and Urhie [20], noted that terrorism hinders development in the accompanying manners: Social separation and populace dislodging; social pressures and new example of settlements which empowers Muslims/Christians or individuals from an ethnic group moving to Muslim/Christian dominated enclaves; elevates citizenship question which entrench violent vibe among indigenes and settlers; disengagement and disturbance of family and communal life; general climate of doubt, dread, nervousness and craze; dehumanization of women, children, and men particularly in zones where rape, child abuse and disregard are utilized as instruments of terror; developing of appetite and neediness in the polity; discourages local and foreign investment as it makes investment unattractive to business people; stops business activities during time of violence and by and large conclusion of numerous undertakings in the territories or zones where frequency of uncertainty is overflowing and are on every day event; increase security spending by business group and governments; movement of individuals from zone or district where there is prevalence of insecurity.

2.3 Glocalization and Terrorism

Terrorism is accepted to be connected to glocalization in view of the spreading of thoughts, mobility of individuals and expanded financial related and exchange. Cronin [21] thinks the spread of ongoing long stretches of terrorism both inside the state and outside the outskirts comes because of glocalization as well as with its assistance. He additionally makes reference to that demonstrations of terrorism do not come because of residential components, yet rather because of outside elements. Cronin [21] contends that glocalization incorporates various

entering methods that have been misused by terrorist network.

Besides, glocalization has empowered these terrorist groups to draw individuals locally as well as from different nations. What's more, these fundamentalists are motivated by information asymmetry about time, place and the quantity of casualties attacked and dread propelling violent attack that target individuals that impacted the polity and political choices which have influenced glocalized monetary, political, social and religious sect [22,23]. Something else that adds to the opportunities for terrorism is the different political and criminal systems and this is the after effect of glocalization.

This factor is thought to emerge because of the ascent of social and monetary imbalance between the different nations, causing outrage and outrage [24]. However, glocalization has added to the usage of a nation culture in another nation that has energized the spreading of terrorism. Moreover, glocalization has caused numerous qualities, customs to be changed through new technological innovations, for example, web, cell phones, etc. Changes in convention additionally come in the manner in which the new culture is seen. A specific instance of progress is the rise and spread of incomparable qualities, which majorly advance the development and growth of glocalized terrorism [24].

2.4 Herdsmen

The attack of Fulani Herdsmen in Nigeria is getting troubling and, in this way, represents a genuine danger to national security. Akevi [25] noticed that apart from Boko Haram, one repetitive security challenge that stands up to numerous states in the nation is the scourge of Fulani herdsmen. The attack by the herdsmen on the stationary networks has been expanding as time passes. There have been accelerations of detailed attack by Fulani herdsmen who ruthlessly murder locals of the attacked farming communities including women and children across different states of the nation [26]. Fulani herdsmen typically attack their victims at the time they are most vulnerable, for example, mid-night or supplication days, when they are in their places of worship, ceaselessly killing individuals with modern weapons, plundering properties and burning houses [26]. As indicated by Global Terrorism Index (GTI) Fulani herdsmen are accepted to have slaughtered least 1, 229

individuals in Nigeria in 2014. The combat readiness and sophistication give them the courage not only to attack host communities but to confront and attack constituted authorities that are heavily protected with the state of art military convoys [27].

Historically, the menace of Fulani herdsmen show that the phenomenon has progressively metamorphosed from rudimentary communal skirmishes to organized armed confrontation in its apparent dynamics of degeneration [28]. In its latest manifestation, the phenomenon depicts a genre of violence characterized by immense arms bearing and brutal sophistication [16]. In almost every state in Nigeria, Fulani herdsmen graze where they like, destroy corps, block traffic, rape women, beat up hunters and occasionally unleash (wage) deadly attacks on villagers where there is slightest resistance to their depredations [7]. In almost every state in Nigeria, Fulani herdsmen graze where they like, destroy corps, block traffic, rape women, beat up hunters and occasionally unleash (wage) deadly attacks on villagers where there is slightest resistance to their depredations [7].

In Anambra State, four individuals lost their lives in Ayamelum and Awka North neighborhood government zones and farmlands pulverized because of rough exercises of Fulani herdsmen [29]. In April, 2019 in Anambra West Local Government Area of Anambra State, six individuals kicked the bucket, some of them guillotined, following right after them and 30 harmed and hospitalized. In Ezeagu Local Government Area of Enugu State comprising of in excess of forty networks, the animosities of Fulani herders have impeded farming and monetary exercises. The herdsmen are furnished with refined weapons and government isn't putting forth any genuine attempts to address the issue. Individuals no longer go to cultivate nor rest soundly around evening time inspired by a paranoid fear of forceful assaults in Ezeagu people group by the herders [27].

As of late, a seminarian was slaughtered and three Roman Catholic clerics were harmed by the Fulani herdsmen in Enugu state. The circumstance is exceptionally upsetting. In Benue express the hazard had killed in excess of 5000 casualties in the primary half in the year 2014. The casualties incorporate women and children and they sacked 100 communities and have tossed a large number of refugees into Internally Displaced Pergans (IDPS) camp situated in

Makurdi [27]. Earlier, more than 200 individuals were executed by Fulani herdsmen in Shengev Community in Gwer West Local Government Council with strange substance that looks like bio-chemical weapons [25].

As indicated by Shiklam [30] rampaging shooters suspected to be Fulani herdsmen killed around 123 individuals in seven towns in Sanga Local Government Area in Kaduna State. Before that, Fulani herdsmen had slaughtered 38 individuals in Kabamu and Ankpong towns. Unfortunately, these brutal exercises of Fulani herdsmen in Nigeria are a genuine risk to national security which has unfavorably influenced socio-economic advancement of the nation.

2.5 Psychological Symptoms and Herdsmen Attack

Psychological symptoms incorporate procedures that occur at the individual-level just as the implications that one ascribes to a specific circumstance which thusly influences our psychological state. Terluin [31], recognized four dimensions that end up being important and adequate to depict the entire scope of basic psychological symptoms: distresses, depression, anxiety and somatization. The distress dimension indicates the outcome from the strain that is evoked by a stressor, just as from the exertion that must be placed into managing that stressor and keeping up an adequate degree of psychosocial functioning [32]. The depression dimension indicates the burdensome thought (counting self-destructive ideation) and loss of joy (anhedonia), for example manifestations that are normal for clinical despondency (for example state of mind issue) [33].

The anxiety dimension incorporates indications, for example, free-floating anxiety, panic attacks, phobic anxiety, and avoidance behaviour, i.e. symptoms that are characteristic of clinical anxiety [34]. The somatization dimension contains 'psychosomatic' indications that speak to substantial pressure responses when they are generally not many and mellow, however mental disease (for example somatization issue or neurosis) when the grievances are numerous and problematic [35,36].

Researchers have recognized distress and herdsmen violent attack. All the more explicitly, distress is the thing that individuals by and large experience when they are 'under pressure, mental illness and viciousness attack like

herdsmen attack that generally caused explicit mental symptoms, for example, anhedonia on account of depressive illness, or uncontrollable feelings of dread on account of anxiety disorder. One segment of distress is the cognizant experience of strain that persuades an individual to apply coping conduct so as to limit the impact of the stressor, and to relieve strain, trouble and violent attack [32].

For example, exhaustion and poor concentration are plainly pointers of strain and violent attack, and yet these side effects are a piece of the emotional experience of distress. Severe distress may at last outcome in a breakdown of adapting, for example depression, anxiety and violent attack [37,38]. This condition is commonly called a 'nervous breakdown' by laypeople, when they feel themselves unfit to keep up their ongoing degree of social functioning [39,40].

Additionally, people with state of mind or nervousness issue show a mix of pain and discouragement, or trouble and uneasiness side effects which now and again are a direct result of herdsmen violent attack, alongside a variable level of somatisation indications [41,42]. Also, individuals experiencing a 'mental meltdown' as for their life stress, and by and large have a connection with herders vicious assault worry [43]. Then again, distress, depression, anxiety and somatization are something that each individual encounters sooner or later in time, which likewise was seen as identified with herdsmen attack [44]. Like emotional exhaustion, fatigue, poor concentration and need for recovery are considered to be manifestations of distress, depression, anxiety and somatization in relation to herdsmen terror attack [45].

2.6 Socio-economic Status and Herdsmen Attack

Socioeconomic status is characterized as things that are connected with association of cash and how it might influence the status or rank of an individual in the public arena. Socioeconomic status involves: The spouse's pay; the wife's pay, the consolidated salary of a couple; and the level of wife's pay over the joined pay of husband and wife. More so, the term socioeconomic as conditions or improvement includes blend of social and monetary elements. Economic worry with the association of the cash, though socio as a descriptive word that alludes to something that identified with social factor; implies identifying with the status or rank that somebody has in the public arena.

Be that as it may, socioeconomic status has been recognized as a risk factor that facilitates herdsmen attack [46]. Curiously, individual based socioeconomic status has been archived to be a contributing element to herdsmen attack. Hence, higher socioeconomic status (SES) levels have commonly been seen as defensive variables against the danger of herdsmen attack towards the majority, though not all herdsmen attack are not related with SES [47].

2.7 Theoretical Framework

Rational choice perspective by Sandler, Tschirhart, and Cauley [48] served as theoretical framework for the study because the theory proposed that terrorist acts derive from a conscious, rational, calculated decision to embark on optimum and strategic course of action with a view to achieving socio-political goals. In other words, individuals take rational decision based on the assessment of expected benefits and cost of each action, and seek to maximise the best course of action that will benefit its interest without thinking of the psychological damage like triggering of anxiety, somatisation, distress, depression and socioeconomic loss the victims are experiencing [49,50,51]. This approach likewise insinuates that if a person is willing to risk his life for act of terrorism, he should have hardly any ideal of other options. From this viewpoint, terrorism behaviour is exhibited on the basis of benefits, costs and expectations that perpetrators may adopt that are detrimental to its victims [52].

As indicated by Pape [53], this point or advantages of terrorist attack is to accomplish explicit political purposes: to pressure a targeted government to change policy, to mobilize extra recruits and financial related help, while its cost frequently comes in types of risk related with 'the utilization of explosive device, aircraft hijackings, assassinations, kidnappings and hostage-takings are among the other available options as well as their responses to the security measures adopted to thwart them' [54]. However, rational choice theory has been critiqued for its inability to provide appropriate parameter for measuring how a perceive action could serve as benefit or cost to the terrorists. Wieviorka's [55] observation is particularly salient as it helps to figure out how the prediction of rational choice theory is misleading given the inability of its parameter to adequately measure variables with precisions. Based on the theoretical review, the questions then to answer is whether psychological

symptoms and socioeconomic status will predict herdsmen attack in Anambra state with the following hypothetical statement.

2.8 Hypotheses

1. Psychological symptoms will predict herdsmen violent attack in Anambra State.
2. Socio-economic status will predict herdsmen violent attack in Anambra State.

3. METHODS

3.1 Participants

A total number of 218 individuals in Ayamelum and Anambra West local Government Area both in Anambra State; served as participant for the study. The study utilized non-probability (convenient sampling technique): Because only available and willing participants participated in the study. Their age ranged from 22-71 years and their mean age was 23.20 with standard deviation of 4.07.

3.2 Instruments

The first instrument was Terrorism Catastrophizing Scale (TCS) by Sinclair and LoCicero [56]. The instrument contains 13 items scale. Designed to assess catastrophe that involves a fundamental feeling of helplessness and inability to cope. And it has 3-factor model derived by Sullivan et al. (1995) as a general framework for catastrophizing and will include magnification (3-items), rumination (5-items), and helplessness subscales (5-items). It has 5-points rating format: Strongly Agree-1; Agree-2; Uncertain-3; Disagree-4; Strongly Disagree-5. With convergent validity of rumination= 0.71-0.77, magnification= 0.59-0.68; helplessness= 0.65-0.74 and discriminant validity of rumination= 0.00-0.49, magnification= 0.25-0.48; helplessness= 0.01-0.36, with internal consistency reliability of rumination= 0.89, magnification= 0.80; helplessness= 0.88 and test-retest reliability of rumination= 0.87, magnification= 0.81; helplessness= 0.91, while the general items has internal consistency reliability of 0.85 test-retest reliability of 0.89. To use scale in this study, it was adopted through a reliability test and the participants were drawn from Ogbaru in Anambra State. And Cronbach alpha reliability coefficient analysis of 0.71 for rumination, 0.88 for magnification and 0.69 for helplessness was confirmed. The second instrument was Four-Dimensional Symptom Questionnaire (4DSQ). A 50 items scored on a

5-point response scale using the response categories: 'no', 'sometimes', 'regularly', 'often', and 'very often or constantly'. The scale has four subscales: Distress (16 items); Depression (6 items); Anxiety (12 items); and Somatisation (16 items) [57]. The Cronbach alpha for the four subscales of the 4DSQ ranged from 0.79 to 0.90. The subscales have an internal consistency reliability level of .90 for distress, depression 0.82, anxiety 0.79 and somatisation 0.80 as was determined by Terluin [57]. The use of the instrument in this study was adopted through a reliability test and Cronbach alpha reliability coefficient analysis of 0.87 for distress, depression 0.81, anxiety 0.72 and somatisation 0.76 was confirmed.

3.3 Procedure

The participants were met in different places within the two local government areas in Anambra State. The places they were met ranged from different churches, farmland, community hospitals and markets. Ethically, the researchers met them individually and seek for their informed consent and also debrief them about the purpose of their visit to them. Copies of the questionnaires were administered to the participants with assurance of confidentiality. They were directed to respond to the questions properly. While some copies of the administered questionnaire were collected immediately after completion, other copies were retrieved after some days. On the whole, 230 copies were administered but just 226 copies were retrieved and the valid ones were only 218 copies which constituted the participants of this study.

3.4 Design and Statistics

The study was a cross sectional research, which adopted predictive correlational design (because the study is geared towards ascertaining relationship between variables of interest) and Multiple Regression Model as appropriate statistics for analyses of the data. Because correlations are not enough to establish causalities but they offer a good baseline to continue analysis with a multiple regression model. Hence, Multiple Regression Model technique allows analyzing the relationship of multiple independent variables in regards to the dependent variable and consequently builds a model of the relationship between variables. Thus, this method suits this study well and makes it possible to pursue answering the study questions and hypotheses.

4. RESULTS

4.1 Interpretation

Results from the Table 1 indicated that psychological symptoms (distress, depression, anxiety and somatisation) and socioeconomic status accounted 4.0% for herdsmen violent attack, with $R = .258$, $R^2 = 0.038$, adjusted $R^2=0.015$, $(F_{5, 213}) = 1.63$, $p>0.01$. Distress did not predict herdsmen violent attack at $(F_{5, 213})$, $\beta=0.12$, $t =0.67$, $p>0.01$; depression did not predict herdsmen violent attack at $(F_{5, 213})$, $\beta=0.14$, $t =0.72$, $p>0.01$; anxiety predicted herdsmen violent attack at $(F_{5, 213})$, $\beta=0.24$, $t = -1.89$, $p<0.01$; somatisation did not predict herdsmen violent attack at $(F_{5, 213})$, $\beta=0.10$, $t =0.71$, $p>0.01$; while socioeconomic status did not predict herdsmen violent attack at $(F_{5, 213})$, $\beta=-0.07$, $t = -0.95$, $p>0.01$.

5. DISCUSSION

From the result, hypothesis one which states that psychological symptoms will predict herdsmen violent attack was confirmed partly because only anxiety predicted herdsmen violent attack, while distress, depression and somatisation were not significant factors that predicted herdsmen violent attack among the participants. This however denotes the readiness of these participants to the violent attack of the herdsmen in their domain because it is believed that a person surrounded by the enemy is always on guard for its life, since life is so precious. Though, the violent attack of the herdsmen's may have prompted anxiety experienced by these participants which may also have birthed other palliative majors put in place by the towns involved in order to halt the attack by the herdsmen. This might be the reason, the participants in the study did not allow the attack of the herdsmen to mesmerise their life via experience of distress, depression and

somatisation; since, self-defence and protection of their life and properties is their responsibility and goals, and therefore they did not allow the anxiety they experienced to graduate into distress, depression and somatisation. So they consciously, calculatedly and rationally build their emotional life against the terror group called herdsmen in order to avoid living under the influence of psychological distress, depression, and somatisation which have tendencies of triggering suicidal ideation and healthy break down in them thereby allowing this terror group to have free day and benefit over their towns at the expense of the inability to face their fear.

From the second hypothesis also, socioeconomic status did not predict herdsmen violent attack. This may because the participants involved in the study did not attach much value to their economic lost or maybe they are not economical involved during the attack of the herdsmen like burning of their farmlands and houses. Finally, the findings of the study tarries with the rational choice theory in some form, since the theory proposed that terrorist acts derive from a conscious, rational, calculated decision to embark on optimum and strategic course of action with a view to achieving socio-political goals. However, from the observation above, it is obvious that psychological symptoms like somatisation, depression, distress and socioeconomic status are not factors that predict herdsmen violent attack while anxiety is a factor that predicted herdsmen violent attack in Anambra State. The implication of these findings is that researchers, government and general populace in Anambra State will understand the interplay between psychological symptoms (somatisation, depression, distress, and anxiety), socioeconomic status and herdsmen violent attack thus: This will invariably enable them to make policies that will aid in curtailing the excesses of the herdsmen and thereby makes the victims in getting more understanding of the aftermath of herdsmen violent attack.

Table 1. Summary of multiple regressions model of psychological symptoms and socio-economic status on herdsmen violent attack

Predictors Variables	R	R ²	Adjusted R Square	df	F	β	t	Sig
	195	038	015	5	1.63			
Distress						0.12	0.67	0.503
Depression						0.14	0.72	0.476
Anxiety						-0.24	-1.89	0.060*
Somatisation						0.10	0.71	0.482
Socio-economic Status						-0.07	-0.95	0.345

Dependent variables: Herdsmen violent attack.

6. CONCLUSIONS

The herdsmen violent attack no doubt poses a great threat to national security both to human lives and properties this however causes a lot of tensions in our country. Therefore, this study that explored predictive effect of psychological symptoms and socioeconomic status on herdsmen violent attack in Anambra state; noted that predictive effect does exist between psychological symptoms like distress, depression, somatisation and socio-economic status on herdsmen violent attack and on the other hand, anxiety predicted herdsmen violent attack.

7. RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the findings: The following recommendations were made:

Equipping of Local Vigilantes: In as much as there is no prediction of psychological symptoms like somatisation, depression, distress and socioeconomic status on herdsmen violent attack, the study recommend that there is need to equip the local vigilantes in order to guide those involved in herdsmen violent attack in Anambra State without the victims trying so much to defend themselves again. Since disarming the local vigilantes in Nigeria, has tend to empower herdsmen in their violent attack to the masses, that today report have it that herdsmen goes around with AK47 threaten hell out of innocent masses, rape, kidnap, destroy farm produce and house its victims because nobody can challenge them with similar weapon they carry around.

Rehabilitation Centre: Since, anxiety predicted herdsmen violent attack; establishment of rehabilitation centres where the victims of herdsmen violent attack will be receiving psychological aid is imperative because it will help reduce their traumatic experience that might lead to distress, depression, somatisation and other unwholesome behaviours.

Enlightenment of the Farmers: Farmers needed to be educated about the dynamics of violent attack of herdsmen; this will help them in knowing more on how to defend themselves while on their farming duty. This will always make them to be ahead of this terror group.

Confinement of Herdsmen: Moreover, there is need to have a place of settlement for these

herdsmen where they will be and be taking care of their cattle. And if, any bypass the place the person in-charge of the cattle will be severely dealt with, hence this will serve as deterrent to others.

Disarm: There is need to disarm herdsmen with arms and punish them in order to a set pace that will make others to realize that going around with arms without authorization from authority is criminality punishable by law.

Further Studies: Finally, there is need for further studies in this area in order to know if there will be divergent findings that will contradict this current. Since, psychological symptoms and socioeconomic status did not predict herdsmen violent attack in Anambra State.

COMPETING INTERESTS

Authors have declared that no competing interests exist.

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