
EFFECTS OF SECURITY THREATS ON THE LEARNING ATTITUDE OF BACHA KHAN UNIVERSITY STUDENTS CHARSADDA

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ABSTRACT

The study's goal was to find out that how security threats affected the students at Bacha Khan University in Charsadda's learning attitudes. Teachers, students, and students were the key participants. The research uses a questionnaire to collect data. Basically, it is quantitative research. 238 students, 69 teachers, and 41 administrators collected data. Attendance, obedience, response, interaction, panic, student behavior, and concentration are the primary variables for the research work. The researcher used a five-point Likert scale made up of 56 items in seven main variables. The research's key findings, on which stakeholders agree, are that security should be provided to educational institutions, are its main point of interest. All the stakeholders acknowledge that the process of learning after security threats has been break and interrupted.

KEYWORDS

Security threats, learning attitude, terror, concentration, Education

INTRODUCTION

At present terrorism is the serious threat that the whole world is suffering. At the present era it is most complicated and debatable phenomenon that the world is facing. There is no one yet who define universal definition on terrorism which makes a clear definition on terrorism. Every country facing their own kind of terrorism and they have their own definition on terrorism. The countries and the areas which is effected by terrorism is something which is beyond the description. The fear and the aggression is

on the peak in those countries which is directly hit by terrorism. According to researchers, one group of terrorist is another group's fighters who are fighting for their freedom (UN Security Council, 2004). Terrorism can be activating by many aspect like psychological, political, economic, social, ethnic and ideological aims. It is now debatable that whatever terrorism causes and aims, all terrorist people in the world is trying to create fear among people, for this reason the terrorism people involve in violence and the brutally killings of innocent civilian just to achieve their aims on political and ideological manners. We can see clearly that terrorism is politically motivated for their illegal activities and to create fear and threat to paralyse institutions, society and countries psychologically. According to Stephen salon: terrorism definition is changeable according to time and place because time to time its meanings are changed, people linked with terrorism activity because of political change, ideological change and religious change but in the real all are never changed with the passage of time (Zalman, 2007). There are many attacks on educational institution, which effects educational institution because of getting close for long time some time colleges, schools, universities are on the direct hit of terrorism because they create fear and anxiety among people. Taliban militant's attacks on all educational institution whether it is school, college or universities to make society in under treats to achieve their goals (Kashif, 2011).

In Pakistan the educational institutions are directly on the hit list of terrorism, because these people know that making fear environment for the institution make many people suffer which are connected to educational institutions like students, teachers, parents and the other staff of the educational institutions to make normal people frustrated and to make them senseless to think positive about the betterment of the society. Sometime people get frustrated and they are unable to act in a normal situation, actually this is the exact aim of such kind of people who involve in terrorist activities, but it is the responsibility of the people of the society to defeat terrorism by their confidence and must able their self to fight against any kind of terrorism. We must follow the principle that harmless till confirmed regretful", for our peaceful and stress less society to show that no violence for others.

One thing should keep in mind that we must not show any kind of mercy on the terrorist people who kill innocent people of the society. We also keep in mind that we will not tolerate terrorist people who violate human rights. One thing is clear form terrorist attacks on educational institutions that they want to stop education in institutions they do this because they don't know the worth of education. That's why terrorist people create fear among students, teachers, parents and other people to stop education and to make environment stressful and discomfort for their educational learning. They know that stressful environment is not suitable for active learning. Terrorist have broad aim to achieve their illegal aim to create fear in society so that they make them self to achieve some benefit from government. These terrorist make parents pressurize to stop

their children education. Army public school incident in Peshawar is example for us how they brutally killed innocent children and teachers.

One thing is clear that terrorist are working on some kind of motives and the biggest motive is to create stressful environment for people so they weaken the state and their economic value (Hoffman, 2006). Terrorist attacks on educational institutions not only effects the student they have strong impact on victims and their blood relations but it does not means that all people show complete immunity to the effects of security. What kind of impact a person feels it varies in persons. Terrorist attack depends on the nature of the attack and the effect on individual. It has been seen that personality vulnerabilities and inner weakness of insecurity also play important role to its critical impact (Zalman, 2007).

Security definition is change according to new terrorist attacks in the third world countries which facing terrorist attacks. People are unsafe and mentally, all the time they are ready for any unwanted incident of terrorist attack in their soundings. International level human concept is new and need more attention specially for the third world countries because they facing terrorism and security problems directly. Learning attitudes includes numbers of elements such as attendance, discipline, comfort, concentration, punctuality, positive attitude, positive thinking, and stronger relation with students, motivation and many more.

Children learn differently than adults do, and learning involves adapting to change with the help of experience. According to common perception, learning occurs when a person focuses on their own capabilities. One could say that learning is something that doesn't grow; rather, it develops as a result of a person's unique ability and skill. Learning is related to unavoidable growth modification from the beginning of life; these modifications take place as a reaction to uncommon experiences that have an impact on requirements. Practice is said to lead to learning. Information is acquired, and learning is the process by which someone is trained over the course of a lifetime by the environment around them. Learning begins at birth and ends with death, which indicates that learning underpins a person's whole existence. Every day, every second, the environment around us teaches us something new. Change is brought about through insight, learning, talent, and thoughtful actions, attitudes, and routines. Learning helps one overcome challenges and issues and develops one's capacity for self-management under a variety of conditions. (Woolfolk, 2008). Brian Trappler, a famous psychiatrist Terrorism has an impact on the lives, businesses, families, and study intended of millions of innocent people. They always live in fear of terrorism, which weakens their mental health. Direct and indirect threats are imposed to people. People who are directly affected in educational institutions exhibit serious symptoms like fear, horror, agitation, and worry, which stunt their development and weaken them. (Brian, 2000).

Students and faculty at Bacha Khan University have suffered psychological trauma as a direct result of a terrorist attack on their institution. Students' concentration levels are at zero following the incident, and they are full of fear. It has been observed that stress disorders, anxiety, and post-traumatic stress affect both students' and teachers' cognition and emotions. (Uzair, 2016).

Bacha Khan University face terrorist attack in which students, teachers, administrative persons, civilian are brutally killed. Bacha khan university students suffered from many issues regarding their education like they have lack of concentration, lack of focus, lack of confident their mind is distracted in many ways. Student faces security threats which lead to poor academic performance and distract their mind to achieve their academic goals. This unwanted incident of terrorist attack low the ability and capacity to concentrate on academic tasks. Parents are now worried about their children future whether they should send their children for further studies in same institution or not. The fearful environment create strange dilemma that students are socially not capable to perform their interactive learning experiences. Students are mentally disturbed that they are sometime unable to focus on lectures which also affect their curricular and co-curricular activities. Students mind are scattered with different thought that the world is not safe and any sort of terrorist attack event will occur in future (Human Right Watch, 2017).

LITERATURE REVIEW

Effects of Security threats

Psychological Trauma

Bacha khan university terrorist attack create psychological panic has been faced in the victims which results hopelessness, anxiety, stress in the students in unbearable situation. Post-traumatic stress and disorder affected their learning ability and mostly damage their emotions (Uzair, 2016)

Absenteeism

As student absenteeism rises following terrorist attacks on educational institutions, absenteeism is a big problem for institutions. The National Institution of Mental Health reports that adjustment challenges, impaired mental health, low morale, and stress are the main causes of absenteeism, which has an impact on both students and teachers. Students study more actively and effectively in a classroom setting, yet after experiencing security risks in educational facilities; they are hardly ever motivated to Attend classes. The terrible state of students is evidenced by the high dropout rates at their universities. (Henry Knigh, & Thornberry, 2012).

Indiscipline in students

Indiscipline is defined as misconduct and disobedience. Terrorist attacks indiscipline the rule and regulation of the education. Lectures of the teacher is uninteresting

completely they have no rules to follow class discipline. Teachers are afraid due to the security threats situations and they are unable to concentrate on their educational duties because the environment is not feasible for learning. The students and teachers which directly affected has become more vulnerable their learning ability is suffered a lot and educational activities has been almost decreased (Kashif, 2011).

Social Interaction

Terrorism put great effect on social interaction. The term of people with each other is effected they are limited to their self because no one can be trusted as a reliable person. The social interaction create deficiencies in communication, it create fear among people and distract their event gathering. Students are also facing social interaction issues. Terrorism create disharmony among people they are socially discontentment and disintegration in terrorism influence society. Inter-personal relationships among people are dramatically influence because of security threats and terrorism. Same case is seen with bacha Khan University students, terrorism based environment damaged their relationship with their peers and teachers. Student often not follow the instructions of teachers and socially they are far away from each other. "Terrorism destabilizes Governments, undermines civil society, jeopardizes peace and security, and threatens economic and social development," (Navi Pillay).

Behavior of students

Behavior is described as response of us towards other. It is act or response of someone in opposition to exterior or interior inspiration. It is spontaneous answer from a person to make reactions against action. In the observation it has been seen that the Bacha Khan university students suffered from lack of concentration on university relate activities, it distract students ability to focus on education. After shocks of terrorism attack low the capacity and ability of students to concentrate on academic relate things, their problem solving ability get disturbed.

Behavior is change according to the situations, fearful environment in educational institution distract student to concentrate on their educational goal. Security threat create stressful situations for students which lead them to poor engagement in learning experiences, their academic performance is under achievement.

Persistent Humiliation

Humiliation is a passive attitude that exposes a person's inner self and is the result of a harmful situation and environment. Two very different personality and self-esteem are seriously harmed. A person who feels humiliated considers him as being ignored, rejected, abandoned, abused, and denied. Usually, it is triggered on by severe trauma or the loss of loved ones. Educational failing and social withdrawal are produced by humiliation. It is a really terrible state that makes people more restless, sad, jealous,

and nervous. It can develop to serious mental illnesses and adversely impact kids' personalities. Psychological trauma has increased the feeling of shame and embarrassment in people who have been directly affected. (Neel Burton M.D).

Negative Learning Attitude

Multiple factors could be too responsible for students' undesirable attitudes toward learning. Sometimes students won't behave because they repeatedly fail, and other times it's to gain attention. Only by recovering their trust and confidence as well as by modifying the learning environment can it be prevented. The ability of kids to learn is much more determined by attitude. A great attitude has tremendous and long-lasting impacts on effective learning. Poor study habits and a bad learning attitude may damage students' academic achievement. Due to psychological issues, the incident's main victims feel that learning is not essential. (Perry, 2006).

RESEARCH OBJECTIVE

1. To find out the effects of security threats on the learning attitude of the students of Bacha Khan university.

RESEARCH HYPOTHESIS

1. There is no significant difference among the perceptions of stakeholders about the effect of security threats on learning attitudes of Bacha Khan university Charsadda students.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Population

Male and female faculty members, male and female administrators, and male and female students from two faculties and eight departments of Bacha Khan University Charsadda made up the population of this particular study.

Table 1: Population size

Faculty	Stakeholders	Gender		Sub-Total	Total
		Male	Female		
Arts	Teacher	36	10	46	1493
	Student	1131	230	1361	
	Administrator	86	0	86	
Science	Teacher	44	8	52	1190
	Student	947	107	1054	
	Administrator	79	5	84	
Total	-	2323	360	-	2683

Sample

In this particular research project, 10% of the professors, 10% of the administrators, and 30% of the students were chosen. Following are the table of sample size according to Yamane formula of simplified formula.

Table 2: Sample Size

Faculty	Stakeholders	Gender		Sub Total	Total
		Male	Female		
Arts	Teacher	16	5	21	160
	Student	82	46	128	
	Administrator	11	0	11	
Science	Teacher	40	8	48	188
	Student	83	27	110	
	Administrator	25	5	30	
Total	-	257	91	-	348

Sampling Technique

In this study, data were gathered using a simple random sampling technique. This method makes it possible for each and every member of the subset to have an independent and equal chance of being chosen. A simple random sample means that the sample is a honest representation of the population since it permits the researcher to make accurate conclusions about the entire population based on the sample. The sample were taken according to the Yamane (1967:886) simplified formula and through online calculator for sample size of population (<http://www.raosoft.com/samplesize.html> to calculate sample sizes). The sample size from Yamane formula is 348.

$$n = \frac{N}{N(e)^2}$$

Mode of Data Collection

The researcher used a simple random sample technique to select the teachers, students, and administrators after personally visiting Bacha Khan University in Charsadda to collect data from the selected Teachers, Students, and Administrator. Data were gathered by the researcher's using a rating scale.

Research Instrument

To know the perception of stakeholders a rating scale of five point Likert scale was used. Five point Likert scale is ranging from strongly agrees, agree, undecided, disagree and strongly disagree. The scale is given in table 3.2 In 1932 Renis Likert developed a Likert scale which is repetitively called ranking or used for evaluation scale which is normally used for questionnaires analysis. Renis Likert developed this

technique which he entitled “A technique for the Measurement of attitudes” In 1932; the Archives of Psychology published an article about his method. He wants to create a reliable assessment tool that measures psychological attitudes objectively. He was the creator of this method, which shows accurate measure on a genuine metric scale that is used in the same way as grams, degrees, or true measurement scales.

Each teachers, students, and administrator's response was taken into account individually, and the data was turned into quantitative. Also the data were collected from trustworthy articles, relevant books, academic educational journals, university research papers, authentic reports, magazines, related websites, and blogs.

Validity of research tool

A five point’s Likert type rating scale was design and validated. This scale was developed with the support of literature, administrative staff, and education department professionals. By distributing this research tool to 37 people with relevant educational expertise, the instrument's content validity was checked. This rating scale was improved in response to comments, issues, and uncertainties raised by experts. The scale was pilot tested after the content validity was validated. For the purpose of collecting data, the researcher has prepared 60 questions, of which 4 have been rejected by experts due to their unclear meanings and use of difficult language. Experts have accepted 56 questions. The main objective of the pilot project was to do an instrument pre-test on a small sample.

Reliability of research tool

The reliability Cronbach’s Alpha formula was measured after checking the content validity of the questionnaire. Reliability of the research instrument was checked by using SPSS with latest version. Cronbach’s Alpha coefficient produced an internal consistency coefficient of 0.79 for the whole 56 questions. The internal consistency Cronbach’s alpha is Acceptable in Range. Rowtree (1981) a feasibility study that was planned out earlier than some significant tasks could be used to test the proposed methods while there is still chance for modifications to be made. (P.217)

Cronbach’s Alpha commonly accepted rule for describing internal Consistency

Cronbach’s Alpha	Internal consistency
$\alpha \geq 0.90$	Excellent
$0.90 > \alpha \geq 0.80$	Good
$0.80 > \alpha \geq 0.70$	Acceptable
$0.70 > \alpha \geq 0.60$	Questionable
$0.60 > \alpha \geq 0.50$	Poor
$0.50 > \alpha$	Unacceptable

Data analysis

It is essential to use and implemented accurate statistical methods or data analysis when conducting research. To get at an exact and accurate result, it is essential to use the right tools and statistical techniques. Data that had been collected for this purpose had been arranged and recorded for analysis.

FINDINGS

On the basis of analysis of data, following conclusions were drawn.

It had a negative impact on the university's environment, which is unsuitable for excellence in education.

Bacha Khan university charsadda has obtained plans to overcome terrorism and security threats with appropriate counseling and with the help of effective education.

Bacha Khan University charsadda students showed signs of fear.

News of bombings at education institutions, reports of suicide attackers in a city, kidnappings of school personnel, drone attacks, and the deaths of security personnel irritate students.

According to the respondent, students experience panic when they hear the sirens of police vehicles or sirens of ambulance or some sound of blast, it has been seen that student ask many question related to these sound and they start predictions, what should happened in their areas.

The majority of respondents believed that parents always try to keep their children away from public meeting spots like parks, markets, or extracurricular events taking place in educational institutions.

Many respondents believe that students are losing interest in learning as a result of low attendance at educational institutions. This is due to the state-created environment not being favorable to learning, and we can observe that multiple terrorist attacks have previously targeted educational institutions directly.

The increase in dropout rates and decreasing student motivation in school, according to respondents, has demotivated the majority of students from completing their learning and education process.

DISCUSSION

The primary goal of this study is to determine how security threats affect students' attitudes toward learning at Bacha Khan University in Charsadda, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. The study is crucial because Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, the Pakistani province most severely affected by terrorist assaults, has seen thousands of fatalities. The research study's main goal was to understand the various types of security threats and their effects on students' lives as well as to determine the impact of security threats on students' learning attitudes, academic results, daily attendance of students and teachers, students' level of motivation both inside and outside of educational facilities, response, interaction, attendance, behavior, relationships with classmates and

participation.

RECOMMENDATIONS

These recommendations were made in light of the study's findings and the conclusions reached.

Students' motivation should be increased by teachers and administrators to improve their attitude toward learning.

Universities, colleges, and schools must have adequate security measures in place to protect educational institutions and provide a safe and secure environment for students, teachers, and administrators.

In order to mitigate the impact of security threats, the university should provide effective co-curricular activities for students.

University students and university teachers should receive appropriate therapy based on their needs.

Every university student should receive an equivalent level of treatment from administrators and professors.

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