

EFFECTS OF TERRORISM ON SPORTS ACTIVITIES IN KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA: A CASE STUDY OF DISTRICT SWAT AND BUNER

Ajbar Khan, Dr. Yasmeen Iqbal and Shahzaman Khan

ABSTRACT

The study investigates terrorism and its effects on sports activities. To find out ways and means to promote sports activities in the affected areas, to determine the trend of common people and athletes in the conflicted areas of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa towards sports activities and to evaluate the Governments' efforts in reducing the consequences of terrorism on Sports activities. The study is limited to the male athletes of Government High and Higher Secondary Schools of District Swat and Buner in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Province of Pakistan. The study consists of 200 male students, 100 each from District Swat and Buner. Respondent are students of secondary schools (9th, 10th class) and higher secondary schools (11th, 12th), with age range of 13-22 years. Simple random method was used for sampling purpose. The effects of terrorism on sports activities were assessed through interview and self-administered questionnaire. SPSS (Statistical Package for Social Science) version 15 was used to analyze the data. Descriptive statistics like measurement of central tendency and measurement of dispersion were utilized to describe the data. Work has been done on 200 respondents. According to the result, 78% mothers of the respondents were illiterate while 22% were educated, whereas 46% fathers were illiterate while 54% were educated. 98% families became IDPs and 90% schools were closed down due to terrorism. 86% respondent attitude was positive toward sport activities and 88% schools were found to have playgrounds. 86% parents allow their children to participate in sports and 72% take part in sports activities after school time. 74% respondents were optimistic for a positive change in near future. 10% received threats who want to participate in sports activities. 26% respondent felt outside danger. 34% schools have been used by law enforcement agencies. Finally it was observed that majority of the people have positive attitude towards sports activities despite the fact that majority of schools had been closed for a long period due to terrorism.

Introduction

The word terrorism is of Latin origin, which means "I frighten"

but it was used for the first time in French in the rule of fear by the people against

their French Regime. Terrorism is an act performed by an individual, group, religious sect or a nationalist movement, to sabotage the normal laws, rules and regulation in a city country and may create a sense of insecurity among the individuals group of people and threat to city or country (Simon and Jeffrey, 1994). Terrorism is an anxiety-inspiring technique of constant ferocious action, working by different, group, or government performers, for religious, illegitimate, or dogmatic motives. The direct objects of ferocity are not the key objects. The instant human fatalities of ferocity are usually selected randomly or selectively from a target population and serve a message producer (Schimd and Jongman, 1988). After 11th September, 2001; terrorist attack major sports events organizers that increased security costs and changed stake holder expectations (Taylor and Toohey, 2007). Terrorism has relocated from East to West of the republic with extensive growth in KP, Baluchistan, and FATA. Religious and language-based occurrences have reduced but terrorism committed by Folkloric (race) and

radicals have augmented (Hussain, 2009).

Sport constructs the mind of an individual; it inspires sportsmanship, fair-mindedness, discipline and conquest philosophy (Michael *et al.*, 2013). The year 2009 has been the bloodiest for Pakistan since it become partner of the United States in the war on terror. It is also not a surprising accident that the rise in gradually forceful and valiant suicide attacks, bomb, and improvised explosive devices (IED) attacks come in the same year that the Pakistan Army propelled two major actions against fighters in Swat and Waziristan (Center for research & security study, 2010). Pakistan pronouncement to become a collaborator and the front line state in the battle against extremism acknowledged after the 9/11. Extremist bout taking place in World Trade Center and the Pentagon in the USA which twisted the republic into a crucial phase where the battle on extremism is currently being battled. Pakistan had to take a U-turn on its strategy of backing to spiritual jihadi groups under the great pressure and menace of "with us or against

us, from the United States (Bari, 2010).

Pakistan is facing the serious security threats with its borders due to Islamic radicalization, unequal distribution of wealth, military coup, and denial of provincial autonomy (Bulletin and Jelsoft Enterprises Ltd. 2012). Religiously motivated terrorism is considered the most alarming terrorist threat today (Irshad, 2010). Terrorism is the main menace to Pakistan development. Its roots can be traced back from 1979, when there was an exertion to kick out Russia from Afghanistan (Zeb, 2013). The war on terror had a key impression on Pakistan when violence inside Pakistan increased to fold. Terrorism has relocated from East to West of the State with considerable increases in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Baluchistan and FATA (Hussain, 2010). The costs of violence comprise damage of livelihood, obliteration of structure, capital flight, decreasing of development rates, low incomes and enhance the worsening of overall economy. Al-Qaida activists also allegedly have made coalitions

with indigenous Pakistani radical groups that have been tangled in both anti-western assaults in Pakistan, and terrorism in India (Kronstadt, 2007). Tahreek-i-Taliban Pakistan (TTP) statute in Swat valley mostly underneath the Mullah Fazlullah controlled Swat, Taliban between late October 2007 and November 2009, saw the obliteration of the schooling structure in the valley (Mohanty, 2012). The first institute to be blustered was a government girls' primary school in Matta. The present study was carried out to investigate the terrorism and its effects on sports activities, to find out ways and means to promote sports activities in the affected areas and to evaluate the Government efforts in reducing the consequences of terrorism on Sports activities.

Research Methodology

Population and sample of the study

The population of study was all athletes' students of Govt. High and Higher Secondary School of different sports in district Swat and Buner. Sample of the study comprised of 10

High and 10 Higher Secondary Schools with a total of 200 athletes Students of these Schools. 200 questionnaires were distributed to respondents. Reply percentage was 100%. Reason for great reply ratio was that, the scholar himself managed questionnaire.

Research Instrument

A closed form questionnaire (Yes/No) was developed comprising 19 items. The questionnaire underway with the title of the research study keep an eye on by a section introducing the Researcher and his acquaintances, the study objects and appeal to the respondents for contributing in the study.

Validity and Reliability of Research Instrument

Validity of evaluating tool denotes to the capability of an apparatus to measure what it claims. The validity of the tool would be enhanced by discussion with specialists of that field and telling, clarifying the ideas entrenched in the tool.

Reliability denotes to constancy of measurement i.e. the capability of a evaluating dev-

ice to steadily create the identical consequences when managed again and again under identical circumstances.

Data Collection

Five secondary schools and five higher secondary schools of District Buner were selected in first phase of the questionnaire. Thus in second phase five more high schools and five higher secondary schools of District Swat were selected. I personally visited and deliberated the questionnaire with the respondents and point out the significance of "Effects of terrorism on sports activities" also invited to forward their proposals for the development of the survey. Final type of opinion poll was settled in the light of these proposals.

Data Analysis

Collected data was shortened and analyzed by means of Expressive plus Inferential Figures. Linear deterioration investigation was completed to define analytical standards of self-determining variables on behalf of dependent variable through Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS).

Results:**4.1: Educational background of parents**

In this study, a questionnaire was specially designed for determining the personal information of the participants. As shown in Table 4.1 as well as in Figure 4.1, that 78% mothers of the respondents were illiterate while remaining 22% were educated. Similarly 46% respondent's fathers were illiterate while 54% were educated.

Table-4.1
Educational background of the respondent's parents

Response of respondent N=200						
Educational Background of Parents	Primary (%)	Secondary (%)	Higher Secondary (%)	Graduate (%)	Post-Graduate (%)	Illiterate (%)
Mother	10	08	02	0	02	78
Father	14	18	12	06	04	46

4.2: The attitude of people towards sports activities in your village / Town is positive? (N=200)

As clearly shown in Table 4.2 and Figure 4.2, 82 % people's attitude was positive towards sports activities while only 18 % were having negative attitude.

Table-4.2
Attitude of people towards sports activities in villages/towns

Valid	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Yes	164	82.0	82.0	82.0
No	36	18.0	18.0	100.0
Total	200	100.0	100.0	

4.3: Athlete's participation in various sports events before terrorism was very good? (N=200)

Table 4.3 and Figure 4.3 clearly demonstrate that 78% athletes were participating in various sports events before terrorism while 22% were not participating in such activities.

Table-4.3
Percentage of athlete's participation in various Sports events before terrorism

Valid	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Yes	156	78.0	78.0	78.0
No	44	22.0	22.0	100.0
Total	200	100.0	100.0	

4. 4: Percentage of athlete's participation in various sports events after terrorism has been decreased? (N=200)

As given in Table 4.4 as well as in Figure 4.4, the percentage of athlete's participation in various sports events has been increased. After terrorism 86% people were participating in sports events while only 14% people were not participating in sports activities.

Table-4.4
Percentage of athlete's participation in various Sports events after terrorism

Valid	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Yes	172	86.0	86.0	86.0
No	28	14.0	14.0	100.0
Total	200	100.0	100.0	

4.5: Your family was among the (IDPs) internally displaced persons due to terrorism? (N=200)

According to the Table 4.5 and also Figure 4.5, 98% participants were IDPS during operation against terrorism while only 2% were not among IDPs.

Table 4.5
The status of the participant's family's migration to other areas of the Country

Valid	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Yes	196	98.0	98.0	98.0
No	4	2.0	2.0	100.0
Total	200	100.0	100.0	

4.6: Have you any play ground in the school? (N=200)

According to the results of our survey, 84% schools were having play grounds while 16% schools were having no playgrounds as shown in Table 4.6 and Figure 4.6.

Table 4.6
Presence or absence of playground in the School

Valid	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Yes	168	84.0	84.0	84.0
No	32	16.0	16.0	100.0
Total	200	100.0	100.0	

4.7: Do you think that your playground is safe for sports activities? (N=200)

The results of this study (Table 4.7 and Figure 4.7) show that 78% playgrounds were safe for sports activities while 22% were unsafe.

Table 4.7
Status of playground safety for sports activities

Valid	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Yes	156	78.0	78.0	78.0
No	44	22.0	22.0	100.0
Total	200	100.0	100.0	

4.8: Is your school ground used for any purpose other than sports? (N=200)

As shown in Table 4.8 and Figure 4.8, 44% schools were used for other purposes than sports while 56% school grounds were only used for sports activities.

Table 4.8
Use of school ground for any purpose other than sports

Valid	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Yes	88	44.0	44.0	44.0
No	112	56.0	56.0	100.0
Total	200	100.0	100.0	

4.9: Does your school have sufficient sports facilities? (N=200)

As illustrated in Table 4.9 and Figure 4.9, 40% schools have sufficient sports facilities while 60% schools were having no sufficient sports facilities.

Table 4.9:
Sufficient sports facilities in schools

Valid	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Yes	80	40.0	40.0	40.0
No	120	60.0	60.0	100.0
Total	200	100.0	100.0	

4.10: Your parents allow you for the sports activities? (N=200)

Table 4.10 and Figure 4.10 clearly demonstrate that 82 % parents allow their children to participate in sports activities while 18% parents are not allowing their students to participate in sports activities.

Table-4.10:
Parents agreement about their children for
Participating in sports activities

Valid	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Yes	164	82.0	82.0	82.0
No	36	18.0	18.0	100.0
Total	200	100.0	100.0	

**4.11: Have your school been in use by any law enforcement agencies?
(N=200)**

According to our study, 38% schools were used by different law enforcement agencies while 62% schools were not used by any law enforcement agency (Table and Figure 4.11).

Table-4.11
Use of schools by law enforcement agencies

Valid	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Yes	76	38.0	38.0	38.0
No	124	62.0	62.0	100.0
Total	200	100.0	100.0	

**4.12: Do you feel any outside danger when you play any sports game?
(N=200)**

As clear from Table 4.12 and also from Figure 4.12, that 30% respondent were having any outside danger during playing sport games while 70% respondents were having no such outside danger during playing games.

Table-4.12
Feeling of any outside danger during playing sport games

Valid	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Yes	60	30.0	30.0	30.0
No	140	70.0	70.0	100.0
Total	200	100.0	100.0	

**4.13: Do you take part in any sports activities after school time?
(N=200)**

According to our survey 62% students were taking part in sports activities even after school time while 38% were not participating in sports activities after school time is off, which is clearly shown in Table 4.13 and also in Figure 4.13.

Table-4.13
**Participation of respondents in any sports activities after
School time.**

Valid	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Yes	124	62.0	62.0	62.0
No	76	38.0	38.0	100.0
Total	200	100.0	100.0	

**4.14: Do you have any boundary wall around your playground?
(N=200)**

As demonstrated in Table 4.14 and figure 4.14, 45.5% schools were having no proper boundary wall while 54.5% schools were having proper boundary walls.

Table-4.14
Presence of any boundary wall around playground

Valid	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Yes	91	45.5	45.5	45.5
No	109	54.5	54.5	100.0
Total	200	100.0	100.0	

4.15: Are you optimistic that there will be a positive change in sports activities as compared to the past few years? (N=200)

As shown in Table 4.15 and Table 4.15, 70% respondents believed positive change in sports activities while 30% respondents did not believe any positive change in sports activities presently compared with past few years.

Table-4.15
Any hope of positive change in sports activities
Compared with past few years

Valid	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Yes	140	70.0	70.0	70.0
No	60	30.0	30.0	100.0
Total	200	100.0	100.0	

4.16: Are you satisfied with the government's role in promotion of sports activities? (N=200)

As shown below (Table 4.16 and Figure 4.14), 44% students were satisfied with Government role in promoting sports activities while majority of the students (56%) were not satisfied from Government regarding their role in promotion of the sports activities.

Table-4.16
Satisfaction of respondents with Government's role in promotion of sports activities.

Valid	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Yes	88	44.0	44.0	44.0
No	112	56.0	56.0	100.0
Total	200	100.0	100.0	

4.17: Do you receive any threat when you want to participate in sports? (N=200)

Only 15% respondents were receiving threats during playing games while a high majority (85%) was facing no such threat during playing sports games, as given in Table 4.17 and Figure 4.17.

Table-4.17
Receiving threats during participation in games

Valid	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Yes	30	15.0	15.0	15.0
No	170	85.0	85.0	100.0
Total	200	100.0	100.0	

4.18: If yes then Government takes any step for your safety? (N=200)

As shown in Table 4.18 and Figure 4.18, 10% respondents were of the view that during threats facing the Government take efficient steps, while 90% respondent's remarks were negative.

Table-4.18
Any safety step from Government's side during facing threats from terrorists.

Valid	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Yes	20	10.0	10.0	10.0
No	180	90.0	90.0	100.0
Total	200	100.0	100.0	

4.19: Your schools were closed due to terrorism? (N=200)

As illustrated in Table 4.19 and Figure 4.19, majority of the schools (95%) were closed due to terrorism, while only 5% schools were running routinely during terrorism time.

Table-4.19
Schools status during the time of terrorism

Valid	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Yes	190	95.0	95.0	95.0
No	10	5.0	5.0	100.0
Total	200	100.0	100.0	

4.20: If yes than your school was closed for a long period? (long periods means one to three months and above) (N=200)

As evident from Table 4.20 and also from Figure 4.20, 80% schools were closed for a long period (3 months and above), while 20% schools were closed for short period *i.e.*, less than 3 months.

Table-4.20
Closing period of schools during terrorism

Valid	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Yes	160	80.0	80.0	80.0
No	40	20.0	20.0	100.0
Total	200	100.0	100.0	

4. 21: Overall Questionnaire and the responses of participants (N=20)

Table-4.21 shows the Questionnaire along with the responses of all the respondents. Among them, 98% families of the respondents were IDPs during terrorism. Similarly 90 % schools were closed down due to terrorism and 88% schools possess playgrounds. Among the respondent's, 86% showed positive attitude toward sports activities. Similarly 86% parents were allowing their children to participate in sports. Among them, 76% respondents were optimistic that there will be a positive change toward sports activities in near future. Among the respondents, 10% received threats during playing various games. Similarly 26% respondents were feeling outside danger when they participate in sports activities; and 34% schools were used by the law enforcement agencies.

Table-4.21:
The overall responses of the participants

Sr. No.	Question Statement	Yes (%)	No (%)
1	The attitude of people towards sports activities in your village/Town is positive?	86	14
2	Athlete's participation in various sports events before terrorism was very good?	76	24
3	Percentage of athlete's participation in various sports events after terrorism has been decreased?	84	16
4	Your family was among the (IDPs) internally displaced persons due to terrorism?	98	02
5	Have you any play ground in the school?	88	12
6	Do you think that your playground is safe for sports activities?	82	18
7	Is your school ground used for any purpose other than sports?	36	64
8	Does your school have sufficient sports facilities?	50	50
9	Your parents allow you for the sports activities?	86	14
10	Have your school been in use by any law enforcement agencies?	34	66
11	Do you feel any outside danger when you play any sports game?	26	74
12	Do you take part in any sports activities after school time?	72	28
13	Do you have any boundary wall around your playground?	70	30
14	Are you optimistic that there will be a positive change in sports activities as compared to the past few years?	74	26
15	Are you satisfied with the government's role in promotion of sports activities?	42	58
16	Do you receive any threat when you want to participate in sports?	10	90
17	If yes then Government takes any step for your safety?	10	90
18	Your schools were closed due to terrorism?	90	10
19	If yes than your school was closed for a long period? (long periods means one to three months and above)	76	14

Findings

1. Terrorism has great negative impact on overall education system especially on sports activities.
2. Majority of the families (98%) of the most affected areas of Swat and Buner were among the IDPs.
3. Most schools were found requiring physical infrastructure needed for sports and other physical activities.
4. It was found that 34% schools have been used by the law enforcement agencies.
5. A great number of athletes feel outside danger when they participate in sports activities.
6. It is very encouraging that 86% parents allow their children to participate in sports games.

Conclusion

- Our study revealed that majority of the people have positive attitude towards sports activities. The percentage of participating athletes was very good but after terrorism this ratio become very low, because almost all the people become IDP's (internally displaced persons) due to terrorism.
- Our study also revealed that majority of the schools possessed playgrounds with proper boundary walls and are safe for sports activities. But some school's play grounds were used for other purposes which also having no sufficient sports facilities. Similarly some schools were also found under the use of law enforcement agencies due to which the students as well as teachers were very disturbed.
- Our study revealed that some athlete's feel outside danger when they take part in sports activities and some athletes have also received threats not to take part in these activities, while Government shows indifference regarding players' safety.
- Our study also revealed that majority of schools were closed for a long period from one to three months and above due to terrorism but majority of athletes were having the opinion that positive change is expected in near future regarding sports activities as compared to past few years.

Recommendations

In the light of the findings and conclusion of this study the following recommendations are made:

- The findings of the study should be taken into consideration for promoting sports activities in the area.
- The Government should take solid steps to ensure the security of athletes and also provide facilities to players, and law enforcement agencies may be directed not to use educational institutions.
- Sports gears may be provided to institutions because there are no sufficient sports gears in most of the institutions.
- Moreover a detail study should be conducted to know in details the effects of terrorism on sports activities in the whole Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.

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