

Effects of Terrorism News Coverage on Children Behavior and Attitude:

Evidences from Pakistan



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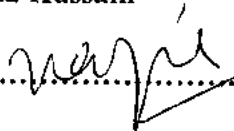
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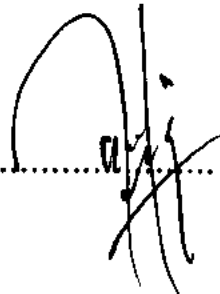
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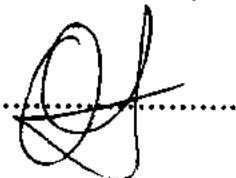
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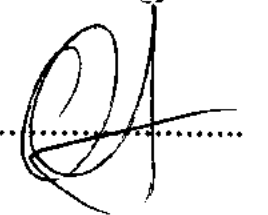
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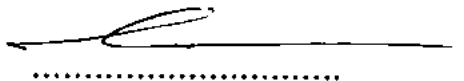
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DECLARATION

This thesis has been submitted as partial fulfillment of MSC in Media and Communication Studies to the Department of Media and Communication Studies. I solemnly declare that this is my original work and no material has been plagiarized and any material quoted from secondary sources has been provided with proper citations and references.

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DEDICATION

This thesis is dedicated to my family. Without their encouragement and support this project would not have been made possible.

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Chapter 1

Introduction

In Pakistan terrorism has become a major and destructive phenomenon in recent year. Terrorist activities throughout the year increase day by day. People too much effect with act of terrorism. Terrorist made the life of peoples horrible. Terrorist enhance their fear in the people by massive attacks. Media is playing its role to aware the people about the terrorist activities. Media is frequently providing the coverage of different terrorist attacks. Terrorists also consider media as the path to convey their message to the viewer and to cultivate fear in them.

Cohen -Almagor, (2005) said that media is a medium to convey the message to the audience and to aware the audience about the current situation. But media is not playing their role positively. Media manipulate the people by exaggerating the content, using dramatic element in the content and by giving biased view.

Terrorism news affects all kind of viewer to a larger extent. But on children the impact is very immense. Exposure to terrorism news affects the attitude and behavior of children. Children develop a feeling of insecurity and threat. It also affects children psychologically. Children receive several kind of disorder such as depression, anxiety, and fear of being alone. (Wilson, 2008)

Now a days terrorist are targeting the children. APS Peshawar attack could be a good example. In APS Peshawar attack, terrorists targeted hundred of children. The media show heavy exposure of this event. Children who are highly affected with that event, who lose their school

friends were not in a condition to talk about that event. There are numbers of children's who receive severe injuries and a major witness of that event who saw terrorist in front of them are in a condition that they do not want to trust anyone. In their view, despite of their family and sibling, every unknown person seems like a terrorist.

APS Peshawar report tells that most of the parents are frightened to bring their children to the school. Because of fear that terrorist might kill their children's. To save their children they do not want to them to go to school.

The current practices explain that media increase so much anxiety, fear, aggression. However, different researches do not explain one thing that is children do not want to share their feeling to anyone. What are the consequences, factors and reasons behind it? Why do not they tell to their parents about their feeling which they have after watching television.

Children do not want to express their feeling so not to make their loved ones worried. Children examine all the event individually, not shared with their parents, friends. Another thing is that children feel about their loved one and also worried about them but they do not show their feeling to their loved one. Terrorist attack on media reinforces to put it in to the mind of children's.

According to Fremont (2004) cited in Media Coverage of Terrorism Psychological Impact (2015) the effect of terrorism news coverage is too much in western countries because of the big events like 9/11, gulf war, Oklahoma bombing. Many of the researches are conducted on this topic but not so much work done on the children behavior and attitude. Especially in Pakistan terrorism news coverage affect children also. Now Pakistan is also in a conflict zone, attacks, bomb blast, firing/target killing is very common in Pakistan as well as coverage in

media. It gives huge impact on people especially on children. Recent APS school attack gives huge impact on the psychological behaviors of children's.

It is important to highlight the issue because it makes children scary and highly effected on children behavior and attitude. Children become aggressive and violent when they watch terrorist news coverage. On hearing the news of suicide bombing children having feeling of insecurities for their loved one .Many Researches conducted on the effect of terrorist news but its effect on children behavior and attitude is not give an importance.

The area which is ignored by the researches in this issue is that what are the circumstances which affect the children not to show their feelings and experiences to the world? The children perceive what other people think about them. How it portray their image in front of other?

1.1. Problem Statement

This study is designed to investigate the effects of exposure to terrorism news coverage on the attitude and behavior of children in Pakistan. Terrorism news coverage brings certain change in the behavior of children such as anger, anxiety, loneliness, hesitancy and emotional distress.

1.2. Rationale of the Study

Terrorism has become a wider phenomenon from the last two decades. Terrorism is increasing day by day. As terrorism increases, the media coverage of terrorism news increases vice versa. Terrorism affects the whole world. But in Pakistan Terrorism is on peak from last couple of years. Various studies are done on effects of terrorism news coverage but it affects on children is not examined hardly in Pakistan. Keeping this in view, this study aims to examine the

effects of terrorism news on children behavior and attitude. Today news media, world-wide as well as in Pakistan, is covering terrorism news. It is observed that a significant portion of news and current affairs programming is allocated to terrorism news coverage. Every household spend a large amount of time in viewing terrorism news such as terrorist attacks, bomb blasts, target killing and firing etc. Due to the patriarchal and strong family system, still exist in Pakistan, women and children consciously and/or unconsciously have to watch terrorism news with male heads of the family. Apart from family, children also learn about terrorism news and terrorist activities from their peer groups, school and society. This way they exposed to terrorism news consciously and/or unconsciously and get affected by it. It is a fact that women and children still consider as a marginalized segment of society. It is observed that no significant research has been done, in Pakistan; to analyze the effects of terrorism news coverage on children especially aged ten to fifteen. This provides the base for this study to examine the effects of terrorism news coverage particularly on children's behavior and attitude.

1.3. Objectives:

The objectives of this study are to:

- Find out the symptoms of emotional distress developed in children with exposure to terrorism news coverage
- Examine the feeling of insecurity and threat in children with exposure to terrorism news coverage
- To examine the violent and aggressive behavior of children being exposed to terrorism news coverage

1.4. Research Questions/Hypotheses:

The research questions include

- 1 Do children show symptoms of emotional distress while exposing to terrorism news coverage?
- 2 What kind of attitude children develop after watching terrorism news?
- 3 Do children develop aggressive behavior with continuous exposure to terrorism news?
- 4 Do children show violence after exposure to terrorism news?
- 5 Do children feel insecurity while exposing to terrorism news?
- 6 Do children feel threat children with exposure to terrorism new?

Hypotheses:

The following hypotheses are proposed on the basis of literature review:

H1: Greater is the exposure to terrorism news, greater is the emotional distress among children

H2: High level of aggressive and violent behavior would be correlated with higher exposure to terrorism news

H3: Higher exposure to terrorism news coverage would be correlated to high level of insecurity and threat

1.5. Significance of the Study:

It seems that terrorism news shown on TV is not good for children. It creates violence and aggression in them. This study is important and having value because it aims to analyze the effects of terrorism news coverage specifically on children behavior and attitude. As it is

observed that no significant research has been done, in Pakistan; to analyze the effects of terrorism news coverage on children especially aged ten to fifteen.

1.6 Delimitations of the Study:

- The sample size for this study is limited to one city, Rawalpindi, only. Sample size must be large to represent true result to population.
- Lack of time and resources also limited the research area.

Chapter 2

Literature Review:

In most of the researches, it is founded that effect of terrorism news on children arises after 9/11 attack. Media as an independent variable highly emphasize on the terrorist attack especially western media. It creates hype in front of the viewer as well as children (Child development, 2010).

2.1. Conceptualization:

The key variables in the study are terrorism news and children behavior and attitude.

2.1.1 Terrorism news:

As Libaw, (2000) said that Terrorism has no universal definition. But consider being the act of violence, spreading fear.

The term terrorism comes from French word *terrorisme* and Latin "terror" which bring literal meaning to frighten. Terrorism is defined as the violence and threat of violence. (Laqueur, 1999).

Terrorism is premediated violence against the non fighting person by a group of person which tends to influence audience (Whitaker, 2001).

2.1.2 Children Behavior and Attitude:

Behavior comprise of different indicators such as aggressive behavior and violent behavior. Aggressive behavior is the term that effect physically and emotionally to others. It can

from verbal to the physical destruction of victims personal property. People with aggressive behavior tend to be restless. Aggression develops from negative expression. People who suffer from depression, anxiety and post traumatic stress disorder (Gabbey, 2013).

Attitude is defined as the way in which someone feels about something. It also affects personal behavior (Merriam Webster).

2.2 Terrorism News and emotional distress:

Worldwide researches had been done by using PTSD (Post Traumatic Stress Disorder) as a key variable but in this study PTSD is replaced with emotional distress. In this study emotional distress is used as a key variable to check the feeling of emotional distress in the children. Emotional distress related to emotions of the children which children have after exposure to terrorism news. Emotional distress is a negative emotion related to fear, anger and anxiety.

According to Comer et al (2008, p.568) faster development and technological advancement in media is a pillar to convey terrorist attack to a viewer. Media is showing such material which makes viewer emotional and creates anxiety and fear in children's.

According to Altheide (2002), terrorism shown on media is same like a criminal activity that emphasizes chances of making a viewer real victim of terrorism instead of all the fantasy shown on media. It is also called as mean world syndrome. In which the act shown on TV is seem like it is happening in reality with someone.

The purpose of media is not to increase the rating of the channels but to tell the truth to the people. But media work oppositely. Media provide too much coverage of terrorist event by dramatizing that event. Media is defined as the medium which provide sensational news for their

promotion. Terrorism is defined as danger and a practice of inhumanity against individual and a group. The relationship between media and terrorist is as free as free speech. Most of the time media is taken as a platform to announce terrorist goal. Media is used as a vehicle to put the terrorist fear in the children (Cohen -Almagor, 2005).

According to the research carried out by Fremont (2004) cited in Media Coverage of Terrorism Psychological Impact (2015), terrorism news coverage developed PTSD symptoms; bed wetting, thumb sucking or a fear of the dark. The research conducted by Kaiser Family Foundation through different wars; Gulf War, Oklahoma city bombing, 2001 attack on the WTC, said that the impact of terrorist attacks on children's behavior and attitude is too much immense. After the Persian war 1991, the survey conducted in which 45% of the parent give their views that coverage of war frightened their children's. Children feel uncomfortable. The researcher said that that most of the children who are not directly involved in that attack and spent their time watching coverage of those attacks. Post traumatic symptoms were present in those children.

Television is taken as an agent who gives coverage to terrorist news and cause anxiety, fear and violation in a viewer especially in children. Researcher only emphasizes the direct effect of terrorism news. Most of the researches do not explain about the mental and psychological effect on viewer. The 9/11 attacks is the major event which increase symptoms of stress in a people especially in a children. A study conducted in which the rates of PTSD symptoms were higher in New York City because people spend too much time in television consuming (Schlenger, 2002).

Media create fear and threaten the life of children's by showing frequent disclosure of terrorism news coverage. Children as a dependent variable received several kinds of problems such as PTSD (posttraumatic stress disorder) symptoms, aggressive and violent behavior and anxiety. With the constant coverage of terrorist activities media close the relationship between the viewer and the victim of the attacks (Johnson, 1996).

Hoven (2005), Otto (2007), Pfefferbaum (2003), Phillips, Prince, & Schiebelhut, (2004) & Schuster, (2001) cited in Comer et al (2008) said that most of the work done by researchers related to terrorism news and children behavior. Children engaged in proximal contact with terrorist attack. The two circumstances which increase proximity first when the terrorist attacked the locality of children or when the children lost their loved one in the attack.

Pew research, 2001 cited in Yehuda (2005) Following the attack of 9/11 most of the American respond the difficulties such as not to pay attention to the studies, anger, sleeplessness.

PTSD (Post Traumatic stress disorder) has been increased over a past 10 years. Not only the terrorism, there are variety of factors which increase PTSD in children. These factors include gender, age, Psyche of child, family setup, historical and cultural factors. The PTSD (Post Traumatic stress disorder) in children depends upon these factors (Pfefferbaum, 1997).

2.3 Terrorism News and insecurity & threat:

Exposure of "second hand terrorism" to the wide majority of children through the media is enhancing. Media present the second hand terrorism a possible threat and insecurity to the children (Comer & Kendall, 2007).

Most of the researcher said that anxiety, consciousness, insecurity and feeling of threat in the children can be reduced. There are some factors which help in reducing these

threats. Parents need to talk in positive manner with their children, develop confidence level, and educate them about media. Barette, Rapee, Dadds, & Ryan, (1996) cited in Comer et al (2008).

According to Hamblen, too many children's are affected by terrorist attacks. PTSD (post traumatic stress disorder) symptoms develop in children according to parents. The 9/attacks and Okhalma city bombing put bad effect on children. Research finding stated that the media is a risk factor which plays a role to develop PTSD symptoms in children. In the research, researcher said that watching too much bomb related television news my increase PTSD symptoms than the children who watch less television.

The heavy TV viewer perceived that the world is more dangerous and threatening than the average viewer. Exposure of crime news, terrorism news to the viewer especially to the children results in threating and feeling insecure. Romer, Jamieson & Aday 2003, Smith & Wilson, (2002) cited in Comer et al (2008).

Researcher find that to discuss with the children that media is showing the dramatic coverage of news help them to feel secure and not to being threatened from the exposure of news (Klite, Bardwell & Saizman, 1977).

Institute of medicine report (2003) cited in Yehuda (2005) indicated that it is helpful for government to identify the social and psychological threat that children have to face after the terrorist attack news. It also tells the media what to communicate in order to reduce the danger, fear and psychological stress.

In this study threat and insecurity is used as a same variable as it was used in literature.

2.4: Terrorism news and Aggression & violence:

Terrorism events show that terrorist attacks affect the children as well as adult mental and physical health. Terrorism violence develops through media effect the children. Terrorism violence brings huge impact on children lives. Some time the terrorism violence did not come in front of the parents for a month or some time for a year but it affects the children mental health (Leiner, Peinado, Villanos, Lopez, Uribe & Pathak, 2016).

A study by Gerbner, (1988) indicated that fear and violence are the most persuasive lesson of television. Media is showing high level of violence on the television which creates aggression in the viewer. Heavy viewers have huge impact of this. Children survey shows that violence not only indicates aggressive behavior in the children also increase a sense of danger and mistrust.

Television violence increase aggression in the children. But television violence can be reduced by educating the children about the media literacy. Also educate the children about the dramatic representation of news and programs (Comer, Furr, Beidas, Weiner & Kendall, 2008).

The 9/11 attacks bring change in attitude and behavior. But this attitude began to return to normal within a year of attack. Research suggested that there is no effect on the aggressive and violent behavior of children (Carnagey & Anderson, 2007).

In this study aggression and violence is used as a same variable as it was used in literature.

2.5: Terrorism news and behavior:

A study by Becker-Blease, Finkelhor & Turner (2008) suggest that exposure of terrorism news on television bring change in behavior and attitude of children. In September 11 attacks,

Children become worried and become active in activities like crime and related to terrorism. Research suggested that the children within 10 to 13 age has higher level of worry either they are light viewer of television.

In this study behavior is used as a same variable as it was used in literature.

2.6. Theoretical framework:

2.6.1. Cultivation Analysis:

The theory applied on this topic “effect of terrorism news coverage on children behavior and attitude: Evidences from Pakistan” is cultivation analysis. In this theory the relation between viewer and the television is analyzed. So the topic focuses the relationship of children’s behavior and attitude with exposure to terrorism news.

Cultivation theory was proposed by George Gerbner in 1976. Cultivation is defined as the more time people spend in viewing television the more likely it affect their lives (Cohen, Weimann,(2000). Cultivation analysis is defined as the impact of television on viewer.

The primary focus of this theory is the effect on the attitude and behavior of the viewer. Viewers are categorized in three categories. Person watching TV more than 4 hour is a heavy viewer. Person who watches TV 3 hours is a moderate viewer. A person who watches TV 2 hour or less is a light viewer. Heavy viewers have huge impact of TV.

It affect viewer physically and mentally. The term resonance is also used in cultivation analysis. Resonance is a double dose impact in which what a person watch on the TV look like it is happening in real world with him. Media present the attitude prevail in the society but reshape the attitude according to demand.

Another term used in cultivation analysis theory is mean world syndromes. Heavy exposure of television makes the people to feel that world is a more danger place to live.

Application of the Theory

Cultivation theory applies to the study as the theory mostly concentrated to cultivate the mind, behavior and attitude of audience. This is evident to the theory that the children who have heavy exposure to television have huge impact of television in their life. There is a possibility to cultivate the mind, behavior and values of children according to the coverage in media. Children also feel psychological distress and trying to adopt violence, aggression change in attitude in life. This theory relates that the more children watch television, the more they develop emotional distress and aggressive and violent behavior. This theory basis firstly with the exposure of television on audience perception, behavior and attitude.

2.6.2. Persuasive theory of mass media

Persuasion theory was developed in 1940s and 1950s. The central idea of the theory was that the message or content produced through media has power to change the attitude and behavior of audiences. The theory suggests that process of communication possess three components, these are communication, attitude and behavior. Persuasion theory identifies four psychological factors of audiences. Firstly, message is designed in a way to attract a lot of audience and to develop an interest among audiences. Secondly, Audiences are exposed to such messages which are according to the likeness and interest of people. Thirdly, audiences select the information or messages according to their own will they may perceive the message in any other sense or misunderstood the message. Fourthly, the message transferred to audiences can be better memorized if it is easily understandable to the audiences, 12 manage (2015).

Application of the theory

Persuasive theory applies to the study as the theory mostly concentrated to influence audiences. This is evident through the theory that after watching terrorism news a different view point, change in attitude or behavior is visible among children. Terrorism news carry strong message and emotional story that is why children become attract toward them. Terrorism news is produced so dramatically that the children can easily think it as a reality and as a result get affected by them. Media exposure to terrorism news brings change in behavior of children. This study is done to examine that is it really the media influences to change the behavior of children.

Chapter 3

Methodology

3.1. Research Methodology:

This research is exploratory in nature and quantitative methodology is used to analyze the effects of terrorism news coverage on children behavior and attitude. Survey method was used to get participants' response.

3.2. Population:

In this research the population is the government schools of Rawalpindi. Sampling frame is government schools of Saddar respectively F G Sir Syed School for Girls Rawalpindi, F G Sir Syed School for Boys Rawalpindi, F G Quaid-e-Azam Public School Rawalpindi.

3.3. Sample Unit/Size:

Sampling unit is the students of government schools of Rawalpindi Saddar. The sample size is 350 students. The age of sample unit is 10 to 15 years children.

3.4 Sampling techniques:

Purposive sampling is used to draw the sample from population.

3.5 Instrumentation:

A self employed questionnaire was designed to collect data from respondents which include demographic questions such as name, qualification. The questionnaire consists of five parts which contain close ended questions.

Likert scale was used to measure the attitude and behavior of children who watch terrorism news. Each statement contained five responses categories as: strongly disagree, disagree, neutral, agree and strongly agree to gauge the response.

3.6. Data collection Tool:

Survey method was used to collect the data from respondents.

3.7. Validity and Reliability Instrument:

A pilot study, on 50 respondents, was conducted to check the reliability of the instrument. After incorporating the changes as per pilot study results, the items were examined in SPSS for reliability check. Cronbach's Alpha (α) is 0.836.

3.8. Operationalization:

In this study the effects of terrorism news coverage on children behavior and attitude is measure by emotional distress, feelings of insecurity and threat. violence and aggression. The self-employed questionnaire contained Likert Scale statements based on the five point response categories ranging "strongly agree, agree, neutral, disagree and strongly disagree" were used to measure the variables and to gauge the response.

3.9. Data Analysis:

Statistical Package for Social Sciences version 22.0 was used to analyze the data.

Chapter 4

Data Analysis and Interpretation:

This chapter includes the presentation of data analysis techniques employed to achieve the objectives of the study. 350 questionnaires were distributed among the respondents from which all 350 were returned and included for analysis. The questionnaires used for pilot testing are not included in the analysis.

Demographic profile- wise Analysis of Respondents

Demographic profile of the respondents contained the categorical variable like age, qualification, terrorism news viewership; numbers of hours and kind of terrorism news were analyzed to explore the potential difference placed by categorical variables.

Table 1: *Descriptive of age, qualification, (N = 350)*

		Frequency	Percentage
Age	10 Years	18	5.1
	11 Years	56	16.0
	12 Years	88	25.1
	13 Years	124	35.4
	14 Years	43	12.3
	15 Years	21	6.0
Qualification	6 th Grade	104	29.7
	7 th Grade	98	28.0
	8 th Grade	114	32.6
	9 th Grade	23	6.6
	10 th Grade	11	3.1

The result of table 1 shows that 5.1% student of age 10, 16.0% of age 11, 25.1% of age 12, 35.4% of age 13, 12.3 % of age 14 and 6.0% of age 15 were responded to the questionnaire. The respondents belong to 5 qualification levels. Among which 29.7% were from grade 6, 28.0% were from grade 7, 32.6% were from grade 8, 6.6% were from grade 9 and 3.1% belong to grade 10.

Table 2: *Descriptive of terrorism news viewing and news types (N = 350)*

		Frequency	Percentage
Viewership	Yes	350	100.0
Numbers Of Hours Watching Terrorism News	Two Hours	313	89.4
	Four Hours	30	8.6
	Six Hours	7	2.0
Kind Of News	Bomb Blast	115	32.9
	Suicide Attack	102	29.1
	Firing/Target Killing	133	38.0

The result of table 2 show that on the questionnaire it they watch terrorism news or not, 100% respondents watch terrorism news. The question how many hours they watch terrorism news, 89.4% watch two hour, 8.6% watch four hours and 2.0% watch six hours. On the questionnaire what kind of news shown on television 32.9% answered bomb blast, 29.1% answered suicide attack and 38.0% answered firing/target killing news.

Table 3: Relationship between exposure to terrorism news coverage and emotional distress among children

Variables	Exposure to Terrorism News	Emotional distress
Exposure to terrorism news	.597	.597
Emotional distress	-	-

N=350, $p > .05$

The relationship between terrorism news exposure (measured by number of hours) and perceived emotional distress was investigated using Pearson product-moment correlation coefficient. Preliminary analyses were performed to ensure no violation of the assumptions of normality, linearity and homoscedasticity. There was a moderate positive correlation between the two variables [$r = .597, n = 350, p > .0005$], with high levels of terrorism news exposure associated with perceived emotional distress with low significance level. Because the p-value is greater than the significance level of 0.05, the association between the variables is not statistically significant.

Table 4: Relationship between exposure to terrorism news coverage and aggressive and violent behavior among children

Variables	Exposure to Terrorism News	Aggressive and violent behavior
Exposure to terrorism news	.134*	.134*
Aggressive and violent behavior	-	-

N=350, $p < .05$

The relationship between terrorism news exposure (measured by the number of hours) and perceived violent behavior was investigated using Pearson product-moment correlation coefficient. Preliminary analyses were performed to ensure no violation of the assumptions of normality, linearity and homoscedasticity. There was a strong positive correlation between the two variables [$r=.134^*$, $n=350$, $p < .0005$], with high levels of terrorism news exposure associated with high levels of perceived aggression and violent behavior with high significance level. Because the p-value is not greater than the significance level of 0.05, the association between the variables is statistically significant.

Table 5: Relationship between exposure to terrorism news coverage and threat and insecurity among children

Variables	Exposure to terrorism news	Threat and insecurity
Exposure to terrorism news	.099	.099
Threat and insecurity	-	-

N=350, $p > .05$

The relationship between terrorism news exposure (measured by the number of hours) and perceived threat was investigated using Pearson product-moment correlation coefficient. Preliminary analyses were performed to ensure no violation of the assumptions of normality, linearity and homoscedasticity. There was no correlation between the two variables [$r=.099$, $n=350$, $p > .0005$], with high levels of terrorism news exposure has no association with perceived threat with low significance level. Because the p-value is greater than the significance level of 0.05, the association between the variables is not statistically significant.

Chapter 5

Discussion, Conclusions and Recommendations

Discussion

The relationship between terrorism news exposure and emotional distress was analyzed by Pearson's Correlation. The statistical findings (table 3) for terrorism news coverage and emotional distress revealed that there is a relationship between level of exposure to terrorism news and the perceived emotional distress. The findings show that terrorism news coverage has a moderate relationship with emotional distress among children. The findings also proved that the emotional distress is correlated with terrorism news coverage. As Comer et al. (2008, p.568) said that faster development and technological advancement in media is a pillar to convey terrorist attack to a viewer. Media is showing such material which makes viewer emotional and creates anxiety and fear in children. Pfefferbaum (1997) also said that PTSD (Post Traumatic stress disorder) has been increased over a past 10 years. Not only the terrorism, there are variety of factors which increase PTSD in children. These factors include gender, age, psyche of child, family setup, historical and cultural factors. The PTSD (Post Traumatic stress disorder) in children depends upon these factors also. Wilson (2008) research focused on cultivation analysis theory. Wilson began her research work by creating link between the media and children emotions. She point out that the children learn about the different emotion from the watching of different emotional experience of media. Evidence developed in research that media exposure brings fear and anxieties in children.

The relationship between Terrorism news exposure and Aggression and violent behavior was analyzed by Pearson's Correlation. The statistical findings (table 4) for terrorism news coverage and aggressive and violent behavior revealed that as the level of exposure to terrorism news increases, the perceived aggressive and violent behavior also increases. The findings show that terrorism news coverage has a positive strong positive relationship with the aggressive and violent behavior of children. The findings also proved that the aggressive and violent behavior strongly correlate with terrorism news coverage. As Gerbner (1988) research findings also indicated that fear and violence are the most persuasive lesson of television. Media is showing high level of violence on the television which creates aggression in the viewer. Heavy viewers have huge impact of this. Children survey shows that violence not only indicates aggressive behavior in children but it also increases a sense of danger and mistrust. Wilson, (2008) research focused on cultivation analysis theory. Research also explores that how media exposure affects the children social development. She point out through the evidence that the violent television programming contributes to children aggressive and violent behavior.

The relationship between Terrorism news exposure and threat and insecurity was analyzed by Pearson's Correlation. The statistical findings (table 5) for terrorism news coverage and threat and insecurity revealed that terrorism news coverage does not have a relationship with threat and insecurity in children. The findings also proved that the threat and insecurity does not correlate with terrorism news coverage. As Klite, Bardwell & Saizman, (1977) research focused on cultivation analysis theory. Evidence find that media is showing the dramatic coverage of news help children to feel secure and not to being threatened from the exposure of news. It could be possible that the threat and insecurity depends on other factors, which are not the part of this

study, such as social or cultural values, environment, religious mind set family, peers and historical background of children's.

Conclusion

This chapter deals with the conclusion drawn from the result based on the proposed research questions of the study. The discussion is made on the conclusion, in the light of the reviewed literature about the effect of terrorism news on children behavior and attitude.

Survey method was used to collect the data for the effect of terrorism news coverage on children behavior and attitude: evidences from Pakistan. 350 self administered questionnaire were distributed among the respondents, from which 350 were returned back to get the response from terrorism news audiences. The questionnaire comprised of four parts. The first part of the questionnaire comprises of demographic questions which include name, age, qualifications, terrorism news viewership, number of hours and kind of news. The second part contains statements about emotional distress. The third part includes the statements regarding the aggressive and violent behavior of the children. The fourth part includes the statements regarding the threat and insecurity children have while they watched terrorism news. The results show that that 5.1% student of age 10, 16.0% of age 11, 25.1% of age 12, 35.4% of age 13, 12.3 % of age 14 and 6.0% of age 15 were responded to the questionnaire. The respondents belong to 5 qualification levels. Among which 29.7% were from grade 6, 28.0% were from grade 7, 32.6% were from grade 8, 6.6% were from grade 9 and 3.1% belong to grade 10. On the question that do they watch terrorism news? 100% respondents said they watch terrorism news. The question how many hours they watch terrorism news, 89.4% watch two hour, 8.6% watch four hours and 2.0% watch six hours. On the questionnaire what kind of news shown on television 32.9%

answered bomb blast, 29.1% answered suicide attack and 38.0% answered firing/target killing news.

In the view of the findings it is concluded that emotional distress in children has a moderate relationship with exposure to terrorism news. The results also indicate that as exposure to terrorism news increases, the level of aggression and violent behavior in children also increases. The findings also revealed that children do not feel threat and insecurity with exposure to terrorism news. There might be other factors involved which however are not part of this study. The overall results show that exposure to terrorism news has negative effects on children's attitude and behavior.

Recommendations

Recommendation for future researches:

- The respondent for the present research included resident of Rawalpindi. It should be expanded to other cities of Pakistan for the generalizability of results.
- The present study focuses only on the age of 10 to 15 years students, students of age less than 10 should also study in future researches.
- More research questions should be added in the questionnaire to know the effect of terrorism news coverage on children behavior and attitude in detail.
- To examine the effect of terrorism news coverage on the behavior and attitude of children, factors like social and cultural values, environmental and religious factor should be analyzed in future.

Recommendation for future practice:

- PEMRA should keep a check on the representation of terrorism news. Do not dramatize the coverage of terrorism news.
- Proper rules and limits should be established by recognized authorities and organizations for the better coverage of terrorism news.
- We can handle these areas by guiding the parent to provide media literacy to the children and develop a level of confidence in the children.
- Also aware the media to specify the content according to the audience. While placing content analyzed all the audience.

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Section-4 Insecurity & Threat (د) حصہ

1	2	3	4	5	سوالات
					۱۔ حملے کی خبر دیکھنے کے بعد مجھے موت کا خیال آتا ہے۔
					۲۔ بم بلاسٹ کی خبر دیکھنے کے بعد میں بے آرامی کا شکار ہو جاتا ہوں۔
					۳۔ بم بلاسٹ کی خبر دیکھنے کے بعد مجھے اکیلے رہنا پسند ہے۔
					۴۔ حملے کی خبر مجھے شش و پنج میں مبتلا کرتی ہیں۔
					۵۔ بم بلاسٹ کی خبریں دیکھنے کے بعد میرا کسی پر اعتبار کرنے کا دل نہیں کرتا۔
					۶۔ دہشت گردی کی خبریں دیکھنے کے بعد مجھے ہر وقت دہشت گردوں کے حملے کا خطرہ رہتا ہے۔
					۷۔ حملے کی خبریں دیکھنے کے بعد میرا ذہن کام نہیں کرتا۔
					۸۔ بم بلاسٹ کی خبریں دیکھنے کے بعد مجھے لگتا ہے کہ میں جسمانی طور پر طاقتور نہیں۔
					۹۔ حملے کی خبریں دیکھنے کے بعد مجھے خطروں سے کھیلنا اچھا لگتا ہے۔
					۱۰۔ فائرنگ کی خبر دیکھنے کے بعد مجھے بندوق سے ڈر لگتا ہے۔
					۱۱۔ حملے کی خبر دیکھنے کے بعد مجھے اپنے گھر سے باہر نکلنے میں ڈر لگتا ہے۔
					۱۲۔ حملے کی خبر دیکھنے کے بعد مجھے بھیڑ والی جگہوں پر جاتے ہوئے خطرہ محسوس ہوتا ہے۔

Section-5 Attitude (ہ) حصہ

1	2	3	4	5	سوالات
					۱۔ بم بلاسٹ کی خبر دیکھنے کے بعد میں لوگوں سے گفتگو کرنا کم کر دیتا ہوں۔
					۲۔ بم بلاسٹ کی خبر دیکھنے کے بعد میں لوگوں سے بات کرتے ہوئے ہچکچاتا ہوں۔
					۳۔ حملے کی خبر دیکھنے کے بعد میں لوگوں کی اپنی بات نہیں سمجھا پاتا۔
					۴۔ بم بلاسٹ کی خبریں دیکھنے کے بعد میرا رویہ لوگوں کے ساتھ برا ہوتا ہے۔
					۵۔ حملے کی خبر میرے ذہن پر برا اثر ڈالتی ہے۔

شکریہ!

					۴۔ بم بلاسٹ کی خبر دیکھنے کے بعد اس کے بارے میں لوگوں سے بات کر کے میں ریلیکس محسوس کرتا ہوں۔
					۵۔ حملے کی خبر دیکھنے کے بعد میں Sensitive ہو جاتا ہوں۔
					۶۔ حملے کے برمجھے دوسروں کو نقصان پہنچانا سکھا رہی ہے۔
					۷۔ حملے کی خبر دیکھنے کے بعد مجھے دہشت گردوں پر غصہ آتا ہے۔
					۸۔ دہشت گردی کا واقعہ میری نظر میں ایک غلط عمل ہے۔
					۹۔ بم بلاسٹ کی خبر دیکھنے کے بعد مجھے ہر شخص برا لگتا ہے۔
					۱۰۔ حملے کی خبر دیکھنے کے بعد مجھے لگتا ہے کہ ہم یہاں محفوظ نہیں ہیں۔
					۱۱۔ حملے کی خبر دیکھنے کے بعد میں لوگوں سے نفرت کرنے لگا ہوں۔
					۱۲۔ حملے کی خبر دیکھنے کے بعد میں ہاتھ پائی کرنے شروع ہو گیا ہوں۔
					۱۳۔ بم بلاسٹ کی خبر دیکھنے کے بعد میں لوگوں کو مارنا شروع ہو گیا ہوں۔

Section-3 Violent (ج) حصہ

					۱۔ حملے کی خبریں دیکھنے کے بعد میں اپنے دوستوں کے ساتھ سخت رویہ رکھتا ہوں۔
					۲۔ دہشت گردی کی خبر دیکھ کر میں سنگدل اور بے رحم ہو جاتا/ جاتی ہوں۔
					۳۔ حملے کی خبریں دیکھنے کے بعد میں اپنے والدین اور بہن بھائیوں کے ساتھ سخت رویہ رکھتا ہوں۔
					۴۔ حملے کی خبر دیکھ کر مجھے غصہ آتا ہے۔
					۵۔ حملے کی خبر دیکھ کر میں بدتمیزی کرتا ہوں۔
					۶۔ دہشت گردی کی خبر دیکھ کر میں لوگوں پر تشدد کرتا ہوں۔
					۷۔ حملے کی خبر دیکھ کر میں اپنے آپ سے باہر ہو جاتا ہوں۔
					۹۔ حملے کی خبر دیکھ کر میں اپنے والدین کی بات نہیں سنتا۔

Part-2

Scale of Agreement

1-Strongly Agree 2- Agree 3- Neutral 4- Disagree 5- Strongly Disagree

Section-1 Emotional Distress حصہ الف

1	2	3	4	5	سوالات
					۱۔ ہم بلاسٹ کی خبر سن کر میں پریشان ہو جاتا/ جاتی ہوں۔
					۲۔ حملے کی خبر دیکھ کر مجھے اپنے گھر والوں کی فکر ہونے لگتی ہے۔
					۳۔ فائرنگ کا واقعہ اگر میرے نزدیکی علاقے میں ہو تو میں پریشان ہو جاتا/ ہو جاتی ہوں۔
					۴۔ فائرنگ کی خبر مجھے بے چین کر دیتی ہے۔
					۵۔ ہم بلاسٹ کی خبر دیکھ کر مجھے ہر وقت اس واقعے کا اپنے ساتھ ہونے کا ڈر ہوتا ہے۔
					۶۔ ہم بلاسٹ کی خبر دیکھ کر میں خوفزدہ ہو جاتا/ جاتی ہوں
					۷۔ ہم بلاسٹ کی خبر دیکھنے کے بعد میں لوگوں سے زیادہ گھلتا ملتا نہیں۔
					۸۔ حملے کی خبر مجھے ہر وقت اپنے ارد گرد کے ماحول سے خوفزدہ رکھتی ہے۔
					۹۔ ہم بلاسٹ کی خبر دیکھ کر مجھے دہشت گردوں سے ڈر لگتا ہے۔
					۱۰۔ حملے کی خبر دیکھ کر مجھے لگتا ہے کہ دہشت گرد مجھے بھی نقصان پہنچا سکتے ہیں۔
					۱۱۔ فائرنگ کی خبر دیکھ کر مجھے فائرنگ سے زخمی ہونے والوں کی فکر ہوتی ہے۔
					۱۲۔ حملے کی خبر دیکھنے کے بعد میں ہر ہونے والے واقعے سے ڈر جاتا ہوں۔

Section-2 Agressive(ب) حصہ

1	2	3	4	5	سوالات
					۱۔ ہم بلاسٹ کی خبر سننے کے بعد میں رونے لگ جاتا ہوں۔
					۲۔ حملے کی خبر دیکھنے کے بعد میں گفتگو میں چیختا ہوں۔
					۳۔ دہشت گردی کی خبر دیکھنے کے بعد میرا رویہ گھر والوں کے ساتھ چڑچڑا ہوا جاتا ہے۔

دہشت گردی کی خبریں آپ کتنے گھنٹے دیکھتے ہیں؟

(۱) دو گھنٹے

(۲) چار گھنٹے

(۳) چھ گھنٹے

ٹی وی چینلز کس طرح کی خبریں زیادہ دکھاتے ہیں؟

(۱) بم بلاسٹ

(۲) خودکش حملہ

(۳) فائرنگ / ٹارگٹ کلنگ

Effects of Terrorisam News Coverage on Children Behaviour and
Attitude: Evidences From Pakistan

Part 1

نام: _____

عمر: _____

(۱) - 10 سے 11 سال

(۲) - 11 سے 12 سال

(۳) - 12 سے 13 سال

(۴) - 13 سے 14 سال

(۵) - 14 سے 15 سال

کلاس: _____

(۱) - چھٹی

(۲) - ساتویں

(۳) - آٹھویں

(۴) - نویں

(۵) - دسویں

کیا آپ دہشت گردی سے متعلق خبریں دیکھتے ہیں؟

(۱) - ہاں

(۲) - نہیں