Original Article

Assessment of Tolerance, Harmony and Coexistence: A Study on University Students in Government College University, Faisalabad

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Abstract

Need assessment is believed to be a well-defined method to observe tolerance, harmony and coexistence among university students. In this study, different constraints were pointed out in tolerance, harmony and coexistence among university students. This case study was conducted at Government College University, Faisalabad, Pakistan. Since it was a quantitative study, it used a predesigned questionnaire to collect data from students beig considred as participants. The level of extremism was found high among students enrolled in M.Phil programs as compared to students enrolled in BS and master programs. The study also found that the level of extremism increased with the increase of students' age. Based on the findings, it recommends the organization of training sessions for students to decrease the extremism among them. It also recommends that curriculum at different levels should be equipped with anti-extremism content so that extremism among students could be reduced.

Keywords: Need assessment, tolerance, harmony, coexistence

1. INTRODUCTION

A need assessment is a well-defined process of identifying the gap between the current situation and desired situation or "wants" (Allah, 2019). The difference between the current circumstance and desired circumstance should be considered to establish requirements befittingly. The requirement will produce a need toward boosting the current situation or correcting a deficit. A need assessment may be a portion of coming up with forms, regularly utilized for improvement in individuals, education/training, organizations, or communities (Abdullah, 2006). It will refine and improve an item like coaching. It will be a productive apparatus to clarify issues and set up pertinent mediations or arrangements. The outcomes about of a required appraisal can direct resulting decisions- including the see, usage, and analysis of comes and programs which will result in accomplishing wanted comes about (Heinrichs, Sharkey, & Lim, 2006). Characterizing 'need' is a vital root for needs assessment (Altschuld & Kumar, 2010; Soutar & McNeil, 1996).

A need assessment could be a method utilized by organizations to work out priorities, create structure enhancements, or assign resources. It includes conclusively the needs, or gaps, between wherever the organization envisions itself inside long-term and thus the organization's current state (Kratovic, Smith, & Vujanovic, 2021). You at that point create a thought of activity to bargain with the needs to bring the organization closer to its craved future state. Following are the steps for this purpose:

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- Investigation and recognizable proof
- Information gathering and examination
- Utilization
- Assessment

Once a need is known, at that point, a reply will be tip-top that's focused on closing the crevice. Kaufman's demonstration overall distinguishes gaps in needs at the social bunch level, what writer calls "Mega" coming up with, at the side of gaps at the large scale (or organizational) and little level (the level of individuals and minor bunches). Structure parts shift among the three totally diverse levels: they're results at the Mega level, yields at the large scale level, and stock at the little level (Kaufman, Rojas, & Mayer, 1993). A mega level requires evaluation got to be conducted in the event that the primary recipient of the required comes about is society itself (Stephens, Rees, & Lazarus, 2021). On the off chance that the needs come about aren't directly social gather, be that as it may conveyed to society (such as cars or workforce graduates), at that point a large scale level evaluation needs to be performed, In case the desired comes about are building squares for bigger comes about (such as one deal or a passed review), at that point, a small level require evaluation is acceptable (Mowlana, 2001).

The wide refinement between in profundity and seriously required evaluation is that in profundity examination employments an over measured run of cases to work out the characteristics of a populace, while seriously investigation analyzes one or a few cases intensive to know cause and effect (Huang & Cornell, 2021). A spread of information collection and higher cognitive prepare apparatuses and forms will be utilized for each, along with the consequent illustrations. The utilization of population-based pointers is common in profundity needs evaluations and has much quality (Dewantara & Nurgiansah, 2021). These qualities grasp that such data are open for wide geological ranges, open on an over measured run of individuals or cases, empower depiction of the whole populaces, empower investigation over time, are comparatively clear to get to, cheap to utilize, and seen as fair-minded (Chesson, 2000).

This study will help the educationists, specifically teachers and policymakers to keep in mind the importance of tolerance (an ability to bear disagree or dislike openion or behaviours (Kehrberg, 2007), harmony (understanding among the people (Ren, 2021) and coexistence (a same living condition more groups with different ideology (Sánchez-Romero & Muñoz-Jiménez, 2021) among university students while drafting the outline of the training policy for teachers and curriculum of students. Further, it highlights the problems faced by the teaching community and also provides its suitable solution while providing coaching facilities to teaching staff at the university level. It will also introduce the new research dynamics for further study. This study will be helpful to determine need assessment of tolerance, harmony and coexistence among university students. On first phase this study will emphasize the Need Assessment and tools used to determine need assessment. According to the best knowledge of the researchers, significant literature is not yet available on this topic, so this study will be a good contribution in this area. The major contribution of this research will be to explore the possible existence of newly born problems in university culture and then to further help to resolve such problems in the context of need assessment of tolerance, harmony and coexistence among university students (Yusuf, 2013).

2. METHODOLOGY AND DATA COLLECTION

The nature of the research was quantitative and a questionnaire was designed to complete this study. The targeted population of the study was all students of BS, Master and M.Phil programs of Government College University Faisalabad. The sample of 90 students (BS 54, Master 24, M.Phil 12) male 48 and female 42 were selected by using purpose sampling technique. The questionnaire for students was used to collect data. The researchers personally approached respondents and collected data. Purposive sampling technique was used to collect the sample. The questionnaire was designed with different statements. Each statement reflects students' perceptions about extremism in the society. There were four possible options for each question, but students have to mark only one from the available four options. All the students were instructed before filling the questionnaire. The data was collected by random data collection technique. Primary data collected from students was used in this study. Sample was selected from the population of students studying in Government College University Faisalabad.

In order to collect the data questionnaire was used, which was developed to assess the need assessment of tolerance, harmony and coexistence among university students. For the validation of the research instrument, 05 experts in the field of education were involved. There were 05 male experts. The experience range is between 02 years to 20 years. The questionnaire designed by researcher, was validated by experts and found reliable for the study. To measure the validation and reliability of the research instrument, a pilot study was

conducted with twenty students. The research instrument was improved on the basis of the pilot study. The verbal instructions were added in data collection. The researcher personally approached the respondents and verbal instructions were given to the questionnaire. The demographic information of respondents is shown in Table 1.

Table 1: Demographic information of respondents

	Students under 20 years age	15
Age	Students between 20 to 25 years	63
	Students above than 25 years	12
Gender	Total candidate (male students)	48
	Total candidate (female students)	42
	Total candidate (BS classes)	54
Class	Total candidate (master classes)	24
	Total candidate (M.Phil classes)	12
Locality	Total candidate of rural areas	24
	Total candidate of urban areas	66

3. ANALYSIS OF STUDENT'S RESPONSES

Table 2 indicated that 17% of the respondents were in favor of discussion / consultation with

India against the Kashmir issue, whereas 77% have opinions that Pakistan should attack India. 3% of respondents were in favor of social boycott of India, whereas 3% has an opinion that, we should ignore this issue. With respect to question two, the above table indicated that 37% of the respondents were in favour of discussion / consultation with India against curfew in Kashmir, whereas 43% have opinions that Pakistan should attack India. 20% of respondents were in favour of social boycott ofIndia.

With respect to question three, the above table indicated that 23% of the respondents were in favour of discussion / consultation with bomb blaster supporters in Pakistan, whereas 74% have heldthat we should attack/kill such persons or organizations. 3% of respondents were in favourof social boycott. With respect to question Four, the above table indicated that 34% of the respondents were in favour of discussion / consultation with foreign agencies supporting terrorists in Pakistan, whereas 50% have opinions that Pakistan should attack such organizations. 13% of respondents were in favour of social boycott of such agencies, whereas 3% has an opinion that, we should ignore this issue.

With respect to question five, the above table indicated that 33% of the respondents were in favour of discussion / consultation with the concerned authorities for the proper treatment of criminals, whereas 50% have opinions that attack/kill such persons. 10% of respondents were in favour of social boycott; whereas 7% has an opinion that, we should ignore this issue. With respect to question six, the above table indicated that 27% of the respondents were in favour of discussion / consultation with authorities to do proper arrangement to fulfill merit, whereas 40% has an opinions that such persons should be attacked/killed. 20% of respondents were in favour of social boycott, whereas 13% has believedthat we should ignore thisissue. With respect to question seven, the above table indicated that 20% of the respondents were in favour of discussion / consultation with Denmark against the cartoon blasphemy issue, whereas 67% has an opinion that such persons should be attacked/killed .7% of respondents were in favour of social boycott of Denmark, whereas 6% has an opinion that we should ignore this issue. With respect to question eight, the above table indicated that 6% of the respondents were in favour of discussion / consultation to resolve the blasphemy issue in Pakistan, whereas 50% has an opinion that such persons should be attacked/killed. 17% of respondents were in favour of social boycott; whereas 27% has an opinion that we should ignore theissue.

With respect to question nine, the above table indicated that 27% of the respondents were in favour of discussion / consultation to resolve the issue, whereas 43% has chosen toattack/kill. 10% of respondents were in favour lof social boycott, whereas 20% has an opinion that we should ignore this issue. With respect to question ten, the above table indicated that 17% of the respondents were in favour of discussion / consultation to resolve the issue, whereas 53% has an opinion to initiate attack/kill. 10% of respondents were in favour of social boycott, whereas 20% has an opinion that we should ignore this issue.

Table 2: The following table represents the frequencies of students responses according to all questions respectively

Analysis of students' responses regarding questions										
Options	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Q6	Q7	Q8	Q9	Q10
Discussion / Consulta-tion	17	37	23	34	33	27	20	6	27	17
Attack / Kill	77	43	74	40	50	40	67	50	43	53
Social Boycott	3	20	3	13	10	20	7	17	10	10
Ignore	3	0	0	3	7	13	6	27	20	20
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

4. GRAPHICAL ANALYSIS OF STUDENT'S RESPONSES

From Figure 1, Q1 indicated that the majority of respondents 77% were in favour of extreme option to attack India against the Kashmir Issue in question number one's response. Q2 indicated that the majority of respondents 43% were in favour of extreme option to attack India against the curfew Kashmir issue. Q3 indicated that the majority of respondents 74% were in favour of extreme option to kill/attack bomb blaster supportersin Pakistan. Q4 indicated that the majority of respondents 50% were in favour of extreme option to kill/attack foreign agencies supporting terrorist activities. Q5 indicated that the majority of respondents 50% were in favour of extreme option to kill/attack against a social un-justice issue. Q6 indicated that the majority of respondents 40% were in favour of extreme option to kill/attack against demerits in society.Q7 indicated that the majority of respondents 67% were in favour of extreme option to kill/attack against Denmark cartoon blasphemy issue. Q8   indicated that the majority of respondents 50% were in favour of extreme option to kill/attack against blasphemy issue in Pakistan. Q9 indicated that the majority of respondents 43% were in favour of extreme option to kill/attack against the 9/11 event in the USA. Q10 indicated that the majority of respondents 53% were in favour of extreme option to kill/attack against the 9/11 event in USA.
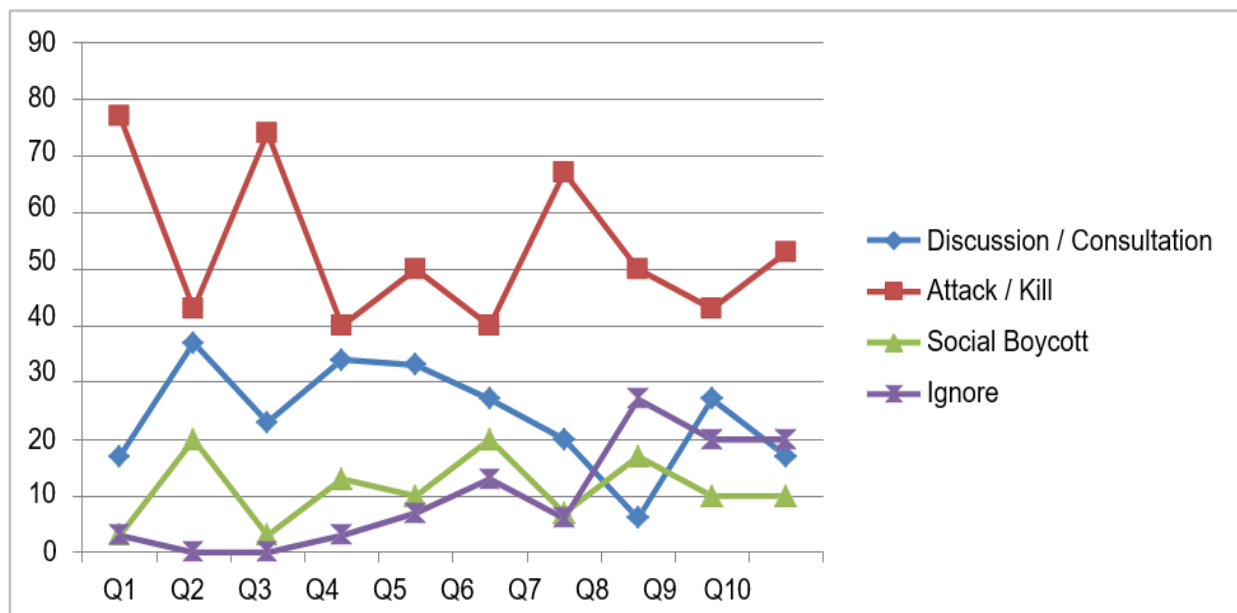
Figure 1: represents student's responses graphically

5. CONCLUSION

The purpose of this study was to find out the current situation of extremism among university students. The majority of respondents have opinions to attack/kill the counterparts in all questions. This is an alarming situation; it indicates that the level of extremism is very high among university students. The findings of the study also indicated that the level of extremism is high in M.Phil classes' students as compared to BS and master classes. Likewise, as the age of students increases, the level of extremism is also increased. While comparing the differences among different demographic variables, it was concluded that the level of extremism is high among rural area students as compared to urban area students and the level of extremism is high among male respondents as compared to female respondents respectively. It is clear from the above conclusions that

there was a need to assess the tolerance, harmony and coexistence among university students; the level of extremism is also very high among university students.

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