

Abstract

The present study aimed to find out the differences between groups of high risk personnel of Elite Force on the level of death anxiety, resilience and coping strategies. Purposive Sample of the study comprised of 150 Elite Force personnel who were categorized further into three groups of operation officers, patrolling officers and protocol officers, 50 participants in each group. Sample was taken from Elite Force head quarter, Qurban line, Lahore. Death Anxiety Scale (Templer, 1970 and translated by Azeem and Naz, 2013), Indigenous Resilience Scale (Naz, Saleem and Mahmood, 2010) and Brief Cope Inventory (Carver, 1997 and translated by Bawar and Malik, 2004) were used for assessment. The analysis included the application of ANOVA, correlation and linear regression to explore the differences and relationship among the variables along with the demographics of the sample. Results of the study revealed that there was no significant difference between operations, patrolling and protocol officers of Elite Force on death anxiety. Whereas, statistically significant difference was found between operation, patrolling and protocol officers of Elite Force on the level of resilience. Along with it, Denial, emotional support, behavioral disengagement, planning, humor and religion emerged as the significant types of coping strategies used in high risk personnel. Significant inverse relationship was found between Death Anxiety and Resilience. Religious coping emerged as the significant predictor of death anxiety and active coping as the significant predictor of resilience. This research has important significance in understanding the phenomenon of death anxiety in Elite Force personnel and in highlighting the importance of religious coping as a major predictor of low levels of death anxiety among Elite Force personnel.

Key words: death anxiety, resilience, coping strategies, Elite Force, operation officers, patrolling officers, protocol officers