

Political Involvement in Higher Education

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ABSTRACT

The major objective of this study was to explore the Analysis of Political Involvement on the Institutions of Higher Education. The main aim was to seek views of the parliamentarians about positive and negative impacts of political involvement on the students, teachers and the supporting staff of the universities for the study. This descriptive study used Qualitative research approach to complete this study. After examining the literature review an interview schedule, consisting on 11 items was developed by the researcher and same was used for data collection from the respondents. All the sitting parliamentarians of Division Faisalabad were the population of the present study. The researcher selected 20% (available) of parliamentarians as a sample using convenient sampling technique. For the purpose of data analysis; Description and transcription method was used. Findings and conclusion was drawn in the light of the responses given by the participants.

The analysis discovered that political involvement has great impact on the students, teachers, supporting staff, and overall performance of the universities. When students are facilitated to solve their problems, (i.e. admissions, migrations, degree verification, hostel accommodation, fee problem, thesis submission etc.) it showed the positive impact. While examples of the negative impacts are: students' involvement in politics, indiscipline, and infringement of rights, harassment, immoral behaviour and aversion from the study. Findings showed that teachers and are also affected by political involvement. It was suggested that there should be no political involvement in the institutions of the higher education. If involvement is necessary than it must be positive, i.e. check and balance on the institutions, helpful in policy making and guideline for the administration. The study recommends that over emphasized political control will suppress rather than enhance good governance and quality of education in the higher education sector. Issues like the Governor being Chancellor of the universities, political interference, appointments of council members and vice chancellors and relationships with staff and students

need redress. Government and policy makers must design plans to elaborate the role of political bodies and implementations under rule to achieve the quality of education, autonomy of the institutions and of 100% performance by the students, teacher and supporting staff of the universities.

Keywords: Involvement, Higher education, political instability

INTRODUCTION

Pakistan came in to being on 14th august 1947. It was a great day in the lives of Muslims of sub-continent. Within the first few years of its birth, Pakistan faced many challenges in almost all sectors especially in politics and education. Crises aroused from the two substantial incidents, one was the death of Governor General of Pakistan Muhammad Ali Jinnah in 1948 and the second assassination of the Pakistan's first Prime Minister Liaqat Ali Khan. These incidents became the reason of declining and have been caused to create the different conflicts towards ideological directions and visions of the new born state. After the period of eight years Pakistan got its first constitution. During the period 1947-1956 the Present's office remained vacant. Consequently, the Governor General becomes the head of state. Two years later political system faced again challenges and in 1958 General Ayub Khan imposed military coup (A Country Study: Pakistan, 1995).

In 1960 Ayub Khan became the president of Pakistan and second approved constitution of the country was proclaimed in 1962 under the hold of military. At this stage many crisis accumulated like corruption, internal civil wars, failure to administer the state and uprising by the people of East Pakistan, which led to the resignation of said president. In 1971 Mujeeb-ur-Rehman supported a nine month civil war and declared the Bengal as an independent state named Bangladesh. In this scenario Ayub Khan had resigned from his office and Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto held the hand of this wavering boat of the weakened country (A Country Study: Pakistan, 1995).

These crises not only effected the political situation in the country but also educational scenario became worst. In the present situation of the educational world, Pakistan is quite determined to improve and nourish the education and literacy rate and to get the prominent place in the list of educated countries by improving the previous and introducing new policies according to the commitments of international standers i.e. policies to improve literacy ratio, capability constructing and facilitations in the educational institutions from basic to higher level (Aziz et al., 2014).

In the sector of education Higher education playing an imperative part of the education systems. In Pakistan the system of higher education is consisted of two main sectors, i.e. Degree Awarding Institutions (DAI) and colleges affiliated with Higher Education Commission (HEC), which deal with the teaching up to grade 12, approximately related to the age of 17 to 23 years. The HEC was established in 2002, with its autonomous powers of funding, degree awarding and certifying the degrees programs of all public and private educational institutions. The Pakistani higher education (HE) division is mainly publicly and with public Higher Education Institutes (HEIs) leading both the university/DAI and College divisions. HEC is also responsible to provide funds, which are allocated by provincial government, to improve the internal and external infrastructure of the institutions, especially public. Public institutions are primarily funded

by the HEC, now it had been also announced that funds must be available for affiliated private institutes too for development in research areas and setup (HEC, 2006).

Present education system of the country is getting better but not as much policies are given to regulate and promote the higher education according to the demand of current international educational scenario (Education Policy 1998-2010). In higher education system, the universities are depending on state funding. So it could be stated that govt. is the main investor of higher education. Universities are gathering capital from fees and internal sources of the universities, but this capital is inadequate to meet the expenses of the institutions at public level (Memon, 2007).

In previous years, a great progress can be noted in education sector as the number of the universities has been enhanced as compared to past. In previous years Pakistan had shown significant progress in educational sector. There are more than 150 universities in Pakistan up till now. New reforms are introduced and spending on universities has been enhanced to improve the standards of higher education. These standards are settled down by the HEC and concerning bodies to enhance the quality of education not only in public but also in private institutions. Although efforts are quite visible in education sector, but still more innovations are required to meet the international standards of higher education (Isani, 2013).

To meet the international standards of higher education there is a proper setup running under the supervision of provincial government. In Pakistan Governor of a province holds the office of chancellor of the all universities of the public sector. Chancellor is authorized to appoint the Vice-Chancellor and other persons for administration of the institute at university level. A Chancellor is beholden politically to take decisions regarding laws, teachers, students and other staff of the universities. He also has a power to instruct, order, inspection and surprise visiting in to teaching, research and administration of the public universities. Selection of Chancellor is done on political basis that's why he has overwhelming powers and in some cases university's environment become more political than managerial (Government of Pakistan, 2006).

As the world being swiftly changing, universities are being more energetic and functioned according to high requirements of global change in the educational world, which not only needs improvement in quality education but also high demand in management. Now world is in twenty-first century, and nations are facing more challenges, government and stakeholders also need accelerations in policies (Stace & Dunphy 2001).

In the management of higher education Pakistani government plays dominant role in. Higher education almost fully depends on government i.e. direct funding, scholarships, appointments of staff in universities, legislations, law making direct or indirect involvement, check and balance and inspection of the internal and external matters of the universities. Public universities in Pakistan are governed according to the rules and authorities of the government. Government not merely deals the financial matters of the universities, but also administrative projections are under control of the government. So, it may be said that higher education is under political influence (National Education Policy 1998-2010).

The internal and external influences like social and political interference may pause the process of learning and imparting education at the higher education level. In education sector of Pakistan political involvement is always present since its birth.

Political involvement in the educational institutions, especially in universities is increasing with the passage of time and affecting not only quality of education but performance of the staff, behavior of the students and educational environment. So it may be said that this involvement is disturbing they autonomy of the universities. There are some policies designed by the HEC regarding independence of the universities and fair selection of the Vice-Chancellors, but still that policies are not in practice in true sense (Syed, 2015).

In constitution of Pakistan 18th amendment was done in July 2011 to decentralize the powers of the provinces. This amendment became effective in the field of education, and it played as a revolutionary element that regionalized almost all the system. All decision making powers were vested to the provinces and federal Ministry of Education was dissolved. In Pakistan, education is purely subject of provinces but after this amendment federal coordination function was withdrawal. And the bureaucratic class started to regulate the necessities about the modification, delays in financial issues and administrative problems were aroused in education system (Pakistan EFA Report, 2015).

Politics is modest chase of the authorities as well as control to govern. Infrequently if ever has it been probable to except politics from governance. Politics may be of two types, one is **Democratic government and other is authoritarianism. Democratic politics, also, are no odder to a degree of conspiracy, deceit, and deceitfulness (Syed, 2007). According to the commentators of the world, the major issue of the third world is deprivation in education. Good governance plays vital role in development of education sector. While weak governance affects negatively on all the aspects of country especially education. Quality education is based on the training of the relevant staff, expertise, and effective implement of educational policies not only on provincial level but also in regions and districts. Community participation in education from lower to high level effects a lot on the all fields of education, i.e. role of teachers, supervisory staff, students' attitudes and administration (EFA Report, 2015).**

Mr. Ahsan Iqbal (2016), Federal Minister for Planning, Development and Reforms inaugurated the Cloud Data Centre at Higher Education Commission (HEC) Islamabad. On this occasion he told that the 21st era is the century of educational and fiscal beliefs and Pakistan wants to overwhelm its political uncertainty to uplift the educational and economic situation. He further announced that the nation need to follow the slogan of 'Working harder, better and smarter' to fortify its education sector.

Dr. Mukhtar Ahmed (2016), Chairman HEC expressed that HEC faced many problems in last years but now its performance is quite effective with substantial support of government. Government has settle-down its growth in the higher education sector in the country on priority basis, and indeed it's a marvelous success by the good governance. He further said that political involvement has been part of the institution in all eras. Sometimes it was negative but mostly it has its positive impact on the institutions of the higher education. These statements clearly indicate that higher education has been fully governed under the policies of the Government.

Govind (2017) identified in her writing that now the world is belonging to politics, students must be award about politics which provides them awareness and training to lead the international living style in early age. The young blood of the country must be the part of the politics, it not only aware them but also makes them knowledgeable, good leaders,

speakers and effective personalities. Many examples exist around us that many impressive leaders were also good leaders in their college or university lives. Now day's students are becoming part of the political activities very actively. Many critics opposing them and arguing that these activities can spoil their career. Positive activities never go spoiled. Spite, such activities polishes the personality and attitudes of the students in a positive way. This grooming becomes helpful for them in future. Political involvement not only effects on the students' personally but it also motivates and guides them to find out the ways to serve their nation. Moreover, political involvement has some negative affects too. The present situation indicates that political involvement is present in the institutions of the higher education. This involvement is undesirably affecting the educational environment of all the public institutions at high level. Pakistan has a multi-party-political system. Parties are mostly busy to attain personal goals by achieving governmental seats and links. And in this personal war they fully ignored the true sense of politics and their commitment towards their country. Strikes are the part of daily routine and for this purpose students had been used. When students are being used in such kind of activities they will be definitely averse from their studies. Nothing could be more negative and worse than, taking students away from their studies (Choudhary, 2013).

Education as a Political Issue

Education is something that each kid ought to have and quality training is fundamental to the fate of Pakistan. It is so natural to support the requirement for instruction that it ends up noticeably difficult to verbalize the shapes of the change that is expected to make training for everyone of a reality. In being everything to all individuals, instruction turns out to be nothing, to anybody. Rather than a far reaching and dire daily agenda, the discussion drops into an undefined mass of proclaims and clichés, the greater part of which depend on Education as a Political Issue One guess and premonition. What's more, along these lines, nothing happens. There is just a single way this will change Politics. Changing the nebulous thought of 'better training' from a motto to a down to earth the truth is a burdensome political process. Changing over an incapable agreement into a sharp level headed discussion that can drive solid change is additionally a political procedure. Also, unless we figure out how to outline, and arrange that procedure much superior to anything we do today, we will never move training results in Pakistan from its sorry - or better put, shameful beginning stage.

Politics and Political Interference

Saini, 2015 stated that politics is a neutral word; it is very much needed. It has a wide range--from politics of justice and fairness to politics of hatred, opportunism and indifference. Every educational policy of a government is a political decision. Perhaps, you mean political interference in working of educational institutions, especially of higher education. In the interest of creativity, freedom and dignity of discourse, there should not be political interference. Otherwise, it will merely lead to compliance and opportunistic elements will be happy; and no creativity. But that would also mean responsible academic administration. For this, there is a need for sagacious academic leadership in universities. Government should honestly appoint the VCs and other heads on the basis of calibre and competence, and not political convenience.

Some political mediations can be viewed as accidental to training. In political mediations initially sort was the, by and large, nationalization of instructive establishments in 1972. An ideological reason, which had its supporters and spoilers, was

offered for the mediation. For this situation, be that as it may, the effect was spread over the area and most educationists think of it as one reason for the ensuing decrease in instruction in the nation.

A moment kind of intercession relates to what understudies can do in instructive organizations. It is profoundly amusing that the individuals who commended the extraordinary politicization of understudies at Aligarh University amid the Pakistan Movement finished up it was not such a smart thought after all once Pakistan was accomplished. As anyone might expect, intercessions in instruction stay subservient to political finishes.

A third, unique, kind of political mediation must do with affecting the reason for training itself. One may consider Macaulay's intercession in 1835, changing the medium of guideline in British India from nearby dialects to English, to be a great instance of such a mediation - the expressed intention being to frame an "a class of people Indian in blood and shading, yet English in tastes, in suppositions, in ethics and in keenness". It is amusing that the individuals who attack Macaulay have done nothing to turn around the intercession after the British left. The legislative issues of that logical inconsistency stay to be completely clarified.

Ziaul Haq's commitment, injecting training with ethical quality and Pakistan Studies, is another case of such a political intercession. However, another is the subsidizing from the Middle East to advance an option instruction in help of a political philosophy. Also, what numbers of individuals realize that in the mid-1980s course books for schools in Afghanistan advancing jihad were created in America under the support of the US Agency for International Development at the University of Nebraska and steered through Pakistan? Whatever one's position on these intercessions there is little uncertainty that they have fundamentally modified the very nature and motivation behind instruction in the nation? Political involvement in education is not only the subject of Pakistan, it also the same in other countries.

A wide range of political intercessions are of intrigue yet the third sort merits extraordinary consideration. A bungled nationalization of training can be turned around, as it has in Pakistan, and sensible measures can recover the institutional harm. Understudy unions can be reintroduced in schools. Be that as it may, adjusting the nature and substance of instruction has any longer enduring outcomes; it produces companions of leaders who by their introduction preclude the very probability of specific sorts of approach inversions (Altaf, 2016).

Rulers in nations like Pakistan with an essential concentrate on keeping up business as usual and no genuine plan to be universally focused see no motivation to advance receptive outlooks that can just outcome in the citizenry making troublesome inquiries. Subsequently, they proceeded with intercessions in training to smother the advancement of basic considering and proboscis the likelihood of any difference that could undermine the political existing conditions (Altaf, 2016).

Role of politics in education in Pakistan

Political impedance in equity and training areas isn't new in Pakistan. Obstruction in the training division, particularly in colleges, is progressively expanding and seriously harming the self-governance of colleges. (Ali, 2015 in Dawn News) Political gatherings additionally pay lip administration to training, tending to the issue with a discouraging absence of center and clearness. In a point by point investigation of the race manifestoes

of the five biggest gatherings (PPP, PML-N PML-Q, MQM, PTI and ANP) for the 2008 decisions, the Center for Peace and Development Initiatives (CPDI) finds that every one of the gatherings say their responsibility regarding 'instruction for all'. Past this general duty be that as it may, parties offer meager subtle elements of their vision. Just two gatherings specify young ladies' instruction as a particular range requiring consideration. Only two say their sense of duty regarding expanded subsidizing for instruction. What's more, just a single tends to the issue of dialect of guideline (Zaidi, 2011).

If you examine university rankings by the Higher Education Commission, you will find private sector universities on top. The main reason for poor performance by public universities is interference by politicians who have their own vested interests, including corruption, besides pleasing their voters instead of promoting education. A majority of our politicians are less educated, but are powerful enough to influence policy about the standard of education (Ali, 2015 in Dawn News).

These political decisions marginalize the role and contribution of professionals and impact negatively on policy formulation and implementation. Although the HEC has formulated policies to ensure the autonomy of universities, including the selection and appointment of vice-chancellors, its rules are hardly followed and the autonomy of the HEC itself is under a question mark. The HEC's decentralisation after the 18th Amendment is under process, as the prime minister has formulated a task force for that purpose. Once the HEC comes under provinces' control, political interference will increase. If our politicians want to see development, growth and better output of these higher education institutes, they should be involved only in the legislation to ensure the autonomy of these institutes (Ali, 2015 in Dawn News).

It isn't amazing then that governmental issues, equitable or some other, are frequently said to be filthy. Nor it is odd that numerous a dreamer, through the ages, has ached for a governmental issues free society, one ruled purchase an astute man who might influence goodness and equity to win. Be that as it may, Plato's "rationalist lord" has never served and taken the position of authority (Syed, 2007).

Considering the matter from another perspective, it may be said that authoritarianism begins with patriarchy in which the father, being head of the household, commands assent and obedience. All decisions, including those relating to such matter as the kind of education of care of son or daughter will pursues or whom he/she will marry must have his approval. His determinations, even on abstract issues, are to be taken as correct mainly because he had made them. Ask him why, and his response is likely to be: "because I said so". (Syed, 2007.p.67)

It is axiomatic that a country's survival as a political entity is its supreme interest. Survival means more than the continued physical existence of its land and people. It also mean the presentation in good order of the people's political system, institutions , spiritual and moral values, ideals, culture expressions, indeed its whole way of life (Syed, 2007).

Educational Campaigns Launched by the Government

The Alif Ailaan crusade to end Pakistan's desperation, MKRF's Zara Sochiye battle, and Pakistan Coalition for Education (PCFE), are worried about the opposing and harming articulation supposedly made by Shazia Marri (2013) on the floor of the national get together. She is accounted for to have said that the legislators are being considered in charge of the poor condition of instruction part in the nation and this is a scheme against

majority rule government. The genuine scheme against vote based system is the outrageous condition of instruction in Pakistan. Legislators are unquestionably in charge of training in Pakistan. They are the wellspring of both what is great and what is terrible about instruction in the nation. Government officials are people groups' agents they are in charge of the satisfaction of the general population's desire. They can't renounce obligation by putting forth such expressions.

Marri (2013) further stated that the most relevant actuality of the lawmakers' obligation is the national agreement that legislators have helped manufacture on the significance of instruction. The noteworthy section of the eighteenth Amendment, which incorporates Article 25-An, ensuring youngsters between 5-16 years the privilege to an instruction, is a gigantic accomplishment of legislators and of governmental issues. In any case, its usage is as yet a question mark. Alif Ailaan, Zara Sochiye and the PCE all trust this initial step must be trailed by some more.

The seventeenth Constitutional Amendment offered the nearby government framework six years of security (generally from 2002 to 2009), amid which the progressions to the neighborhood government enactment couldn't be made by the areas without the endorsement of the President (ADB et. al, 2004). The LGO, notwithstanding, slipped by toward the finish of 2009, existing neighborhood governments stopped to hold office, and every commonplace government is presently expected to settle its own nearby government design, and get proper enactment endorsed by its common get together. This procedure is at different stages over the four regions.

Multi-party System in Pakistan

According to the constitution of Pakistan, Pakistan will have multi-party political structure. So there are many parties existing in Pakistan for example Pakistan Peoples Party Parliamentarians (PPPP), Pakistan Muslim League N (PMLN), Pakistan Muslim League Quaid.e.Azam (PMLQ), Pakistan Tehreek.e.Insaaf (PTI), Mutahida Qumi Moment (MQM) and Awami National Party (ANP). These party-political parties also pay brink service to education, speaking the problem with gloomy deficiencies of focus and clarity.

The mid 1980s denoted the influx of progress in Pakistan with the presentation of multiparty majority rule government. In the colleges, staff and understudies were calling for more flexibility in the organizations. Inner administration of these organizations has been portrayed by administration, and rigid practices which have been strengthened by their political helplessness because of the impact of governmental issues in basic leadership (Akhter & kalsoom, 2012).

So present study was designed to analyze the positive and negative impacts on university students, teachers and supporting staff. The study has a consequence for both, to face upcoming challenges and further researches for other levels. The conclusion and findings of current study explored the ground realities which would provide a path for the university administrators and helpful for the teaching staff to perform autonomously and effectively. Policy makers may able to know about the positive and negative consequences of political involvement in the universities. These facts help them to form the policies which may minimize the negative impacts of political involvement in universities. This study provided a thoroughfare for future research in the same or other related fields.

Statement of the problem

There are many problems that are faced by the higher education division in Pakistani culture. On the top of the list, i.e. quality of education, unsatisfactory infrastructure, poor funding, growth in demand, lack of internal and external independence of the institutions, high social expectations and increasing political and social involvement in the institutions. (Journal of Elementary Education Vol.22) It has been noticed from many stakeholders, political involvement in the universities is also a big factor. Current study focused to analyze the Impact of Political Involvement in the institutions of higher education.

Objectives of the study

Following were the aims of the study:

- To explore the positive impact of political involvement on the universities (Teachers, Students and Supporting staff).
- To explore the negative impact of political involvement on the universities (Teachers, Students and Supporting staff).

Research Questions

In the light of objective the under mentioned questions for research were planned to conduct the study:

- 1 Is there positive impact of political involvement on students?
- 2 Is there positive impact of political involvement on teachers?
- 3 Is there positive impact of political involvement on Supporting staff
- 4 Is there negative impact of political involvement on students?
- 5 Is there negative impact of political involvement on teachers?
- 6 Is there negative impact of political involvement on Supporting Staff?

Research Design

Present study was a qualitative research type. Interview was utilized as research tools for the data collection process from the target sample. Creswell (2007) defined as these types of researches involves, the procedures of linking different steps utilized for examination like as data collecting, and statistical analysis of that data for growing the prior information about a particular difficulty or problem is known as a research study. An exploration study contains three stages: formulation a question, collecting raw information about that problem, analyzes the collected information for reaching the answer of that particular question.

Research Questions

In the light of objective, the under-mentioned research questions were planned to conduct the study:

- i. Is there a positive impact of political involvement on students?
- ii. Is there a positive impact of political involvement on teachers?
- iii. Is there a positive impact of political involvement on Supporting staff
- iv. Is there a negative impact of political involvement on students?
- v. Is there a negative impact of political involvement on teachers?
- vi. Is there a negative impact of political involvement on Supporting Staff?

Population of the Study

There were many stakeholders to include in this study to collect the data but due to time and financial constraints, it was decided to collect data only from the sitting parliamentarians. All the parliamentarians of the Pakistan formed the population for present investigation. Referring to Higher Education Commission website reference book, in public sector fifty-five universities are instructing higher education in Pakistan (HEC, 2005). As per information, given on official website of National Assembly there are 270 MNAs in Pakistan, 148 MNAs in Punjab and 21 in Division Faisalabad (NA, 2013). According to information given on official website of Punjab Assembly there are 371 MPAs (297 general seats, 66 seats reserved for women and 8 reserved for non-Muslims). 40 seats of MPAs are occupied in Division Faisalabad (PAP, 2013). Thus, population is known as a minor cluster of components or subjects whether individuals' objects or events that follow to particular criteria and to which we expect to generalize the outcomes of the study (Maxwell, 2004).

Accessible Population

Due to time limitation and financial restrictions Parliamentarians of the Faisalabad division were formed the accessible population of the research study.

Table 1

Table 3.1 is showing the List of Parliamentarians of Faisalabad division

S.No.	Districts	MNAs	MPAs
1	Faisalabad	12	23
2	Chiniot	3	4
3	Jhang	3	7
4	Tobah Tek Singh	3	7
Total		21	41

Source: (www.na.gov.pk) & (www.pap.gov.pk)

Sample of the Study

It was discovered that overall 21 MNAs and 41MPAs were elected in general elections of 2013 in division Faisalabad. The task to collect information from such a large population was very difficult, that is the reason a shortest volume 20% was chosen with the end goal of information accumulation.

Sampling Technique

The technique for sampling that contains taking an illustrative or characterized gathering of the population and utilizing the information gathered as research data. Thus a sample deliberated as a "subgroup of a population". A technique of sampling known as

convenient sampling technique was considered appropriate to complete the current investigation. The respondents were selected for the sample through convenient sample technique using following steps:

A sample of 20% MNAs and MPAs was selected through convenient sampling from districts located in Faisalabad Division.

- a) At first stage all four districts Faisalabad (Faisalabad, Toba Tek Singh, Jhang, Chiniot) were chosen.
- b) In the second stage 2 MNAs (from Districts Faisalabad) and 10 MPAs were selected from all districts of Division Faisalabad (Faisalabad, Toba Tek Singh, Jhang, Chiniot).

Tool of Data Collection

In order to analyze the impact of political involvement on the institutions of higher education an interview was developed and validated by the researcher and was used as a tool of research for data collection. Various scholars have defined ‘interview’ in a different way. As per Scott and others, “Interviews are considered a meaningful conversation of thoughts, the responding of questions and communications among two or more people”. Bingham as well as others defines an interview as a ‘conversation with a purpose’. The determination of the research interview is to discover the opinions, practices, philosophies and/or motivations of personalities on issues. While constructing the interview the researcher kept some principles in view like, Questions must be clear and open-ended respondents can response freely. This can help put participants at easiness, construct self-confidence and understanding and often produces accurate data that subsequently develops the interview further. Interviews are the broadly utilized flection method. It is a face-to-face communication among interviewee and interviewer. If controlled sensibly, it can be a commanding procedure in having perfect information of the interviewee otherwise unobtainable. At the same time, if the interview is not controlled cautiously, it can be a source of unfairness, restricting or distorting the flow of communicatihe on.

4.1 Table of Demographic Information of the Respondent

S.No	Name	Age	Gender	Qualification	MNA / MPA	NA / PP	Tenure (Years)	No of Elections	Duration of Interview
1	Dr. Najma Afzal Khan	45	Female	M.B.B.S	MPA	66	4	1	39 Mints
2	Rao Kashif Rahim		Male	M.A, L.L.B	MPA	60	9	2	36 Mints
3	Khalid Ghani Ch	58	Male	B.A, L.L.B	MPA	80	4	1	40 Mints
4	Qamer Hayat	46	Male	B.A, L.L.B	MPA	79	9	2	40 Mints
5	Sheikh Ejaz Ahmed	49	Male	B.A, L.L.B	MPA	68	9	2	55 Mints

6	Jaffer Ali Hocha	39	Male	B.A	MPA	57	4	1	45 Mints
7	Sheikh Khuram Shahzad	34	Male	B.A	MPA	72	4	1	50 Mints
8	Faqeer Hussain Doger	58	Male	B.A	MPA	67	4	1	50 Mints
9	Abdul Qadeer Alvi	45	Male	B.A	MPA	85	4	1	40 Mints
10	Dr. Nisaar Ahmed Jatt	68	Male	M.B.B.S	MNA	81	9	2	50 Mints
11	Rajab Ali Khan	48	Male	B.A	MNA	78	4	1	40 Mints
12	Naeem Ullah Gill	31	Male	B.A	MPA	61	4	1	53 Mints

Q.No.2: What are the positive impacts of the political involvement on the students of the universities?

Respondent one (**Dr. Najma Afzal Khan**) stated that:

- i. Government is providing the scholarships to the students to encourage them.
- ii. It is because of political involvement that extracurricular activities i.e. speeches, Na'at competitions, drama festivals, youth festivals etc. are going to be held in the universities to polish the abilities of the students.
- iii. Students are financially supported through endowment funds.
- iv. Parliamentarians give favor to those students who are really deserving and eligible for any post/admission.

In the views of respondent two (**MPA Rao Kashif Rahim**)

- i. Students get awareness by interaction with parliamentarians.
- ii. Parliamentarians help the students to solve their problems like boarding issues, thesis submission, degree verification, degree issuance etc.
- iii. Students idealize the MPA/MNAs as their leaders and this thing generates leadership qualities among the students.

Respondent three (**Khalid Ghani**) shared his views in these words:

- i. Politics helps the students in their personality grooming so that they can express their ideas in a better way.
- ii. It helps the students to identify and avail their rights from the authorities.
- iii. When there would be an involvement of politicians no faculty member will discriminate the students nor violation of the rights of students.

iv. Students follow the political leaders as role model and it polishes their quality of leadership.

v. Moreover, student become more confident to express their ideas to the others. Most of the political leaders like Fardous Ashiq awan, Javaid Hashmi, Altaf Hussaina, Aitzaz Ahsan, etc. were the leaders of political wing in universities and that practice made them more courageous and confident.

Respondent Four (**Qamer Hayat Kathiya**) shared his views in these words:

i. Politics helps the students in their personality grooming.

ii. It helps the students to identify and avail their rights from the authorities.

iii. When universities enhance the fees we ultimately check and present an application in the house against undue enhancement of fee.

Respondent five (**Sheikh Ejaz Ahmed**) demonstrated that:

i. Students are facilitated to get admissions in the universities.

ii. Students are encouraged to go for higher studies.

iii. If a student who is really deserving but unable to avail a chance of higher studies, parliamentarian facilitates him.

iv. Students are funded for education. i.e. endowment fund.

v. When a student is supported by political figures he may would not be threaten or discriminated by the teachers.

Respondent Six (**Jaffar Ali Hocha**) said:

i. When students will come in interaction with parliamentarians they will be aware about politics.

ii. Students trust on their elected representatives.

iii. Proposal for the new opportunities for the students like Scholarships etc. is proposed on the assembly by the parliamentarians.

iv. Helpful for the students to get admissions in the universities.

v. When students' problems are solved by the parliamentarian by talking to their teachers, or any relevant person in the universities, students will be preventive from strikes.

Respondent Seven (**Sheikh Khurram Shahzad**) quantified that:

i. There is strong political involvement in the universities. Which is affecting negatively to the students.

ii. I don't think so that there is any positive impact on the students.

Respondent Eight (**Faqeer Hussain Doger**) stated that:

i. There is no positive impact of political involvement on the students.

Respondent Nine (**Abdul Qadeer Alvi**) stated that:

i. Several extraordinary leaders were famous to have become worthy presenters in their college days. It is very suitable if learners recognize regarding the day-to-day politics which gives them trainings in early stages.

ii. It may lead to grouping between the students, which are unknown but refining communication among students, which assist the learners to act sensibly, responsibly, accordingly in confident jobs.

Respondent Ten (**Dr. Nisaar Ahmed Jatt**) stated that:

i. Political leader the motivators for the students.

ii. Inspiration about legal issues builds through political involvement.

iii. By interacting with political figures students' personality grooms and they adopt leadership qualities.

Respondent Eleven (**Mian Rajab Ali Khan Baloch**)

- i. As students considered the young-blood of the country and they must make their involvements in the politics but after getting some knowledge, which support the students to improve acceptable abilities of public communication, which may assist them in holding their future interviews.
- ii. Many impressive leaders were known to have become good speakers in their college days. It is very useful if students know about the day-to-day politics which gives them training in early stages.
- iii. Students might remain able to know the different ways for service of nation not only politics.

Respondent Twelve (**Naeem Ullah Gill**) quantified that:

- i. It may lead to groupism among the students, which is nothing but improving interaction between students, which helps the students to act wisely, responsibly, accordingly in certain tasks.
- ii. Politics educates youth to think critically, Act responsibly, Lead effectively, and live humanly.

Q.No.3: While asking about the negative impact of the political involvement on the students of the universities,

Respondent one stated that:

- i. Due to un-due political involvement student's basic rights are being infringed.
- ii. Students become disappointed when they are fail to get their due right of education and admissions.
- iii. Some parties are involving in universities to de-track our youth by involving them in negative politics specially "Dharna Siyasat" and "Jlaao ghiraoo siyasat". This trend of political parties is misleading the students from their actual way.

Respondent two stated that:

- i. Students are disappointed when they are fail to get their due rights of education and admissions.
- ii. Negativity is becoming the party of their personality.
- iii. Parliamentarians favor and help to a student in admission who is needy and on merit but unable to get admission in university due to any reason.

Respondent Three detailed:

- i. Students gain good marks by political pressure.
- ii. When students are involved in political activities they can't focus on research and studies.
- iii. When students are politically supported they do not pay attention to study, but try to pass the exam by cheating and recommendations.
- iv. Political involvement causes immorality among the students and they engage in immoral activities i.e. girls harassment, torture, kidnapping and blackmailing.
- v. Students having a political support rupture the study environment of the universities.

Respondent Four indicated:

- i. Students get marks by using political approach.
- ii. Political involvement detracts students from their studies.
- iii. Students are used in strikes.
- iv. Political involvement causes immorality among the students and they engage in immoral activities.

Respondent five stated that:

- i. When there would be no centralized system of merit, fundamental right of education must be infringed.
- ii. Students not only effect due to political involvement regarding their studies i.e. admission, results etc. but they also effect behaviorally.
- iii. Political involvement also means to involve the students in typical politics than their studies.
- iv. A trend of “Dharna Siyasat” is quite common in our country, and many parties are involving our youth in such kind of activities. Its making our youth extremist and immoral at some extant.
- v. Students are getting desperate towards our political system
Respondent Six stated that:
 - i. Involvement is not only this that politicians are encouraging the students who are not on merit, involvement is also this that political parties are attracting them towards politics and de-tracking them from their actual way.
 - ii. Students are becoming the victim of inferiority complex.
 - iii. When students are politically supported ratio of absentees increases. Because students considered themselves free from any law.
Respondent seven stated that:
 - i. When students are involved in political activities they get averse from their studies.
 - ii. Political parties support the students and use them for their personal benefits i.e. strikes and processions etc.
 - iii. Political support makes students fearless and extremist.
 - iv. Students violate laws unhesitatingly.
Respondent Eight stated that:
 - i. Students become extremist.
 - ii. The students who have no political back ground are often unable to avail the opportunities in the universities.
 - iii. Lobbying is encouraged.
 - iv. Ineligible people are encouraged.
Respondent Nine stated that:
 - i. It is immense loss to the students because of the wastage of their valuable time.
 - ii. Several students through participation start indiscipline in colleges and universities.
 - iii. I must say that all the above inconveniences are because of politicians. Many politicians are dragging the students in bunds and rallies for their interests, which in turn spoil students’ lives.
Respondent Ten stated that:
 - i. Priorities are given to the children of political figures, which putting the other students in inferiority complex.
 - ii. Students gain undue favor from the politicians, i.e. results etc.
 - iii. When they are supported politically they even don’t bother to follow the rules and regulations of the institutions.
Respondent Eleven identified that:
 - i. If a student belongs to the politician family then that particular one will be the luckiest person in this world because he/she will get the appraisal in every field even though he/she is not good in that particular field.

- ii. Many politicians are dragging the students in bunds and rallies for their interests, which in turn spoil students' lives.
Respondent Twelve quantified that:
 - i. Students with a strong political support may become inhuman and of cruel. They engage in bad habits i.e. fights, harassment, drinking etc.
 - ii. Several students through participation start indiscipline in universities.
 - iii. They waste their valuable time by involving in political activities.
- Q. No. 4:** What is the positive impact of the political involvement on the teachers of the universities?
- Respondent one expressed that:
- i. Political involvement plays a positive role for teachers.
 - ii. As teachers training programs are started for the quality education.
 - iii. Teachers are facilitated to get promotion.
- Respondent two stated that:
- i. Political involvement creates an environment of check and balance. Which makes the teachers more responsible.
 - ii. Teachers are politically helped in their transfers.
 - iii. Parliamentarians help in promotion of the deserved and on merit teachers.
- Respondent three stated that:
- i. There is no positive impact of political involvement on the teachers.
- Respondent four stated that:
- i. Teachers performance can be examine through political figure.
 - ii. Scholarships are given to the teachers.
- Respondent five stated:
- i. Teachers' problems are identified and solved by the parliamentarians.
 - ii. A defined role of parliamentarians is that, they are the member of syndicates of the universities and they play positive role in policy making.
- Respondent six stated that:
- i. I don't think so that there is any positive impact of political involvement on the teachers.
- Respondent Seven stated that:
- i. Parliamentarians favor the teachers in their promotions.
- Respondent Eight stated that:
- i. There is no positive impact.
- Respondent Nine stated that:
- i. Teachers with strong political reference can work freely.
 - ii. Political support saves them from undue pressures of officers.
- Respondent Ten stated that:
- i. Political involvement in appropriate way helps the teachers in promotions.
 - ii. When political figures are involved in the management and policy making, teachers feel themselves secure from undue pressure of the officers.
- According to respondent eleven:
- i. An experienced parliamentarian can be a trainer to explore new ideas of teaching. As I visited many countries and observed their educational setup I can guide my teachers too.
 - ii. Check and balance can be created by political participation.

Conclusion of the Study

Following conclusions have been taken from the findings of the study.

1. Students are affected by political involvement in the institutions of the higher education in both ways, i.e. negative and positive. It can be also concluded that this affect is more negative than positive
2. Teachers are affected by political involvement in the institutions of the higher education in both ways, i.e. negative and positive.
3. Supporting staff is affected negatively than positive by political involvement in the institutions of the higher education.
4. Performance of the universities can be more affected if the involvement of the parliamentarians is in a positive way. Being members of syndicates of the universities they can propose better suggestions for the administration and staff.
5. Educational policies need review and gradation according to the requirement of the current era.
6. A centralized system is required to run the system.
7. Implementation is more necessary than changing the policy again and again.

Discussion

The higher education system relies on universities. In order to govern and manage their academic, administrative, and financial functions, universities should have independence and self-reliance from all extraneous influences, particularly, in terms of recruiting, assessment, faculty development; and selecting, training, and educating their students. The present organizational bodies as Senates and Syndicates have many weaknesses of which the most important is an inadequate sense of governance.

Inappropriate responsibilities to their role to govern their academic, administrative, managerial and financial functions are being dysfunctional. A person himself should be accountable for his/here performance and as the fundamental organizational principle he should have full authority to take decisions within his power without outside interference, and his responsibilities must be suited to his expertise.

Alignment of role, responsibility and authority is necessary for effective administrative structures implementation.

Relevant people are not fully aware of their roles and responsibilities. They actually do not know that what role they have to play and what they are doing and how effectively they can perform their duties and what role actually they don't have to play. Universities cannot work in isolation or indifferent from society. Close and respectable relationship should be created between universities and society, market and industry. Standards and Measures for performance should be established.

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