



RESEARCH PAPER

On Campus Violence and Youth: Exploring Students Perspective and Their Political Participation

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to find the sociological realities of on campus violence in the public sector universities of Islamabad. The study tends to understand the reasons behind violent behavior among students. Universities are expected to provide exposure and political education to their graduates with peaceful means. However, the Pakistani universities are experiencing violent behavior among students. Student unions were functioning illegally in universities, and they are prone to violent activities while they were banned by Supreme Court of Pakistan in 1993. Qualitative research approach was used in this study through purposive sampling and Interview guide. 16 students were interviewed from two public universities of Islamabad for in-depth analysis of on-campus violence. The on-campus violence is due to ethnic nationalism, biased and hated literature against opponents, and political hegemony. Political parties should arrange training for students interested in politics. Political and religious radicalization should be discouraged.

KEYWORDS Ethnicity, Politics, Violence

Introduction

The prime aim of the universities is to enlighten students and inculcate civic and democratic values, but the Pakistani universities are equated with violent experiences due to the political activism. Students' political behavior could affect the campus and national politics. It is not a geographic and territorial issue but an international phenomenon and can be observed in many countries. Student movement in Indonesia had played greater role in bringing down President Suharto's government. In Thailand, Cuba, Korea, Europe and even in America student movements played important role in country politics. Political participation can range from voting to attending political rally, committing an act of terrorism or violence to sending a letter to a representative. State policies and university's structure give space students to select their range for political participation (Besar et al. 2015) and thereby engaging in violent activities. Pakistani students' politics is also not exemption from the political violence.

The ratio of campus violence and clashes among students in educational institutions of Pakistan has become recurrent phenomenon. Every year violence in educational institutions is seen which has incredible loss of academic activities. In Pakistani universities, campus violence has taken the form of serious problem. Campus violence has many forms like fighting, strikes, demonstration and boycott of classes that ultimately leads to closure of university for infinite time. The violence in Pakistani universities is complex phenomenon and causes of this phenomenon vary in each university. Pakistan has a long history of student politics. The student unions were

present in pre-partition politics and have been active after partition. Student activism was prominent in the Ayub Khan regime. Similarly, student unions in Bhutto's era were also active. However, General Zia ul Haq banned student unions in 1984. Campus politics had become weaponized and violent in 1988 and in 1993 Supreme Court of Pakistan banned students' political activities within educational institutions (Pakistan Institute of Legislative Development and Transparency 2008).

Despite banned politics today political parties are engaging youth in political activities because more than half of the population is young. Youth have become apolitical and student politics abandoned because of the increasing level of political violence among students. Although students are avoiding political participation in campus but the violence in Pakistani universities still exists. The violence is prevailing not only in Federal universities, but this phenomenon can also be observed in Punjab, Sindh, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) and Baluchistan universities. First, it is necessary to explore the ground realities of violence among students in educational institutions. It will be helpful to take the right direction for policy makers to reduce violent incidents within educational institutions (Nauman and Rumi 2013). It has been observed that violence phenomenon among students of Quaid-i-Azam University and International Islamic University in Islamabad was more than other Federal universities. On 22 April 2017, two student's organizations Baloch Council and Mehran Council clashed over an issue in Quaid-i-Azam University Islamabad. This clash between two Councils injured dozens of students. Similarly, in January 2017, Punjab Council and Pashtun Council fight with each other over an issue. Quaid-i-Azam University Islamabad remained closed from 4 October 2017 to 20 October 2017 due to students protest increase in fee. On 2nd February 2018 clash between Punjab Council and Pashtoon Council resulted in 11 injured students in the university (Dawn 2017).

Literature Review

Young people's political participation and its linkage with violent acts is not a new phenomenon. Violent acts can be found in various parts of the world. Especially, developing countries are not an exception to this phenomenon. The existing literature highlights diverse factors of violence on campus. Keniston and Lerner (1971) shed light on certain aspects of campus violence which included protest of students, brainwash of the students by teachers, power struggle among students and dissatisfaction with higher education system. On contrary to above study Mulhollem (2015) described that on campus violence is due to alcohol consumption among the students, sexism, racism, and homophobias in the USA. Annually 479000 student's experienced violence in American universities. Nearly the same kind of findings was described by Rozenhal (2017: 35), who stated that almost 20% females experience sexual violence in the universities but only 4% report to the authorities of university. The main reasons to not register such events are sometimes victim think that is normal factor in the university, sometimes it is ignored because other fellows will laugh at the victim which ultimately leads to further such kinds of incidents.

Civic education also appeared as a key factor of increasing political participation among university students. Gleiber (2013) explored why students take part in politics. His study described the link between civic education and increasing political participation among university students. Further, he reported that "we model" is also responsible for political participation of students in the university. Our model includes economic, psychological, quality of education, civic engagement and opportunity factors that are responsible for the political participation of students. However, in US universities, income, wealth, and employment are the main factors of the political

participation of students. California State Auditor reported that U.S. universities have experienced violence on campus (Deters 2010). According to Brady's Civic Voluntarism Model, students take part in political activities if they have resources, interest in politics, experience, and activities. In the thirteenth century, student activism was at its peak in the form of political involvement in USA. However, it was on decline in the last three decades and through civic engagement like service learning and community service students get involved in politics in the universities (Wilson and Bryant 2008).

According to Oldham (2014) the worst on campus violence incident was occurred in Virginia Tech when a student killed 32 students and injured 15 students. Gun violence is also a big issue in the universities of USA. It has been elaborated by Lee (2015) in a study conducted in the USA. His study found that from 2001 to 2005 almost 76 students killed on college and universities campuses. Further, due to handgun almost average ten students kill every year (Lee 2015).

In Africa, students' political participation has played a vital role in the country's politics; even many times youth political participation has changed the political structure of the country. Almost 60 percent of elections from 1990 to 2015 experienced violence due to youth political wings. This violence includes frightening to both voters and candidates, fight with security forces, physical harassment, attack on journalists, and assault on local party headquarters. The main reason for youth violence is the misuse of youth by the old politicians who use them for their own interest. Sometimes, youth become violent at elections as they want to create space in the political arena (Ojok and Aol 2017). Another study conducted by Hassan and Ageed (2011) to know the cause of on campus violence and its prevention especially in Zalingei University Sudan. According to the findings of this study mostly violence in universities is due to poor residential and academic environment and to some extent academic pressure causes on campus violence.

A study conducted by Gender Studies Institute (2010) at Kabul University in Afghanistan on gender base violence in universities. Students from Universities of Kabul, Balkh and Herat were interviewed to know gender base issue in universities. Students views about gender base violence in Kabul University were females from remote areas faced harassment from male students. Some females reported that male students captured their pictures without permission. In Jordanian universities clashes among students increased due to personal or ethnic reasons. The crime rate committed by university students is increasing every year. For example, 409 crimes were committed by students which includes 11 murders, 9 attempted murder, 56-armed burglary, 7 rapes, 166 grievous harm, and 160 sexual assaults in 2010. Similarly, in 2011 and 2012 these crimes were 537 and 658 respectively which indicates that violent incidents and crimes are increasing every year among university students (Yaseen & Aljouni 2013)

In Sri Lanka, violence against females in universities has been remained a hidden issue. In November 2013 to July 2014, several workshops on Sexual and Gender Base Violence (SGBV) have been organized in the form of seminars (Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere 2015). Similarly, another study conducted by Perera, Abeynaake & Galabada (2006: 21) in Sri Lanka at University of Colombo, his findings highlight that 55.6% students faced sexual violence during their university time. Iqbal (2012) conducted a study to explore the political attitude of university students. His findings describe that university students want to take part in politics as they are ambitious to change the political scenario of the county. They create a violent environment because their issues are not properly addressed. Further, they have skills and abilities to improve the current political system in Pakistan.

Students' organizations in educational institutions are existing before the creation of Pakistan. Muslims Student Federation (MSF) was existing before the creation of Pakistan, and it played role in Pakistan movement and was associated with Muslim League. After the creation of Pakistan, Islami Jamiat Talba (IJT) was formed on 23 December 1947 at Lahore and Democratic Students' Federation was established in 1948 at Gordon College Rawalpindi and later in 1950 it was extended to Karachi. Democratic Students' Organization was considered as a leftist students' organization and late it was merged into All Pakistan Student Organization. However, all students' organizations were affiliated with mainstream political on t ideological basis. For example, Muslim Student Federation was student political wing Pakistan Muslim League, Islami Jamiat Talba is still political wing of Jamat-e-Islami. Peoples Student Federation was considered the political wing of Pakistan People's Party. On ideological basis, Anjuman Talba Islam was its association with Jamiat Ulema e Pakistan while National Students Federation was considered leftist organization. Similarly, there were some ethnic base students' organizations which were mainly existed in Karachi like Pakhtun Student Federation, Punjabi Students' Federation, Baloch Student Organization, All Pakistan Mohajir Students' Organization, and Jiye Sindh Students Organizations (Pakistan Institute of Legislative Development and Transparency 2008). These organizations registered bodies in educational institutions of Pakistan and used to participate in students' union election. Historically, students' unions played vital role in the national politics of Pakistan. Draconian West Pakistan University Ordinance of 18 1962 compelled President of Pakistan Field Martial Ayub Khan and Governor of West Pakistan Malik Amir Muhammad Khan to revise the ordinance. Students Played their role in Tashkent declaration signed between Pakistan and India in 1966 which causes ouster of Ayub khan in 1969 by Students' Unions. After the resignation of Ayub khan, student activism was on its peak in Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto's era. Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto made students' unions as a part of educational structure and even president of students' unions was the member of syndicate. Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto invited all elected students' unions president for consultation before travelling to India as a President of Pakistan for the negotiation of war prisoners. Until the ban on students' unions, the activities include debates, poetry, music, and music competitions other than studies. Through these types of competitions students learned multiple skills and elections in educational institutions provided political learning to students. At the same time, tolerance, and interpersonal skills also provided to students in universities (Nauman & Rumi 2013).

Material and Methods

Population

The population of the currents study comprised of the students who were affiliated with political organizations, and student councils. These included Jamiat, MSF, PSF, Pakhtun Council, Punjab Council, Saraiki Council, Baloch Council, Mehran Council and Gilgit Baltistan Student Council.

Sample size and Sampling Technique

The researcher has collected data to a saturation point where no new information was coming from the respondents, it's a common strategy used for sample size in qualitative research. The universe of the study was two universities of Islamabad: Quaid-i-Azam University Islamabad and International Islamic University Islamabad. The population of the study was Undergraduate students of both universities who are active members of different councils and organizations. The researcher interviewed 16 students from both universities. The researcher interviewed each member of student organization in Quaid-i-Azam University Islamabad. These members are chairman and general

secretary of the council so total number of respondents from Quaid-i-Azam University is 8. Similarly, the researcher interviewed 8 eight students from International Islamic University Islamabad. Three major student's organization exist in International Islamic University Islamabad. Name of these organizations are Islami Jamiat Talba, Panjab Council and Baloch Council. The researcher interviewed two members from each organization. Three Nazim of IJT, two members of PEDM and two members of Baloch Council. Interview guide has been used as a tool for data collection because it gives freedom to researcher to ask probing questions in response of respondents. Interview guide was comprised of questions regarding political involvement and violence among students.

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Ethical consideration

Researchers put a serious focus on research ethics. All the respondents were briefed about the research study, and they were given a complete assurance of their privacy and anonymity. They were also told that this data will only be used for academic purposes. Moreover, none of the respondents was forced to be a part of the study.

Data Analysis Technique

This data was analyzed through NVivo software. Themes were generated through NVivo and further these themes have been narrated and linked with literature. First, the transcribed interviews were added in NVivo. After importing all transcriptions different nodes were created. Each transcription was coded into four main nodes and further into child nodes. Main nodes include student-oriented questions, organizations-oriented questions, causes of campus violence and suggestions to control violence phenomenon in universities. Each node has further sub nodes. After creating nodes, all relevant answers from each transcription were imported into relevant nodes. Then, data was analyzed, and word clouds of every node were also created through NVivo. Word cloud is a summary that describes the details of theme in short form. Similarly, word trees were also generated using nodes for every theme.

Results and Discussion

The study primarily focuses to Analyse the causes of violence that include reason for joining student organizations, and political background of the students. How they

become the members of student political organizations and all the questions related to student organization that included purpose of student organizations, welfare works, and election procedure of student organization. Further, causes of violence in university. The researcher asked questions from the respondents in multiple dimensions. The causes of violence in both universities (Quaid-i-Azam University Islamabad and International Islamic University Islamabad) are different because International Islamic University Islamabad has different student organizations with different motto and ideology and Quaid-i-Azam University has student organizations with different ideology.

Reasons for Joining Students' Organizations When the researcher asked a question from students that why they joined student organizations. The answer to this question was different in both universities. Chairman of Gilgit Council a student from Quaid-i-Azam University Islamabad answered: *"I belong to Gilgit Baltistan and being a Gilgiti my interaction with Gilgit community was more than other Councils"*.

When he got admission in Quaid-i-Azam University Islamabad, he saw there were different organizations which were on ethnic basis. According to Chairman Gilgit Council main reason for joining Gilgit Council is as he belongs to Gilgit, and he joined student organization just on the base of ethnicity.

Similarly, another student who was member of Baloch Council said: *"I am from Baluchistan, and I was told in college about council system that boys help for securing admissions. I contacted with the members of Baloch Council and sent my documents for admission. They submitted my documents, and I got admission in Quaid-i-Azam University Islamabad and joined Baloch Council"*. It can be concluded that both respondents joined illegal student organizations on the basis of ethnicity. However, the member of Baloch Council joined because the members of Baloch councils helped him at the time of form submission. According to him he heard about Baloch Council when he was in graduation. After graduation he contacted to Baloch Council for his admission and admission form was submitted by Baloch Council and he got admission. After joining Quaid-i-Azam University he became active member of Baloch Council and now he is ambitious for the help of other students who belong to Baluchistan. However, another student who is a member of Saraiki Council joined Saraiki Council due to his peer group. According to him:

"I came here, and all my friends were in Council that's why I joined the Council now I am General Secretary of Saraiki Council".

He became the member of Council same as a Baloch student became member of Council. He said when he was in graduation he heard about Quaid-i-Azam University and his friends already were in university. he belongs to Dera Ghazi Khan, and he is now General Secretary of Saraiki Council.

Membership of Students' Organizations by Choice

A student of Saraiki Council who was chairman in 2015 asked:

"Pamphlets and membership forms are distributed among them during a welcome party arranged by the Council. Everyone has the right to fill in the membership form or not. The student who fills this form become member of the Council, and their data is submitted to the General Secretary of the Council."

He said that all the new students are guided by the Council and free classes are arranged for entry test and after their final selection they are independent to choose the Council and it is not necessary for any student to be a member of that community from

which he belongs. After that the secretary of the Council informs the student about any event or function arranged in the University. It is not necessary to join any organization. It is the right of students to join student organizations of their own will. No one forces students to join student organization. Another student of Baloch Council from Quaid-i-Azam University answered: *"No, it is not necessary for an individual to participate in any organization. I am Baloch and I joined Baloch Council volunteer."*

He said everyone joins student organization with his own will. Similarly, other Councils also do not force anyone to join student organizations. This is the problem in Quaid-i-Azam University if you are Baloch by ethnicity other students will consider you the member of Baloch Council either you are member or not.

Another student who was Baloch by ethnicity but was member of Saraiki Council answered: *"There is no necessary to join Council and students are not forced by the Council, as I am Baloch by cast, I may join Baloch Council, but I joined Saraiki it is not necessary to join an organization. Student join organizations by their choice"*.

The answer of the respondents shows that there is no necessary to join any political organization as he is Baloch by cast and joined Saraiki Council. He joined the Council because his all friends were in Saraiki Council that's why he became member of Saraiki Council. As he was comfortable in Saraiki Council that's why he joined Saraiki Council.

Political Influence of the Students

The researcher asked a question about the political background of students. In QAU some students have political backgrounds. However, in International Islamic University Islamabad situation is different situation student said that they have not any political background. Chairman of Punjab Council said:

"My first cousin is a member of Provincial Assembly and my family support PML(N). I have political background, but I never arranged a single activity for PML(N) and never used political influence in QAU".

Chairman of Punjab Council has political background, and his first Cousin is member of Provincial Assembly, but he never used any political influence in QAU. Similarly, Chairman of Saraiki Council said:

"I have not any political background. Personally, I have not strong family background and I became chairman because my cabinet has selected me as chairman".

Chairman of Saraiki Council has not political background and he has poor family background. He is selected chairman by the cabinet. Chairman Mehran Council said:

"My family support PPP and I am District Head of PPP but I became chairman because I have strong communication skills and to some extent family background matters in the peer".

Chairman of Mehran Council has also political background. According to Chairman of Mehran Council family background has importance in peer and he became chairman because he has strong communication skills. General Secretary of Gilgit Council said:

"I have not political influence, but Council use political influence for their purpose. It depends upon the issue as well as on the person who is leading the Council. Once, we used a reference of political leaders to pressurize Vice Chancellor".

According to the General secretary of Gilgit Council, student use political influence for their purpose in university. He said that their Council used a reference of a political leader to pressurize Vice Chancellor. The council consists of many students with different backgrounds, so it is easy to use political reference in Council. Further, once they protested for an issue, they used political influence on V.C. The Chairman asked his cabinet members to use political influence if they had any political reference. Finally, they used the reference of a speaker of the national assembly, who called V.C., about our protest. To use reference within Council is easy because in Councils students belong to different background and use of political influence is easy. When Council cannot get its purpose, political references are used.

Purpose of Organizations

When the researcher asked a question about the purpose of student organizations. What do student organizations do for students? All student organizations in Quaid-i-Azam University Islamabad were ethnic base their responses were alike. Student of Quaid-I Azam University Islamabad answered and was Chairman of Gilgit Council respond:

"Our organization is basically non-political, and we represent our culture".

Student organizations in the shape of ethnic Councils in Quaid-i-Azam University Islamabad are functioning. According to the members of these organizations these organizations are non-political. These organizations represent their culture through way of dressing. Further, different musical programs are held within university territories in which relevant organizations play local songs of their area. Another student who was the chairman of Baloch Council answered:

"Main purpose of our organization is to aware people in our area. When admissions start we submit the forms of students and keep in touch with them as Baluchistan is at distance."

The researcher interviewed the current chairman of Baloch Council. According to chairman, Baluchistan is less developed Province and literacy rate is low. Baloch Council helps students in their region. As Baluchistan is at distance and it is difficult for students belonging to far long areas to just for the sake of submit procedures. Therefore, Baloch Council helps students in this regard. admission come in university for the submission of admission forms. Further, they inform students in their area about admissions in different universities and help them in their studies. Chairman of Punjab Council said:

"I am current chairman of Punjab Council and our Council help students who cannot pay their fee, having issues like accommodations, books or any other problem".

Similarly, Punjab Council also helps students same as Baloch Council facilitates students. The chairman narrated that accommodation is serious issue in Quaid-i-Azam University Islamabad. Hostels are not allotted to new students in the first semester. Therefore, when students get admission in the first semester, they are unfamiliar and cannot adjust in a new environment. Punjab Council facilitates new students regarding accommodation issues.

Organizations and Welfare Works

The researcher asked about welfare works of organizations mostly students answered that they worked for the welfare of students. A Saraiki student who was ex-chairman of Saraiki Council in Quaid-i-Azam University Islamabad in 2012 asked:

“Actually, Councils are working for the welfare of students. We guide students who are enrolled in B.A program in our area. They have no exposure about their further even they do not know location of universities because Saraiki Belt has low literacy rate that means most of the parents are uneducated”.

He answered that Saraiki region has a low literacy rate and students do not know about admission criteria of universities. Saraiki Council guides them about admission and provides guidance regarding different universities. Their Council campaign during admission time in Saraiki belt for awareness of the students because students do not know about their career after Bachelor. The respondent said that he is Saraiki and belongs to Dera Ghazi Khan which is a remote area usually called Saraiki Belt Area. The most of students studying who were studying in Bachelor Program, do not know how to get admission in universities. Further, he added that even he did not know about admission procedure when he was student of Bachelor of Arts. When he was chairman, he started proper campaign how to get admission in different universities of Pakistan. This campaign proved fruitful, and many students gained advantage from this campaign. As literacy rate is very low, most parents are not educated and cannot give proper guidance regarding universities. For example, most of the students who complete their BA program and due to lack of proper guidance do not get admission and in this way their career is spoiled. General Secretary of Baloch Council said:

“I am here from 2012 and I never observed that any Council helped any students. they are just dummies and create problems nothing else”.

He said that he has been in Quaid-i-Azam University since 2012 and he never saw an individual case in which Councils helped any student. Councils create issues among students in university.

Linkage with Mainstream Political Parties

The researcher asked questions about affiliation of students' organization with national political parties. Students at Quaid-i-Azam University answered that no political party supports students' organizations. The researcher interviewed chairman of Saraiki Council about political affiliation of Saraiki Council with national political parties he answered: *“There is no political support to Saraiki Council. Councils are not political wings of any political party. Jamiat, PSF, and MSF are political wings of students in universities. However, the structure of Councils is not same as structure of student political wings of political parties. Councils are groups based on ethnicity.”*

He said that no political party supports the Saraiki Council. Saraiki Council is just an ethnic base Council that represents its culture in university. Jamiat, Peoples Student Federation, and Muslim Student Federation are political wings of political parties. These political wings are supported by political parties. However, Saraiki Council is not the same structure as other student organizations have. Another student of Mehran Council who was current chairman of Mehran Council asked:

“Our Council is ethnic base which is a group of students who help each other and no political support their organization”.

Another student who was General Secretary of Baloch Council answered:

“I have nationalist background, but no political party supports to Baloch Council.”

Chairman of Punjab Council said:

"I belong to district Gujranwala and my family support PML(N) Pakistan Muslim League (Nawaz) and my first cousin is current member of provincial assembly. However, Punjab Council is free from any political influence and there is no support of any political party to Punjab Council".

Punjab Council also has students with different political ideologies, but their activities are limited to outside of the campus. The respondent has political background but he 61 has never arranged any seminar or meeting for promoting his ideology in Punjab Council. He said that their organization is just ethnic base and represent Punjabi culture.

Maxim of Students' Organizations

The researcher asked questions from Quaid-i-Azam University Islamabad about the motto of student organizations. Almost all the Councils motto at QAU is alike. For example, chairman of Punjab Council said: *"Main purpose of our organization is to represent our culture. For example, every year each Council organized its Grand Night in which all Councils are invited by the host Council and other Councils represent their culture".*

Chairman of Pashtoon Council said: *"As there are ethnic base organizations in QAU, so our motto is to help students and represent our culture".* Similarly, the General Secretary of Gilgit Council Said:

"We help our students and represent our culture this is the motto of our organization".

Discussion

Campus violence in an international phenomenon and it has also badly affected the Pakistani universities. The aim of the current study was to explore the factors behind campus violence. It was assumed that student organizations cause campus violence because student unions are officially banned in universities by supreme Court of Pakistan. Despite banned political organizations, different types of student groups exist in universities and perform their duties like a political organization. It has been observed that members of these student organizations fight with each other that affects academic spheres. At the same time, these groups interfere in administration matters of university. These organizations properly elect chairman and general secretary and majority of Pakistani universities have such type of organization with different names. Campus violence ratio has increased in the past decades. The focus of current research study is the organizations existing within Quaid-i-Azam University Islamabad and International Islamic University Islamabad Lahore. Six student groups or organizations are existing in Quaid-i-Azam University Islamabad and three major organizations are existing in International Islamic University Islamabad Lahore. The name of these six groups are Gilgit Council, Punjab Council, Pashtoon Council, Mehran Council, Saraiki Council and Baloch Council. Similarly, three major student organizations at International Islamic University Islamabad are Islami Jamiat Talba, Pashtoon Education Development Movement, and Baloch Council. All organizations at Quaid-i-Azam University are ethnic base and claim that each student group represents its culture and to help needy students. However, the situation is International Islamic University Islamabad is quite different. Islami Jamiat Talba is a student organization that have pure Islamic ideology and want to enforce its ideology on other students. Similarly, two other organizations Baloch Council and Pashtoon Education Development Movement are also carrying their activities. The researcher interviewed from all the chairmen and general secretaries as well as members of these organizations to explore the factors behind campus violence. Theory of Cultural violence given by John Galtung (1990) also supports the findings of

the current study. According to theory of Cultural violence, use of direct or structural violence is legitimized or justified through cultural elements religion, ideology, language, and formal sciences. The context of violence in both universities comes in the domain of culture. Councils in QAU are based on an ethnic basis and show their culture. Similarly, IJT justify violence through religion because it is religious 97 organization and their motto are to convince students to Islam and stop vice with the use of force. Campus violence is an international phenomenon. Marcella (2015) claimed that 479000 students experienced violence in American universities annually. Fleenor (2009:15) conducted a study on campus unrest. His findings revealed that from 1995 to 2002 almost 61 per 1000 students experienced violence in universities in America. Amaraphibal, Rujipak and Payakkakom (2013) conducted a study in Bangkok educational institution. His findings revealed that exposure to family violence causes violence in educational institutions. Students join these organizations by their own choice. Some students become members of these organizations because their peers convince them to join organizations. Many students join because of ethnicity, Punjabi joins Punjab Council, Sindhi joins Mehran Council, Balochi joins Baloch Council and Pashtoon joins Pashtoon Council. While others join just to attain the tag of student organizations to get fame. All students who are members of any organization do not have strong political background except some students. If some students have political background they use influence for their interest. The purpose of these organizations is to help students and act against student rights violation. They work for student welfare, arrange different study circles and aware students in their areas to get admission in universities. These organizations have no political affiliation with any mainstream political parties. Almost all members of student organizations refused to accept the claim that political parties support these organizations. These organizations collect funds from their members for annual functions and other recreational activities. Different students participate according to their capacity, annually three functions are arranged for students, welcome party for newly students to welcome them in university, farewell party for the passing out students at the end of the degree and one annual function named grand night for the selection of new cabinet of the organizations. Chairman and General Secretary of each organization is elected for one year and cabinet is also selected for one year. Different factors cause campus violence. Responses of students who were active in political activities at Quaid-i-Azam University Islamabad said that nationalism creates clashes among students of different communities. As Quaid-i-Azam University has ethnic diversity and students belong to different communities, feelings of ethnocentrism are emerging among students due to which violence on campus ratio increasing. Another factor that causes violence on campus is abundance of intolerant 98 students that has emerged after the BS program. Students do not tolerate each other and fight with each other. Students come in BS after their college life and at the peak of their adolescence with aggressive behavior and immaturity and create violent environment in universities. The third major factor was preservation of ethnic identity in which every student organization wants to dominate on other organizations. Fourth major factor was honored base violence, in which students feel insult and take revenge from other students that create clashes among students. It's a natural phenomenon to have attraction with opposite sex, so, sometimes, girls become cause of violence among students. However, the causes of violence among students at International Islamic University Islamabad are little different than Quaid-i-Azam University because campus environment of International Islamic University Islamabad is different than QAU. Islami Jamiat Talba is a religious organization with pure religious ideology while at the same time there is coeducation in university that is also against the ideology of Jamiat. So, when students sit with girls IJT stops them that causes violence among students. Further, two other organizations Pashtoon Education Development Movement and Baloch Councils also

exists in International Islamic University Islamabad except Jamiat. These student organizations do not follow the ideology of Jamiat but Jamiat do not allow any other organization to perform activities like Jamiat itself performs this is the main cause of violence among students in International Islamic University Islamabad. IJT does not accept the existing of PEDM and Baloch Council. So, when these organizations want to celebrate functions or other activities, IJT stops their activities with force that results in the form of clashes among them.

Conclusion

Student unions have played a vital role in country politics. Student unions have a detailed history in Pakistani politics. Campus violence is caused due to the existence of student unions. These unions are responsible for campus violence in different ways. Although student unions are officially banned but these unions have still existence in universities. They unions are not officially registered so the activities of these unions are influencing the academic environment. These organizations do not conduct formal activities but through informal activities use pressure on administration as well university staff. Instead of engaging its members in useful activities, youths are engaged in unethical or 99 useless activities. In this way, the career of students spoiled, and productive activities of students affects. Six student organizations are performing activities in Quaid-i-Azam University Islamabad and three major student organizations, IJT, PEDM, and Baloch Council are performing its activities in International Islamic University Islamabad. Both universities have campus violence ratio high than other universities. Quaid-i-Azam university remained closed for 17 days because of these student organizations that affected academic sphere as well as university environment (Dawn 2017). State as well as University administration should make strict policies against these organizations so that influence of these organizations can be decreased.

Recommendations

The study has put forward various recommendations that have implications for the policy and practice level. Since the universities play the role of nursery for the leadership. The student bodies must be acknowledged and registered from the universities so students can utilize their potential in a positive way. It will also foster the space for political differences and dialogues. In addition to this universities should establish clear policies and mechanisms to eliminate violence from campuses.

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