



PRACTICES OF ISLAMIC CODES OF CONDUCT AMONG THE UNIVERSITY STUDENTS: A QUANTITATIVE STUDY

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Abstract

Islamic codes of conduct have become a growing concern in fast twenty first century. Various research studies show that students who practice Islamic codes of conduct are confident and adjust well in a society. The current study was intended to investigate the Islamic codes of conduct practices among the university students. The objectives of the study were to identify Islamic codes of conduct hold by university students, to extract various aspects of Islamic codes of conduct practiced by university students and to recommend effective strategies for inculcating the Islamic codes of conduct among university students. The study was descriptive, and survey was conducted. For this purpose, the data was collected by questionnaire, consisting of 60 items of 4 points likert type agree / disagree. The questionnaire was administered personally by the researchers to collect the data from the randomly selected sample of 150 students of Baghdad Campus at the Islamia University Bahawalpur. Data was analyzed by using SPSS version 22. Frequency, percentage, and mean of responses were calculated. The results show that majority of the students do not take responsibilities to do work at home assigned by the teachers. The results also reveal that students' attitude in practicing the Islamic codes of conduct in family is not proper. Most university students waste food in canteen and snatch papers of library books. The study proposes that the students might be motivated to work at home regularly. It highlights the need to educate them the basic principles of family relationships and academic environment. A reasonable content should be included in curriculum to teach manners and etiquettes to the university students.

Keywords: Islamic Codes of Conduct, Good Manners, University Students

Introduction

Islamic codes of conduct and good manners are indispensable for any civilized society. The Islamic codes of conduct represent the acceptable behavior and civilized manners of persons in social situations. The aim of education is to modify the individuals' behavior that helps to adjust in a society and get success and value in a society. If our students are aware about Islamic codes of conduct than they can easily adjust and get respect in society. Good manners will open doors that the best education cannot (Baldrige, 2003). Islamic codes of conduct are as important as academic achievements. All the civilized societies set the goals of education inculcating the good manners and Islamic codes of conduct among their students. Islamic codes of conduct are most often thoughts that help us to communicate and meet people with good manners. Jane, Jaime, and Robert (2004) presented the Islamic codes of conduct as the intellectual understandings and precise verbal and nonverbal behaviors of individuals engaged when interacting with others.

Jane, Jaime, and Robert (2004) derived taxonomy of Islamic codes of conduct, which were: (a) peer relations etiquettes (b) academic etiquettes (c) self- managements etiquettes (d)

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obedience etiquettes, and (e) assertion etiquettes. Loewen (2003) recommended that social etiquette is essential for the persons to live and adjust well in diverse circumstances. Islamic codes of conduct are those actions, which are adequate and beneficial for all types of cultures and societies. National Association of School Psychologists Center (2002) noted that good manners and etiquettes are vital to efficacious life. These etiquettes enable us to communicate well and convince other people successfully. Various types of etiquette exist in a society but some etiquette is universal. Education is a process of not only attaining knowledge but also helping a person to become a complete person and exist in a society. Human beings are also a social animal and it is important for him to behave in an appropriate way. Etiquettes refer to behaving with others; it helps the individual to communicate with their family members, neighbors, friends, teachers, and other participants of a society (Gillis, 2007).

It was accomplished that teachers alone cannot achieve some objectives of education. A pure teacher develops a lop-sided temperament, and all-around development remains a remote dream. One of the aims of education is to help the overall development of an individual through modification of the behavior. Not only education prepares the people of any society to earn well, but it also makes them to transmit etiquettes and good manners. The most vital perform at any level is to promote the temperament of the individual and develop balanced and beneficial personality. Additionally, education could remodel the manner of life and social structure of a selected culture (Frankel, 2007). Today's academic institutes and conjointly social institutes' area unit giving attention to a child's health, hygiene, sanitation and Etiquettes. Additionally, recreational activities area unit being progressively and showing intelligence designed and promoted for the aim of the event of excellent. Islamic codes of conduct reflect good behavior among students, good citizenship, humble nature, awareness of manners to behave others in a society. University offered many activities to promote culture and socialization. Pupils should be provide social experiences and involved in different cultural activities for promoting Islamic codes of conduct and good manners. Islamic codes of conduct have become a growing concern in fast 21 century. Researches show that if students practice etiquettes are more confident, have higher self-esteem and have advance relationship skill than those who do not practice it. Lack of proper etiquettes among students creates problems that they face with in a society and throughout their life because etiquettes are essential in all aspects of life in an office, business, meetings in educational institutes classroom, playground and even at homes (Bryant, 2008).

The present study was designed to investigate the Islamic codes of conduct practices among the university students. Various research studies show that majority of students have not attained the desired level of Islamic codes of conduct. Therefore, it is aimed to conduct research to investigate the practices of Islamic codes of conduct among university students.

Objectives of the Study

The objectives of the present research study were:

1. To investigate Islamic codes of conduct practiced by different students of The Islamia University Bahawalpur.
2. To extract various aspects of Islamic codes of conduct practiced by university students.
3. To recommend effective strategies for inculcating the social etiquette among university students

Research Methodology

The study was descriptive, and survey was conducted to collect data. A four-point rating scale questionnaire was designed for the students to investigate the social etiquette practices among university students.

Population

The students of the Islamia University Bahawalpur comprised the population of the study. The study was delimited to the Baghdadul Jadeed Campus of the Islamia University Bahawalpur.

Sample of Study

Multistage sampling technique was used in this study. Out of total departments situated at Baghdadul Jadeed Campus of the Islamia University of Bahawalpur, five departments were selected randomly. From each department, thirty male and female students were selected using simple random sampling technique. The sample of 150 university students was selected randomly according to the advisory table (Gay, 2005) of sample selection.

Research Instrument

After reviewing some relevant literature extensively, a questionnaire was developed. The questionnaire on four point rating scale was developed. The questionnaire consists of seven major categories; each subscale was consisted on various numbers of items. The questionnaire consists on 60 items total. The statements of the questionnaire were made according to the objectives of the study. The questionnaire was discussed among the researchers and with eminent experts. Some amendments were made, and final questionnaire was piloted on 50 university pupils those were not the part of selected sample. The computed Cronbach's alpha coefficient was 0.82 that is above the brink value of 0.7 hence the research questionnaire was trustworthy adequate. The researchers personally collected data from the university students. The researchers observed ethics of research in social sciences. Before data collection, the researchers had a meeting with the respondents. They briefed the respondents about the nature and objectives of the study. They were assured about the confidentiality of their provided information. In this way, the researchers obtained consent of the respondents.

Data Analysis and Results

The quantitative data was codesd and calculated via SPSS version 22. The mean of each item was calculated.

Table 01 Islamic codes of conduct Practice of University Students in Family

| Sr. No | Statement | SDA & DA | | SA & A | | Mean |
|--------|---|----------|------|--------|------|------|
| | | f | % | f | % | |
| 1 | Students Say "Allah Hafiz" when leaving home. | 81 | 54.0 | 69 | 46.0 | 2.40 |
| 2 | Students do work at home By heart. | 71 | 47.3 | 79 | 52.6 | 2.49 |

| | | | | | | |
|----|--|----|------|----|------|------|
| 3 | Students' behavior with family is not friendly. | 84 | 56.0 | 66 | 44.0 | 2.37 |
| 4 | Students cannot scold their parents. | 82 | 54.6 | 68 | 45.3 | 2.35 |
| 5 | Students give most of time to study at home. | 82 | 54.6 | 68 | 45.3 | 2.42 |
| 6 | Students fight at home. | 65 | 43.3 | 85 | 56.6 | 2.72 |
| 7 | Students care that nobody in their family angry with them. | 64 | 42.6 | 86 | 57.3 | 2.75 |
| 8 | Students do care their family likes in different matters. | 76 | 50.6 | 74 | 49.3 | 2.61 |
| 9 | Students do not care family rest. | 73 | 48.6 | 77 | 51.3 | 2.61 |
| 10 | Students hide university talk from family. | 51 | 36.4 | 89 | 63.6 | 2.29 |

Table 01 reveals the Islamic codes of conduct practices of university students at home. According to the data 63.6% responded that students do not care family rest. 57.3 % stated that students care that nobody in their family angry with them. 56.6% mentioned that students fight at home. 56.0% did not approve that students' behavior with family is not friendly. 54.6% respondents were disagreeing with the statement that students cannot scold their parents. Data shows that 54.6% did not agree that they give most of time to study at home. Moreover, 54 % did not report that they say "Allah Hafiz" when leaving home. 52.6% supported the account that students do work at home by heart. 51.3% approved that students do not care family rest. 50.6% did not approve that students do care their family likes in different matters.

Table 02 Practices of Islamic codes of conduct among University Students with Friends/ Fellows

| Sr. No | Statement | SDA & DA | | SA & A | | Mean |
|--------|---|----------|------|----------|------|------|
| | | <i>f</i> | % | <i>f</i> | % | |
| 1 | Students become jealous with other students. | 81 | 54.0 | 69 | 46.0 | 2.46 |
| 2 | Students ignore mistakes of each other. | 93 | 62.0 | 57 | 38.0 | 2.30 |
| 3 | Students start fight on little talking With fellows. | 80 | 53.4 | 70 | 46.6 | 2.41 |
| 4 | Students respect each other. | 63 | 42.0 | 87 | 58.0 | 2.69 |
| 5 | Students spread rumors of each other's. | 66 | 44.0 | 84 | 56.0 | 2.68 |
| 6 | Students backbite each other's. | 64 | 42.6 | 86 | 57.3 | 2.75 |
| 7 | Students do not thinks good flirting with other students. | 76 | 50.6 | 76 | 49.3 | 2.51 |

| | | | | | | |
|----|---|----|------|-----|------|------|
| 8 | Students help other students in case of study. | 77 | 51.3 | 73 | 48.6 | 2.53 |
| 9 | Students abuse each other in fun. | 49 | 32.6 | 101 | 67.3 | 2.93 |
| 10 | Students try to deceive in different matters to other students. | 82 | 54.6 | 68 | 45.3 | 2.51 |

Table 02 respondents reveal their opinions about etiquettes related with friends and fellows. Data shows that the 67.3% reported that students abuse each other in fun. 62.0% did not state that they ignore mistakes of each other. 58.0% stated that students respect each other. Moreover, 57.3% reported that students backbite each other's. 56.0% respondents did not report that they feel jealous from other fellows while they approved that students spread rumors of each other's. 54.60% did not agree that students try to deceive in different matters to other students. According to the data, 53.4% were not agreed that students start fight on little talking with fellows. 51.4% did not state that students help other students in case of study. 50.6% were disagreed that students do not think good flirting with other students.

Table 03 Practices of Islamic codes of conduct among University Students with Teachers

| Sr. No | Statement | SDA & DA | | SA & A | | Mean |
|--------|--|----------|-------|----------|------|------|
| | | <i>f</i> | % | <i>f</i> | % | |
| 1 | Students do not take seriously their teacher talk. | 89 | 59.3 | 61 | 40.6 | 2.35 |
| 2 | Students respect teachers. | 68 | 45.3 | 82 | 54.6 | 2.53 |
| 3 | Students like to slam a first with teachers. | 72 | 48.0 | 72 | 52.0 | 2.51 |
| 4 | Students make fun during absence of teacher. | 52 | 34.6 | 98 | 65.3 | 2.93 |
| 5 | Students do not speak loudly when teacher stands. | 66 | 44.0 | 84 | 56.0 | 2.63 |
| 6 | Students do work by heart for teacher. | 71 | 47.3 | 79 | 52.6 | 2.67 |
| 7 | Students argue with teacher on little talking. | 70 | 46.60 | 80 | 53.3 | 2.61 |
| 8 | Students think sincere to their teacher. | 52 | 34.6 | 98 | 65.3 | 2.79 |

Table 03 depicts the results of etiquettes practice of university students with their teachers. 65.3% students stated that they make fun during absence of teacher and they think sincere to their teacher. 59.3% reported that they do not take seriously their teacher talk. 56.0% described that they do not speak loudly when teacher stands. 54.6% reported that they respect teachers. 53.3% stated that students argue with teacher on little talking. 52.6% stated that students like to slam a first with teachers. 52.6% mentioned that students do work by heart for teacher.

Table 04 Practices of Islamic codes of conduct among University Students in Class

| Sr. No | Statement | SDA & DA | | SA & A | | Mean |
|--------|-----------|----------|---|----------|---|------|
| | | <i>f</i> | % | <i>f</i> | % | |

| | | | | | | |
|----|--|----|------|-----|------|------|
| 1 | Students give full attendance during lecture in classroom. | 70 | 46.6 | 76 | 50.6 | 2.62 |
| 2 | Students talks among themselves during lecture | 56 | 37.3 | 94 | 62.6 | 2.79 |
| 3 | Students play with mobile during lecture. | 94 | 62.6 | 56 | 37.3 | 2.25 |
| 4 | Students pay attention to their teacher during lecture. | 60 | 40.0 | 90 | 60.0 | 2.78 |
| 5 | Students throw papers in classroom. | 69 | 46.0 | 81 | 54.0 | 2.62 |
| 6 | Students stay out during lecture from classroom. | 62 | 41.3 | 86 | 57.3 | 2.79 |
| 7 | Students care classroom manner in different matters. | 83 | 55.3 | 67 | 44.6 | 2.45 |
| 8 | Students follow rules of classroom. | 48 | 32.0 | 102 | 68.0 | 2.87 |
| 9 | Students like to stay out from classroom. | 54 | 36.0 | 96 | 64.0 | 2.84 |
| 10 | Students write useless things on classroom seats. | 58 | 38.6 | 92 | 61.0 | 2.78 |
| 11 | Students cause damage of classroom things. | 74 | 49.3 | 76 | 50.6 | 2.55 |

Respondents gave their opinions about the classroom etiquettes in Table 04. This table shows that 68.0% approved that they follow rules of classroom. 64.0% stated that they like to stay out from classroom. 62.6% reported that they talk among themselves during lecture but did not report of playing with their mobiles during lecture. 61.0% reported that they write useless things on classroom seats. 60% stated that they pay attention to their teachers during lecture. 57.30% declared that they stay out during lecture from classroom. 55.3% were not stated that they care classroom manner in different matters. 54.0% accepted that they throw papers in classroom. 50.6% responded that they give full attendance during lecture in classroom and mentioned that students cause damage of classroom things.

Table 05 Practices of Islamic codes of conduct among University Students in Library

| Sr. No | Statement | SDA & DA | | SA & A | | Mean |
|--------|--|----------|------|----------|------|------|
| | | <i>f</i> | % | <i>f</i> | % | |
| 1 | Students gossips in library. | 76 | 50.6 | 77 | 51.3 | 2.59 |
| 2 | Students care library books. | 64 | 42.6 | 86 | 57.3 | 2.66 |
| 3 | Students don't bring back library books on time. | 73 | 48.6 | 77 | 51.3 | 2.58 |
| 4 | Students do study most of their time in library. | 56 | 37.3 | 94 | 62.6 | 2.86 |
| 5 | Students try not to disturb library environment. | 78 | 52.6 | 72 | 48.3 | 2.52 |
| 6 | Students fight with library management. | 62 | 41.3 | 88 | 58.6 | 2.71 |
| 7 | Students snatch papers of library books. | 71 | 47.3 | 79 | 52.6 | 2.58 |

Table 05 shows the results of Islamic codes of conduct practice among university students in library. 62.6% university students were agreeing with the statement that they do study most of their time in library. 58.6% responded that they fight with library management. 57.3% declared that they care library books. 52.6% stated that they snatch papers of library books, but they did not try not to disturb library environment. 51.3% responded that they gossip in library, and they do not bring back library books on time.

Table 06 Practices of Islamic codes of conduct among university Students in Canteen

| Sr. No | Statement | SDA&DA | | SA &A | | Mean |
|--------|--|----------|------|----------|------|------|
| | | <i>f</i> | % | <i>f</i> | % | |
| 1 | Students don't like to sit on canteen with any purpose. | 55 | 36.6 | 95 | 63.3 | 2.80 |
| 2 | Students behave badly with canteen employees. | 81 | 54.0 | 69 | 46.0 | 2.51 |
| 3 | Students try to fulfill their order first then others. | 57 | 38.0 | 93 | 62.0 | 2.76 |
| 4 | Students care canteen goods and equipment. | 57 | 38.0 | 93 | 62.0 | 2.81 |
| 5 | Students don't care manner during eating. | 78 | 52.0 | 72 | 48.0 | 2.52 |
| 6 | Students try to deceive on canteen and run away without payment. | 76 | 50.6 | 74 | 49.3 | 2.56 |
| 7 | Students waste eating things on canteen. | 73 | 48.6 | 77 | 51.3 | 2.55 |

Table 06 describes the results of university students' etiquettes in canteen. 63.3% of the respondents stated that they do not like to sit on canteen with any purpose. 54.0% respondents did not agree that they behave badly with canteen employees. Whereas, 62.0% reported that they try to fulfill their order first than others, and they care canteen equipment. 52.0% of the respondents confirmed that they do not care manners during eating. Moreover, 50.6% did not approve that they try to deceive on canteen and run away without payment. 51.3% students mentioned that they waste eating things on canteen.

Table 07 Islamic codes of conduct of University Students in Using Transport

| Sr. No | Statement | SDA&DA | | SA&A | | Mean |
|--------|--|----------|------|----------|------|------|
| | | <i>f</i> | % | <i>f</i> | % | |
| 1 | Students give stokes when they ride on bus. | 68 | 45.3 | 82 | 54.6 | 2.68 |
| 2 | Students do not give chance to other students to ride on bus first | 50 | 33.3 | 100 | 66.6 | 2.86 |
| 3 | Students fight for seats in bus. | 77 | 51.3 | 73 | 48.6 | 2.55 |
| 4 | Students do not like to leave seat in bus for teacher/senior. | 71 | 47.3 | 79 | 52.6 | 2.79 |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|----|------|----|------|------|
| 5 | Students make noise in buses. | 72 | 48.0 | 78 | 52.0 | 2.61 |
| 6 | Students tolerate in bus during huge crowd. | 74 | 49.3 | 76 | 50.6 | 2.55 |
| 7 | Students write useless talk on bus seats. | 82 | 54.6 | 67 | 44.6 | 2.38 |

Table 07 depicts the results regarding with the Islamic codes of conduct practice of university students related with the transport/traveling. Data shows that 66.6% students were in favor of the statement that they do not give chance to other students to ride on bus first. 54.6% students mentioned that they give stokes on riding the bus. Moreover, 54.6% respondents did not agree that they write useless talk on bus seats. 52.6% students mentioned that they do not like to leave seat in bus for teacher/senior. 51.3% students were disagreed with the statement that students fight for seats in bus. 52% of the students reported that they make noise in buses. 50.6% students stated that they tolerate in bus during huge crowd.

Conclusions and Recommendations

It is concluded that majority of the students do not say Allah Hafiz when leaving their homes. Majority reported that they fight at home. It was found that few students do not care about manners while eating. Most of the students help others in the study work and they do not scold their parents at homes. Few students do not take teachers talk serious and they say slam to their teachers. It is concluded that majority of the students become jealous with other students, and few students play with their mobile during lectures. It was found that students ignore mistakes of others and they do not behave badly with the canteen employees. Most of the students waste food at canteen whereas they respect one another. It is concluded that majority of the students do not return library books on time and they also do not like flirting with other students. It was found that most of the students like to leave their seats in buses for their teachers. Few students try to deceive others in different matters. It was found that majority of students respect teachers and their family members. It is concluded that majority of the students do not argue with their teachers. They write useless things in classroom seats and remain sincere with their teachers. It was found that few students do not give attention towards lecture. Most of the students care for library books and do not backbite other students. Few students do not follow classroom rules and stay out at the time of lecture.

It is concluded that most of the students do not cause damage to the things of classroom. Most of the students give stroke while riding in the buses. It was found that majority of the student's gossip in library. They make fun in the absence of teacher. Few students talk during lecture. Majority of the students do not quarrel with library management. Majority of the students try to get their orders first at canteen and few students sit at canteen with purpose. It is concluded that majority of the students do not care for the equipment of canteen and abuse one another in fun. Most students snatch pages from the books of library and majority of the students do not disturb library management. Few students spread rumors and make noise in buses. Majority of the students tolerate in buses in case of crowd. It was found that most of the students care for classroom manners. The findings of the study demanded following recommendations.

1. Students should be taught manners along with normal teaching.
2. A reasonable portion should be allocated in curriculum of school college and university level to teach manners and etiquettes to students.



3. Teachers should demonstrate themselves good etiquettes to train the students.
4. Parents should take extra care about the Islamic codes of conduct of their children.
5. Etiquettes should be taught at beginning level of education.
6. Some special time or period is allocated in class timetable to teach manners and etiquettes to students.

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