




Investigating the Attitudes of Female Students Towards the Type of Clothing and its Relationship with Religious Beliefs in the Shahrekord University of Medical Sciences

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Abstract

Background and Objective: Religion is an important part of culture and the most important factor influencing the behavior and actions of individuals. Today, with globalization, the growth of technology and rationality, the way of thinking about the world, religion and related values has changed, and rationality has provided the basis for differences in the views. Hijab is one of the essential precepts of the religion that is different in different divine religions such as Zoroastrianism, Judaism and Christianity. In the world of the West and the East, hijab has created many challenges with its many pros and cons. The present study tries to investigate female students' attitude towards the type of clothing and its relationship with religious beliefs in the Shahrekord University of Medical Sciences in 2018.

Methods: The present study is a cross-sectional descriptive-analytical study. The sample population included students of Shahrekord University of Medical Sciences, out of whom 360 from different faculties were selected by simple random sampling and administered two questionnaires related to attitude to the type of student clothing and assessment of religious beliefs. Descriptive and inferential statistics were used to analyze the data. In this study, all the ethical considerations were observed and the authors declared no conflict of interest.

Results: The results showed that out of the 360 participants, 313 were single and 47 were married. Mean and standard deviation were (3.49±0.72) for students' religious participation, (3.89±0.74) for adherence to beliefs, (4.16±0.86) for observance of religious issues and (3.85±0.58) for total religious beliefs. Also, observance of religious issues and the status of students' hijab were significantly correlated with the increase in students' academic semesters ($P < 0.05$). Attitude toward the type of clothing and the level of religious beliefs of the female students was also significantly correlated with their field of study ($P < 0.05$).

Conclusion: The results point to the conclusion that in addition to improving the academic level of students, university has also played its role as a scientific, cultural, and social institution based on the beliefs and religious behavior of officials and professors.



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Summary

Background and Objective

Religion includes a set of divine rules descended upon human being as a source of guidance, completion, and happiness (1). During the history, human beings have been able to choose their own lifestyle and follow different religions and beliefs

on their volition (2). Religion is an important part of culture and the most important factor influencing the behavior and actions of individuals (3). It forms individual and social beliefs and ideas (4). Different religions, particularly Islam, have presented complete and comprehensive plans for different material and spiritual dimensions of human beings (5). Hijab is one of the Islamic values that have been highly emphasized (6). There is evidence to show that women's employment has increased. However, in the West, Muslim women work at a much lower salary than the other women. In the world of the West and the East, hijab has created many challenges with many pros and cons (7). Given the fact that hijab is a part of civilization, culture, and tradition, and is related to social safety, reinforcing the religious beliefs leads to commitment to human ethical values. According to Islam, a woman can raise strong, believing, God-knowing, and serving youth and present them to the society. Therefore, hijab for the girls and paying attention to chastity and protecting it leads to women's eventual happiness and salvation (8-10).

Given the fact that universities are a part of the society, where human beings are educated and raised, and since the most basic cultural issue in universities is the level of religious beliefs and, consequently, Islamic hijab and clothing of students whether male or female, it is essential to promote the level of religious beliefs and students' attitude to Islamic hijab. Therefore, the present study tries to investigate female students' attitude towards the type of clothing and female students' attitude to hijab in Shahrekord University of Medical Sciences in different fields and in different semesters.

Methods

Compliance with ethical guidelines: In line with observing the ethical guidelines, before carrying out the study, the participants were briefed on the purpose of the study and ensured that their information would be kept confidential.

The present study was descriptive-analytical study. Based on the sample size formula and the previous studies, 360 students were selected from different faculties of medicine, nursing, and health in Shahrekord, Borujen's nursing school, and faculties of paramedicine, dentistry and modern technologies. Based on quota sampling, 116 (out of 771) students from faculties of medicine, 50 (out of 331) students from faculties of health, 79 (out of 526) students from the faculty of nursing in Shahrekord, and 37 (out of 249) students from

Borujen's faculty of nursing, and 63 (out of 419) students from the faculty of paramedicine and 9 (out of 62) students from the faculty of dentistry and 6 (out of 41) students from the faculty of modern technologies were selected. Based on the number of students in each faculty, using the random numbers table, according to the list provided by the education office of the university without mentioning the students' names and based on the three first and last numbers, 15% of the students in each faculty were selected using random cluster sampling method and administered two questionnaires related to attitude to the type of student clothing and religious beliefs.

In this study, the questionnaires related to assessing religious beliefs, attitude to hijab, and demographic information were used for data collection. For examining female students' attitude to hijab, a questionnaire including 26 items was used. This questionnaire included two parts, personal information and the items related to examining awareness and insight based on a likert scale as 'completely agree', 'no idea', 'disagree' and 'completely disagree'. For examining the validity of the questionnaire, content validity was used. Chronbach's alpha was also used for examining reliability and estimated to be 0.08 (5). Zare' et al.'s questionnaire was used for assessing religious beliefs. This questionnaire includes 26 items that assess religious contribution, commitment to religious beliefs, and observing the religious rules. Construct validity of the questionnaire was found to be 0.94 (11). Descriptive and inferential statistics were used to analyze the data.

Results

The results showed that out of the 360 participants, 313 were single and 47 were married. Mean and standard deviation were (3.49±0.72) for students' religious participation, (3.89±0.74) for adherence to beliefs, (4.16±0.86) for observance of religious issues and (3.85±0.58) for total religious beliefs. Also, observance of religious issues and the status of students' hijab were correlated with the increase in students' academic semesters ($P<0.05$). Attitude toward the type of clothing and the level of religious beliefs of the female students were significantly correlated with their field of study ($P<0.05$).

Conclusion

In the present study, an analysis of the components of religious beliefs in the participants under study was indicative of the high commitment of the students to religious beliefs.

This finding is matched with that of Naseri et al. on the attitude of the students of the University of Isfahan to religion in two ritual and beliefs dimensions. They showed that in the dimension of basic religious beliefs, the students have the beliefs approved and recommended in the religion (12).

The results of analysis related to the status of hijab in the participating students indicated a significant relationship between students' status of hijab and increase in the educational semesters ($P < 0.05$). This finding is matched with the results of Ahmadi et al. and Rajaei et al. on students' hijab indicating the teachers and university personnel's good behavior toward observing hijab.

The results point to the conclusion that in addition to improving the academic level of students, university has also played its role as a scientific, cultural, and social institution based on the beliefs and religious behavior of officials and professors.

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Ethical considerations

According to the authors, this article has been obtained from the research project no. 3766 with the ethics code of IR.SKUMS.REC.1397.241 approved in Shahrekord University of Medical Sciences.

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According to the authors, this study had no sponsor and was conducted at personal expense.

Conflict of interest

The authors reported no conflict of interest.

Authors' contribution

Planning and carrying out the study and writing the final article: first and second authors; writing and suggestion and carrying out the study and writing the final article: first and third authors.

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دراسة نظرة طالبات الجامعة الإناث تجاه نوع اللباس وعلاقة ذلك بالاعتقادات الدينية في جامعة العلوم الطبية لمدينة شهرکرد

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الاعتقادات الدينية

طالبات الجامعة

نوع الحجاب

الملخص

خلفية البحث وأهدافه: يعتبر الدين جزءاً مهماً من الثقافة وأهم عامل مؤثر في سلوك وأفعال الأشخاص. ومع بروز ظاهرة العولمة وتطور التكنولوجيا والعقلانية فإن طريقة تفكير الإنسان تجاه الدنيا والدين والقيم المرتبطة بهما قد تغيرت، وقد هيأت العقلانية الأرضية لتفاوت الآراء المختلفة. ويعتبر الحجاب من الأحكام الضرورية الدينية، فهو موجود بأشكال مختلفة في الأديان الإلهية الأخرى أيضاً ومن جملتها الدين الزردشتي واليهودية والمسيحية. وقد خلق الحجاب في العالم الغربي والشرقي تحديات كثيرة، مما أوجد له مؤيدين ومعارضين كثيرين. ومن هنا فقد تم إنجاز هذه الدراسة بهدف دراسة نظرة طالبات الجامعة الإناث تجاه نوع اللباس وعلاقة ذلك بالاعتقادات الدينية في جامعة العلوم الطبية لمدينة شهرکرد في عام ٢٠١٩.

منهجية البحث: يعتبر البحث الحالي من النوع الوصفي-التحليلي ومن النوع المقطعي. وتشمل مجموعة الدراسة طالبات جامعة العلوم الطبية لمدينة شهرکرد. وفي هذه الدراسة فقد تم اختيار ٣٦٠ طالبة من طالبات الكليات المختلفة للجامعة بطريقة عشوائية بسيطة. وقد تمت دراستهن من خلال الاستفادة من استبيانات النظرة إلى نوع لباس الطالبات، وقياس الاعتقادات الدينية، والخصائص السكانية. كما تمت الاستفادة من الإحصاءات الوصفية والاستنباطية لتفكيك وتحليل البيانات. وقد تمت مراعاة جميع الموارد الأخلاقية في هذه الدراسة، ولم يلحظ مؤلفو المقالة أي تضارب للمنافع.

المعطيات: تشير النتائج إلى أنه من بين الـ ٣٦٠ طالبة مشاركة في هذه الدراسة كانت هناك ٣١٣ طالبة عزباء و٤٧ متاهلة. مضافاً إلى ذلك فإن متوسط وانحراف معيار المشاركة الدينية للطالبات كان $3/49 \pm 0/72$ ، والالتزام بالاعتقادات $3/89 \pm 0/74$ ، ومراعاة المسائل الشرعية $4/16 \pm 0/86$ ، والاعتقادات الدينية العامة $3/85 \pm 0/58$. كما أن هناك ارتباطاً بين مراعاة المسائل الشرعية وحالة حجاب الطالبات مع زيادة نصف السنوات الدراسية بلغ $(P < 0/05)$ ، وكان هناك ارتباط ذو معنى بين نوع النظرة للحجاب ومستوى الاعتقادات الدينية عند الطالبات وبين نوع الفرع الدراسي لهن يعادل $(P < 0/05)$.

الاستنتاج: بملاحظة المعطيات فإنه يمكن القول بأن الجامعة مضافاً إلى ارتفاعها بالمستوى العلمي للطالبات فقد قامت بدورها بنحو جيد باعتبارها مؤسسة علمية وثقافية واجتماعية بالاعتماد على الاعتقادات والسلوك الديني للمسؤولين والأساتذة.

يتم استناد المقالة على الترتيب التالي:

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بررسی نگرش دانشجویان دختر نسبت به نوع پوشش و ارتباط آن با اعتقادات دینی در دانشگاه علوم پزشکی شهرکرد

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چکیده

سابقه و هدف: دین بخش مهمی از فرهنگ و مهم‌ترین عامل مؤثر در رفتار و کنش افراد است. امروزه با پدیده جهانی شدن، رشد فناوری و عقلانیت، شیوه تفکر بشر نسبت به دنیا، دین و ارزش‌های مربوط به آنها متحول شده و عقلانیت زمینه را برای تفاوت دیدگاه‌های مختلف فراهم کرده است. حجاب از احکام ضروری دین است که در ادیان الهی دیگر از جمله آیین زرتشت، یهود و مسیحیت نیز با تفاوت‌هایی وجود دارد. در دنیای غرب و شرق حجاب چالش‌های زیادی ایجاد کرده است که موافقان و مخالفان متعددی دارد. از این رو، این پژوهش با هدف بررسی نگرش دانشجویان دختر نسبت به نوع پوشش و ارتباط آن با اعتقادات دینی در دانشگاه علوم پزشکی شهرکرد در سال ۱۳۹۸ اجرا شده است.

روش کار: پژوهش حاضر توصیفی-تحلیلی از نوع مقطعی و جامعه آماری آن دانشجویان دانشگاه علوم پزشکی شهرکرد است. در این مطالعه ۳۶۰ نفر از دانشجویان دانشکده‌های مختلف دانشگاه به روش تصادفی ساده انتخاب و با استفاده از پرسش‌نامه‌های نگرش به نوع پوشش دانشجویان، سنجش اعتقادات دینی و ویژگی‌های جمعیت‌شناختی بررسی شدند. به منظور تجزیه و تحلیل اطلاعات از آمار توصیفی و استنباطی استفاده شد. در این پژوهش همه موارد اخلاقی رعایت شده است و مؤلفان مقاله تضاد منافی گزارش نکرده‌اند.

یافته‌ها: نتایج نشان داد که از ۳۶۰ دانشجوی شرکت‌کننده در پژوهش، ۳۱۳ نفر مجرد و ۴۷ نفر متأهل بودند. علاوه بر این، میانگین و انحراف معیار مشارکت دینی دانشجویان $3/49 \pm 0/72$ ، پایبندی به اعتقادات $3/89 \pm 0/74$ ، رعایت مسائل شرعی $4/16 \pm 0/86$ و اعتقادات دینی کل $3/85 \pm 0/58$ بوده است. همچنین بین رعایت مسائل شرعی و وضعیت پوشش دانشجویان با افزایش نیم‌سال‌های تحصیلی ($P < 0/05$) و بین نگرش به نوع پوشش و سطح اعتقادات دینی دانشجویان دختر با نوع رشته تحصیلی آنان همبستگی معنی‌دار وجود داشت ($P < 0/05$).

نتیجه‌گیری: با توجه به یافته‌ها می‌توان گفت که دانشگاه علاوه بر ارتقای سطح علمی دانشجویان نقش خود را نیز به‌عنوان نهادی علمی، فرهنگی و اجتماعی با تکیه بر اعتقادات و رفتار دینی مسئولان و استادان به‌خوبی ایفا کرده است.

استناد مقاله به این صورت است:

Kazemi SY, Hasanpour-Dehkordi A, Jafari AGH. Investigating the Attitudes of Female Students Towards the Type of Clothing and its Relationship with Religious Beliefs in the Shahrekord University of Medical Sciences. Journal of Pizhūhish dar dīn va salāmat. 2021;7(4):103-113. <https://doi.org/10.22037/jrrh.v7i4.33095>