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**A comparative study of tolerance level of persons learned from madrassa and university in
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Pakistan**

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ABSTRACT

A Latin word Tolerantia is introduced in English language as Tolerance means Patience or endurance has increasingly caught the attention of researchers and scholars in the present times. This research aims at exploring the major reasons related to the difference of tolerance levels of students learned from Madrasa and University. Secondly it sort out the core differences and address them equally to find a way for their resolution through casual comparative research design. Data were collected conveniently from 300 respondents having ages ranged from 24 to 30 years from both disciplines (Madrasa & University) through five point likert scale questionnaire comprising of 29 items. For checking the reliability of the scale, a pilot study was conducted and .674 Cronbach's Alpha was found. Data were analyzed on independent sample t-test through SPSS. The study found a significant difference between the tolerance level of students learned from Madrasa and University. The tolerance level of students learned from Madrasa was very low.

Keywords: madrasa students, Pakistan, tolerance, tolerance level, university students

Tolerance, derived from a Latin word *Tolerantia* means Patience or endurance is the capacity of respecting other's opinions, listening to their arguments and bearance of aggression from any side, has received attention of scholars and researchers as an important construct from the past few years. Basically, this construct relates to intrapersonal/emotional intelligence. The construct of intrapersonal intelligence could be understood with the help of the multiple intelligences theory of Gardener (Ganaie & Hafiz, 2015).

Normally it is observed that students from Madrassa are shallow vision as compared to students from university, because they separated the society between us and them (Kamal, 2014). The level of tolerance among the people is different due to the individual differences. In such a way the tolerance level in students learned from University and Madrassa is drastically different, because the individual differences exist in nature and also because of one is following a man-made system while the latter is following revealed knowledge (Zahid, 2006).

This may be attributed to their intrinsic superiority upon any other knowledge system. Man-made knowledge based system is that system in which students are learning and getting education for their future life in this world. While the Revealed knowledge based system is that system in which students are acquiring education for the sake of spending a satisfactory life after death (Ali, 2013).

The persons from Madrassa thinking their selves being spiritual and very closed to ALLAH, while their views about the later (people from University) are not based on facts by arguing that only they know all about the religion that will lead them towards the right path and not the later one. But in fact their knowledge and thinking is looking very limited and does not known to other subjects like Social Sciences, Natural Sciences, and Biological Science etc. On

the other hand Man-made knowledge is based on day today experiments according to modern day's curriculum (Wahab, 2008).

In routine life, discussion on the lack of tolerance is a hot debate. But in the core, there is no work to point out these differences and compare the reasons that lead to such deficiency in student's attitude. This study is aimed to sort out and notify the basic reasons and ground realities that lead to such a deficiency in tolerance, which eventually causes a catastrophic situation that destroy a healthy and peaceful society.

History of Madrassa

The word Madrassa is derived from Arabic language, which means an educational institution. According to West the term Madrassa refers to a specific type of Religious institution for the study of Islamic Religion. Usually there are two courses offered in Madrassa. Hifz which means memorization of the Holy Quran, and the other is Ilm that means a course that leads candidates to become an accepted scholar (Inalcık, Halil. 1973). In the ancient decades Madrassa was the only place which was used for the transmission of all kinds of knowledge for each sect. But with the passage of time the role of Madrassa was restricted only to the transmission of religious education (kamal.2014).

Looking at a glance to the 20th century, at the time of independence in 1947 there were only 189 Madrassa in the whole country (Pakistan), but their number was greatly expanded during the Marshal Law period 1977 to 1988 imposed by General Zia ul Haq (Liqat, 2006). Due to no proper check and balance the country in 2002 had 10,000 to 13,000 unregistered Madras's having 1.7 to 1.9 million students. According to the 2008 survey such figure was reached to round about 40,000 unregistered Madras's with unlimited number of students (Hayat & Kamila, 2008). At the moment there are now 32,000 Madrassas attended by round about 2.5 million students. Shabir (2012) is

of the view that such Madrassas are working under the umbrella of one of the five Madrasa boards.

The five leading Madrasas boards are: Wafaq ul Madaaris al Arabia (Deobandi), Tanzeem ul Madaaris (Bareilvi), Wafaq ul Madaaris al Salafia (Ahl-e-Hadith), Wafaq ul Madaaris al Shia (Shia) and Rabita ul Madaaris al Islamia (Jamaat-e-Islami).

After 9/11 Madrasa education is considered as a threat to Peace and Tolerance. One of the splendid examples of intolerance of Madrasa education is that they separated the society between us and them on the basis of religion. In the recent era in Pakistan a large number of Madrasas are not registered, controlled and administered properly as required, due to which the extremists are grown up in such religious institutions, which automatically produced threats to the security of the country. A large number of populations settled down in small towns and villages are having no facilities of education and they are growing like animals. Illiteracy and lack of awareness left the people with two choices, either to abandon the education of their new generation or to induct them in Madrasas. Most of these Madrasas producing free education and lodging facilities and this is the main reason that they were hijacked by these extremists and using them according to their own choice (kamal.2014).

The main thing or subject which should be taught in the Madrasa is Tolerance, Peace and the ideology of Islam, but the case is different, and they are educating our new races against Islam, giving threats to the security of the country. Due to these, day to day severe threats we are facing acute security problems in land as well as from outside too (kamal.2014). We should aim our education either in school or Madrasa to educate the people from various walks of life to distinguish their aims and to differentiate between good and bad. Similar change should be brought in the curriculum of Madrasas (kamal.2014).

For providing Tolerance and Peace, we should to eliminate unregistered Madrassas which is the root cause of terrorism. Besides where a large number of students are learning, there peace and tolerance be taught as a separate subject and these Madras's should not be left on the mercy of these saboteurs.

It is observed from the present crises and situation in the country that Madrassas are greatly responsible for terrorism and terrorist activities. Because Madrassas delivered that type of education having no flexibility of views and thoughts. They are very rigid in nature and a perfect answer is present for every question. Most of the Madrassas spread violence among the students against other religions and their followers, due to which the people are divided in different sects. The people learned from Madrassa, when face the practical world, then they feel inconvenient and uncomfortable. Due to which they put themselves in the holy war which further leads them to terrorism (Alam, 2007).

UNIVERSITY

The term university is derived from a Latin word Universitas, which means as a whole. A university refers to an institution or organization which contains a large number of people working in different type of groups for the purpose to achieve their desired goals easily. Simply it said that a university is a community of teachers and scholars. In such a modern era university refers to a formal organization of higher studies, where students can learn different kinds of subjects for a specific period of time and get a degree at the end of course (<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/University>).

COMPARISON OF TOLERANCE AMONG MADRASSA AND UNIVERSITY STUDENTS

University Students

- Multi-disciplinary study.
- The syllabi changes time to time and defied according to the situation.
- As the school system is a source for finding good job and hence is a big source of income and comfortable as well as facilitated life. So expenditure is done on this.
- As it is a period of science and technology and strong media communication, such students are well equipped with modern day's items. So if somebody is talking against these, so this student has tolerance for that.

Madrassa Students

- Single subject which is not changeable.
- One syllabus, which is never to be changed and is in one direction, whatever the situation is. There is no room for flexibility.
- Not for the intention of findings jobs so less expenditure or no expenditure is made and this importance or craze for it is decreased.
- No such education is in this regard, only follows their aim, and so automatically turns against science and technology.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

A comparative study of tolerance level of persons learned from Madrassa and University in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. The study measured tolerance about female education, co-education, terrorism, employment in bank, trading, relation about non-Muslim countries etc.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

In this study we find and explore:

- 1) Major reasons related to the difference of tolerance levels of students learned from Madrassa and University.

- 2) Sort out the core difference and address them equally to find a way for their resolution.

HYPOTHESIS

Null Hypothesis Ho1

There is no significant difference between the tolerance level of students learned from Madrassa and University on scale for measuring tolerance level.

METHODOLOGY

Research Design

In this study we used quantitative method based on Casual comparative design to explore tolerance level of persons learned from Madrassa and University.

Population

All the public sector universities and registered Madrassas constituted the population of this study. A sample of 300 individuals having ages from 24 years to 30 years from both disciplines (Madrassa & University) were taken respectively with the help of convenient sampling. In the above 300 sample, 150 individuals belonged to University and the later belonged to Madrassa. The result obtained from the study was applied on the whole population of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.

Research Instrument

A five point likert scale questionnaire comprising on 29 items were developed for the collection of primary data from respondents. The statements were designed after looking to the surrounding environment for the purpose to judge the tolerance level of persons learned from Madrassa and University easily. The statements which were included in the questionnaire were Female education, Co-education, Decision about social life, female quota in various department,

Representation of female in Parliament, Employment in bank, Trading with Non-Muslims, Life Partner, Polio drops, Family Planning for Birth control, Sex Education, Musical Education, Minorities Rights, Corporal Punishment, Terrorism, etc.

Pilot Study

The instruments or tools made for the study were first tested by small number of respondents just for the purpose to check the validity and reliability of data collection tools. Such respondents were not included in the actual study than. For checking the validity and reliability of the tool the researcher personally visits to respondents to collect first hand data for valid and reliable results. For checking the reliability of the scale, a pilot study was conducted on 54 sample and .674 Cronbach's Alpha was found.

Data Analysis

The responses were measured on 5 options (strongly agree, agree undecided, disagree, strongly disagree). The score of 5 were given to strongly agree, 4 to agree, 3 to undecided, 2 to disagree and 1 to strongly disagree. After the statistical analysis and interpretation of data, we get the following result mentioned below in the table.

H₀₁: There is no significant difference between the tolerance level of students learned from Madrassa and university on scale for measuring tolerance level.

Table 1

Comparison of tolerance level of students learned from Madrassa and University (n=100)

Students	N	Mean	S.D	t	Df	Sig
Tolerance level of persons	100	110.9500	12.79076			
learned from				11.835	138	.000
University						

Tolerance level of persons	40	85.9500	5.98267
learned from			
Madrassa			
Equal variance assumed			

*Significant at $\alpha=.05$

The difference in the mean scores of the tolerance level of persons learned from university and Madrassa was significant beyond $\alpha=.05$. Hence the null hypothesis “There is no significant difference between the tolerance level of students learned from Madrassa and University on the SMTL (Scale for Measuring Tolerance Level) was rejected. It represented that the tolerance level of students learned from University was higher as compared to Madrassa persons.

DISCUSSION

This study clarifies that the tolerance level of persons learned from Madrassa and University is drastically different. Kamal (2014) also agreed that Madrassa’s students are shallow vision as compared to students from university, because they separated the society between us and them. In such a way the tolerance level in students learned from University and Madrassa is drastically different, because the individual differences exist in nature and also because of one is following a man-made system while the latter is following revealed knowledge (Zahid, 2006). Different people have different tolerance level, because of their feelings, attitude, habits etc. Looking to the surrounding environment at a glance, the tolerance may be divided into lots of types like: Religious tolerance, Spiritual tolerance, Political Tolerance, Age tolerance, Gender tolerance and Racial Tolerance etc. All types play a key role in our society and in our day today life.

In routine life, discussion on lake of tolerance is a hot debate. But in the core, there was no work to point out these differences and compare the reasons that lead to such deficiency in

student's attitude. Therefore a topic was selected by me for the purpose to judge and compare the tolerance level of persons learned from Madrassa and University in KPK. For this a close ended questionnaire consisting of 29 statements was prepared. For checking the reliability of the questionnaire, a pilot study was done on 54 sample and we get .674 Cronbach's Alpha. The researcher personally visited each place and the information was obtained very carefully from respondents.

CONCLUSION

On the basis of findings and data analysis, it is concluded that the tolerance level of persons learned from Madrassa and University is drastically different. The people learned from University are broad minded whereas the people learned from Madrassa have shallow vision. The level of tolerance in the people learned from University is significantly higher as compared to Madrassa.

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