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Tital of the thesis "Role of Madarsas in Socio-Economic Development of Mewat District: A Spatio- Temporal Analysis."

Keywords; Madarsa, Hafiz, Dargah, Alim, Mewat.

Hundreds of thousands Muslim children acquire their primary, and perhaps their only formal education in these Madarsas with a cursory knowledge of social sciences. Consequently, the Indian Muslims are quite backward in science education and their representation and participation in the scientific activity of the country is woefully low. The situation, if allowed to persist for long, would certainly hinder the progress of the country. In these days of fast expanding frontiers of scientific knowledge and its multiplying technological spin-offs, no nation can afford to have a sizeable chunk of its population illiterate in science, and no community can hope for a respectable place in the national stream without equipping itself with science education.

Altogether 2350 households are surveyed during the field work between 2009, 2010 and 2011 in December with a team of researchers. The information in the questionnaires are codified and transferred on the master sheet. Then they are tabulated and classified. Percentages are calculated for the easy explanations.

As the district has reported to have 77 Madarsas, which vary both in terms of size and courses taught, it was decided to classify them in three groups large Madarsas with a total number of students of 200 and above; the medium size Madarsas in which the strength of the students varies from 100-200; the third group of Madarsas in which the number of students was found less than 100.

There are 77 Madarsas running under various capacities in the region in order to imparting Islamic education to their students. Apart from the Islamic education there are many Madarsas teaching vocational and language courses including Hindi and English parallel to the Dars-e-Nizami curriculum. The Mewat region comprises five tehsils including Nuh, Punhana,

FerozpurJhirka, Nagina and Tauru. Under each tehsil there are large medium and small Madarsas as per the size of the Madarsa. Nuh tehsil has 18 Madarsas under different capacity in which 12 offering modern courses such as English, Hindi, Maths etc. parallel to the Islamic education. There are three Madarsas in which vocational courses are taught.

Punhana tehsil has reported maximum number of Madarsas which is around 26 and out of them 24 Madarsas is offering modern courses to their students. There are two Madarsas in which vocational courses are run. The distribution of Madarsa in Tauru tehsil is around 6 which are quite low as compare to other tehsils. There are no vocational courses available in the Madarsas of the tehsil but all six of them teach modern curses along with Islamic curriculum. FerozpurJhirka and Nagina tehsils have 17 and 10 Madarsas respectively. Out of the total Madarsas in FerozpurJhirka, there are three Madarsas in which vocational courses are available while in Nagina there is none. Total of 14 Madarsa in FerozpurJhirka and nine in Nagina tehsil in which modern courses are taught.

Almost 9000 students are studying in these Madarsas and the pass out students from Madarsas are mostly *Hafiz*, *Maulvis*, *Alims*and*Fazils*who are getting employment invarious Madarsas, Mosques and Dargahs in Mewat, Delhi and western Uttar Pradesh. Almost 78% of the Madarsa educated persons are employed in Madarsas and Mosques while around 20% of them are engaged in the agriculture and other household activities. The remaining 2.2% of them are still unemployed and looking for jobs. Apart from teaching some of them are also involved in small business like shops, transportation etc. Here, the first part of the second hypothesis is proved but such employments remained confined to the traditional institutions only.

It was found that out of the total households, there were 1390 households constituting about 59.15% falling under low level of development in which the composite index value range between 0.50 and 1.00. The second category in which the index values range from 1.00 to 1.50 may be called medium level of development was found in about 37.87% or 890 households. High level of development was confined to a very few households. The number of households' falls under this category was 70 accounting for about 2.97% only.