INTRODUCTION.

The importance of education can hardly be over stated. It opens the door to progress in all fields, education has the two- fold goal of individual's development according to his potentialities and socialisation of the individual so as to make social development possible. Thus it is a powerful instrument for the socio-economic upliftment of an individual and also for bringing about desirable social changes. No country in the world can hope to achieve individual and social development by neglecting education.

It is evident that the progress of a country depends not merely on physical resources but on the quality of people coming out of schools and colleges. It is beyond doubt that education has played a pivotal role in the field of development. The development of any country depends upon the development and utilization of the talents and potentialities of all sections of the society. Therefore it is an attempt to examine the role of education and institutions in the development of the muslim community in particular.

In India Muslims are an important segment of Indian population and their socio-economic as well as cultural problems are closely linked, along with other segments, with the general development of Indian Society. Muslims in India are the second largest group comprising nearly 12% of the total population. They form a very large religious and linguistic minority. If facilities for the education of muslim children and adults are not provided it amounts to neglecting a large part of the nations population and keeping them backward both educationally and economically. Since independence, inspite of a rapid educational advancement, the muslim community has remained educationally backward.

(i)
The muslims are reported to have one of the lowest literacy rates in India. In view of this fact it was decided to take up a critical study of the Urdu Medium high schools in Gulbarga city and district.

Design of study:-

This chapter deals with significance of the problem. The contents of this chapter are as follows.

1. **STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEMS:-**

   "A critical study of the urdu medium secondary schools in Gulbarga district."

2. **OPERATIONAL DEFINITION:-**

   The term critical is used in the sense of evaluation. The investigator intends to make both quantitative and qualitative study of the problem. The "Secondary schools" means and includes secondary schools recognized by the State Government and having classes either from Ist - Xth or VIII - Xth.

   The term Gulbarga means the city as well as the District of Gulbarga.

**METHOD OF RESEARCH:-**

Survey method was used by the researcher and characteristic of survey method are discussed.

**OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY:-**

The investigator kept before herself the following objectives for her study.

1. To collect evidence about the school plant i.e., building, play-ground, accommodation for the laboratory, library, staff-room, class rooms etc., in respect of the selected urdu medium schools in the city and district of Gulbarga.

2. To gather information about the physical facilities like a) Laboratory equipment, b) Library books, and c) Teaching aids.
3. To collect data about the staff, its adequacy in number and qualification and the mode of recruitment.

4. To collect evidence about the nature of administration of the headmaster and his/her relations with the staff.

5. To collect evidence about the role of the management and its relationship with the staff, officers of the Zilla Parishad and the Department of Public Instruction.

6. To gather information about the performance of the students in the matriculation examination during the last three years.

7. To collect evidence about the financial condition of the selected schools and the aid received by them from the Government.

8. To collect information about what the teachers, parents and local leaders think about the objectives of urdu medium schools and their opinions regarding the attainment of these objectives.

9. To get information on the opinions:-
   a). Of teachers about the motivation and performance of students.
   b). Of parents and local leaders about the performance of teachers.
   c). Of teachers about the management.
   d). Of the management about the attitude and role of the Zilla Parishad/Dedpartment of publication instructions.

10. To collect suggestion from different categories of respondents for improving the urdu medium high school.

**HYPOTHESIS:**

1. The condition of the teaching staff in the urdu medium schools is unsatisfactorily in terms of their number and qualification.
2. The condition of the urdu medium schools regarding physical facilities like the building and accommodation, laboratory, library and play-ground is far from satisfactory.

3. The financial resources of the urdu medium schools are unsatisfactory and in adequate to meet the basic requirements of the schools.

4. The relations between a) Management and staff b) Between management and Zilla Parishad / Department are not satisfactory.

5. There is either absence or inadequate involvement of the parents and community leaders in the affairs of the school.

6. The performance in the examination is very poor.

**SELECTION OF POPULATION AND SAMPLES:**

As the number of urdu medium high school in the selected area viz., the city and District of Gulbarga is quite limited, the investigator decided to select for her study all the 26 urdu medium high schools in the city and District of Gulbarga.

**TOOL FOR DATA COLLECTION:**

Questionnaire technique is used because it is supposed to be the most flexible technique and much better and effective tool in comparison with other traditional tools.

**PREPARATION OF QUESTIONNAIRE:**

Four different questionnaires were prepared, and they were served on the following categories of respondents.

The heads of urdu medium schools, the teachers, parents, management members and same questionnaire was served on social political and educated people.
PROCEDURE OF ADMINISTRATION OF QUESTIONNAIRE.

The investigator personally served the questionnaire on the different categories of respondents as far as possible, and requested them to record their responses carefully to each of the queries in the questionnaire. For some schools it was not possible for the researcher to contact so she mailed the questionnaire to them deeply stamped and self addressed.

ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF DATA:-

The fourth chapter deals with the analysis and interpretation of questionnaire for heads of the urdu medium schools, teachers, parents, social, political leaders and members of management of urdu medium schools. This chapter also provides all the statistics in tabular form with their interpretation below the respective tables.

FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS:-

The fifth chapter deals with findings, conclusions, suggestions and testing of the hypothesis.

REVIEW OF PREVIOUS LITERATURE:-

The investigator found that so far no study had been undertaken to assess the socio-economic and educational backwardness of the muslim in the district of Gulbarga and its surrounding areas. Hence she had to rely on the following books which contain the findings of studies regarding the backwardness of the muslims in other parts of the country.

1. Dr. Anwarul Yaqin, constitutional protection of minority educational institutions in India; Aligarh Muslim University.

3. Iqbal A. Ansari., The Muslim situation in India.
5. Jaffar S.M. Education in Muslim India, Idarah - i - Adabiyat., New Delhi.
6. Mohammed Peer., Muslim Education in India problems and prospects; Karnataka Muslim pragathi parishat.
7. Qureshi M.A.; Some Aspects of Muslim Educations; M.S. University; Baroda.

SUGGESTIONS FOR FURTHER RESEARCH.

1. It is suggested that such research studies should be undertaken in all the district of Karnataka State so as to have better picture of educational attainments of muslims.

2. This study has not investigated wastage and stagnation of students at different levels in urdu medium school. It would be worth while to undertake such a research where this is done.

3. The researcher has confined her study to urdu medium school. It is suggested that some research is done where a comparative study of urdu medium and Kannada medium schools are made.