CHAPTER V

Analysis of Data
Analysis and interpretation of data is meaningful and important step in research studies. It helps to find out the actual results of the study.

The analysis of data of the present study is based on the data collected by the investigator from the madrasa education institutions in Barak Valley Region. An attempt has been made to study the functioning of Government and Non-Government Madrasas separately. The analysis of data has been made regarding the following aspects of madrasa education:

(1) Establishment of madrasa and its location;
(2) Infrastructural Facilities;
(3) Curriculum;
(4) Medium of Instruction;
(5) Annual Income of Madrasas;
(6) Annual Expenditure of Madrasas;
(7) Madrasa Staff;
(8) Administration of Madrasa;

The sample of the present study is comprised of 126 madrasas as given below:

I. Government Madrasas — 61 madrasas;
II. Non-Government Madrasas — 65 madrasas.
I. Government Madrasas

1. Establishment of Madrasa and Its location:

The sample of the Government Madrasas is comprised of 31 (thirty-one) Government Senior Madrasas, 5 (five) Title Madrasas and 25 (twenty-five) Pre-Senior Madrasas located in the 3 (three) districts of Barak Valley. Of all these madrasas, 2 (two) were Senior Madrasas, established in the 19\textsuperscript{th} century, 8 (eight) were both Senior and Title Madrasas which were established between 1900-1946 (before independence). The rest of 51 (fifty-one) madrasas were Pre-Senior, Senior and Title Madrasas which were established after independence. Out of 31 (thirty-one) Senior Madrasas, 15 (fifteen) are in the district of Karimganj, 6 (six) are in the district of Hailakandi and 10 (ten) in Cachar district. The oldest among all these Senior Madrasas is the Rabbania Senior Madrasa established in 1886, in Karimganj district and is one of the oldest madrasa in the whole of Assam. The latest among all these is the Markazul Uloom Senior Madrasa established in 2000 in Cachar district. Out of the 5 (five) Title Madrasas, 2 (two) each are Hailakandi and Karimganj districts and only 1 (one) is in Cachar district. Among the 25 Pre-Senior Madrasas, 11 (eleven)
are located in the Karimganj district, 6 (six) are located in the Cachar district and 8 (eight) are located in the Hailakandi district.

During the last two decades 13 (thirteen) Senior and Title Madrasas were established. All the Pre-Senior Madrasas started to function as separate institutions from 1996. The decade 1991-2001 is of special importance as during this period, a good progress was made in establishing and upliftment of such madrasas. The following table-I shows the period of establishment of these madrasas.

Table-I: Period of Establishment of Madrasas

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.No.</th>
<th>Types of Madrasas</th>
<th>Number of madrasas</th>
<th>Period of Establishment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Senior Madrasas</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>19th Century</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Senior and Title Madrasas</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>1900-1946</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Senior, Title and Pre-Senior Madrasas</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>1947 and after words</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following table -II gives the number of different types of madrasas located in the three districts of Barak Valley Region:
**Table-II: No. of Madrasas in three districts**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No.</th>
<th>Pre-Senior Madrasas</th>
<th>Senior Madrasas</th>
<th>Title Madrasas</th>
<th>Total madrasas in each district</th>
<th>Districts</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>Hailakandi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>Karimganj</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>Cachar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total number of madrasas</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>05</td>
<td>61</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This table shows that there were 16 madrasas in Hailakandi, 28 in Karimganj and 17 in Cachar district. The total number of these madrasas is 61.

2. **Infrastructural Facilities:**

All the Senior, Title and Pre-Senior Madrasas have their own buildings. Most of the buildings are Pakki and some of them are Kacchi.

For the Senior Madrasas, the land area varies from 0.66 acres to 4.95 acres. 6 (Six) Senior Madrasas have land area below 1 acres. Only 2 (two) have land area above 4 acres. 23 (twenty-three) madrasas have land area between 1-4 acres. The maximum land
area is with Bam Senior Madrasa located in Cachar district with 4.95 acres of land.

As regards to the Title Madrasas, it has been found that except one, the rest of the four madrasas have land area below 1 (one) acre. The Asimia Title Madrasa, located at Karimganj district, has 0.33 acres of land only. The biggest one is the Badarpur Title Madrasa which have 1.98 acres of land.

Investigation of the Pre-Senior Madrasas has resulted that, all the madrasas have minimum of 1.65 acres of land.

All these details have been briefly given in table number III shown below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.No.</th>
<th>Number of Madrasa</th>
<th>Total number of Madrasas</th>
<th>Land Occupied</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Pre-Senior Madrasa</td>
<td>Senior Madrasa</td>
<td>Title Madrasa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The table indicates that 10 madrasas have less than 01 acres of land while 49 madrasas have between 1- 4 acres. Only 02 madrasas have more than 04 acres of land.
Maximum of these Senior Madrasas have 10-15 rooms. 23 (twenty-three) of these madrasas have 10-15 rooms. 3 (three) of these have less than 10 (ten) rooms and 4 (four) have rooms between 16-22. Only 1 (one) madrasa, Idgah Asatul Islam Senior Madrasa, located in Karimganj district is having 30 (thirty) rooms.

The Badarpur Title Madrasa is the biggest one as it has 100 (one-hundred) rooms with big halls. On the other hand the other Title Madrasas have 4-6 rooms.

The Pre-Senior Madrasas have 4-5 rooms under them. These are smaller institutions serving as feeder institution to Senior Madrasas.

All the details are given in the following table number IV:

**Table-IV Rooms Available**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.No.</th>
<th>Pre-Senior Madrasas</th>
<th>Senior Madrasa</th>
<th>Title Madrasa</th>
<th>Total number of Madrasas</th>
<th>Rooms available</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>below 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>10 - 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>16 - 22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>above 22</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Most of the madrasas do not have any separate conference hall. They have flexible divider between rooms which they remove.
to make a hall when there is a need of it. However, some madrasas have separate rooms for principal and other teaching staff.

As regards the hostel facility, only 4 (four) Senior Madrasas have residential facility with the accommodation of 15 to 50 students. One of them is Markazul-Uloom Senior Madrasa in Cachar district with the maximum number of 50 hostelers. The other 3 (three) are, Asimia Senior Madrasa, Idgah Asatul Islam Madrasa and Deorail Senior Madrasa in the Karimganj District. No Senior Madrasa in Hailakandi district is having residential facility, though construction work for the purpose is going on in some of the madrasas.

Among the 5 (five) Title Madrasas, 2 (two) madrasas, one each in Hailakandi and Karimganj districts, have residential facility for the students. But, no Pre-Senior Madrasas have any hostel facility.

One very surprising aspect of the residential madrasa is that, though they provide a satisfactory hostel facility for the students but they do not have any dining hall facility. The food is cooked in the kitchen and the students have to make a queue for taking food.
in a particular time in front of the window of the kitchen. They take food in their respective rooms.

The library facilities in the Senior Madrasas are not satisfactory. The books are kept in the racks and almirahs kept in the Principal’s room itself. There are no separate library rooms as well as reading rooms where the students can study the books. They get the books issued and take it to the classrooms or to their hostels, to study. 3 (three) madrasas in the Cachar district do not have even this facility.

In the Title Madrasas, the library facility is better in comparison to Senior Madrasas. All the 5 (five) Title Madrasas in Barak Valley have separate library rooms to study.

The library facilities are not available in Pre-Senior Madrasas.

Only two Government Madrasas in Barak Valley have computer education facilities. One of them is Hailakandi Senior Madrasa in Hailakandi district and the other is Badarpur Title Madrasa in Karimganj district. However, some other madrasas are making efforts to introduce computer education in near future.

As far as classroom furniture is concerned, it has been found that in all the Senior and Pre-Senior Madrasas, there are desks and benches in the classroom for the students to sit and study. In
the Title Madrasas, teacher and student both sit on the mats and study as it is considered to be a basic etiquette to study Quran and Hadith.

3. Curriculum:

The curriculum consists of learning experiences through classroom teaching as well as other co-curricular activities of the educational institutions. It is the instructional and educative programme, by following which the pupils achieve their goals, ideals and aspirations of life. It includes the totality of experiences that a pupil receives through the manifold activities that go on in the school, in the classroom, library, laboratory, workshop, playgrounds and in the numerous informal contacts between teachers and pupils. In other words, curriculum is the sum total of all the learning which are learnt by the pupils through various activities of the institutions of education. The core curriculum of the madrasa education is being discussed here.

The Government Madrasas follow the syllabi known as Dars-e-Nizamia, developed by Mulla Nizamuddin in the middle of the 18th century. The main emphasis of this syllabi is on religious education along with the allied subjects. The Government
Madrasas follow the modified Dars-e-Nizamia syllabi approved by State Madrasa Education Board, Assam.

The syllabi of Pre-Senior Madrasas (three years duration) include the following subjects:

1. Quran and Diniyat (compulsory);
2. Languages: Arabic, M.I.L. (Modern Indian languages), Urdu, English and Hindi (these languages are not taught in the first year course);
4. Optional subject: Elementary Assamese (for non-Assamese students only).

The syllabi of Senior Madrasa, 1st year to 4th year, (Alim stage), include the following subjects:

1. Religious teaching: teaching of Quran, Hadith, Fiqh Usul, Montique and Faraiz (compulsory);
2. Teaching of languages: Arabic, M.I.L. (Modern Indian languages), English, Hindi (up to 3rd year stage);
3. Secular subjects: General Mathematics and Work Experience;
4. Elective subjects: History of Islam, Urdu and Indian History;


The 5th year to 7th year (Fadil stage) syllabi of Senior Madrasa includes:

1. Religious Teaching: Tafsir, Hadith, Fiqh, Aquaid and Usul;

2. Languages: Arabic;


In the 2 (two) years course of Title Madrasa, the 6 (six) books on Hadith, i.e. Bokhari Sharif, Muslim Sharif, Tirmizi Sharif, Abu Daud Sharif, Ibn Maja, and Nesai Sharif are taught. Apart from this, Tafsir, (Kashaf and Baisawi), and Tarikh are also taught.

The pass-outs of the Senior Madrasas get direct admission to 10+2 stage in Assam. The secular subjects taught at the Senior Madrasas are equal to the High school (10th standard) pass-outs in Assam.

Besides this, all the madrasas are conducting extra-curricular activities like debates, quiz competition as well as weekly religious programme.
As far as the vocational education are concerned, except Badarpur Title Madrasa, which is offering training courses on tailoring and typing, no other madrasa have any programme of vocational education.

(4) **Medium of Instruction:**

Medium of instruction plays a vital role towards achieving the goal of education. The medium of instruction differs from region to region, depending on the mother tongue.

As Barak Valley is, predominantly, a Bengali speaking region, so, instruction is given in Bengali language other than Arabic, Persian and Urdu in case of religious subjects. Secular subjects like mathematics, science, social studies are taught in Bengali medium.

In the Senior and Pre-Senior Madrasas, the medium of teaching is Urdu and Bengali and in the Title Madrasas, apart from these languages, Arabic is also the medium of instruction.

(5) **Total Annual Income of Madrasas:**

Almost all the Pre-Senior, Senior and Title Madrasas have no regular source of income. There is only one Title Madrasa at Badarpur which is getting some grant from the Government. This
Some Senior Madrasas get financial support from Government sources. Besides this, Markazal Uloom Senior Madrasa in the Cachar district also get almost 30,000 (thirty thousand) rupees as admission fees every year. Other madrasas, generally, get about 2,000 (two thousand) rupees from miscellaneous sources.

However, there are 3 (three) Title Madrasas and 20 (twenty) Senior Madrasas, which are getting staff salary from the Government as they are under Provincialised Madrasa Scheme. Rest of all the Madrasas do not pay any thing to the staff. All the staff are working on voluntary basis with a hope that their madrasas would be undertaken by the Government and they would also get salary in the near future from the Government. Since these are Government Madrasas, the general public does not provide financial support. These are run on the contributions and donations given by the Trustees of the madrasas or by some wealthy individuals.
(6) Annual Expenditures of madrasas:

The major annual expenditure of madrasas is being discussed in following paragraphs:

1. **Payment of Staff Salaries:** It has already been said that the staff of 23 madrasas get salaries from the Government.

2. **Hostel Expenditure:** Most of the madrasas do not have any hostel facility. Those madrasas which have hostel facilities do not have to spend on food as the local people arrange for the food. The Badarpur Title Madrasa is the only madrasa which charges Rs. 750 per month from the students for food and lodging.

3. **Electricity Expenditure:** Out of 31 (thirty one) Senior Madrasas, 11 (eleven) madrasas have electricity facilities. The annual expenditure in these madrasas ranges from 3500-7000 rupees. A meager amount of money is charged from the students to meet electricity expenses. The rest of the electricity payment is made by the Management Committee of the madrasas.

Out of 5 (five) Title Madrasas, 4 (four) madrasas have electricity facilities. The electricity charges of these madrasas
range from 1000-10000 rupees yearly. Not a single Pre-Senior Government Madrasa have electricity facility.

4. **Printing Expenditure:** Printing charges in the Senior Madrasas ranges from 500-3500 rupees annually. This, expenditure is met by the Management Committee and the madrasa staffs. Some persons of the locality also provide financial help to meet the expenditure.

In the Title Madrasas, the printing charges vary from 100-2000 rupees annually. They have to manage it as there is no such grant from the Government. Almost same is the case with the Pre-Senior Madrasas.

Besides the above mentioned expenditures there are other expenditures like repairing, construction, purchase of teaching aid materials like chalk, duster, blackboard etc.. These miscellaneous expenditure ranges from 1000-4000 rupees annually.

The Badarpur Title Madrasa in the Karimganj district has a very specific expenditure as it holds its annual convocation every year. The convocation expenditure is more than 100000 (one lakh) rupees. The voluntary organization ‘Emarat-e-Shariah Nadwa-tut-Tamir’ bears the total expenditure of the convocation with the collection from the public donations.
(7) Madrasa Staffs:

Almost all the Senior Madrasas have 18-19 teaching staff and 2-3 non-teaching staff. There is one superintendent (principal) with essential qualification of Fazil-e-Marif (F.M) Degree, which is equivalent to graduation and B.A. degree. Some of the principals are found to be more qualified who possesses the Mumtazul Muhaddithin (M.M), which is equivalent to Masters Degree and M.A degrees. As there are also secular subjects taught in the madrasas, some teachers are appointed possessing graduate degree to teach these subjects.

Generally, high school pass-outs are appointed as official staff. There is no essential qualification for the appointment of office attendants.

The teaching and non-teaching staff, both are getting salary from the Government in the Provincialised Scheme of madrasas. Their salary ranges from 5500 (five thousand five hundred) to 19,000 (nineteen thousand) rupees per month. They are getting other facilities like retirement pension benefit etc. as enjoyed by the Government employees.

Almost same is the case of the Title Madrasas regarding financial assistance. To be appointed as a teacher in a Title
Madrasa, one must have M.M. (Mumtazul Muhaddithin) qualification. Except Badarpur Title Madrasa, the other 4 (four) Title Madrasas have 5-6 teaching staff and 3-4 non-teaching staffs. The Badarpur Title Madrasa is a grand one in Barak Valley, excelling in all fields as compared to other madrasas. It has 22 (twenty-two) teaching staffs and 4 (four) non-teaching staffs. There are separate employees who work as librarian, computer demonstrator etc. In rest of 4 (four) Title Madrasas, a teacher has to look after the accounts, library work etc.

All the Pre-Senior Madrasas have 9 (nine) teaching staffs and 1 (one) non-teaching staff who work without any salary as no such madrasa have been undertaken by the Government.

8. Administration of Madrasa:

Administration of all the madrasas are, generally, undertaken by both External and Internal Administrative Bodies. External Administrative Body is responsible for the looking after the financial matter, development and reconstruction of building. It is also responsible for the improvement and modification in Madrasa Education System. In External Body, (which is also known as Management Committee) there are president, chairman, secretary who belong to neighboring locality. They are eminent
personalities, intellectuals, religious and spiritual leaders. Apart from this, there are some madrasa teachers in Management Committee. These members of Management Committee offer valuable suggestions both individually and collectively towards the madrasa development. However, the final decision regarding major policies of the madrasas is taken in consultation with Internal Administrative Body.

The Internal Administrative Body includes all the teaching and non-teaching members of the madrasa concerned. There is a post of Mohtamin and Naib-e-Mohtamim. The Internal Administrative Body plays more important and active role for the smooth functioning of the madrasas. It is directly responsible for the achievement of the aims, objectives and development of the madrasas. The class management, allocation of teaching work, preparation of time-table and cleanliness of the madrasas etc. are some of the important functions of the Internal Administrative Body. The decision regarding academic matters is also taken by this body. However, it has to take academic decisions in consultation with External Administrative Body.
II- Non-Government Madrasas:

1. Establishment of Madrasa and location:

The sample of the Non-Government Madrasas comprised of 65 (sixty five) madrasas. These types of madrasas are located in the three districts of Barak Valley. Out of 65 (sixty five) Non-Government Madrasas, 9 (nine) madrasas were established in the 19th (nineteenth) century, another 9 (nine) were established between 1900-1946 (before independence) and the rest of 47 (forty seven) were established after independence.

Out of the 65 (sixty five) madrasas, 30 (thirty) madrasas are located in the present Karimganj district, 21 (twenty one) madrasas in Hailakandi district and 14 (fourteen) in Cachar district. The oldest among all these madrasas is the Bangasharif Markazul Uloom Madrasa in Karimganj district. It was established in 1840. The recent among all these is the Tanzeemul Uloom Alia and Hafizia Madrasa in Karimganj district which was established in 2003.

The biggest madrasa in Barak Valley is the Darul Uloom Banskandi Madrasa, established in 1955. It is the fore-runner madrasa with better facilities and better educational environment in comparison to the other Non-Government Madrasas.
Non-Government Madrasas flourished specially after independence to a great extent. People started to donate property and money to the madrasas and sent their children to madrasas for studies. This trend of co-operation of the people helped the madrasa to increase its enrolment.

The following tables – V and VI gives an idea of the period of establishment of these madrasas and their number in the three districts of Barak Valley respectively.

**Table- V Period of Establishment of Madrasas**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No</th>
<th>Number of Madrasas</th>
<th>Establishment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>19\textsuperscript{th} Century</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>1900-1946</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>1947 and afterwards</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Table- VI Number of Madrasas in 3(three) Districts**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No.</th>
<th>Number of Madrasas</th>
<th>Districts</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>Hailakandi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>Karimganj</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>Cachar</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2. **Infrastructural Facilities:**

All the Non-Government Madrasashave their own building. A few of them are found to be Kacchi, but maximum of them have Pakki buildings.

The land area for the Non-Government Madrasas varies from 0.33 acres to 21.48 acres. 40 (forty) Non-Government Madrasas have land area below 1 (one) acre. Only 1 (one) madrasa Darul Faiz Rajghat located in Bhagabazar area of Cachar district have land area of 21.48 acres. Rest of 24 (twenty-four) madrasas have land area between 1 (one) acre to 21 (twenty-one) acres.

The following table-VII gives an account of land occupied by madrasas:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No.</th>
<th>Number of Madrasas</th>
<th>Land Occupied</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>Below 1 acre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>1-21 acres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Above 21 acres</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The number of rooms in these madrasas varies from minimum of 2 (two) rooms to a maximum of 81 (eighty-one) rooms.
Unlike the Government Madrasas, there is variation in the infrastructural facilities in the Non-Government Madrasas. The most pathetic is the condition of Manikpara Jalilia Qaumi Madrasa in Karimganj district with only 2 (two) small rooms where 100 (hundred) students are being taught. The teacher and the taught both are facing difficulty because of lack of enough building facility.

The biggest Non-Government Madrasa in Barak Valley is the Darul Uloom Baskandi Madrasa in the Cachar district with maximum of 81 (eighty one) rooms with separate rooms for teachers, library and conference. It has 35 (thirty five) classrooms, 20 (twenty) hostel rooms, 11 (eleven) rooms for teachers residence, 4 (four) guest rooms, 2 (two) staff rooms, 1 (one) room for the Principal, 2 (two) office rooms, 3 (three) conference rooms, 1 (one) library and 2 (two) computer rooms. Ashraful Uloom Ratanpur Madrasa in Hailakandi district has 20 (twenty) classrooms for about 350 (three hundred fifty) students, 10 (ten) rooms for boys hostel, 2 (two) staff rooms and 5 (five) rooms for teacher's residence.

There is much variation in the number of rooms in these madrasas. 44 (forty four) madrasas have rooms in between 2 (two) to 10 (ten). 16 (sixteen) madrasas have more than 20 (twenty)
rooms. The following table — VIII provides the data about the rooms available in the madrasas:

**Table-VIII -- Rooms Available in Madrasas**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No.</th>
<th>Number of Madrasas</th>
<th>Number of Rooms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>2-10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>11-20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>More than 20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Out of 65 (sixty five) madrasas, 14 (fourteen) madrasas have separate rooms for Principal, teachers and conferences. 37 (thirty-seven) madrasas have residential facility for the students. The number of residential students varies from 10 (ten) to 1200 (twelve-hundred) according to the locality and status of the madrasa. Darul Uloom Baskandi in Cachar district have almost 1200 (twelve hundred) residential students. It is the most renowned madrasa in Barak Valley and large number of students come to the madrasa from distant places because of its educational environment and residential facility which also includes food.
There are other madrasas which provide residential facilities to more than 100 (hundred) students. Madrasa Jamia Islamia Tupkhana provides hostel facilities to 200 (two hundred) students, Madrasa Al Jamatul Islamia Khankah-e-Madini to 300 (three-hundred) students (both in Cachar district), Madrasa Ashraf ul Uloom Ratanpur to 135 (one hundred thirty five) students, Madrasa Darul Uloom Sahabad to 150 (one hundred fifty) students, and Madrasa Al Jamia Mohammadia, Shakalarpar to 109 (one hundred nine) students (all in Hailakandi district).

Though the residential facility is being provided to the students, but there is no separate dining hall facility in the hostels. The students have to take the food from the kitchen standing in a row and have to eat in their rooms of residence.

Except Drul Uloom Baskandi in Cachar district and Darul Uloom Sahabad in Hailakandi district, no other madrasa has separate library room. These two madrasas have reading room in the library. The rest of the madrasas have no separate library. The library books are kept in the almiras kept in the staff room or in the principal’s room. However, the books are issued to the teachers and the students for study.
The Darul Uloom Baskandi Madrasa has computer education facility for the students. Other madrasas are planning to introduce computer education which needs sufficient funds. Darul Uloom Baskandi is also providing vocational training in tailoring and typing to the students. It will enable them for self employment. The only other madrasa in Barak Valley, which is providing vocational training in tailoring, is the Ashraful Uloom Ratanpur madrasa in the Hailakandi district.

All the residential madrasas have playgrounds for the students. Generally, volley ball and Foot ball are the favorite games of the madrasa students. The playing time for the students is one and half hour before sunset.

Regarding classroom sitting arrangement, it has been found that these madrasa have both the desk-bench and mat arrangement for the students. The teaching of Quran and Hadith is done on the mats as done in the Government Title Madrasas. There are some madrasas which have only mat sitting arrangement for the students.

3. Curriculum

Curriculum is the instructional and educative programme, by following which the pupils achieve their goals, ideals and
aspirations of life. It includes the totality of experiences that a pupil receives through the manifold activities that go on in the school, in the classroom, library, laboratory, workshop, playgrounds and in the numerous informal contacts between teachers and pupils. The core curriculum of the Non-Government Madrasas are being discussed here.

The Non-Government Madrasas in Barak Valley follow the curriculum approved by All Assam Tanzim Madaris Qawmiya and Azad Deeni Shiksha Board.

In the Darja-e-athfal (pre-nursery) stage, the curriculum includes, Kalima, Qaidah (acquaintance with letters, joining letters to form words, pronunciation etc.), practice of writing, Diniyat, memorizing last seven surahs of Quran, addition and subtraction and Bengali language. This stage is the starting point of the child's education in Non-Government Madrasas.

In first, second and third year of maktab (primary) education, practice of reading the whole of Quran correctly, Quranic phonetics, memorization of some Surahs of Holy Quran, Taleemul Islam, Grammer, Social Studies, Multiplication tables, Assamese, English, Hindi languages and basic Mathematics are taught.
After Maktab education, there is a two years course known as ‘Jamaate Adadia’. Teaching of Persian, history of Islam, quranic phonetics, grammar, English, Hindi, letter writing, social studies and mathematics is undertaken this course.

After Jamaate Adadia, higher level of madrasa education starts. It consists of seven years of teaching. At this stage the major subjects of curriculum includes: life of Prophet (SAW), different branches of Islamic education like Tafsir, Hadith, Fiqh, Montique, Aqaid, Balaghat, detailed history of Islam, history of India till 1947, advance course of Arabic language and its grammar and composition. Those who pass out the course are given the certificate of Almiat.

After completing the above mentioned curriculum, there is one year course of Daura-e-Hadith. At this level, the Sehah Sittah, (six authentic books of Hadith) i.e., the Bokhari Sharif, the Tirmizi Sharif, the Abu Daud Sharif, the Muslim Sharif, the Nesai Sharif and the Ibn-e-Maja Shareef are taught in detail. It is equal to the Title level in the Government system of madrasa education.

After completing Daura-e-Hadith, the students can go for seeking specialized course like Fiqh, Qirat, Tafsir etc. to pioneer madrasas like the Darul Uloom Deobond, Nadvat-al- Ulama,
Lucknow, Mazahirul Uloom Saharanpur etc. The Daura-e-Hadith course is on the pattern of Darul Uloom, Deobond curriculum.

4. Medium of Instruction

The medium of instruction, like the Government Madrasas is, basically, the mother tongue, i.e., Bengali language. Urdu and Arabic languages are also used as medium of instruction. The secular subjects like Mathematics and Social Sciences etc., are taught purely in Bengali language. However, Urdu and Arabic languages are also given much importance.

5. Annual Income of Madrasas

There are different sources of income of all the Non-Government Madrasas. They do not get any grant from the Government and have to manage all the income from the locality and also from outside the locality. During the Id-Ul-Azha, they use to manage some income out of sacrificed animal skin (charm qurbani). These madrasas charge a very nominal amount from the students as admission fees. There is also some income from rice, vegetables and betel nut in their respective seasons, generally, termed as mousumi (seasonal) collections. Apart from these incomes, people use to donate some money to the madrasas. A
A large amount of income comes from the Zakat (compulsory charity) given by the people. Table IX shows the yearly income of Non-Government Madrasas.

**Table – IX, Annual Income of the Madrasas**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.No.</th>
<th>Number of Madrasas</th>
<th>Income (in rupees)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>15,000-30,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>30,001-50,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>50,001-70,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>70,001-90,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>90,001-1,00,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>1,00,001-3,00,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>3,00,001-6,00,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>About 6(six) lakhs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>About 43 lakhs</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A great variation has been found in the annual income of different madrasas. The variation differs from locality to locality, the number of employees (teaching as well as non-teaching) and the students. The size of madrasas determines the member of money collectors known as safeers.
Out of 65 (sixty five) Non-Government Madrasas 8 (eight) madrasas are found to have income between 15,000 (fifteen thousand) to 30,000 (thirty thousand) rupees annually. 9 (nine) madrasas are found to be getting annually 30,001 (thirty thousand one) to 50,000 (fifty thousand) rupees. 7 and 7 (seven and seven) madrasas are found to have income between 50,001 (fifty thousand one) to 70,000 (seventy thousand) and 70,001 (seventy thousand one) to 90,000 (ninety thousand) rupees each. 2 (two) madrasas are found to have income of rupees 90,001 (ninety thousand one) to 1, 00,000 (one lakh). A maximum of 19 (nineteen) madrasas are found with an annual income between rupees 1, 00,001 (one lakh one) to 3, 00,000 (three lakhs). These are running more or less in a better condition. 10 (ten) madrasas are found with an income between 3,00,001 (three lakh one) to 6,00,000 (six lakhs) and only 2 (two) are found with an income about 6,00,000 (six lakhs). The only one madrasa, Darul Uloom Banskandi Madrasa has annual income about 43 lakhs. It has a good number of enrolments too. Because of the financial strength, it is providing better facilities to the students as compared to other madrasas.
6. Annual Expenditures of Madrasas

The major annual expenditures of the madrasas is being discussed in the following paragraphs:

A. Payment of Staff Salaries:

The staff salary (per employee) of the madrasas has been found to be ranging between rupees 350 (three hundred fifty) to 6,000 (six thousand) per month. More than 35 (thirty five) madrasas are found to have total staff salary of more than 1,00,000 (one lakh). It crosses 10, 00,000 (ten lakhs) in some cases. Aljamiatul Islamia Khankah-e-Madani Madrasa in Cachar district is spending more than 12, 00,000 (twelve lakhs) on the staff salary. Madrasa Darul Uloom Baskandi is spending more than 27,00,000 (twenty seven lakhs) on staff salary.

In most of the madrasas, there are paid Safeers (money collectors). In some madrasas, the teachers are given the responsibility of Safeers but they are not given any remuneration for collecting money. In some madrasas, the Safeers are paid some percentage of money on the total money collected. These madrasas are paying from 1,000 (one thousand) to over 15,000 (fifteen thousand) to the Safeers. The Baghbari madrasa is spending over 25,000 (twenty five thousand) rupees on Safeers. Darul Uloom
Baskandi Madrasa has 25 (twenty five) Safeers and they are paid 2,500 (two thousand five hundred) rupees. There are certain period and seasons when the Safeers collect money.

It was found that in some madrasas the teachers are not getting salary regularly due to lack of funds. One of such madrasas is the Uttar Narainpur Markazul Uloom Madrasa, in the Hailakandi district, which is not able to pay the salaries to its staffs regularly. The amount of salaries of such madrasas is also very low.

**B. Hostel Expenditures:**

All the residential madrasas are providing free food and lodging. The madrasas are bearing these expenditures. The expenditure on the food in the madrasas vary from 10,000 (ten thousand) to 3,50,000 (three lakh fifty thousand) per month. Madrasa Darul Uloom Baskandi is spending about 3,50,000 (three lakh fifty thousand) per month on food. Darul Uloom Sahabad in the Hailakandi district is also spending about 3,50,000 (three lakh fifty thousand) per month on food expenditure. The range of food expenditure depends on the enrolment of the students. Hostel expenditure also includes the payment for the expenditure on drinking water and electricity. Though pond is attached to every
madrasa, some expenditures are there to make its water suitable for drinking. In some cases there is provision for municipality water supply for which payment is made by the madrasas.

Almost 50% of the total madrasas (65 in number) pay for water and electricity charges. Zainul Uloom Nizamia Madrasa in Karimganj district spends more than 18,000 (eighteen thousand) annually, Aljamiatul Islamia Khankah-e-Madani Madrasa in Cachar district spends about 15,000 (fifteen thousand), Madinatul Uloom Baghbari Madrasa spends over 12,000 (twelve thousand) and Darul Uloom Banskandi Madrasa in the Cachar district, which is spending about 20,000 (twenty thousand) on light and water charges annually.

C. Printing Expenditure:

The printing expenditures of these madrasas range from 1,000 (one thousand) to 1,00,000 (one lakh) rupees annually. The printing charges of the Darul Uloom Banskandi Madrasa, is almost 1,00,000 (one lakh) annually.

Besides this, these madrasas have to spend on teaching aid materials (chalk, duster and blackboard etc.), books, repairs and maintenance. This expenditure ranges from 4,000 (four thousand) to 70,000 (seventy thousand) rupees annually. Madrasas have to
spend a lot on the purchase of books as all the books are provided to students by the madrasas.

7. Madrasa Staff

Details of teachers and non-teaching staff regarding their qualification, salary and the facilities provided to them by the madrasas have been discussed under this heading.

The Non-Government Madrasas have teachers numbering from 3 (three) to 45 (forty five). The number varies in accordance with the size and importance of the madrasas. The students’ enrolment also plays a major role in deciding the number of teachers. Exceptional cases are there as Madinatul Uloom Baldabaldi Madrasa has 3 (three) teachers for 83 (eighty three) students. These teachers, apart from teaching, have to do all the academic and non-academic works of the madrasas. They are paid to give rupees 1,000 (one thousand) per month as salary. But it is found that they are never getting regular salary due to financial problems of the madrasa. They are though qualified to teach in any good madrasa, but are struggling to revive their own. They have Fadil degrees along with some general education degree certificates.
In Mazahirul Uloom Zakaria Jalnachara Madrasa in Hailakandi district there are 3 (three) teachers against 55 (fifty five) students with a low remuneration of 1,000 (one thousand) rupees per month. These madrasas are located in the most interior areas which is also responsible for bad condition of the madrasas.

On the other hand, Madrasa Aljamiatul Islamia Khankah-e-Madani has 29 (twenty nine) teachers against the total enrolment of 500 (five hundred) students. They are enjoying a better salary of almost 4500 (four thousand five hundred) rupees per month. The most important thing is that they are getting it regularly. The teachers have Alim/Alima, Fadil, Quari, Hafiz degrees. In this madrasa there are 50 (fifty) female students and for them, there is a provision for female teachers. This madrasa also has 6 (six) non-teaching staff some of them have no formal education. 2 (two) of them are also getting 1500 (one thousand five hundred) rupees per month as salary.

The other good madrasa is the Darul Uloom Baskandi Madrasa in Cachar district with 58 (fifty eight) teachers to an enrolment of about 1500 (one thousand five hundred) students.
They have Alim, Fadil, Quari, Hhafiz and Mufti degrees. 13 (thirteen) of them are also computer operators. They are enjoying their best amount of salary in the whole of Barak Valley with a maximum amount of 6,000 (six thousand) rupees per month. There are 27 (twenty seven) non teaching staff who work in office and library. They are paid salaries in the range of rupees 2,000 (two thousand) to 3000 (three thousand) per month. Some of them are provided residential facilities also.

There are few other good madrasas like Madinatul Uloom Baghbari madrasa with 20 (twenty) teachers against 275 (two hundred seventy five) students with 3 (three) non-teaching staff. The teachers salary is in the range of 3000 to 4500 where as the maximum salary of Non-teaching staff is 2500 per month. Ashraful Uloom Ratanpur madrasa is also good with 22 (twenty two) teaching staff and 6 (six) non-teaching staff against 350 (three hundred fifty) students. The non-teaching staff gets the salary in the range of rupees 1500 (fifteen hundred) to rupees 3000 (three thousand) per month.

To teach secular subjects, teachers are appointed with Senior Secondary School qualification along with Alim and Fadil
degrees. They are also given residential accommodation in their respective madrasas.

8. Administration of Madrasas

Like the Government Madrasas, all the Non-Government Madrasas are, generally, administered by both External and Internal Administrative Bodies. External Administrative Body is generally responsible for looking after the financial matter, provision of infrastructural facilities and some other important matters. In external body, there are President, Chairman, Secretary etc. who belong to neighboring localities, and are eminent personalities. Some senior teachers of the Madrasa are also member of this body. The External Administrative Body holds its meeting at least once in a month and make programmes for the development of the madrasa.

The Internal Administrative Body consists of all the teaching and non-teaching staff. This Body looks after the internal matters of the madrasa. The decisions taken by both the Administrative Bodies are implemented by the Internal Administrative Body. The educational environment of the madrasa depends upon the functioning of the Internal Body. The preparation of time table,
allocation of teaching work to teachers, conducting admissions and examinations all depends on the Internal Administrative Body.

However, both the Bodies have the right to make discussions on any major aspect of the madrasa. The agreement of both the Administrative Bodies is necessary for taking a final decision on major issues and policies of the madrasa.