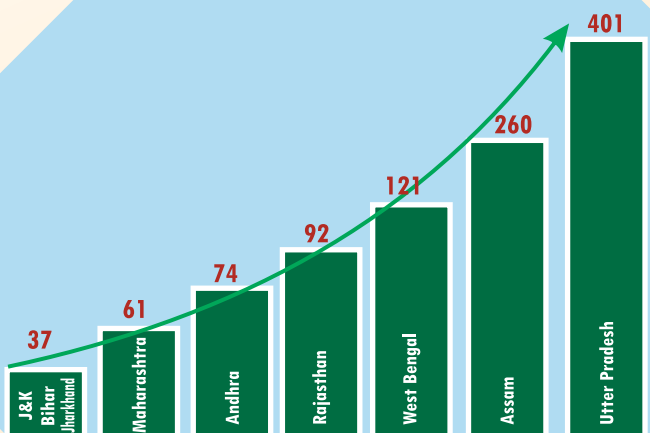


ANALYTICAL REPORT

A Study Based on
UDISE+ & AISHE Data

The State of Muslim Education in India A Data-Driven Analysis

No. of Muslim Children
Dropped-out at Elementary Level



Foreword By

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Education for All in India

(A Website Developed & Maintained by Arun C Mehta since 1999)



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कुलपति

Professor Najma Akhtar

Vice Chancellor

پروفیسر نجمہ اختر

شیخ الجامعہ



FOREWORD

Dear readers,

It is with great pleasure and honor that I contribute a foreword to this insightful report on "The State of Muslim Education in India: A Data-Driven Analysis." Based on UDISE Plus and AISHE data, this comprehensive study delves into the educational landscape of Muslims in India, providing valuable indicators that shed light on their access, enrollment, gender parity, and retention rates at both school and higher education levels.

I appreciate the effort put forth by Prof. Arun C Mehta in conducting this meticulous analysis. The report not only highlights the current state of Muslim education but also showcases the power of data-driven research in fostering a deeper understanding of the challenges faced by this significant community.

The computation of crucial indicators such as the Gross Enrolment Ratio, estimated Muslim child population, and transition rates paints a vivid picture of the prevailing educational scenario. Such information is indispensable in formulating evidence-based policies and interventions to bridge educational disparities and promote inclusivity in our nation's education system.

Education is a powerful tool for empowerment and progress, and we must work collectively to ensure equitable access and quality education for every individual, regardless of their background. This report serves as a stepping stone toward that endeavor.

I commend Prof. Mehta for his dedication and commitment to this vital research and wish him success in disseminating this knowledge widely, with the hope that it sparks meaningful conversations and inspires positive actions for the betterment of Muslim students' educational journey in our country.

With warm regards,

Najma Akhtar

(Prof. Najma Akhtar)

Vice-Chancellor





PREFACE

India has a rich and diverse history of education, but there are significant disparities in educational attainment between different religious groups. Muslims, who constitute about 14.2 percent of the population, are underrepresented at all levels of education. A data-driven study on Muslim education in India could help address this issue in several ways.

First, such a study could help identify the status of Muslim education in India and involve collecting data on factors such as enrollment, dropout, and graduation rates for Muslim students. This data would provide a valuable baseline for future research and help identify the factors contributing to educational disparities among Muslims. This information would allow educators to develop targeted strategies that are more likely to be effective in improving educational opportunities for Muslims. In addition, a data-driven study would provide a valuable baseline for future research on Muslim education in India, track progress over time, and identify new challenges and opportunities.

Because of this, a detailed study based on UDISE+ and AISHE has been undertaken. This study has computed the uncomputed indicators concerning Muslim children in India. In particular, the Gross enrollment ratio at the school and higher education levels, dropout, transition, and retention rates in the case of Muslim children have been computed at the state and national levels by gender. This data could be used to develop policies and programs that would help to improve educational opportunities for Muslims and reduce educational disparities. Only through data-driven insights and evidence-based policies can India achieve its goal of providing quality education to all its citizens, including Muslims.

I take this opportunity to thank Prof. Najma Akhtar, Vice-Chancellor, Jamia Milia Islamia University, Delhi, for writing the foreword of this report.

I also thank Dr. Ganesh Kumar Nigam for computing a few indicators and Ms. Sheeja Biju, Former Project Publications Officer, UDISE Project at NIEPA, New Delhi, for designing the layout of the present publication.

October 2023

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The State of Muslim Education in India

A Data-Driven Analysis

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Introduction

The education system in India is incredibly diverse, encompassing various religions, cultures, and languages. However, it does suffer from a lack of equity. Muslims, as the most prominent religious minority in the country, have long faced challenges in accessing quality education. Throughout history, Muslims have been pioneers in establishing formal educational institutions like madrasas, schools of Islamic learning. An exemplary institution, the *Madrassa-e-Nizamia*, was founded in Hyderabad in 1876, offering courses in Islamic law and theology, setting a model for madrasas across India.

During the British colonial period, Muslim education encountered numerous obstacles, including resource scarcity, limited access to formal education, and discrimination. Nonetheless, inspiring leaders like Sir Syed Ahmed Khan played a pivotal role in promoting education among Muslims. He founded the *Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College* in 1875, later evolving into Aligarh Muslim University. The university's mission was to provide modern education to Muslims, fostering their social and economic progress. Today, Aligarh Muslim University is one of India's prestigious educational institutions, offering diverse courses across various disciplines.

According to the Sachar Committee Report, “the literacy rate among Indian Muslims is lower than the national average. Shockingly, only 59 percent of Muslim children attend primary school, compared to 70 percent of the general population, and the dropout rate is higher among Muslim students. Poverty, lack of educational access, and discrimination significantly contribute to these disparities. Muslims face formidable challenges in pursuing higher education in India, with only 4.9 percent enrolled in universities. This under-representation is attributed to limited access to quality education, financial constraints, and discrimination.”

The government has launched various school and higher education initiatives to bridge this educational gap. For instance, the Maulana Azad Education Foundation provides scholarships to economically





disadvantaged Muslim students. Additionally, the National Scheme for Incentives to Girls for Secondary Education and the National Scholarship Scheme for Minority Students aim to encourage and support the education of Muslim girls. Numerous non-governmental organizations (NGOs) are also actively involved in promoting the education of Muslim girls in India, operating schools, providing scholarships, and assisting those facing barriers to accessing education. The Sarva/Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan, a government program, endeavors to offer free and compulsory education to all children, including those from marginalized communities. Furthermore, the Prime Minister's 15-point program for the welfare of minorities seeks to provide scholarships, coaching, and other facilities to minority students. Despite these efforts, the educational gap persists.

Addressing the challenges faced by Muslim education in India requires a comprehensive and multi-faceted approach. Poverty, limited access to quality education, and discrimination must be tackled through increased government resources and support for minority education. It is imperative to redouble efforts to improve Muslim education in India, benefiting the community and contributing to the nation's overall development.

In a nutshell, one can say that Muslim education in India has long played a pivotal role in promoting social and economic development among Muslims in India. However, the goal of Muslim education for all in general and school education for all, in particular, is a distant goal.

Size of Muslim Population

As of the 2011 Census, the Muslim population in India constituted approximately 14.23 percent of the total population. In several states, this percentage was significantly higher than the national average, with the highest concentration in undivided Jammu & Kashmir, followed by the Union Territory of Lakshadweep, West Bengal, and others. It is widely acknowledged that, in terms of education, Muslims in India have not achieved parity with other minority segments. However, up-to-date data on the current status of the Muslim population is not available, as the 2021 Census has not been conducted yet. Nevertheless, thanks to initiatives like the District Information System for Education (DISE), later UDISE, and now UDISE+ & AISHE, sufficient information exists about the educational status of Muslim minorities in India.

While the information on Muslim enrolment, along with Scheduled Castes (SC) and Scheduled Tribes (ST) enrolment, is available through UDISE+ at all levels of school education, the Census does not cover the population of the Other Backward Class (OBC). The UDISE fills this gap by collecting enrolment data on the OBC, making it a unique and essential source for plan formulation. Despite enrolment and repeaters data availability, one critical piece of information missing is the enrolment ratios, which require data on the Muslim child population in the relevant age group. Currently, Muslim enrolment by age is not collected in UDISEplus.

An article by John Kurrien in Hindustan Times on 2nd March 2021 argued that data on the education of Muslims was not provided in the Department of Education's "Educational Statistics at a Glance" for 2018.





However, the article failed to mention that this data had been published in UDISE Flash Statistics from 2005-06 to 2017-18 and is still being collected as part of the annual data collection in UDISEplus and is available in the *Flash* Statistics for 2018-19 to 2021-22, published by the Department of School Education & Literacy, Ministry of Education.

In summary, while adequate information is available about the education of Muslim minorities through UDISE+, some crucial data points, such as enrolment ratios, still require information on the Muslim child population by age. Nonetheless, efforts are being made to gather and disseminate essential data to address educational disparities and formulate appropriate plans for developing the Muslim population and other minority groups in India.

Objectives of the Present Article & The Data Set

The current article endeavors to present comprehensive information about the education of Muslims in India, exclusively based on UDISE data available from 2006-07 for the elementary level and from 2012-13 for the entire school education in India, which allows us to examine Muslim enrolment in Grades I to VIII from 2006-07 to 2021-22 and in Grades I to XII from 2012-13 to 2021-22, which provides a reasonably long time series to identify trends for Muslims, Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, and OBC enrolment.

It is important to note that DISE became UDISE in 2012-13, using a single Data Capture Format to collect data for Grades I to XII in the entire school education system. Since then, DISE has been recognized as Unified DISE, popularly known as UDISE. In 2018-19, UDISE was transferred from NIEPA to the Department of School Education & Literacy and renamed UDISEPlus (UDISE+). Additionally, in 2012-13, UDISE was designated as the Official Statistics and the sole source of information on school education in India, making it the basis for presenting and analyzing Muslim and total enrolment at different levels of school education in India from 2012-13 to 2021-22.

The prime objective of the present article is to gather and present school education data in India about Muslims from 2012-13 to 2021-22. Specifically, the following indicators have been computed and analyzed at the all-India level concerning Muslim education in schools:

- *Enrolment*: Total, Boys & Girls in Grades I to XII (school education level), Grades I to V (primary), Grades VI to VIII (upper primary), Grades IX to X (secondary), and Grades XI to XII (higher secondary).
- *Gross Enrolment Ratio*: Total, Boys & Girls at primary, upper primary, secondary, and higher secondary levels, both at the all-India and state-specific levels.
- *Percentage of Muslim enrolment* at different levels of school education to total enrolment at school education.
- *Percentage of Muslim enrolment* at different levels of school education in proportion to total Muslim enrolment during 2012-13 to 2021-22.





- Gender Parity Index at all levels of school education.
- Percentage of boys and girls enrolment compared to total enrolment at different levels of education.
- Percent enrollment change over the previous year at different levels of school education.
- The average annual rate of growth during the period 2012-13 to 2021-22 at different levels of education.
- Average annual dropout rate separately for boys and girls at the primary, upper primary, and secondary levels of education.
- Transition rate of Muslims from primary to upper primary, elementary to secondary, and secondary to higher secondary levels of education.
- Retention rate at the end of primary and elementary levels of education, specifically for boys and girls Muslim enrolment.
- Projection of Muslim child population aged 6 to 10, 11 to 13, 14 to 15, and 16 to 17 years at both all-India and state-specific levels; and
- Analysis of Muslim enrolment in higher education, projection of 18 to 23 years population, and computation of Gross Enrolment Ratio for Muslims, separately for Boys and Girls at higher education level.

State-specific indicators and those at the all-India level have been computed & analyzed wherever possible. Most indicators are derived from grade-wise enrolment and repeaters of 2020-21 and 2021-22. Some statistical tables are presented in the text, while others are annexed. The data is sourced from the official portal of <https://UDISEplus.gov.in> in February 2023. Higher Education enrolment is downloaded from the official portal. i.e, <https://aishe.gov.in/aishe/>

Data Limitations

As indicated earlier, without data on the Muslim population across different segments of the education system, it becomes impossible to calculate enrolment ratios such as gross and net enrolment ratios, adjusted net enrolment ratios, and age-specific enrolment ratios. Unfortunately, the actual and projected population data for the Muslim population are not available beyond 2011, which is also the latest population data available for the total population in India. The 2021 Census is yet to be conducted.

Despite having Muslim enrolment data available since 2006-07 at various levels, such as block, district, state, and all-India levels, there has been a lack of in-depth analysis regarding the education of Muslim children. Crucial indicators, such as dropout, transition, and retention rates, have not been adequately explored. Therefore, the present article aims to shed light on the significant aspects that have not been sufficiently addressed and contribute to a better understanding of the status of Muslim education in India, which is lacking in the existing literature.

The Sachar Committee Report is arguably one of the most comprehensive reports on the socio-economic & educational status of the Muslim community in India. Constituted by the Government of India in 2005,





the Sachar Committee submitted its report in 2006, offering several recommendations related to data on Muslim education in India. Some key recommendations from the Sachar Committee regarding data on Muslim education in India are as follows:

- The government should conduct a nationwide survey to collect comprehensive data on the educational status of Muslims in India. This survey must cover all aspects of education, including enrolment, retention, completion rates, school infrastructure, and facilities.
- Data on Muslims in education should be disaggregated by gender, region, and socio-economic status to understand the specific challenges faced by different subgroups within the Muslim population; and
- The government should establish a monitoring mechanism to track the progress in improving the educational status of Muslims in India. This mechanism should focus on monitoring the implementation of policies and programs aimed at enhancing the educational status of Muslims.

A few of the other significant recommendations concerning the education of Muslims are as follows:

- Measures should be taken to ensure that Muslim children have access to quality education, which includes providing scholarships, constructing schools in areas with a significant Muslim population, and recruiting more Muslim teachers.
- Steps should be taken to address the under-representation of Muslims in higher education, especially in technical and professional courses, which may involve providing special coaching and support to Muslim students preparing for competitive examinations.

In summary, the Sachar Committee's recommendations emphasize the need for more comprehensive and targeted efforts to improve the educational status of Muslims in the country. By gathering and analyzing data on the educational status of Muslims in India, policymakers can formulate evidence-based policies & programs to address the challenges the Muslim community faces in accessing quality education. The Sachar Committee utilized data from various sources, in addition to State & Central Institutions and Departments. Some of these sources included:

- Census of India
- National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO)
- National Family Health Surveys (NFHS)
- National Council of Applied Economic Research (NCAER)
- National Council of Educational Research and Training
- National Institute of Educational Planning and Administration

Since 2006, the All India Higher Education Survey has also been included in the list. With the transition of DISE to UDISE, it has become the sole source of information on India's entire school education system. In Chapter 2.1, the Sachar Committee emphasized the importance of transparency, monitoring, and data



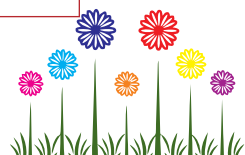
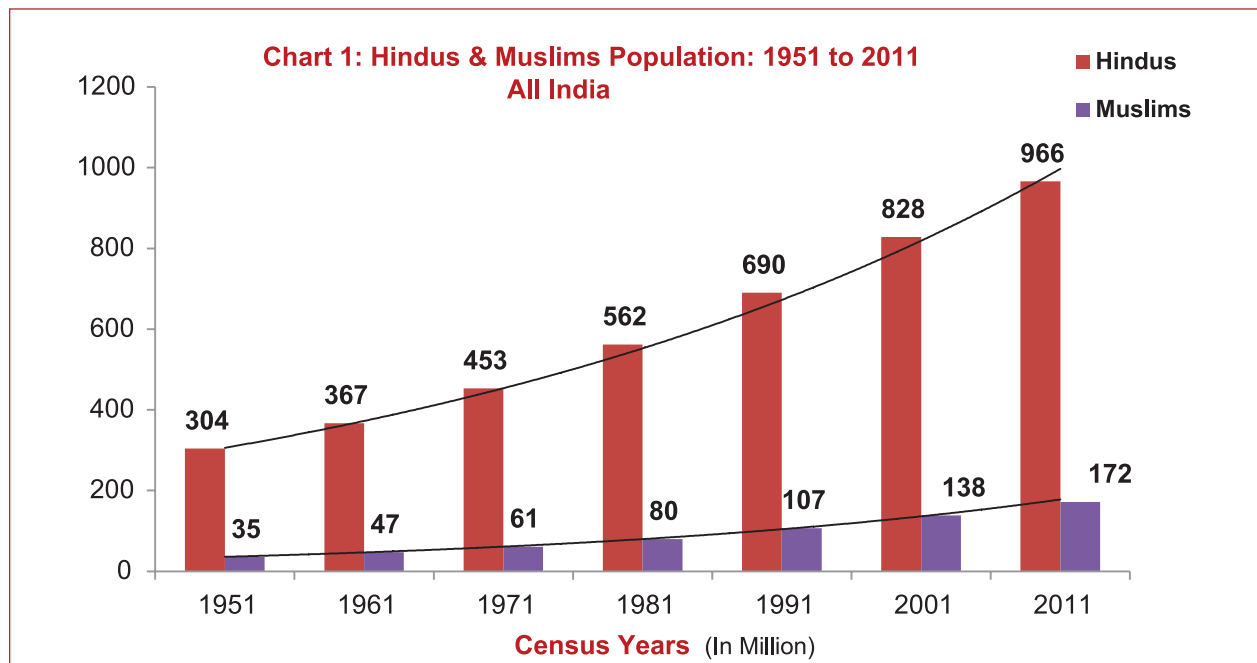


availability as prerequisites for good governance. It recommended the establishment of an autonomous National Data Bank (NDB) to maintain relevant data for various socio-religious categories. The Committee further advocated for the computerization of data and its accessibility on the Internet, as digitization would facilitate monitoring at all levels of governance - from panchayats/municipalities to districts, states, and the Central level.

The status report on the follow-up action on the Cabinet decisions regarding Sachar Committee Recommendations, as of 31st March 2019, mentioned that the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) had created a National Data Bank (NDB) web page on its website. More than 150 tables related to population, education, health, and labour & employment, in line with Sachar Committee recommendations, were uploaded on the NDB webpage. As suggested by the then Planning Commission and the NITI Aayog, the report recommended locating the Autonomous Assessment and Monitoring Authority in the Ministry of Minority Affairs.

However, upon visiting the National Data Bank web page, it is observed that the information provided, especially regarding education, is outdated, going back to as old as 2009-10. Census tables lack descriptions, and the link for Census 2011 is non-functional as of 21st February 2023. This raises the question of whether the current form of the Data Bank aligns with the Sachar Committee's recommended vision. The Committee envisioned the NDB facilitating governance monitoring at district and higher levels. However, educational indicators are not presented below the state level, undermining the basic idea behind developing NDB. The little information available on the NDB webpage is incomplete and outdated, and educational data is not found on the website of the Ministry of Minority Affairs either.

Before examining the status of Muslim education in India, it is essential to briefly consider the share of the Muslim population to the total population.



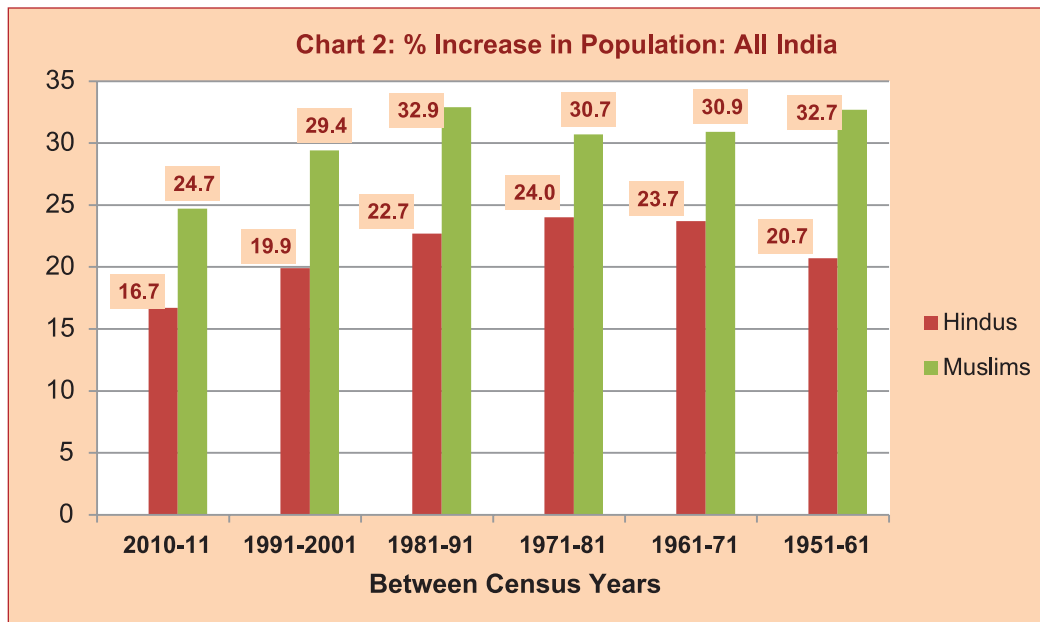


Muslim & Total Population: India, 1951 to 2011

Let us examine the religious composition of the population from Census 1951 to 1961 to 2001 to 2011, which indicates changes in all population segments. During the two censuses, the population of Hindus, Muslims, and Christians experienced a decline. After independence in 1951, India's total population was 361 million, which increased to 1,211 million in 2011, showing an absolute increase of 850 million or a 235.46 percent increase in percentage terms over 60 years. In the same period from 1951 to 2011, India's population grew by 3.25 fold, Hindu population increased by 3.18 fold, and Muslim population increased by 4.91 fold. Specifically, the Hindu population increased from 304 million in 1951 to 966 million in 2011, representing a 217.76 percent increase, while the Muslim population increased by 137 million (391.43 percent) during the same period.

Regarding the percentage share of the total population of India, Hindus constituted 84.1 percent in 1951, the highest figure from 1951 to 2011 (Table 1). On the other hand, the Muslim population's share of the total population was the lowest at 9.8 percent in 1951. However, this proportion consistently increased to 10.7 percent in 1961, 12.6 percent in 1991, 13.4 percent in 2001, and 14.2 percent in the latest Census 2011. The 14.2 percent share of the Muslim population is the highest recorded from 1951 to 2011, whereas the lowest was 9.8 percent in 1951.

Conversely, the share of the Hindu population in the total population has consistently declined from 1961 to 2011. However, in absolute terms, it remains significantly higher than the Muslim population. In 1951, the Hindu-to-Muslim population ratio was 8.69:1, which decreased to 5.62:1 in the latest Census of 2011. Further information about the current share of different population segments will be revealed once the 2021 Census is conducted.





Total 1: Population of India: 1951 to 2011

(In Million)

Between Census Years	Hindus	% Hindus to Total Population	Muslims	% Muslims to Total Population	All Population (Total)
1951	304	84.1	35	9.8	361
1961	367	83.5	47	10.7	439
1971	453	82.7	61	11.2	548
1981	562	82.3	80	11.8	683
1991	690	81.5	107	12.6	846
2001	828	80.5	138	13.4	1029
2011	966	79.8	172	14.2	1211

Source: Economic Survey 2021-22.

Percentage Increase in Population

The percentage increase in population between the two censuses from 1951 to 2011 is presented in Table 2. It reveals that the pace of population increase has decreased for Hindus, Muslims, Christians, and the total population of India, although the growth remains high across all religious groups. Between the 2001 and 2011 Censuses, the population of India increased by 17.7 percent, compared to 21.5 percent between 1991 and 2001. The growth rate was as high as 24.7 percent between the Censuses of 1971 and 1981.

In the latest Censuses, between 2001 to 2011, the population of Muslims increased by 24.7 percent, which is higher than the increase in the population of Hindus (16.7 percent) and Christians (15.7 percent) during the same period. However, it is essential to note that the share of Sikhs (1.72 percent), Jains (0.37 percent), and Buddhists (0.70 percent) is relatively low and has declined during the period from 1951 to 2011.

Table 2: Percentage Increase of Population: All India, 1951-61 to 2001-11

Between Census Years	Hindus	Muslims	Christians	All Population
2011-21*				
2001-11	16.7	24.7	15.7	17.7
1991-2001	19.9	29.4	22.6	21.5
1981-91	22.7	32.9	17.8	23.9
1971-81	24.0	30.7	17.0	24.7
1961-71	23.7	30.9	33.0	24.8
1951-61	20.7	32.7	29.0	21.6

*Census 2021 is yet to be conducted.





Average Annual Growth Rates

Table 2 presented earlier only highlighted the percentage increase between the two Censuses, which did not provide the specific rate at which the population of a particular segment has increased or declined. To address this, the compound Growth Rate formula is used to calculate the rate of change in the population of Hindus, Muslims, and the total population of India between the two Censuses, as well as between the years 1951 to 2011, as shown in Table 4.

Table 3: Percent Share of Population by Religion: 1961 to 2011

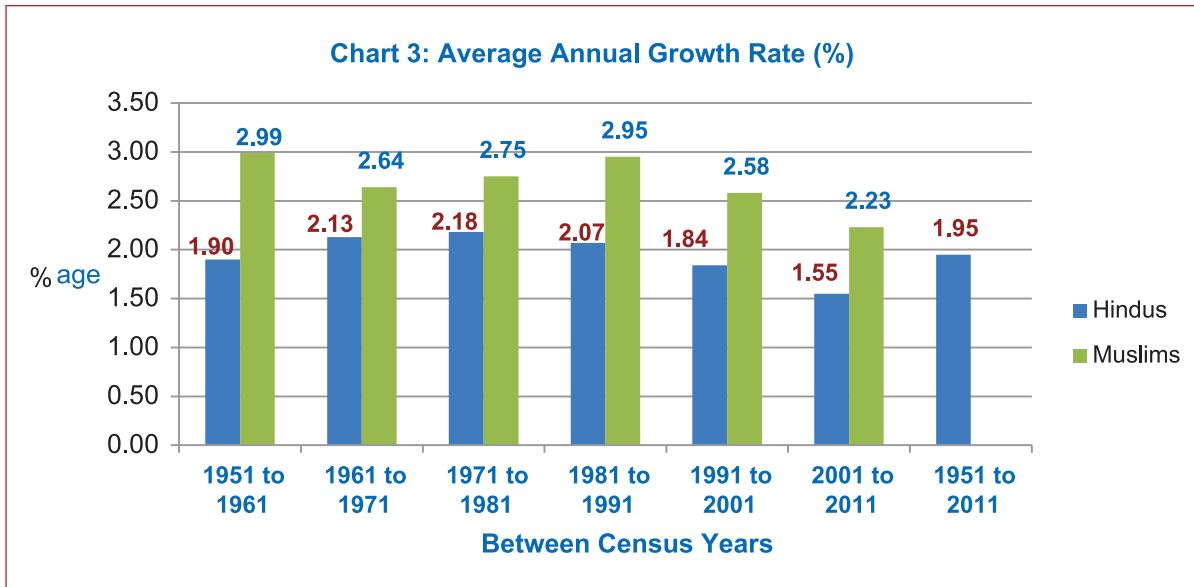
Religious Group	Percentage of Population						
	Census Year						
	1951	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
Hindus	84.10	83.45	82.73	82.30	81.53	80.46	79.80
Muslims	9.80	10.69	11.21	11.75	12.61	13.43	14.23
Christians	2.30	2.44	2.60	2.44	2.32	2.34	2.30
Sikhs	1.79	1.79	1.89	1.92	1.94	1.87	1.72
Buddhist	0.74	0.74	0.70	0.70	0.77	0.77	0.70
Jain	0.46	0.46	0.48	0.47	0.40	0.41	0.37

Source: Census of India, different Census years.

The analysis reveals that throughout the Census years, the average annual growth rate of the Muslim population has consistently been higher than the rate of increase in the total population of India. On the other hand, the average annual growth rate of the Hindu population has been lower than the increase in the total population. For example, between 2001 and 2011, the total population of India increased by 17.7 percent. In the same period, the population of Hindus increased by 16.7 percent, and the population of Muslims increased by 24.7 percent.

A brief analysis of the average annual growth rate in the population reveals exciting patterns (Table 4). The highest growth rate in the Muslim population was recorded at 2.99 percent from the 1951 Census to 1961. For Hindus, the highest growth rate was observed at 2.18 percent between the Censuses of 1971 and 1981. In contrast, the lowest average growth rates were observed for both Hindus and Muslims at 1.55 percent and 2.23 percent, respectively, from 2001 to 2011. Notably, these rates are the lowest observed throughout the Census (1951 to 2011). The total population also experienced its lowest-ever growth rate at 1.64 percent from 2001 to 2011.





**Table 4: Average Annual Growth Rate (%) between two Censuses
1951 to 2011, All India**

Period	Hindus	Muslims	Total Population
1951 to 1961	1.90	2.99	1.98
1961 to 1971	2.13	2.64	2.24
1971 to 1981	2.18	2.75	2.23
1981 to 1991	2.07	2.95	2.16
1991 to 2001	1.84	2.58	1.98
2001 to 2011	1.55	2.23	1.64
1951 to 2011	1.95	2.69	2.04

Source: Computed based on the Census of India, different census years.

Additionally, the average annual growth rate of the population was computed for the entire period from the first Census in 1951 to the latest Census in 2011. During this period, the population of Hindus increased at an average annual growth rate of 1.95 percent per annum, while the Muslim population increased at a higher rate of 2.69 percent per annum. The overall total population of India increased at an average annual growth rate of 2.04 percent per annum during the same period.

Without data on the projected Muslim population, it becomes challenging to compute the enrolment ratio, which indicates the participation of the child population in educational programs. In the absence of such data, the Muslim share of the total population from the latest 2011 Census can be compared with the Muslim share of enrolment at different levels of education. To gain a comprehensive understanding, it is essential to analyze the share of Muslims in both the population and enrolment at all-India and State &



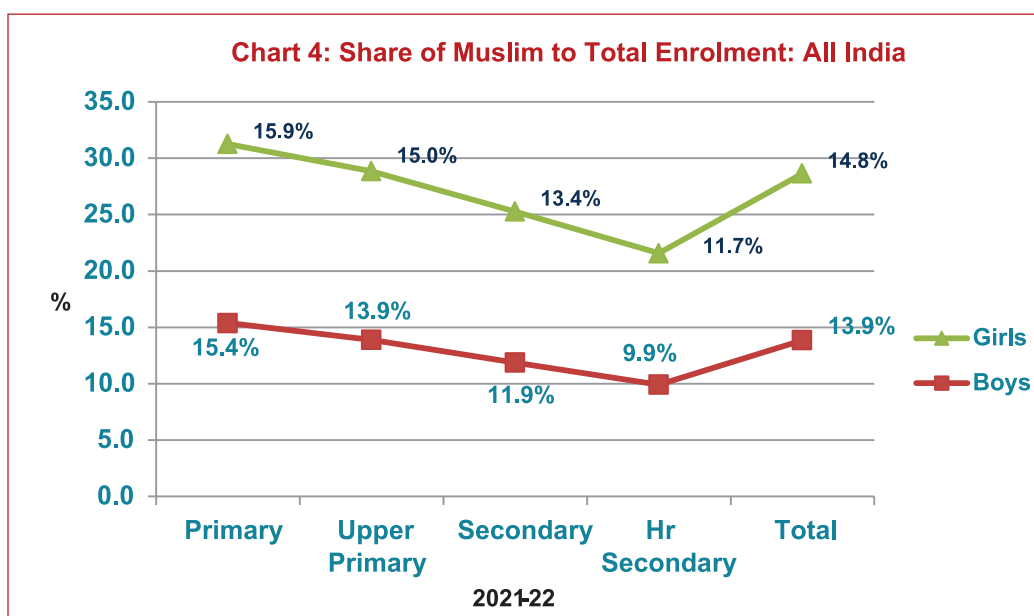


UT levels. For this purpose, Table 5 presents the State-specific share of the Muslim population to the total population of each state based on the latest 2011 Census.

State-wise Share of Muslim Population: 2011 Census

The state-wise distribution of the total Muslim population in India in 2011 reveals significant variations. Among the 35 States & UTs, 10 had a negligible Muslim population. In 17 states, Muslims constituted a minority, while in two states, Jammu & Kashmir (68.31 percent, undivided) and Lakshadweep (96.58 percent), they had a majority status. However, the states of Assam, Bihar, Kerala, Uttar Pradesh, and West Bengal accounted for more than 58 percent of India's total 172.25 million Muslim population in 2011 (Table 5). This concentration of Muslims in these five states is noteworthy, as every 6th out of 10 Muslims in India were located there, signifying their significance in the education of the Muslim community in the country.

Furthermore, 12 states had a Muslim population share above 10 percent in 2011. Some of these states had relatively high shares, such as 12.86 percent in Delhi, 14.53 percent in Jharkhand, 11.54 percent in Maharashtra, and 13.95 percent in Uttarakhand.



While reviewing the educational status of Muslims at different levels of school education at the all-India level, all States & UTs of the country are considered, regardless of the share of the Muslim population in each state. However, the educational status is compared with the Muslim population's share in the 2011 Census. The share of the Muslim population in the bifurcated States/UTs, if any, has been considered as that of the undivided State/UT.



**Table 5: State-wise Share of Muslims to Total Population of India: 2011 Census**

Sl. No.	State/UT	Population 2011 Census			
		Total	Muslim	%Share of Muslim to Total State/UT Population	Status of Muslim Population in the State/UT
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	3,80,581	32,413	8.517	Minority
2	Andhra Pradesh	8,45,80,777	80,82,412	9.556	Minority
3	Arunachal Pradesh	13,83,727	27,045	1.955	Negligible
4	Assam	3,12,05,576	1,06,79,345	34.223	Significant
5	Bihar	10,40,99,452	1,75,57,809	16.866	Significant
6	Chandigarh	10,55,450	51,447	4.874	Negligible
7	Chhattisgarh	2,55,45,198	5,14,998	2.016	Negligible
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3,43,709	12,922	3.760	Negligible
9	Daman and Diu	2,43,247	19,277	7.925	Minority
10	Delhi	1,67,87,941	21,58,684	12.859	Minority
11	Goa	14,58,545	1,21,564	8.335	Minority
12	Gujarat	6,04,39,692	58,46,761	9.674	Minority
13	Haryana	2,53,51,462	17,81,342	7.027	Minority
14	Himachal Pradesh	68,64,602	1,49,881	2.183	Negligible
15	Jammu and Kashmir	1,25,41,302	85,67,485	68.314	Majority
16	Jharkhand	3,29,88,134	47,93,994	14.532	Minority
17	Karnataka	6,10,95,297	78,93,065	12.919	Minority
18	Kerala	3,34,06,061	88,73,472	26.562	Significant
19	Lakshadweep	64,473	62,268	96.580	Majority
20	Madhya Pradesh	7,26,26,809	47,74,695	6.574	Minority
21	Maharashtra	11,23,74,333	1,29,71,152	11.543	Minority
22	Manipur	28,55,794	2,39,836	8.398	Minority
23	Meghalaya	29,66,889	1,30,399	4.395	Negligible
24	Mizoram	10,97,206	14,832	1.352	Negligible
25	Nagaland	19,78,502	48,963	2.475	Negligible
26	Orissa	4,19,74,218	9,11,670	2.172	Negligible
27	Puducherry	12,47,953	75,556	6.054	Minority
28	Punjab	2,77,43,338	5,35,489	1.930	Negligible
29	Rajasthan	6,85,48,437	62,15,377	9.067	Minority
30	Sikkim	6,10,577	9,867	1.616	Negligible
31	Tamil Nadu	7,21,47,030	42,29,479	5.862	Minority
32	Tripura	36,73,917	3,16,042	8.602	Minority
33	Uttar Pradesh	19,98,12,341	3,84,83,967	19.260	Significant
34	Uttarakhand	1,00,86,292	14,06,825	13.948	Minority
35	West Bengal	9,12,76,115	2,46,54,825	27.011	Significant
All India		1,21,08,54,977	17,22,45,158	14.225	Minority

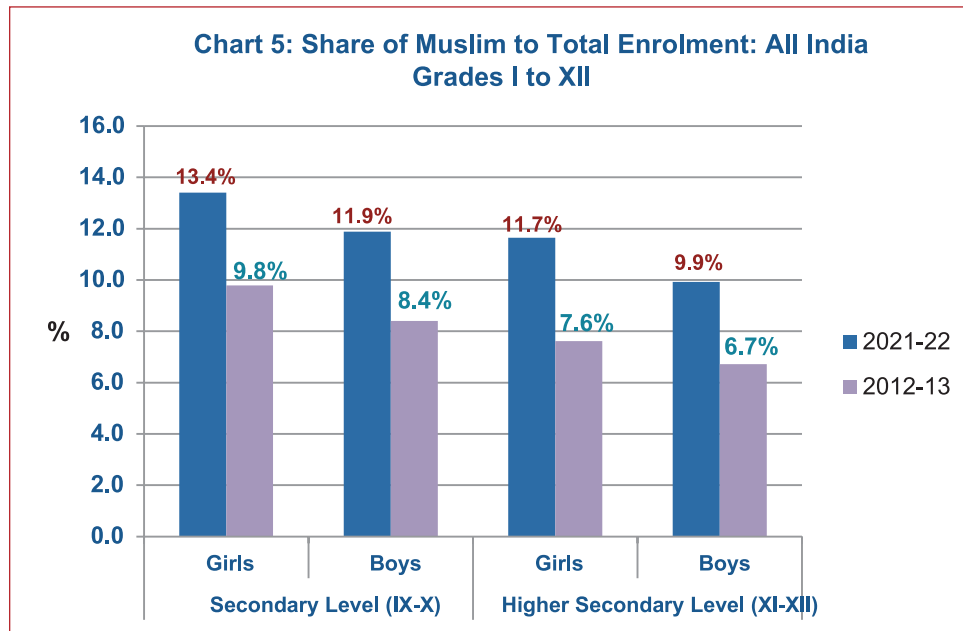
Source: Census of India, 2011.



Muslim Enrolment: School Education Level

Total I-XII Enrolment

Table 6 presents the gender-specific Muslim enrolment and total enrolment at the school education level (Grades I to XII) from 2012-13 to 2021-22, indicating an increase in both but with erratic patterns during this period. The total Muslim enrolment in Grades I to XII reached 36.59 million, the highest recorded between 2013-14 and 2021-22, and the lowest was 31.56 million in 2012-13, which incidentally was during the first year of the unification of DISE & SEMIS, i.e., UDISE.



Between 2020-21 and 2021-22, Muslim enrolment increased from 36.20 million to 36.59 million, showing an increase of 0.39 million, 1.08 percent of the previous year's enrolment. In the same period, the total enrolment in Grades I to XII at the all-India level increased by 0.19 million, 0.52 percent of the total enrolment in the previous year. Notably, Muslim enrolment has consistently increased from 31.56 million in 2012-13 to 33.31 million in 2016-17, further to 35.00 million in 2019-20, 36.20 million in 2020-21, and 36.59 million in 2021-22. However, the same pattern is not valid for total enrolment.

It was mentioned above that the lowest total enrolment at the all-India level was 254.28 million in 2012-13, while the highest was 260.60 million in 2015-16, followed by a decline to 251.34 million in the subsequent year. In contrast, Muslim enrolment increased in 2016-17 from its previous level. The 2018-19 saw the lowest total enrolment in Grades I to XII at 248.34 million, which increased from 2019-20 to 2021-22. Additionally, it is observed that Muslim enrolment is less erratic than total enrolment, although this pattern is not consistent for all levels, particularly at the primary level of education.





Primary Enrolment (Grades I-V)

The analysis of the data from 2012-13 to 2021-22, as presented in Tables 6 & 7, indicates that enrolment at the primary level (Grades I to V) is highly erratic for both Muslim and total enrolment. In the current year, 2021-22, there was a decline in the enrolment of Muslim girls in primary classes, from 93,11,571 in the previous year (2020-21) to 92,65,242, representing a decrease of 46,329 students or 0.50 percent lower than the previous year. The total Muslim enrolment in primary classes declined to 1,90,34,508 in 2021-22 from 1,90,80,435 in 2020-21 (45,927, 0.24 percent). The year 2018-19 had the lowest enrolment of Muslim girls (85,85,999) between 2012-13 and 2021-22, while the total Muslim enrolment in primary classes was the highest in 2012-13 (1,91,39,710) and the lowest in 2018-19 (1,75,49,529).

Table 6: Muslim Enrolment: 2012-13 to 2021-22 (All India)

Year	Primary	Upper Primary	Secondary	Hr Secondary	Total: Grades I to XII
2021-22	19034508	9625725	4856833	3074802	36591868
2020-21	19080435	9388548	4916987	2816708	36202678
2019-20	18721016	8995675	4718699	2566182	35001572
2018-19	17549529	8377267	4404320	2258995	32590111
2017-18	17984048	8580862	4321991	2233815	33120716
2016-17	18554694	8594047	4199948	1958374	33307063
2015-16	18631695	8515253	4008147	1990990	33146085
2014-15	18758305	8465583	3837894	1959375	33021157
2013-14	18988724	8325366	3680773	1844794	32839657
2012-13	19139710	7863433	3135465	1422171	31560779
Year	Total Enrolment: 2012-13 to 2021-22 (All India)				
	Primary	Upper Primary	Secondary	Hr Secondary	Total: Grades I to XII
2021-22	121842250	66790692	38528631	28579050	255740623
2020-21	122021291	65854199	39006375	26922596	253804461
2019-20	121686703	64873387	38464433	25947160	250971683
2018-19	120230170	64267026	38334571	25506817	248338584
2017-18	122378400	65448222	38480023	24682548	250989193
2016-17	123807892	66079123	38823854	22625448	251336317
2015-16	129122784	67593727	39145052	24735397	260596960
2014-15	130501135	67165774	38301599	23501798	259470306
2013-14	132428440	66471219	37296683	22314314	258510656
2012-13	134784560	64926683	34640103	19923782	254275128

Source: UDISE data, different years.





At the upper primary level (Grades VI to VIII), the data for 2021-22 shows that Muslim enrollment stands at 96,25,725 out of a total enrollment of 667,90,692, making Muslim students approximately 14.42 percent of the total enrollment at this level, equivalent to the Muslim share in the total population of India in 2011. Out of the total Muslim enrollment at the upper primary level, 48,32,423 are girls, accounting for approximately 50.20 percent of the total enrollment at this level.

At the secondary level (Grades IX to X), the data for 2021-22 reveals a total Muslim enrollment of 48,56,833 students, out of which 24,72,842 are Muslim girls, representing approximately 50.91 percent of the total enrollment at the secondary level. Consequently, Muslim students comprise approximately 12.62 percent of the total enrollment at the secondary level.

Analyzing the enrolment at the higher secondary level (Grades XI to XII), the data for 2021-22 indicates that Muslim enrollment stands at 30,74,802 out of a total enrollment of 285,79,050, implying that Muslim students comprise approximately 10.76 percent of the total enrollment at the higher secondary level. Further analysis reveals that girls' enrollment makes up approximately 5.64 percent of the total enrollment at the higher secondary level.

Overall, the data for 2021-22 shows varying proportions of Muslim students at different levels of education. They make up around 14.42 percent of the total enrollment at the upper primary level, which slightly decreases to approximately 12.62 percent at the secondary level and further declines to approximately 10.76 percent at the higher secondary level. As we move from one level to another, the decrease in the Muslim share highlights the need for continuous efforts to encourage and facilitate their participation in education at all levels.

Table 7: Total Muslim Girls Enrolment: 2012-13 to 2021-22 (All India)

Year	Primary (I-V)	Upper Primary (VI-VIII)	Secondary (IX-X)	Higher Secondary (XI-XII)	Total Girls Enrolment
2021-22	9265242	4832423	2472842	1611841	18182348
2020-21	9311571	4749080	2539899	1468825	18069375
2019-20	9148318	4572261	2444958	1346007	17511544
2018-19	8585999	4264085	2278993	1178292	16307369
2017-18	8795011	4379057	2229605	1160564	16564237
2016-17	9090346	4411010	2181132	1017289	16699777
2015-16	9139234	4372472	2088037	1028440	16628183
2014-15	9196234	4358513	1985850	996308	16536905
2013-14	9327267	4277718	1884856	926892	16416733
2012-13	9420693	4048353	1597250	706008	15772304

Source: UDISE data, different years.

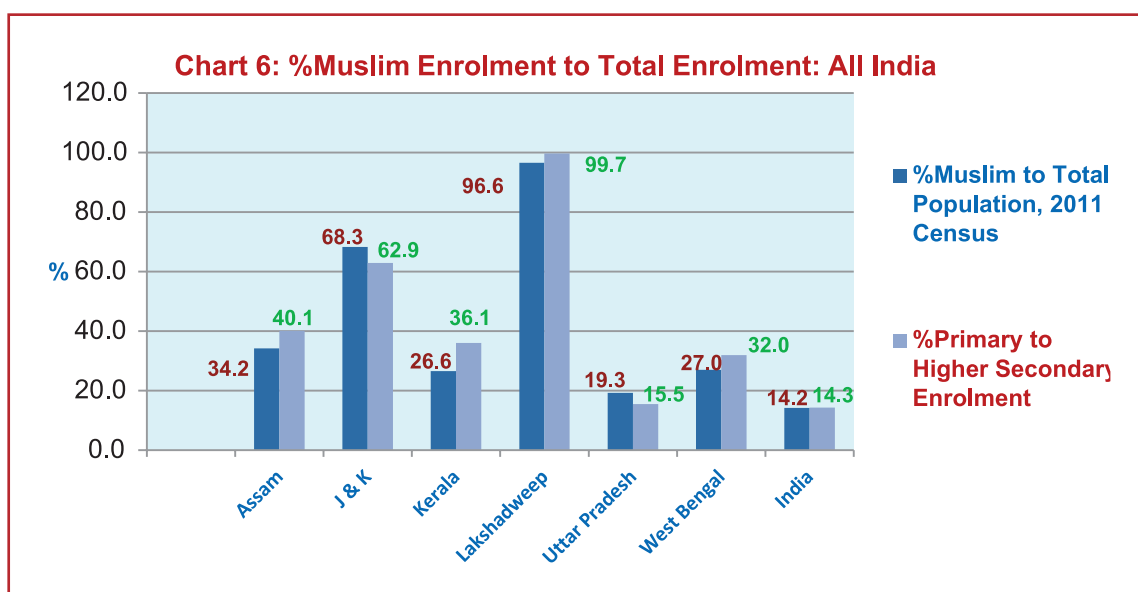




% Share of Muslims in Total Enrolment

Table 8 presents the share of Muslim enrolment in the total enrolment (Grades I to XII) from 2012-13 to 2021-22, revealing exciting trends. Initially, the share of Muslim enrolment was slightly lower than their share in the population, but it gradually picked up over the years. In the latest year, 2021-22, it was at par with their share in the population, which was 14.23 percent in the 2011 Census.

Between 2012-13 and 2021-22, the share of Muslims in the total enrolment fluctuated, with the lowest share being 12.70 percent in 2012-13 and the highest share being 14.31 percent in 2021-22, which indicates that Muslim enrolment in school education has been relatively proportional to their share in the population during this period. However, it is essential to note that having a proportionate share in total enrolment does not necessarily guarantee equitable representation at different levels of school education for Muslims in the relevant age groups (6 to 11, 11 to 13, 14 to 15, and 16 to 17 years). To analyze this further, information on the actual or official child population is required, which is currently unavailable. Even the share of Muslims in the total population in 2011 is outdated and may have changed by now.



Therefore, it cannot be definitively stated that the Muslim share in total school enrolment is perfectly aligned with their share in the total population without updated data on child population and enrolment. To gain a comprehensive understanding, examining the share of Muslims in total enrolment at different education levels is crucial, considering gender-specific data for boys and girls, which will be analyzed in Table 9.

The data presented in Table 9 indicates that, except for the primary and upper primary levels, the share of Muslim boys and girls enrolment in secondary and higher secondary levels is not aligned with their share in the total population (14.23 percent). Particularly at the higher secondary level, the share of Muslim





boys' enrolment is as low as 9.92 percent, and girls' enrolment is 11.65 percent, both significantly below their share in the population.

A positive trend observed across all levels of school education is that the share of girls' enrolment is consistently higher than that of boys, as seen from the data analyzed between 2012-13 to 2021-22. However, due to the non-availability of official projections for the Muslim child population, it is not possible to calculate the enrolment ratio, which would provide a more accurate representation of their participation in education.

Moving on to the state-specific share of Muslim minority to total enrolment (Table 10), it can be observed that in most states, Muslim enrolment is higher than their share in the total population. However, this is not the case for secondary and higher secondary levels of education. In ten states, the share of Muslim enrolment at the primary level is higher than the all-India level (15.6 percent). Notably, Jammu & Kashmir, which has a significant Muslim population (68.3 percent), has a lower percentage of Muslim enrolment at the primary level (64.7 percent), consistent across all levels of education in 2021-22. However, other Muslim-majority states, such as Assam, Lakshadweep, Maharashtra, and West Bengal, have higher enrolment shares than their population share at the primary level. On the other hand, populous states like Bihar and Uttar Pradesh have lower enrolment shares than their share in the population at all levels of education in 2021-22.

Regarding secondary and higher secondary levels, about nine states have a higher share of Muslim enrolment than at the all-India level. However, as many as 21 states have a lower share of enrolment at the secondary and 27 states at the higher secondary level than their share in the total state population in 2021-22, which indicates a potential issue of dropouts or a lack of transition to higher levels of education for Muslim children.

Table 8: Percent Share of Muslim Enrolment to Total Enrolment 2012-13 to 2021-22

Year	Primary	Upper Primary	Secondary	Hr Secondary	Total
2021-22	15.62	14.41	12.61	10.76	14.31
2020-21	15.64	14.26	12.61	10.46	14.26
2019-20	15.38	13.87	12.27	9.89	13.95
2018-19	14.60	13.04	11.49	8.86	13.12
2017-18	14.70	13.11	11.23	9.05	13.20
2016-17	14.99	13.01	10.82	8.66	13.25
2015-16	14.43	12.60	10.24	8.05	12.72
2014-15	14.37	12.60	10.02	8.34	12.73
2013-14	14.34	12.52	9.87	8.27	12.70
Percent share of Muslim population to the total population of India, 2011 Census = 14.23%					

Source: Computed based on UDISE data, different years.





Improving the efficiency of the education system is crucial to encourage more Muslim students to continue their education beyond the elementary level. Addressing this challenge will ensure equitable access to education for Muslim students at all levels, including secondary and higher secondary education, for both boys and girls.

Share of Muslims Enrolment to the Total Enrolment

As the state-specific data in Table 10 highlights, the percentage share of Muslims in the total population varies significantly across different States & Union Territories in India. There is a wide range of variation, from a low of 1.35 percent in Mizoram to a high of 96.58 percent in Lakshadweep, with the national average being 14.23 percent.

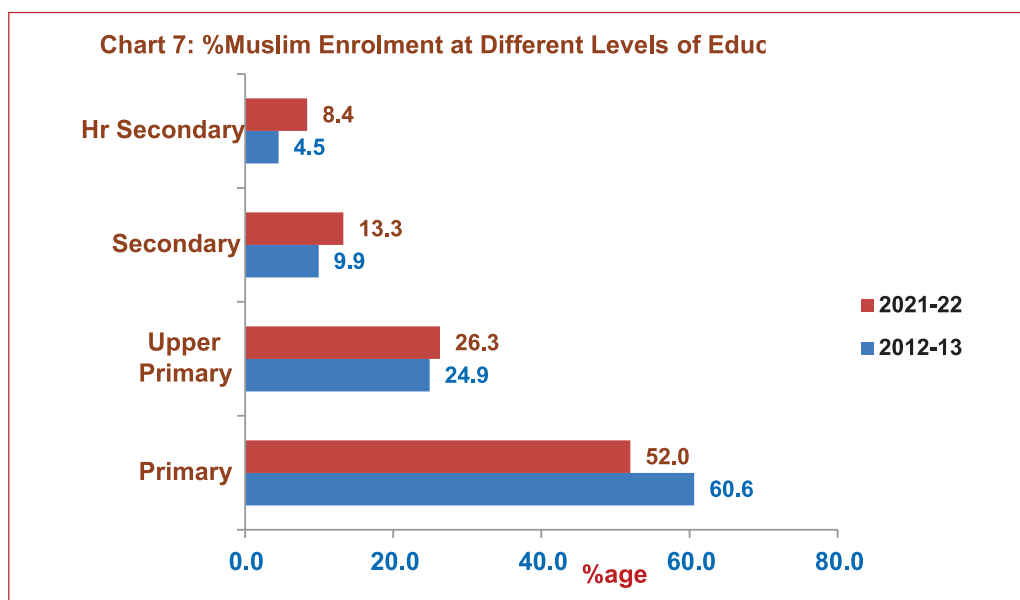


Table 9: Percent Share of Muslim Enrolment to Total Enrolment, Boys & Girls 2012-13 to 2021-22

Year	Primary Level (I-V)		Upper Primary Level (VI-VIII)		Secondary Level (IX-X)		Higher Secondary Level (XI-XII)		Total Enrolment (I-XII)	
	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys
2021-22	15.89	15.38	14.97	13.89	13.40	11.88	11.65	9.92	14.80	13.86
2020-21	15.92	15.38	14.89	13.66	13.64	11.66	11.24	9.73	14.80	13.77
2019-20	15.66	15.13	14.54	13.23	13.29	11.33	10.67	9.15	14.49	13.45
2018-19	14.87	14.34	13.71	12.40	12.43	10.62	9.56	8.20	13.65	12.64
2017-18	14.96	14.45	13.80	12.46	12.18	10.37	9.84	8.33	13.73	12.70
2016-17	15.26	14.73	13.75	12.30	11.83	9.91	9.47	7.92	13.82	12.72
2015-16	14.68	14.19	13.30	11.93	11.23	9.34	8.77	7.40	13.25	12.22
2014-15	14.62	14.14	13.34	11.90	10.92	9.20	9.01	7.74	13.25	12.24
2013-14	14.61	14.09	13.23	11.86	10.69	9.14	8.84	7.76	13.21	12.24
2012-13	14.45	13.96	12.78	11.47	9.79	8.40	7.62	6.72	12.88	11.98

Source: Computed based on UDISE data, different years.





Interestingly, some states with a lower percentage share of Muslims in the total population, such as Assam and Kerala, have a higher share of Muslim enrolment in the primary to higher secondary education (Grades 1-12) than the national average, which suggests that in these states, a relatively higher proportion of Muslim children are enrolled in schools than their population

Table 10: State-specific Share of Muslim Minority Enrolment to Total Enrolment at Different Levels of Education: 2021-22

State/ UT	Percentage Share of Muslim to Total Population, 2011 Census	Primary (Grades 1 to 5)	Upper Primary (Grades 6 to 8)	Elementary (Grades 1 to 8)	Secondary (Grades 9-10)	Higher Secondary (Grades 11-12)	Primary to Higher Secondary (Grades 1-12)
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	8.52	9.7	9.1	9.4	8.5	7.7	9.0
Andhra Pradesh	9.56	8.0	7.0	7.6	6.2	5.0	7.1
Arunachal Pradesh	1.95	1.5	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.4
Assam	34.22	43.8	40.6	42.7	33.4	25.1	40.1
Bihar	16.87	15.3	14.5	15.0	11.8	10.4	14.3
Chandigarh	4.87	6.1	5.8	6.0	5.1	2.9	5.3
Chhattisgarh	2.02	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.5
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3.76	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.5	3.8	5.4
Daman and Diu	7.92						
Delhi	12.86	16.0	16.1	16.0	14.9	12.8	15.4
Goa	8.33	12.5	11.8	12.3	10.5	9.6	11.6
Gujarat	9.67	9.5	9.2	9.4	7.9	6.3	8.9
Haryana	7.03	10.2	7.4	9.2	5.2	3.5	7.8
Himachal Pradesh	2.18	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.7	1.1	1.7
J & K	68.31	64.7	61.7	63.7	60.8	60.5	62.9
Jharkhand	14.53	14.4	14.3	14.4	12.1	9.9	13.6
Karnataka	12.92	16.7	15.9	16.4	15.1	10.3	15.6
Kerala	26.56	38.3	36.6	37.7	35.6	29.3	36.1
Ladakh	-	55.2	54.0	54.8	57.2	62.2	56.2
Lakshadweep	96.58	99.6	99.7	99.6	99.7	99.8	99.7
Madhya Pradesh	6.57	5.5	5.3	5.4	4.2	3.9	5.1
Maharashtra	11.54	14.1	13.4	13.8	12.3	9.5	13.0
Manipur	8.40	10.3	9.2	9.9	8.2	6.5	9.3
Meghalaya	4.40	4.2	4.2	4.2	3.2	3.1	4.0
Mizoram	1.35	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.4
Nagaland	2.47	7.3	4.1	6.2	2.9	1.8	5.3
Odisha	2.17	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	1.9
Puducherry	6.05	8.6	7.8	8.3	7.2	7.3	8.0
Punjab	1.93	2.7	2.4	2.6	2.0	1.7	2.3
Rajasthan	9.07	9.8	8.1	9.2	6.6	5.0	8.3
Sikkim	1.62	2.2	1.9	2.1	1.5	2.0	1.9
Tamil Nadu	5.86	7.2	7.0	7.1	6.9	6.4	7.0
Telangana	-	15.3	16.0	15.5	15.4	15.4	15.5
Tripura	8.60	10.8	10.0	10.5	9.5	6.9	9.9
Uttar Pradesh	19.26	17.3	15.0	16.5	12.6	11.4	15.5
Uttarakhand	13.95	18.0	13.6	16.5	9.4	7.2	14.1
West Bengal	27.01	33.7	33.6	33.6	28.1	27.3	32.0
India	14.23	15.6	14.4	15.2	12.6	10.8	14.3

Source: UDISE+ 2021-22.





share. On the other hand, certain states with a higher percentage share of Muslims in the total population, such as Jammu & Kashmir and West Bengal, have a lower share of Muslim enrolment in primary to higher secondary education than the national average, thus indicating a disparity in educational participation among Muslim students in these states.

A significant trend observed across all States & Union Territories is that the percentage of Muslim children enrolled in higher secondary education (Grades 11-12) is lower than in all other levels of education, which may indicate a potential drop-off in enrolment at this level. Efforts should be made to address this issue and ensure higher secondary education opportunities for Muslim students. Furthermore, the data shows that the percentage of Muslim children enrolled in primary to higher secondary education is generally higher than those enrolled in secondary education (Grades 9-10), which suggests that many Muslim children are enrolled in primary education but do not continue their education beyond that level, leading to a decline in enrolment at higher levels.

The percentage of Muslim students enrolled in education from primary to higher secondary level also varies significantly across states. For example, in Lakshadweep, almost all Muslim students (99.7 percent) are enrolled in education from primary to higher secondary levels, while in Bihar, this percentage is only 14.3 percent, thus indicating disparities in access to education across different states. Similarly, the percentage of Muslim students enrolled in secondary education (Grades 9-10) also varies across states. For instance, 33.4 percent of Muslim students in Assam are enrolled in secondary classes, while in Lakshadweep, almost all Muslim students (99.7 percent) are enrolled in secondary education.

Overall, the data underscores the importance of ensuring equitable access to education for all communities, including the Muslim community, regardless of their percentage share in the total population. The disparities in enrolment and educational achievement among different communities in India need to be carefully examined and addressed to promote inclusive and quality education for all. Efforts should be made to understand the factors contributing to these disparities and develop targeted policies and programs to bridge the gaps and promote equal educational opportunities for every child in the country.

Share of Muslim Enrolment by Gender to Total Enrolment by Gender

Next, we analyze the share of Muslim enrolment by gender at the primary, upper primary, secondary, and higher secondary levels to the total school enrolment presented in Table 11.

Share of Muslim Enrolment to Total Muslim Enrolment

The data presented in Table 11 reveals that the share of Muslim enrolment at the primary, upper primary, secondary, and higher secondary levels to the total Muslim enrolment (Grades I to XII) from 2012-13 to 2021-22 indicates some significant trends.

The primary level consistently has the highest share, accounting for more than 50 percent of total enrolment throughout the analyzed period. However, it is essential to note that the primary level's share has declined





over the years, reaching its highest at 60.64 percent in 2012-13 and its lowest at 52.02 percent in 2021-22. The second-highest share is observed at the upper primary level, which has remained higher than other levels throughout the period. In 2021-22, the upper primary level's share stood at 26.31 percent.

In contrast, the shares of secondary education (Grades IX to X) and higher secondary education (Grades XI to XII) are much lower, at 13.27 percent and 8.40 percent, respectively; this suggests that not all students who enter the system progress to higher levels of education, indicating potential inefficiencies within the education system. Furthermore, the declining trend in the share of enrolment as we move from primary to higher levels of education also indicates inefficiencies in retention and transition within the education system.

The data highlights that many Muslim students are enrolled at the primary level. However, there are challenges in retaining and transitioning them to higher levels of education. These trends underscore the need to improve the efficiency and inclusivity of the education system, ensuring that all students, including Muslim students, have equal opportunities to access and progress in education at all levels. Efforts should be made to address the barriers that hinder students' continuation and ensure equitable access to quality education, promoting a more inclusive and effective education system in India.

**Table 11: Percent Share of Muslim Enrolment at Different Levels of Education
2012-13 to 2021-22**

Year	Primary	Upper Primary	Secondary	Hr Secondary	Total
2021-22	52.02	26.31	13.27	8.40	100.00
2020-21	52.70	25.93	13.58	7.78	100.00
2019-20	53.49	25.70	13.48	7.33	100.00
2018-19	53.85	25.70	13.51	6.93	100.00
2017-18	54.30	25.91	13.05	6.74	100.00
2016-17	55.71	25.80	12.61	5.88	100.00
2015-16	56.21	25.69	12.09	6.01	100.00
2014-15	56.81	25.64	11.62	5.93	100.00
2013-14	57.82	25.35	11.21	5.62	100.00
2012-13	60.64	24.92	9.93	4.51	100.00

Source: Computed based on UDISE data, different years.

Share of Girls Enrolment (%) at Different Levels of Education

Further, we have also examined the share of Muslim girls' enrolment at different levels of education to total Muslim girls' enrolment. The same is presented in Table 12, which reveals that in the latest year 2021-22, more than half (50.96 percent) of the total Muslim girls have enrolled alone in the primary classes, followed by 26.58 percent in upper primary, 13.60 percent in secondary and only 8.86 percent in the higher secondary classes. Incidentally, in 2012-13, the share of girls' enrolment in primary classes was almost 60 percent, but it slid each year.





Share of Muslim Girls Enrolment

Table 12 shows the percent share of girl's enrolment to total enrolment in different levels of education in India from 2012-13 to 2021-22. At the primary level, the share of girl's enrolment to total enrolment has decreased from 60.64 percent in 2012-13 to 52.02 percent in 2021-22. Similarly, at the upper primary level, it has decreased from 24.92 percent in 2012-13 to 26.31 percent in 2021-22. On the other hand, the share of girl's enrolment to total enrolment at the secondary level has increased from 9.93 percent in 2012-13 to 13.27 percent in 2021-22, and at the higher secondary level, it has increased from 4.51 percent in 2012-13 to 8.40 percent in 2021-22. Overall, the trend in girl's enrolment to total enrolment suggests that while there has been a decline in the share of girl's enrolment at the primary and upper primary levels, there has been an increase at the secondary and higher secondary levels. However, it is important to note that there is still a significant gender gap in enrolment at all levels, especially at the primary and upper primary levels. This highlights the need for policies and interventions to address this issue and promote gender parity in education.

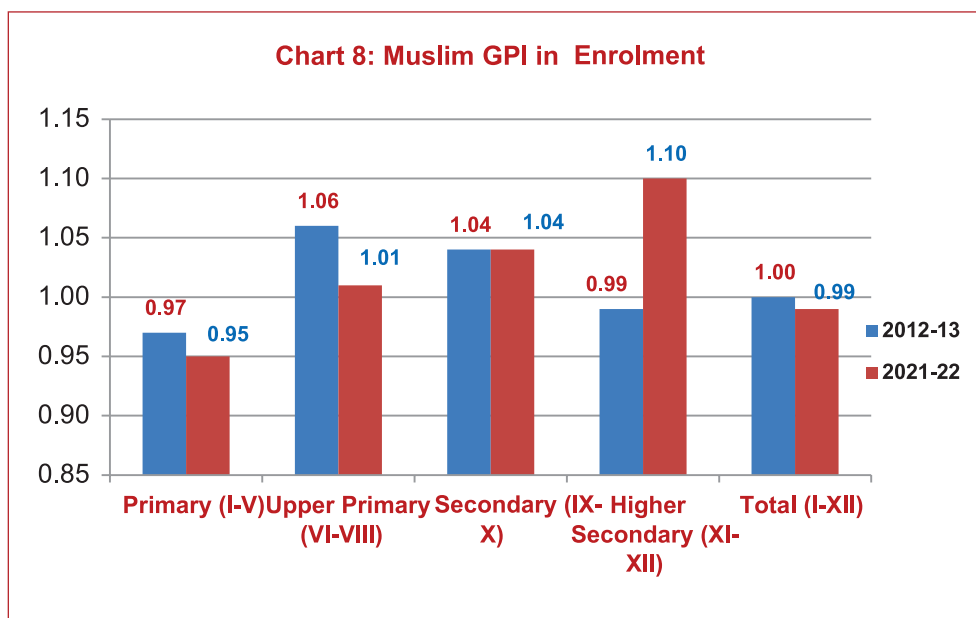
In 2021-22, out of 100 Muslim girls enrolled, 51 were in primary classes, 27 in upper primary, 14 in secondary, and only 9 out of every 100 girls were enrolled in higher secondary grades. As we move from primary to higher secondary, the percentage of girls enrolled declines, with the higher secondary level having the lowest enrolment at just 8.40 percent. This trend suggests that many girls who enter the education system do not complete each level and transition to the next level, indicating inefficiency. A similar trend is also observed in the case of Muslim boys' enrolment, which highlights the need to address the factors that lead to dropouts and lack of continuity in education for both boys and girls at different levels. Promoting retention and completion of each educational level is crucial to ensure a more efficient and inclusive education system. Next, we look at the Muslim enrolment by gender, presented in Tables 11 & 12.

Table 12: Share of Girls Enrolment (%) at Different Levels of Education to Total Girls Enrolment (Grades I to XII)

Year	Primary	Upper Primary	Secondary	Higher Secondary	Total Enrolment
2021-22	50.96	26.58	13.60	8.86	18182348
2020-21	51.53	26.28	14.06	8.13	18069375
2019-20	52.24	26.11	13.96	7.69	17511544
2018-19	52.65	26.15	13.98	7.23	16307369
2017-18	53.10	26.44	13.46	7.01	16564237
2016-17	54.43	26.41	13.06	6.09	16699777
2015-16	54.96	26.30	12.56	6.18	16628183
2014-15	55.61	26.36	12.01	6.02	16536905
2013-14	56.82	26.06	11.48	5.65	16416733
2012-13	59.73	25.67	10.13	4.48	15772304

Source: Computed based on UDISE data, different years.





Share of Girls in Muslim Enrolment & GPI

Tables 13, 14, and 15 present the share of girls to total Muslim enrolment and the Gender Parity Index (GPI) at different levels of education from 2012-13 to 2021-22. The data reveals that except for the primary level of education, more girls are enrolled than boys at all other levels, and this trend is consistent throughout the period under consideration.

However, at the primary level, the share of Muslim girls is lower than boys, evident for the entire period from 2012-13 to 2021-22, as reflected in the GPI. In the current year, 2021-22, the share of girls to total Muslim enrolment is 48.68 percent, while it was as high as 49.12 percent in the initial year, i.e., 2012-13. Conversely, the share of Muslim boys in primary classes was 51.32 percent in 2012-13. The GPI at this level was also observed at its highest at 0.97 in 2012-13, but after that, it declined to 0.95 (Table 15).

The trend of higher enrolment of girls compared to boys at the upper primary, secondary, and higher secondary levels indicates progress in promoting girls' education. However, the lower enrolment of girls at the primary level and the declining GPI suggest that there is still room for improvement in achieving gender parity in primary education for the Muslim community. Efforts should be made to address the factors contributing to this disparity and ensure equal access and opportunities for girls' education at all levels. By promoting gender parity in education, India can build a more inclusive and equitable society for all its citizens.

It is encouraging to see that the share of Muslim girls at all levels above the primary level is higher than boys, and the corresponding Gender Parity Index (GPI) is above 1; this indicates that more girls are enrolled





in upper primary, secondary, & higher secondary levels of education compared to their male counterparts. The higher GPI of Muslim enrolment, irrespective of the level, compared to the total enrolment at the all-India level (Table 15) suggests that efforts to promote girls' education within the Muslim community have yielded positive results.

Table 13: Percentage of Girls at Different Levels of Education to Total Muslim Enrolment, All India: 2012-13 to 2021-22

Year	Primary (I-V)	Upper Primary (VI-VIII)	Secondary (IX-X)	Higher Secondary (XI-XII)	Total
2021-22	48.68	50.20	50.91	52.42	49.69
2020-21	48.80	50.58	51.66	52.15	49.91
2019-20	48.87	50.83	51.81	52.45	50.03
2018-19	48.92	50.90	51.74	52.16	50.04
2017-18	48.90	51.03	51.59	51.95	50.01
2016-17	48.99	51.33	51.93	51.95	50.14
2015-16	49.05	51.35	52.09	51.65	50.17
2014-15	49.02	51.49	51.74	50.85	50.08
2013-14	49.12	51.38	51.21	50.24	49.99
2012-13	49.22	51.48	50.94	49.64	49.97

Source: Computed based on UDISE data, different years.

However, the data also reveals two critical points. Firstly, not all girls are currently enrolled in primary grades, indicating that some girls may not be entering the education system or dropping out before completing the primary level of education; this highlights the need for targeted interventions and initiatives to ensure all girls have access to and complete primary education.

Secondly, the data indicates that if Muslim girls enroll in the education system, they are more likely to retain and progress from primary to upper primary and subsequent levels; this contrasts with boys, where even though more are enrolled in primary grades, their retention and transition to higher levels of education are not as consistent. This suggests that specific attention should also be given to addressing the barriers preventing boys from continuing their education beyond the primary level.

While the current data provides valuable insights, a more comprehensive understanding of participation rates can be obtained through the enrolment ratio, which, unfortunately, is not available from official sources. Improving data collection and reporting will be essential to track progress accurately and design targeted interventions to further enhance education access and retention for both boys and girls, especially at the primary level. By ensuring equal opportunities for education for all children, regardless of gender,



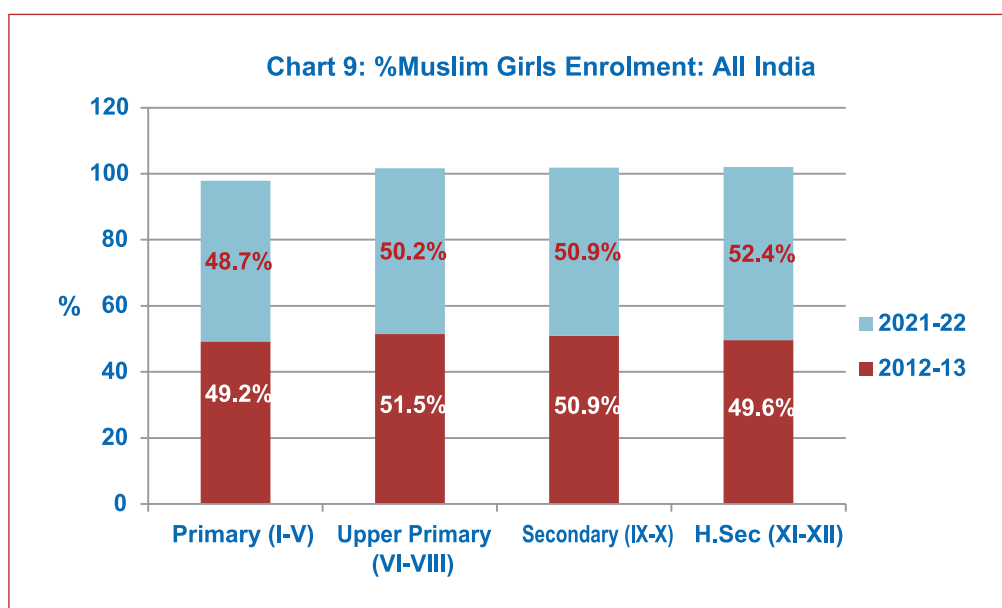


India can make significant strides toward achieving a more equitable and inclusive society.

Table 14: Percentage of Boys at Different Levels of Education to Total Muslim Enrolment, All India: 2012-13 to 2021-22

Year	Primary (I-V)	Upper Primary (VI-VIII)	Secondary (IX-X)	Higher Secondary (XI-XII)	Total (I-XII)
2021-22	51.32	49.80	49.09	47.58	50.31
2020-21	51.20	49.42	48.34	47.85	50.09
2019-20	51.13	49.17	48.19	47.55	49.97
2018-19	51.08	49.10	48.26	47.84	49.96
2017-18	51.10	48.97	48.41	48.05	49.99
2016-17	51.01	48.68	48.07	48.05	49.86
2015-16	50.95	48.65	47.91	48.35	49.83
2014-15	50.98	48.51	48.26	49.15	49.92
2013-14	50.88	48.62	48.79	49.76	50.01
2012-13	50.78	48.52	49.06	50.36	50.03

Source: Computed based on UDISE data, different years.



Muslim Gross Enrolment Ratio

a) Muslim Child Population

In the absence of the 2021 Census and the lack of age-specific Muslim enrolment data, the estimation of the Muslim child population and subsequent calculation of the Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) at different levels of school education becomes challenging. The article attempts to address this gap by using the total





clientele population in specific age groups (6 to 11, 11 to 13, 14 to 15, and 16 to 17 years) as provided in the UDISE+ Booklet: Flash Statistics for the period from 2018-19 to 2021-22. The assumption is that the share of Muslims in the total population of India, as reported in the 2011 Census (14.23 percent), remains constant.

With this approach, the estimated Muslim child population is derived at the all-India level from 2018-19 to 2021-22 and the state level for 2021-22. The state-specific share of Muslims in the total population of 2011 is applied to the projected total child population in different age groups to estimate the Muslim child population at the state level.

Table 15: Gender Parity Index: Muslim Enrolment at Different Levels of Education

Year	Primary (I-V)	Upper Primary (VI-VIII)	Secondary (IX-X)	Higher Secondary (XI-XII)	Total (I-XII)
2021-22	0.95	1.01	1.04	1.10	0.99
2020-21	0.95	1.02	1.07	1.09	1.00
2019-20	0.96	1.03	1.08	1.10	1.00
2018-19	0.96	1.04	1.07	1.09	1.00
2017-18	0.96	1.04	1.07	1.08	1.00
2016-17	0.96	1.05	1.08	1.08	1.01
2015-16	0.96	1.06	1.09	1.07	1.01
2014-15	0.96	1.06	1.07	1.03	1.00
2013-14	0.97	1.06	1.05	1.01	1.00
2012-13	0.97	1.06	1.04	0.99	1.00

Source: Computed based on UDISE data, different years.

Table 15(A): Gender Parity Index: Total Enrolment at Different Levels of Education All India

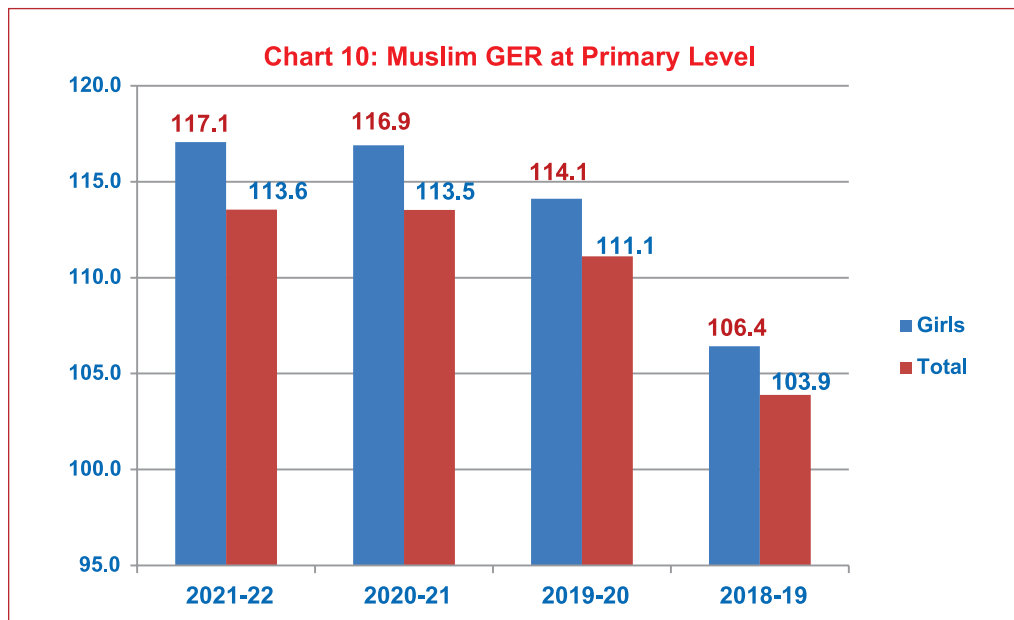
Year	Primary (I-V)	Upper Primary (VI-VIII)	Secondary (IX-X)	Higher Secondary (XI-XII)	Total (I-XII)
2021-22	0.92	0.94	0.92	0.94	0.93
2020-21	0.92	0.94	0.91	0.94	0.93
2019-20	0.92	0.94	0.92	0.95	0.93
2018-19	0.92	0.94	0.92	0.93	0.93
2017-18	0.92	0.94	0.91	0.91	0.93
2016-17	0.93	0.94	0.90	0.90	0.93
2015-16	0.93	0.95	0.91	0.90	0.93
2014-15	0.93	0.95	0.90	0.89	0.93
2013-14	0.93	0.95	0.90	0.89	0.93
2012-13	0.94	0.95	0.89	0.87	0.93

Source: Computed based on UDISE data, different years. Repeaters have been considered, which are subtracted from enrolment in a Grade.





Based on these estimations, the article computes the Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) of Muslim children at all levels of school education. The article emphasizes that this attempt to calculate the Muslim GER is the first of its kind recently. It highlights the need for official and accurate data on the Muslim population and their enrolment. The Ministry of Education must approach the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare to include the Muslim population and refer it to the Expert Committee on Population Projections for future planning. Additionally, the Ministry of Education should consider including the collection of Muslim enrolment by age as part of its annual data collection to facilitate the computation of Net and Age-specific enrolment ratios.



The article discusses the Muslim GER at different levels of school education at the all-India level from 2018-19 to 2021-22 and the state level for the latest year, 2021-22. This data will provide valuable insights into the enrolment patterns of Muslim children and aid in formulating targeted policies and interventions to ensure equitable access to education for all communities, including the Muslim community.

b) Muslim Enrolment Ratio (Overall)

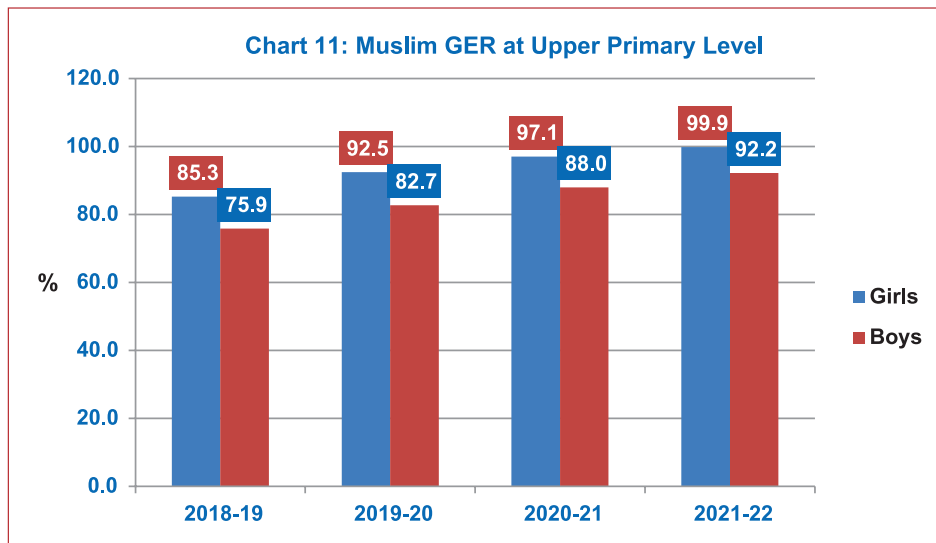
The Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) data presented in Tables 16 to 19 at the all-India level provides valuable insights into the participation of Muslim children in school education. The analysis reveals the following key findings:

- 1. Better Participation at Elementary Levels:** At the primary, upper primary, and combined elementary levels of education, the participation of Muslim children is better than that of all children at the all-India level. This trend holds for both boys and girls. It is heartening to observe that Muslim girls' participation at all levels of school education in terms of GER in 2021-22 is also much better than their counterparts, boys.

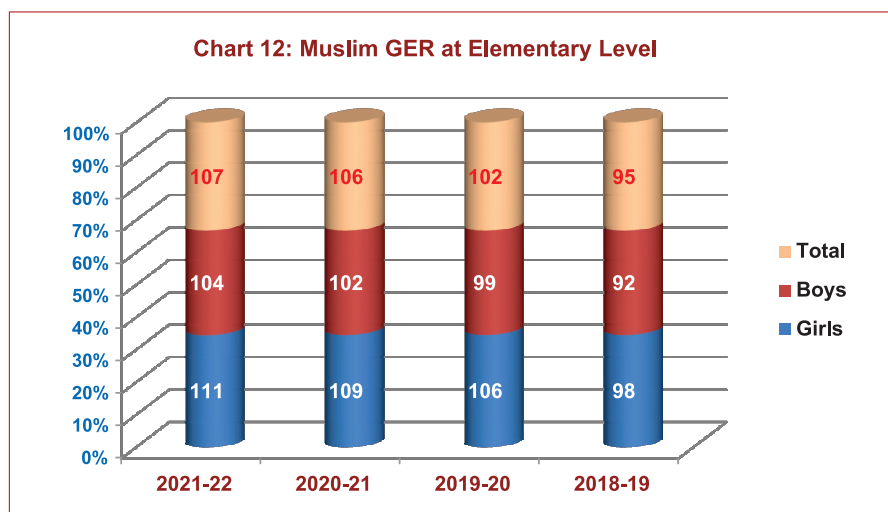




2. **Lower Participation at Secondary and Higher Secondary Levels:** The participation of Muslim children at the secondary and higher secondary levels of education is much lower than at the all-India level, indicating that many of them do not continue and transit to the secondary level of education. The GER at these levels is lower, which suggests the need for targeted interventions to improve access and retention.



3. **Significant Gender Gap:** While overall participation of Muslim children in school education (Grades I-XII) is about 90 percent, girls are better placed than boys, and the difference in participation between the two is significant. The GER for Muslim girls is higher than that for Muslim boys at all levels of education.
4. **Need for Focused Efforts:** Despite the overall improvement in the participation of Muslim children from 2018-19 to 2021-22, there is still a need to bring the remaining children under the education umbrella, retain them, and ensure smooth transitions from one level to another; this is essential to achieve the goal of universal school education.





In conclusion, the GER highlights both positive and concerning trends in the participation of Muslim children in school education in India. While their participation at the elementary level is better than the national average, there are significant challenges in ensuring their participation and retention at the secondary and higher secondary levels. Addressing these challenges will require targeted efforts and interventions to promote equitable access to education for all children, regardless of their religious background or gender.

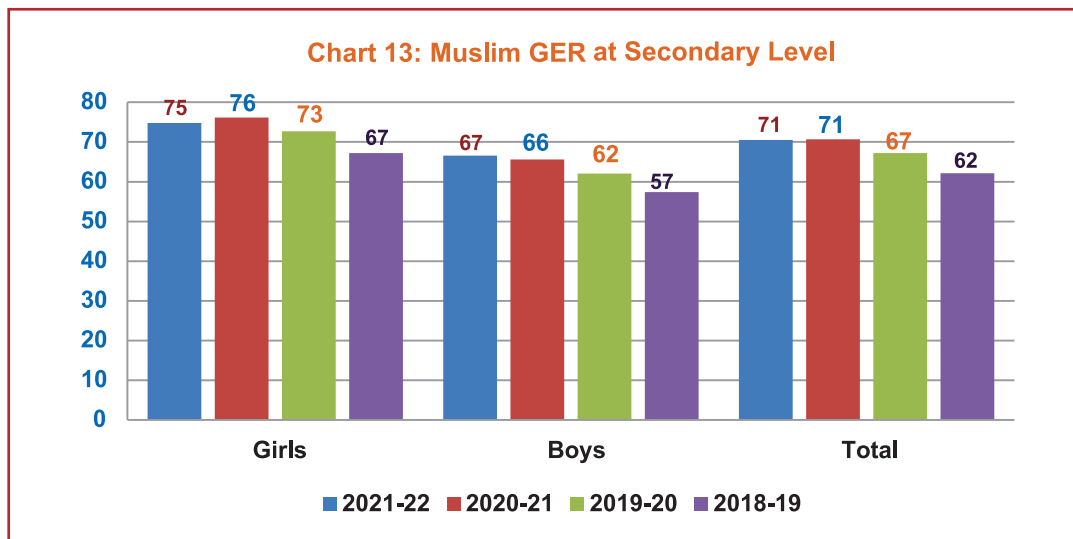


Table 16: Muslim GER, All India: 2018-19 to 2021-22

Year	Primary (I-V)			Upper Primary (VI-VIII)			Elementary (I-VIII)		
	Girls	Boys	Total	Girls	Boys	Total	Girls	Boys	Total
2021-22	117.06	110.41	113.55	99.88	92.22	95.91	110.54	103.68	106.95
2020-21	116.90	110.50	113.53	97.09	88.00	92.37	109.36	102.09	105.56
2019-20	114.12	108.38	111.11	92.47	82.73	87.41	105.86	98.71	102.12

Note: Projected population of Muslims in different age groups has been obtained based on Expert Committee Projections (Total) by assuming that the 2011 Census share of 14.23 percent of Muslims to the Total population is still valid in 2021.

**Table 17: Muslim Gross Enrolment Ratio at Secondary & Higher Secondary Levels
All India: 2018-19 to 2021-22**

Year	Secondary (IX-X)			Higher Secondary (XI-XII)			Total (I-XII)		
	Girls	Boys	Total	Girls	Boys	Total	Girls	Boys	Total
2021-22	74.78	66.56	70.51	47.71	39.71	43.54	93.54	86.38	89.80
2020-21	76.18	65.63	70.69	43.18	36.25	39.56	92.22	84.52	88.20
2019-20	72.73	62.09	67.18	39.30	32.50	35.75	88.68	80.99	84.66
2018-19	67.25	57.41	62.11	34.17	28.52	31.21	81.94	74.91	78.27

Note: Projected population of Muslims in different age groups has been obtained based on Expert Committee Projections (Total) by assuming that the 2011 Census share of 14.23 percent of the Muslim to Total population is still valid in 2021.





Muslim Gross Enrolment Ratio at Secondary & Higher Secondary Levels 2021-22

The data shows an improvement in the overall GER for Muslim students at both levels over the four-year period from 2018-19 to 2021-22. However, there is a notable gender gap in enrolment, with the GER for girls being lower than that for boys at both secondary and higher secondary levels.

Key findings are as follows:

Overall Improvement in GER: The overall GER for Muslim students at the secondary level has increased from 78.27 percent in 2018-19 to 89.80 percent in 2021-22. This indicates a positive trend in enrolment and participation of Muslim students at this level. A similar improvement is seen at the higher secondary level, where the GER has increased from 55.36 percent in 2018-19 to 71.33 percent in 2021-22.

Gender Gap in GER: Despite the overall improvement, there is a significant gender gap in enrolment at both levels. In 2021-22, the GER for girls at the secondary level is 74.78 percent, while for boys, it is 66.56 percent. At the higher secondary level, the GER for girls is 47.71 percent, while for boys, it is 39.71 percent. This suggests that more efforts are needed to address barriers and challenges that prevent Muslim girls from accessing and continuing their education at these levels.

Assumption of Population Figures: The data is based on projected population figures, assuming that the share of the Muslim population to the total population of India from the 2011 Census is still valid in 2021. However, it is essential to consider that population dynamics can change over time, and more accurate population estimates would provide a more precise representation of the enrolment situation.

Need for Targeted Efforts: To further improve enrolment and reduce the gender gap in GER, targeted efforts are required. These efforts may include addressing socio-economic factors, cultural barriers, providing safe and conducive learning environments, and promoting girls' education.

Overall, while the data shows positive progress in the GER of Muslim students at the secondary and higher secondary levels, it also highlights the need for continued efforts to ensure equal opportunities for boys and girls in accessing and completing education at these levels. Accurate population estimates and targeted interventions will play a crucial role in achieving higher enrolment rates and promoting inclusive education for all.

Enrolment Ratio (All Students): All India, 2021-22

In addition to the GER of Muslims at different levels of education, the analysis of the enrolment ratios at various levels of education presented in Table 18 provides valuable insights into the access and participation of children in the education system in India.

Here are the key findings from the analysis concerning the enrolment ratio at the all-India level, which must be analyzed along with an analysis of the GER of Muslims:

Primary Level: The Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) at the primary level is 103.4 percent, indicating that more children are enrolled than the official school-age population, which includes over-aged and under-aged children. The Net Enrolment Ratio (NER), which considers the official age group for primary education (6-10 years), is 88.6 percent. Moreover, the Adjusted NER, which considers over-aged and under-aged students, is calculated at 99.1 percent. The high NER signifies significant efforts to ensure access to primary education for children in the 6-10 age group.

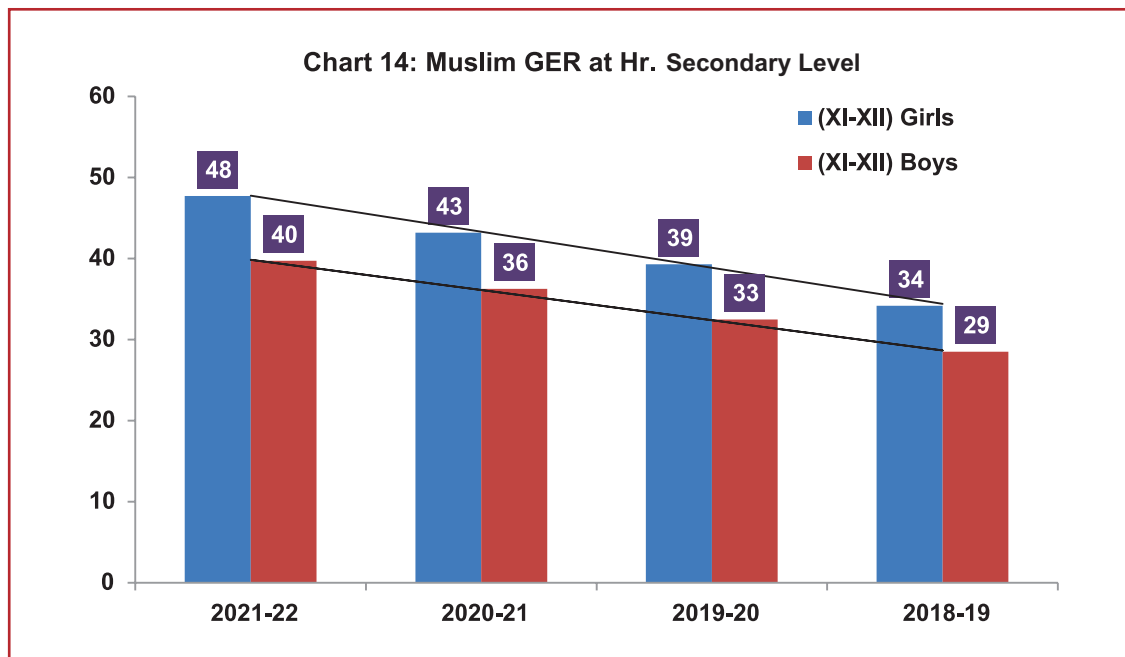




Table 18: Enrolment Ratio (Total Enrolment): All-India, 2021-22

Level	Gross Enrolment Ratio	Net Enrolment Ratio	Adjusted NER	Age-specific Enrolment Ratio
Primary	103.4	88.6	99.1	99.1 (6-10 years)
Upper Primary	94.7	71.3	87.3	92.2 (11-13 years)
Elementary	100.1	90.5	96.5	96.5 (6-13 years)
Secondary	79.6	47.9	64.7	72.8 (14-15 years)
Higher Secondary	57.6	34.2	-	42.4 (16-17 years)

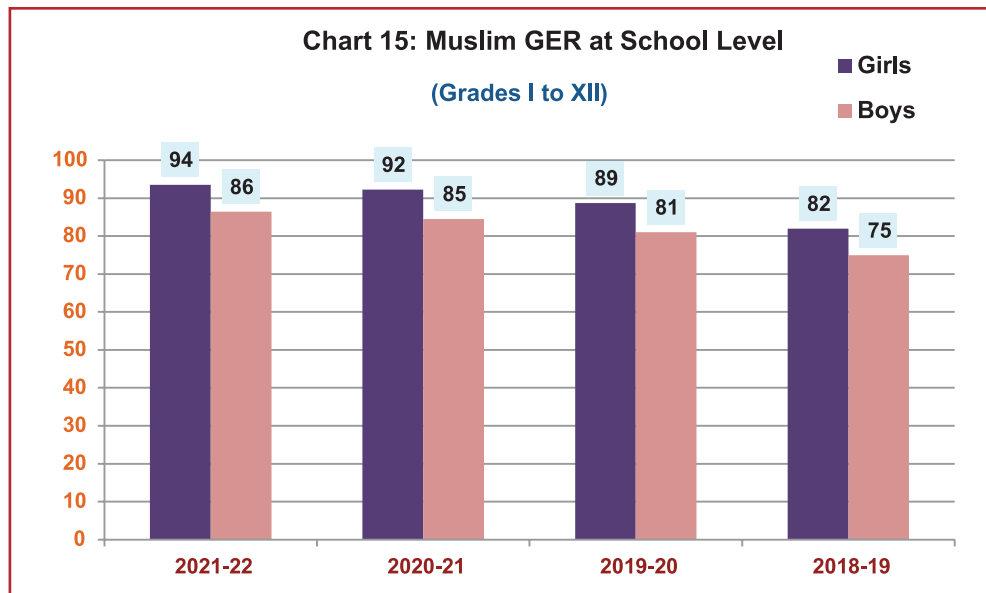
Source: UDISE+ 2021-22.



Upper Primary Level: The Gross Enrolment Ratio is 94.7 percent at the upper primary level, indicating a relatively high enrolment rate. However, the Net Enrolment Ratio drops to 71.3 percent due to students progressing to higher grades. The Adjusted NER, which considers the age range of 11-13 years, is 87.3 percent. This emphasizes the importance of ensuring continued access to education during these critical years.

Elementary Level: Combining primary and upper primary levels as the elementary level, the Gross Enrolment Ratio is 100.1 percent, signifying near-universal enrolment. The Net Enrolment Ratio is calculated at 90.5 percent, indicating that a significant proportion (almost 91 percent) of the official age group is enrolled. The Adjusted NER for the elementary level is 96.5 percent, reflecting the inclusion of this age group of students enrolled one level above the elementary level.



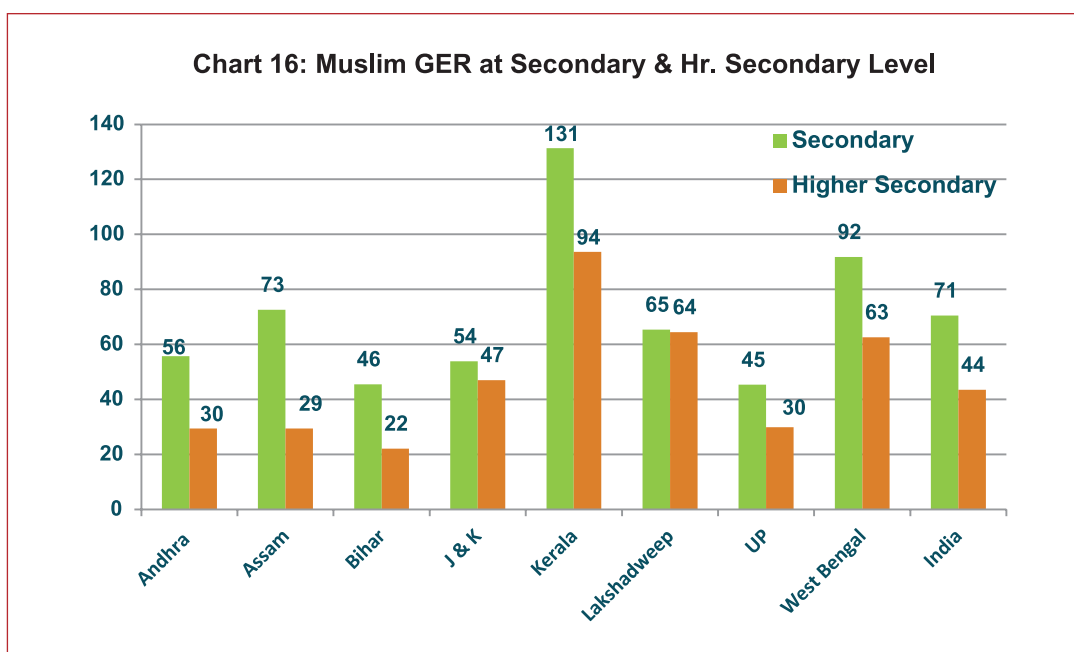


Secondary Level: The enrolment ratios decline from the elementary to the secondary level. The Gross Enrolment Ratio at the secondary level is 79.6 percent, indicating that 79.6 percent of the relevant age group is enrolled. The Net Enrolment Ratio drops to 47.9 percent, reflecting a significant decrease due to various factors such as dropout rates and limited access to secondary education. The Adjusted NER, calculated at 64.7 percent, highlights the need for efforts to improve enrolment and retention rates at this level.

Higher Secondary Level: The Gross Enrolment Ratio is 57.6 percent at the higher secondary level, indicating a lower participation rate than previous levels. The Net Enrolment Ratio is 34.2 percent, highlighting the challenges in ensuring access to higher secondary education. Unfortunately, an Adjusted NER is not available for this level, but efforts should be made to improve enrolment and bridge the gap to provide students with better educational opportunities.

Overall, the analysis reveals that while primary and elementary levels show high enrolment rates, there is a need to focus on improving enrolment rates at the secondary and higher secondary levels. Efforts should be directed towards ensuring equitable access to education, as these challenges are crucial for promoting inclusive and quality education throughout the country. Policymakers and educators should continue to address the gaps and challenges to provide all children with equal opportunities for education and development.





As indicated above, since Muslim enrolment by age is not presently available, none of the enrolment indicators except GER could be analyzed in the present article.

c) *State-specific Muslim Enrolment Ratio*

Education plays a crucial role in societal development, and ensuring equal access to quality education for all is a fundamental goal. The state-specific analysis of the Muslim Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) presented in Tables 19 & 20 provides valuable insights into the state of development of school education for Muslim children in different States & Union Territories in India. Here are some key observations from the analysis:

- **Disparities Across Levels:** The analysis indicates that states are at different stages of development in school education. Some states show higher Muslim GER at the primary level, with a possibility of achieving near-universal enrolment with a little push. However, the same is not valid for secondary and higher secondary levels of education, where enrolment rates drop significantly.
- **Elementary Level GER:** About 28 states/UTs have GER above 80 percent at the elementary level (Grades I-VIII) for Muslim children, which suggests relatively higher enrolment rates in these states' primary and upper primary levels.
- **Secondary & Higher Secondary GER:** In contrast, only 12 states have GER above 80 percent for Muslim children at the secondary level (Grades IX-X), and only six states have GER above 80 percent at the higher secondary level (Grades XI-XII), which indicates lower participation rates at the secondary and higher secondary levels of education for Muslim children.





- **Census Data & Projections:** The GER calculated in the present analysis is based on estimated child population figures. Once more recent data from the 2021 Census becomes available; the enrolment ratios may be subject to change. Using projected figures can lead to unconvincing results in some states.
- **Lowest GER:** The state of Mizoram shows the lowest GER of 33 percent (Grades I-XII) in 2021-22, indicating significant challenges in ensuring enrolment and access to education for Muslim children. However, the state had the lowest 1.35 percent share of Muslim to total population in 2011. Efforts should be made to address this situation.
- **Muslim-Majority States:** In Muslim-majority states like Assam, Jammu and Kashmir, Lakshadweep, Uttar Pradesh, and West Bengal, the overall enrolment ratio for Muslim students is 107.02, 71.44, 55.18, 68.47, and 114.24 percent, respectively. These states must continue to provide inclusive and quality education to all Muslim children.
- **Bihar and Madhya Pradesh:** Bihar and Madhya Pradesh have relatively low overall Muslim GER, at 68.51 percent and 61.49 percent, respectively, which indicates that many Muslim children in these states are still out of the education system. Identifying and enrolling out-of-school children in age-appropriate grades should be a priority.

Overall, the analysis highlights the need for targeted efforts in various states and regions to improve enrolment rates and ensure equal access to education for all Muslim children. It underscores the importance of addressing disparities across different levels of education to achieve the goal of inclusive and quality education throughout the country. Policymakers and education authorities should use this data to develop strategies to bridge the gaps and provide equitable opportunities for all children, irrespective of their background or religion.

The detailed analysis of the Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) for Muslim students across primary, upper primary, elementary, secondary, and higher secondary levels in specific states provides valuable insights into the enrolment patterns and challenges these states face in ensuring access to quality education. Here are the key findings from the analysis:

1. **Primary Level:** Assam stands out as a positive example, with a commendable GER of 153.17 at the primary level, including over-age and under-age children, indicating that both girls and boys have good access to primary education. Bihar, with a GER of 93.02, is trying to bridge the gender gap, as girls outperform boys with a GER of 96.67. Jammu & Kashmir showcases a relatively balanced GER of 106.10, ensuring access to primary education for both genders. Though small, Lakshadweep UT demonstrates a reasonably balanced enrollment pattern with a GER of 82.08.
2. **Upper Primary Level:** Assam, Bihar, Jammu & Kashmir face challenges in achieving equal enrollment at the upper primary level. Assam's GER of 112.76 indicates disparities between girls (123.57) and boys (102.31). Bihar's GER of 74.01 shows girls (79.25) outpacing boys (68.92). Jammu & Kashmir's GER





drops to 59.23, revealing a need to address lower enrollment among boys. Lakshadweep maintains a reasonably balanced GER of 65.54.

3. **Elementary Level:** The analysis continues to reveal disparities between girls and boys regarding GER at the elementary level (Grades I-VIII) for Assam and Jammu & Kashmir. Assam's overall GER is 137.12, with girls (144.06) having higher enrollment than boys (130.63). Jammu & Kashmir's GER stands at 84.01, with girls (87.17) surpassing boys (81.21). Bihar's overall GER of 85.82 indicates efforts to bridge gender gaps and provide equitable access to education. Lakshadweep maintains a balanced GER of 75.54.

Table 19: State-specific Muslim Gross Enrolment Ratio at Elementary Level: 2021-22, All India

State/UT	Primary: Grades I-V			Upper Primary: Grades VI-VIII			Elementary: Grades I-VIII		
	Girls	Boys	Total	Girls	Boys	Total	Girls	Boys	Total
A & N Islands	79.22	75.31	77.17	76.11	75.71	75.91	78.00	75.47	76.68
Andhra Pradesh	85.28	84.42	84.81	71.42	71.31	71.36	79.97	79.54	79.73
Arunachal Pradesh	98.06	102.51	100.35	50.41	55.18	52.82	76.89	81.91	79.45
Assam	157.96	148.75	153.17	123.57	102.31	112.76	144.06	130.63	137.12
Bihar	96.67	89.73	93.02	79.25	68.92	74.01	89.93	82.00	85.82
Chandigarh	111.91	102.35	106.59	119.07	104.78	110.98	114.59	103.28	108.25
Chhattisgarh	74.61	79.48	77.08	71.09	73.44	72.33	73.33	77.31	75.36
D & D & D & Diu	91.14	90.50	90.80	93.58	91.38	92.40	92.04	90.83	91.39
Delhi	156.41	133.53	144.02	174.76	151.76	162.54	163.40	140.35	151.01
Goa	143.04	136.05	139.36	127.17	123.95	125.47	136.93	131.40	134.01
Gujarat	96.62	86.86	91.33	89.16	84.95	86.92	93.82	86.16	89.70
Haryana	154.56	147.70	150.86	105.22	109.59	107.61	136.28	133.67	134.89
Himachal Pradesh	96.31	95.91	95.72	88.69	86.83	87.97	93.29	92.29	92.65
Jammu and Kashmir	107.94	104.21	106.10	62.97	56.16	59.23	87.17	81.21	84.01
Jharkhand	104.70	98.30	101.34	91.64	83.64	87.63	99.45	92.63	95.93
Karnataka	141.78	138.26	140.00	130.28	129.59	129.92	137.41	135.05	136.22
Kerala	146.46	147.94	147.22	136.35	137.01	136.60	142.59	143.76	143.15
Ladakh	67.42	61.49	64.30	58.30	47.01	52.29	63.90	55.80	59.62
Lakshadweep	83.07	81.15	82.08	59.44	72.30	65.54	73.23	77.84	75.54
Madhya Pradesh	74.24	71.57	72.86	76.18	71.55	73.77	74.93	71.56	73.18
Maharashtra	137.59	124.50	130.56	120.22	113.59	116.74	130.66	120.24	125.11
Manipur	179.31	173.17	176.10	96.70	91.21	93.87	141.99	136.65	139.22
Meghalaya	185.69	170.21	177.73	119.86	97.55	108.54	157.03	139.04	147.84
Mizoram	63.80	53.30	58.40	24.02	21.75	22.86	46.53	39.67	43.01
Nagaland	306.16	300.02	302.95	122.86	106.90	114.53	224.39	214.17	219.05
Odisha	90.70	90.65	90.67	85.37	80.89	83.07	88.63	86.88	87.73
Puducherry	111.29	107.07	109.09	102.86	97.61	100.14	108.02	103.43	105.63
Punjab	155.02	154.98	155.00	135.62	127.02	130.93	147.70	144.21	145.81
Rajasthan	114.94	112.67	113.73	82.53	87.89	85.33	102.96	103.80	103.40
Sikkim	131.60	153.42	142.78	86.57	99.86	93.35	110.49	128.46	119.68
Tamil Nadu	124.25	119.12	121.57	118.62	116.95	117.77	122.09	118.31	120.13
Telangana	183.32	176.40	179.61	180.86	174.82	177.65	182.36	175.80	178.86
Tripura	160.62	156.79	158.64	109.74	95.62	102.50	137.58	129.39	133.36
Uttar Pradesh	94.40	88.71	91.36	73.51	68.03	70.65	86.98	81.59	84.13
Uttarakhand	161.90	150.62	155.94	105.46	95.14	99.97	139.07	128.85	133.65
West Bengal	145.52	141.74	143.59	126.47	117.61	121.98	137.92	132.30	135.06
All India	117.06	110.41	113.55	99.88	92.22	95.91	110.54	103.68	106.95

Note: Projected population of Muslims in different age groups has been obtained based on Expert Committee Projections (Total) by assuming that the 2011 Census share of 14.23 percent of the Muslim to Total population is still valid in 2021.





4. **Secondary Level:** At the secondary level (Grades IX-X), Assam demonstrates a GER of 72.61, with girls (85.61) surpassing boys (60.04). Bihar faces challenges in achieving gender parity, with a GER of 45.56 for girls and 40.63 for boys. Jammu & Kashmir's GER is relatively balanced at 53.89 for girls and 52.35 for boys, and Lakshadweep maintains a reasonably balanced GER of 65.39.

Table 20: State-specific Muslim Gross Enrolment Ratio at Secondary Level: 2021-22, All India

State/UT	Secondary: IX-X			Higher Secondary: XI-XII			Total: I-XII		
	Girls	Boys	Total	Girls	Boys	Total	Girls	Boys	Total
A & N Islands	72.85	63.92	68.08	66.22	53.95	59.71	75.03	69.52	72.14
Andhra Pradesh	56.57	54.95	55.74	29.68	29.35	29.51	66.79	66.29	66.52
Arunachal Pradesh	42.41	44.09	43.26	35.28	30.33	32.78	62.92	65.68	64.32
Assam	85.61	60.04	72.61	31.92	27.00	29.43	114.01	100.38	107.02
Bihar	50.77	40.63	45.56	23.48	20.93	22.16	72.28	64.99	68.51
Chandigarh	106.24	84.04	93.49	54.54	43.63	48.22	102.37	88.58	94.56
Chhattisgarh	58.80	54.66	56.70	50.09	41.76	45.86	67.02	67.67	67.35
D & D & D & D	76.93	72.72	74.56	43.95	33.61	37.66	82.54	77.27	79.62
Delhi	139.55	119.69	128.89	110.19	81.26	94.53	149.51	126.18	136.93
Goa	107.40	101.54	104.27	87.35	81.98	84.54	123.15	117.61	120.23
Gujarat	59.83	62.56	61.29	32.79	29.93	31.25	77.57	72.60	74.91
Haryana	62.58	75.46	69.62	29.38	44.75	37.77	105.31	108.55	107.10
Himachal Pradesh	72.06	71.75	71.90	45.60	51.16	48.55	80.99	81.22	81.05
Jammu and Kashmir	55.68	52.35	53.89	47.56	46.64	47.07	73.91	69.27	71.44
Jharkhand	62.83	50.95	56.79	34.95	28.23	31.52	81.79	74.41	78.00
Karnataka	113.78	107.76	110.69	51.53	39.48	45.30	118.50	113.93	116.15
Kerala	130.44	131.85	131.29	99.68	87.97	93.70	133.19	132.18	132.67
Ladakh	53.88	44.87	49.22	49.44	40.79	44.99	59.48	51.27	55.18
Lakshadweep	63.90	66.79	65.39	62.05	67.05	64.46	69.61	74.02	71.82
Madhya Pradesh	48.10	41.75	44.82	33.70	27.10	30.27	63.77	59.39	61.49
Maharashtra	102.98	96.36	99.48	62.14	55.44	58.61	113.57	104.59	108.80
Manipur	74.78	74.05	74.41	48.48	59.19	53.88	111.63	110.94	111.27
Meghalaya	61.21	61.10	61.16	30.11	34.18	32.18	117.21	106.64	111.82
Mizoram	16.00	17.64	16.84	16.11	15.49	15.79	35.18	31.13	33.11
Nagaland	72.61	70.56	71.54	24.39	28.06	26.27	157.60	152.64	155.02
Odisha	76.30	68.71	72.37	31.91	24.53	28.12	76.46	72.83	74.58
Puducherry	97.23	85.24	90.88	86.41	78.48	82.29	102.46	95.98	99.08
Punjab	100.97	94.12	97.22	75.56	69.28	72.18	126.68	121.58	123.93
Rajasthan	53.79	60.47	57.28	35.30	42.57	39.12	83.27	86.51	84.99
Sikkim	83.77	79.61	81.66	98.07	58.53	78.03	102.73	104.79	103.78
Tamil Nadu	113.33	110.85	112.06	92.31	84.75	88.46	115.36	111.25	113.24
Telangana	157.33	145.99	151.49	108.60	100.43	104.31	164.46	157.07	160.55
Tripura	103.03	76.47	89.40	50.35	40.11	45.00	114.03	101.71	107.67
Uttar Pradesh	45.85	44.89	45.35	30.72	29.26	29.95	70.50	66.66	68.47
Uttarakhand	67.37	54.95	60.63	47.18	34.93	40.68	109.10	98.77	103.56
West Bengal	103.27	80.73	91.79	80.63	45.42	62.64	121.35	107.43	114.24
India	74.78	66.56	70.51	47.71	39.71	43.54	93.54	86.38	89.80

Note: Projected population of Muslims in different age groups has been obtained on the basis of Expert Committee Projections (Total) by assuming that the 2011 Census share of 14.23 percent of the Muslim to Total population is still valid in 2021.





5. **Higher Secondary Level:** At the higher secondary level (Grades XI-XII), Assam, Bihar, and Jammu & Kashmir continue to experience gender disparities in GER. Assam's GER is 29.43, with girls (31.92) exhibiting higher enrollment than boys (27.00). Bihar's GER of 22.16 shows girls (23.48) outperforming boys (20.93). Jammu & Kashmir's GER is relatively balanced at 47.07 for girls and 46.64 for boys, and Lakshadweep maintains a reasonably balanced GER of 64.46.

Overall, this comprehensive analysis reveals varying enrollment patterns and disparities at different levels of education for Muslim students in specific states. Assam's efforts towards inclusive education, Bihar's focus on bridging gender gaps, Jammu & Kashmir's relatively balanced enrollment, and Lakshadweep's emphasis on equitable access provide valuable examples for other states. Addressing these disparities and challenges can help build a more inclusive and quality education system for the Muslim community in India. It underscores the need for continued efforts to ensure equal access, regardless of gender or socio-economic background, to achieve the goal of universal and inclusive education.

Flow Rates

Enrolling all children is necessary, but retaining everyone who entered the system is a sufficient condition. Table 21 provides information on the average annual promotion, repetition, and dropout rates for Muslim enrolment at different levels of school education in 2021-22 (Cohort 2020-21), along with the corresponding rates for all students (total) at the all-India level (Table 22). Here are the key findings:

1. **Primary Level:** The average annual promotion rate for Muslim children at the primary level is relatively high, indicating that a significant proportion of students progress to the next grade each year. However, the dropout rate for Muslim children is higher than that for all students, suggesting that Muslim children are more likely to leave school before completing primary education. The repetition rate remains low, indicating that most Muslim students can pass their grades without repeating.
2. **Upper Primary Level:** At the upper primary (middle) level, the promotion rate for Muslim children is relatively high, but again, the dropout rate is higher than the overall rate for all students, which indicates that while many Muslim students progress to higher grades, a significant number still drop out before completing upper primary education. The repetition rate is relatively low, indicating that most Muslim students can advance to the next grade without repeating.
3. **Secondary Level:** The promotion rate for Muslim children at the secondary level is relatively high, similar to the overall rate for all students. However, the dropout rate for Muslim children is higher than the overall rate, indicating that more Muslim students leave school at the secondary level. The repetition rate is relatively high at the secondary level, suggesting that some Muslim students may struggle to pass their grades without repeating.

The data presented in Table 21 highlights the need for targeted efforts to improve retention rates and reduce dropout rates for Muslim children at all levels of education, especially at the secondary level.





While the promotion rates are relatively high, ensuring that students continue their education and complete higher levels of schooling is crucial to achieving the goal of universalization.

Table 21: Muslim Flow Rate, All India: Cohort 2020-21

Rate	Primary Level			Upper Primary Level			Secondary Level		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Total	Girls	Total
Promotion Rate	95.88	96.38	96.13	93.47	93.26	93.36	80.06	79.85	79.95
Repetition Rate	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.95	1.05	1.00	1.34	1.46	1.40
Dropout Rate	3.72	3.22	3.48	5.58	5.68	5.63	18.59	18.69	18.64

Source: Computed based on UDISE data, different years.

1. **Primary Level Dropout Rate:** The dropout rate for Muslim children at the primary level is 3.48 percent, meaning that 3.48 percent of those enrolled in Grades I-V dropped out before completing primary education. Among these dropouts, 45.26 percent were Muslim girls, indicating that more girls leave school before completing primary education than boys.
2. **Upper Primary Level Dropout Rate:** At the upper primary level (Grades VI-VIII), the dropout rate for Muslim children is 5.63 percent. This dropout rate is higher than the primary level, almost similar for boys (5.68 percent) and girls (5.58 percent).

To make a comparison, Table 22 provides efficiency indicators for Total and Muslim enrolment at the all-India level, including dropout, transition, and retention rates at different levels of education and from one level to another. Below, we analyze the state-specific flow and transition rates; first, we look at the retention rate in Table 22.

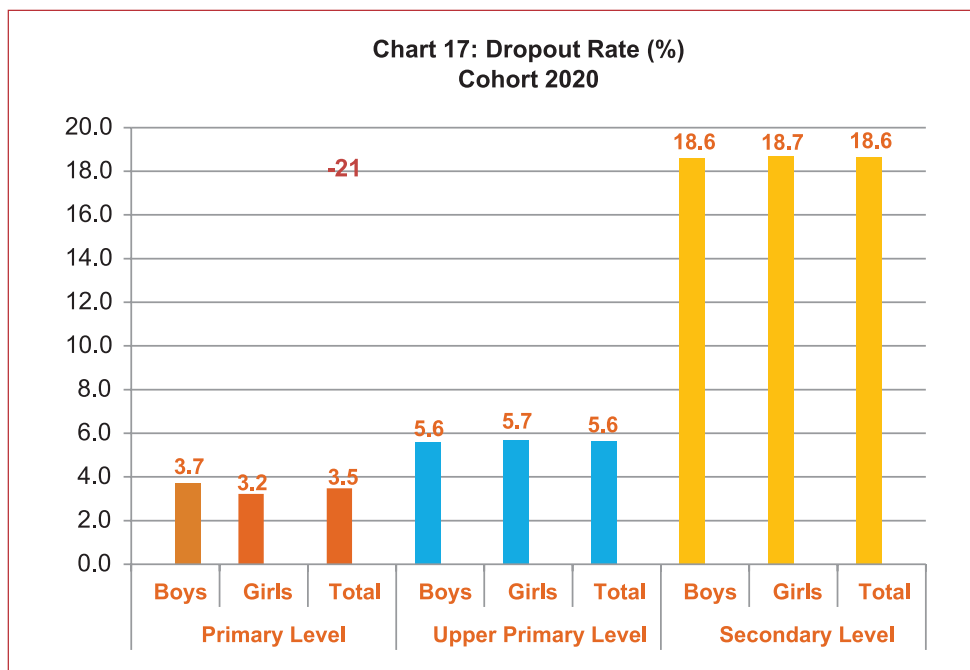




Table 22: Efficiency Indicators: Cohort 2020-21 (All India)

Indicator Year 2021-22/Cohort 2020-21	Boys	Girls	Total
Average Annual Dropout Rate			
Primary (All Students)	1.6	1.4	1.5
Primary (Muslim Students)	3.72	3.22	3.48
Upper Primary (All Students)	2.7	3.3	3.0
Upper Primary (Muslim Students)	5.58	5.68	5.63
Elementary (Muslim Students)	4.32	4.05	4.19
Secondary (All Students)	13.0	12.3	12.6
Secondary (Muslim Students)	18.59	18.69	18.64
Transition Rate			
Primary to Upper Primary (ALL)	93.1	93.4	93.2
Primary to Upper Primary (Muslim Students)	88.61	89.97	89.28
Elementary to Secondary	89.7	87.8	88.8
Elementary to Secondary (Muslim Students)	82.57	81.38	81.97
Secondary to Higher Secondary	77.6	79.3	78.4
Secondary to Higher Secondary (Muslim Students)	69.13	71.66	70.43
Retention Rate			
Primary (1 to 5): All Students	94.9	96.0	95.4
Primary (1 to 5): Muslim Students	96.01	92.19	94.02
Elementary (1 to 8): All Students	80.5	82.1	81.2
Elementary (1 to 8): Muslim Students	80.23	72.78	76.37

Source: Calculated based on UDISE+, different years.

The Retention Rates

Retention rates are vital indicators of an education system's effectiveness in keeping students enrolled and engaged throughout their academic journey. This article analyzes the retention rates for the Cohort 2020-21, focusing on primary (Grades 1 to 5) and elementary (Grades 1 to 8) levels. Computed based on the data from UDISE+ provides insights into the retention rates of all students and Muslim students specifically. Retention rates are computed at Grades V, VIII, X, and Grade XII depending upon data availability. Enrolment in Grades V, VIII, X, and XII in the present year (minus repeaters) is linked to Grade I enrolment five, eight, ten, and twelve years back.

Primary Level Retention: The retention rate for all Grades 1 to 5 students stood at an encouraging 95.4 percent, which indicates that nearly 95.4 percent of students in the cohort 2020-21 successfully continued their education to the next grade. Gender-wise, girls outperformed boys, with a retention rate of 96.0





percent compared to 94.9 percent for boys. However, we observe a slightly lower overall retention rate of 94.02 percent when focusing on Muslim students. Surprisingly, the retention rate for Muslim boys (96.01 percent) surpassed their female counterparts (92.19 percent), showcasing a gender reversal compared to the overall trend.

Elementary Level Retention: The transition from primary to elementary level saw a decline in retention rates. The overall retention rate for all students in grades 1 to 8 was 81.2 percent, suggesting that around 81.2 percent continued their educational journey to higher grades. Specifically, the retention rate for Muslim students was 76.37 percent, indicating that challenges exist in retaining this group within the education system. While Muslim boys exhibited a retention rate of 80.23 percent, Muslim girls faced more significant obstacles, with a lower retention rate of 72.78 percent.

The above analysis highlights several vital insights and challenges within the Indian education system:

Gender Disparities: Overall, girls demonstrated higher retention rates at primary and elementary levels, showcasing their educational commitment. However, there is a concerning trend among Muslim students, where female retention rates were notably lower. Addressing this gender disparity is crucial for fostering equal education opportunities.

Transition Challenges: The decline in overall retention rates from primary to elementary warrants attention. The education system must identify and address the factors leading to these drop-offs to ensure a smoother student transition between different academic stages. The data reveals that Muslim students face additional challenges in terms of retention rates compared to the overall student population. Implementing targeted support and inclusive policies can help bridge this gap and provide equal educational opportunities to all. Fostering an environment that supports student retention and progression is crucial to ensure a more equitable and robust education system. By addressing the challenges highlighted in this analysis,

Grade-specific Muslim Flow Rates

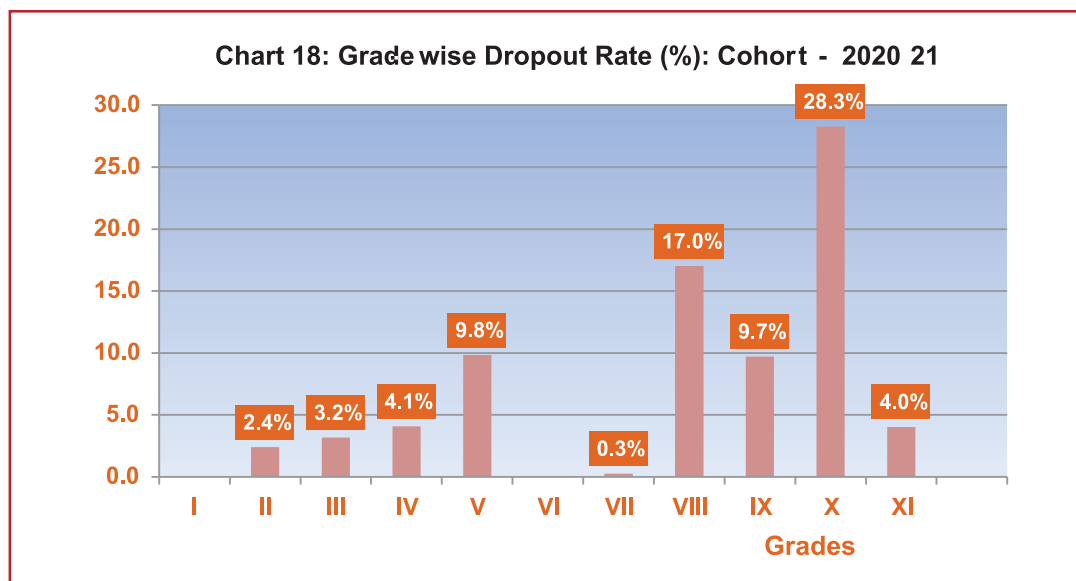
Table 23 presents grade-specific flow rates for Muslim students, including dropout and repetition rates, and compares them with those for all students in the respective grades. However, the table highlights a limitation in the analysis: the dropout rate is negative in a few grades (e.g., Grade I and VI), which is due to the change in enrolment data based on more schools covered under UDISE+ during 2021-22 compared to the previous year, leading to an underestimation of the actual dropout rate.

A comprehensive analysis of the data on Muslim enrolment, repeaters, and flow rates in All-India schools for the Cohort 2020-21 is presented in Table 23. The data covers Grades from I to XII and spans two academic years, 2020-21 and 2021-22. By examining the trends in enrolment, repeaters, and flow rates, this analysis aims to shed light on the educational progress and challenges Muslim students face in the country's schooling system.





Table 23 reveals that the total enrolment of Muslim students increased steadily from 2020-21 to 2021-22 across all grades. The highest enrolment was observed in Grade II, with 4,029,432 students in 2020-21. Grade XII had the lowest enrolment in both years, with 1,368,049 students in 2020-21 and 1,388,364 students in 2021-22. Further, the data indicate that repetition rates varied across different grades. Grade IX had the highest repetition rate, with 1.52 percent of students repeating the same grade in 2020-21.



On the other hand, Grade II had the lowest repetition rate of 0.26 percent in the same academic year despite the no-detention policy being followed. The flow rates, representing the percentage of Muslim students promoted, were consistently high across all grades in 2020-21. Grade X had the lowest promotion rate of 70.43 percent, while Grade II had the highest promotion rate of 97.35 percent. In the case of dropout rates, Grade X recorded the highest rate of 28.28 percent, highlighting a concerning trend of students leaving the educational system at this stage; thus indicating a need for targeted interventions to retain students until the completion of their secondary education. Further, the higher repetition rates in Grade IX raise questions about the factors contributing to Muslim students repeating the grade at this stage. Understanding these factors and implementing supportive measures could help reduce repetition rates and improve overall learning outcomes.

More about the system's efficiency is known when the state-specific analysis presented below is undertaken.

Analysis of State-specific Flow Rates

The education system is a crucial component in shaping the future of youth. However, a persistent challenge that hampers the potential of this system is the dropout rate. Dropout rates, especially among certain demographic groups, raise concerns about equitable access to education and can have long-term ramifications on social and economic development. Below, we delve into the state-specific dropout rates among Muslim students at different levels of education in India for the Cohort year 2020-21.





Table 23: Grade-specific Total Muslim Enrolment, Repeaters & Flow Rate: Cohort 2020-21, All-India

Grades	Enrolment		Number of			Flow Rates (percent)			
	2020-21	2021-22	Repeaters	Promotes	Dropouts	Repetition	Promotion	Dropout	Total
I	3701675	3915357	11284	3762443	-72052	0.30	101.64	-1.95	100
II	4029432	3773115	10672	3922578	96182	0.26	97.35	2.39	100
III	3913241	3933488	10910	3778268	124063	0.28	96.55	3.17	100
IV	3755023	3788491	10223	3591486	153314	0.27	95.64	4.08	100
V	3681064	3624057	32571	3286483	362010	0.88	89.28	9.83	100
VI	3185494	3317748	31265	3156747	-2518	0.98	99.10	-0.08	100
VII	3128255	3188274	31527	3088308	8420	1.01	98.72	0.27	100
VIII	3074799	3119703	31395	2520287	523117	1.02	81.97	17.01	100
IX	2554645	2559063	38776	2267477	248392	1.52	88.76	9.72	100
X	2362342	2297770	30293	1663886	668163	1.28	70.43	28.28	100
XI	1448659	1686438	22552	1367587	58520	1.56	94.40	4.04	100
XII	1368049	1388364	20777			1.52			

Source: Computed based on UDISE data, different years. Negative dropout rates indicate inconsistent enrolment data.

At the primary level, Table 24 reveals significant variations in dropout rates among Muslim students across different States & UTs. While the national average dropout rate for Muslim boys stands at 3.72 percent, it is noteworthy that some regions report substantially higher dropout rates. For instance, in Andaman & Nicobar Islands, the dropout rate for Muslim boys is 8.65 percent, more than twice the national average. Similar concerns are evident in Andhra Pradesh (12.00 percent), Assam (9.68 percent), and Arunachal Pradesh (10.89 percent).

Gender disparities in dropout rates are evident in the data as well. Across India, the dropout rate for Muslim girls at the primary level is 3.22 percent, marginally lower than that of boys (3.72 percent). However, it is essential to acknowledge that in some regions, this gap widens. For instance, in Andaman & Nicobar Islands, the dropout rate for Muslim girls is 4.59 percent, significantly higher than that of boys (8.65 percent).





Table 24: Muslim Dropout Rate at Different Levels of Education: Cohort 2020-21

State/UT	Primary Level			Upper Primary Level			Elementary Level		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
A & M Islands	8.65	4.59	6.71	0.25	1.63	0.94	5.67	3.48	4.61
Andhra Pradesh	12.00	10.23	11.15	21.64	20.08	20.88	15.35	13.72	14.56
Arunachal Pradesh	10.89	11.15	11.02	15.97	33.19	24.91	12.60	19.35	15.94
Assam	9.68	6.83	8.27	18.10	13.05	15.37	12.29	9.01	10.62
Bihar	-2.10	-1.56	-1.83	6.90	8.24	7.62	0.63	1.75	1.20
Chandigarh	-12.22	-7.24	-9.85	-1.00	-0.53	-0.78	-7.70	-4.55	-6.21
Chhattisgarh	7.23	8.34	7.76	12.34	8.65	10.56	8.98	8.44	8.72
D & N & D & D	0.05	4.87	2.35	3.43	5.38	4.34	1.25	5.05	3.05
Delhi	-8.31	-7.47	-7.89	0.44	-0.04	0.20	-4.85	-4.52	-4.69
Goa	0.82	-0.71	0.08	8.21	11.40	9.75	3.60	3.84	3.72
Gujarat	1.53	1.21	1.37	8.49	10.53	9.47	4.02	4.51	4.25
Haryana	-7.36	-8.39	-7.83	3.16	5.86	4.35	-4.17	-4.29	-4.22
Himachal Pradesh	-2.29	-4.56	-3.35	7.97	7.06	7.53	1.58	-0.01	0.83
Jammu & Kashmir	3.85	4.36	4.09	2.33	2.57	2.45	3.33	3.76	3.54
Jharkhand	3.19	1.62	2.42	8.62	7.65	8.11	4.98	3.79	4.38
Karnataka	-1.37	-1.20	-1.28	1.91	1.47	1.69	-0.19	-0.22	-0.20
Kerala	-2.28	-1.44	-1.87	-1.32	-0.12	-0.73	-1.93	-0.96	-1.45
Ladakh	10.02	9.13	9.58	7.00	3.33	5.11	8.99	7.05	8.01
Lakshadweep	0.41	0.43	0.42	2.86	1.74	2.33	1.20	0.83	1.02
Madhya Pradesh	-3.83	-4.43	-4.12	6.00	3.31	4.65	-0.44	-1.68	-1.05
Maharashtra	1.12	1.85	1.48	4.85	5.46	5.15	2.49	3.18	2.83
Manipur	19.32	22.16	20.73	18.66	17.27	17.97	19.11	20.66	19.88
Meghalaya	18.19	13.38	15.76	11.35	15.12	13.39	16.29	13.91	15.07
Mizoram	50.19	33.48	42.41	52.11	54.49	53.26	50.70	39.34	45.35
Nagaland	12.22	9.12	10.74	12.96	9.52	11.26	12.39	9.22	10.86
Odisha	8.03	6.35	7.22	12.29	9.05	10.68	9.55	7.35	8.48
Puducherry	2.00	-0.66	0.73	0.29	5.94	3.17	1.39	1.88	1.63
Punjab	15.21	15.83	15.50	16.83	15.83	16.37	15.75	15.83	15.79
Rajasthan	7.26	6.70	7.00	10.52	9.83	10.21	8.23	7.60	7.94
Sikkim	4.46	8.25	6.21	10.06	11.19	10.59	6.52	9.36	7.85
Tamilnadu	-0.75	-0.69	-0.72	-1.30	-1.08	-1.19	-0.95	-0.83	-0.90
Telangana	3.27	2.22	2.76	7.80	6.20	7.01	4.95	3.73	4.35
Tripura	4.46	2.66	3.58	8.34	5.92	7.07	5.78	3.87	4.82
Uttar Pradesh	6.83	6.20	6.52	7.36	8.15	7.75	6.98	6.76	6.87
Uttarakhand	6.15	3.93	5.10	12.46	8.46	10.50	7.95	5.30	6.69
West Bengal	6.06	5.44	5.75	-3.86	-1.81	-2.78	2.90	2.92	2.91
All India	3.72	3.22	3.48	5.58	5.68	5.63	4.32	4.05	4.19

Source: Computed based on UDISEPlus 2020-21 & 2021-22 enrolment & repeaters data. Negative dropout rates indicate inconsistent enrolment/repeaters data.





As students progress to the upper primary level, the data indicates an increase in the overall dropout rate. The national average dropout rate for Muslim students at this level is 5.58 percent. States such as Andhra Pradesh (21.64 percent), Assam (18.10 percent), and Arunachal Pradesh (15.97 percent) report notably higher dropout rates, reflecting the challenges faced by Muslim students in continuing their education.

At the elementary level, the dropout rates remain a concern. The data reveals that while the national average dropout rate for Muslim boys is 4.32 percent, some regions demonstrate higher rates, such as Andhra Pradesh (20.88 percent) and Arunachal Pradesh (24.91 percent). Similarly, the national average for Muslim girls is 4.05 percent, but certain States & UTs like Andhra Pradesh (13.72 percent) and Assam (9.01 percent) exhibit disparities.

The data on Muslim dropout rates at different levels of education underscores the need for targeted state-specific interventions and policy measures to ensure inclusive and equitable access to education. Identifying the factors contributing to high dropout rates and designing strategies to address them effectively is crucial. The outcome of such exercise must form part of the plan formulation under the *Samagra Shiksha* annual plans.

Table 25: Number of States having Muslim Dropout Rate: Cohort 2020-21

Dropout Rate Slab	Primary Level	Upper Primary Level
Less than 0%	9	4
0-2.5	7	5
2.5-5	3	4
5-7.5	7	4
7.5-10	3	6
More than 10%	7	13
Number of States	36	36

The above data sheds light on the intricate educational disparities among States & Union Territories in India, explicitly concerning Muslim student dropout rates at different educational levels. The findings indicate that several regions face considerable challenges in retaining students, particularly at the primary and upper primary levels. Notably, seven states reported dropout rates exceeding ten percent for Muslim students at the primary level. In comparison, thirteen states faced similar issues at the upper primary level (as shown in Table 25). Conversely, nine states demonstrated dropout rates below zero for Muslim students, compared to four at the upper primary level states.

The next section of the analysis will delve into the dropout rates at the Secondary and Higher Secondary levels of education, specifically focusing on Muslim students, and present a state-wise breakdown of the data. This detailed examination will further aid in understanding the educational challenges faced by Muslim students in different regions and help develop tailored strategies to ensure their continued educational progress and success.





Dropout Rate at the Secondary Levels

Table 26 reveals that compared to lower levels of school education, the dropout rates at the secondary level are notably higher, and this trend is particularly significant among Muslim students. Among states with a high percentage share of Muslims in the total population according to the 2011 Census, the following observations can be made:

- **Jammu & Kashmir:** Despite its challenging geopolitical situation, Jammu & Kashmir shows relatively low Muslim dropout rates at 5.10 percent, which suggests commendable efforts to ensure educational inclusivity despite the circumstances.

Table 26: Muslim Flow Rates at Secondary Level: Cohort 2020-21

State/UT	Promotion Rate			Repetition Rate			Drop out Rate		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	92.58	90.74	91.66	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.42	9.26	8.34
Andhra Pradesh	62.47	64.04	63.23	0.02	0.02	0.02	37.51	35.94	36.75
Arunachal Pradesh	74.53	71.43	72.87	1.89	0.00	0.88	23.58	28.57	26.25
Assam	70.44	68.83	69.52	0.95	0.97	0.96	28.61	30.20	29.52
Bihar	77.61	74.22	75.77	0.07	0.06	0.06	22.31	25.72	24.16
Chandigarh	78.70	82.46	80.46	1.13	0.89	1.01	20.17	16.65	18.53
Chhattisgarh	86.48	88.39	87.46	0.31	0.13	0.22	13.20	11.48	12.32
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	76.29	75.05	75.75	0.33	1.08	0.66	23.37	23.87	23.59
Delhi	84.11	88.02	86.10	3.05	3.01	3.03	12.84	8.97	10.87
Goa	73.01	78.20	75.44	3.32	1.71	2.57	23.66	20.10	21.99
Gujarat	72.13	76.42	74.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	27.87	23.58	25.96
Haryana	82.88	79.85	81.72	1.08	0.63	0.91	16.04	19.52	17.37
Himachal Pradesh	77.56	80.17	78.70	0.04	0.00	0.02	22.39	19.83	21.28
Jammu & Kashmir	95.58	93.56	94.61	0.32	0.25	0.29	4.11	6.18	5.10
Jharkhand	89.32	85.75	87.33	0.27	0.38	0.33	10.42	13.87	12.34
Karnataka	72.33	77.80	75.05	0.81	0.95	0.88	26.87	21.25	24.07
Kerala	86.20	90.08	88.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	13.80	9.92	11.91
Ladakh	93.65	94.62	94.16	0.10	0.22	0.16	6.26	5.16	5.68
Lakshadweep	99.74	101.02	100.36	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.26	-1.02	-0.36
Madhya Pradesh	93.46	96.21	94.87	1.06	0.71	0.88	5.48	3.08	4.25
Maharashtra	79.42	80.02	79.72	0.36	0.32	0.34	20.22	19.66	19.95
Manipur	76.48	71.62	74.09	0.09	0.02	0.06	23.43	28.35	25.86
Meghalaya	74.82	73.13	73.98	1.62	2.35	1.98	23.56	24.52	24.04
Mizoram	75.00	70.37	72.81	1.67	3.70	2.63	23.33	25.93	24.56
Nagaland	72.77	70.57	71.71	3.27	3.49	3.38	23.95	25.94	24.92
Odisha	62.40	66.90	64.69	0.27	0.08	0.17	37.33	33.02	35.14
Puducherry	97.65	95.40	96.49	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.35	4.60	3.51
Punjab	83.63	85.93	84.69	0.36	0.21	0.30	16.01	13.86	15.02
Rajasthan	80.25	80.92	80.54	1.38	1.18	1.29	18.37	17.90	18.16
Sikkim	76.19	103.98	89.59	3.17	2.84	3.01	20.63	-6.82	7.40
Tamilnadu	92.17	94.98	93.55	0.33	0.25	0.29	7.50	4.76	6.16
Telangana	89.51	90.99	90.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.49	9.01	9.75
Tripura	84.34	78.96	81.23	2.60	1.65	2.05	13.06	19.39	16.72
Uttar Pradesh	85.57	85.23	85.40	1.08	1.05	1.06	13.36	13.73	13.53
Uttarakhand	82.23	87.27	84.82	0.68	0.58	0.63	17.09	12.15	14.55
West Bengal	70.90	72.05	71.59	5.52	4.79	5.08	23.58	23.16	23.33
All India	80.06	79.85	79.95	1.35	1.46	1.40	18.59	18.69	18.64

Source: Computed based on UDISEPlus 2020-21 & 2021-22 enrolment & repeaters data.





- **Assam:** Assam faces significant challenges in reducing dropout rates among Muslim students, with a high dropout rate of 29.52 percent. The higher dropout rates for boys (28.61 percent) and girls (30.20 percent) call for targeted interventions to improve educational outcomes and create equal opportunities for all.
- **West Bengal:** With a high percentage of the Muslim population, West Bengal displays moderate Muslim dropout rates at 23.33 percent, but they still exceed the national average of 18.64 percent. The state needs focused efforts to enhance retention rates and provide equitable access to education.
- **Kerala:** Kerala stands out as an educationally advanced state, boasting lower Muslim dropout rates at 11.91 percent, which indicates the state's successful model of educational inclusivity and social development.
- **Uttar Pradesh:** The most populous state in India, Uttar Pradesh experiences moderate Muslim dropout rates at 13.53 percent, emphasizing the need for interventions to enhance educational retention and socio-economic development.
- **Bihar:** Bihar faces significant dropout rates among Muslim students, with a rate of 24.16 percent, which calls for targeted measures to address socio-economic factors and improve educational accessibility.
- **Telangana:** Telangana exhibits relatively lower dropout rates among Muslim students, with a rate of 9.75 percent, showcasing the state's efforts to provide inclusive and quality education.
- **Jharkhand:** As an educationally developing state, Jharkhand reports lower Muslim dropout rates at 12.34 percent. However, targeted initiatives are still required to enhance educational inclusivity and retention.

The analysis of Muslim dropout rates presented above at the secondary level in states with higher Muslim population shares reveals a mix of performance across different regions. Due to the high dropout rate at this level, achieving school education for all by 2030 in India will undoubtedly be challenging. Additionally, attaining a 50 percent GER at higher education level by 2035, as envisioned in NEP 2020, will not be a simple task. Policymakers and educators must collaboratively work to implement targeted interventions that promote educational inclusivity, improve retention rates, and ensure equal opportunities for all students, including Muslims. Continuous monitoring and analysis of educational indicators will aid in developing effective strategies for improving educational outcomes and social development across states.

Number of Muslim Children Dropped-out

Based on UDISEPlus 2020-21 and 2021-22 grade-wise enrolment and repeaters data, an attempt has also been made to compute the number of dropped-out boys and girls at primary, upper primary, elementary, and secondary levels of education, presented in the Table 26A reveals that a large number of Muslim students dropped-out from the system before the completion of an educational level. The numbers further reveal that while fewer girls dropped out at the primary level of education, the same is not valid for the upper





primary level. At the secondary level of education also, more girls (51.65 percent) dropped out than boys (48.35 percent). The data further reveals that 21,16,832 Muslim students dropped out in primary, upper primary, and secondary levels, of which 56.33 percent (11,92,536) dropped out in elementary classes. In elementary classes, more boys (52.22 percent) dropped-out than girls (47.78 percent), and the difference between the two is enormous and might have severe implications for Muslims to attain the status of elementary education for all and need quick action to check the high incidence of dropouts.

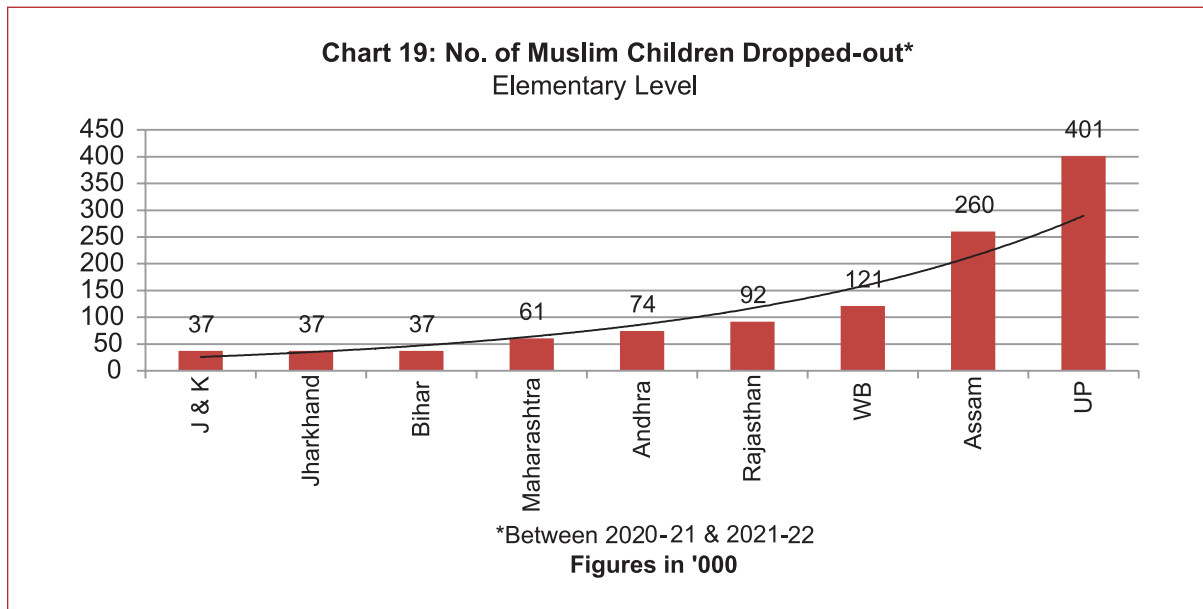


Table 26A: Number of Muslim Children Dropped-out Between 2020-21 & 2021-22

Primary Level			
Parameter	Boys	Girls	Total
Number Dropped out	3,63,692	2,99,825	6,63,517
%age	54.81	45.19	100.00
Upper Primary Level			
	Boys	Girls	Total
Number Dropped out	2,59,075	2,69,944	5,29,019
%age	48.97	51.03	100.00
Elementary Level			
	Boys	Girls	Total
Number Dropped out	6,22,767	5,69,769	11,92,536
%age	52.22	47.78	100.00
Secondary Level			
	Boys	Girls	Total
Number Dropped out	4,46,886	4,77,410	9,24,296
%age	48.35	51.65	100.00

The state-specific number of Muslim children who dropped out presented in Table 26B reveals that at least eight states have more than 100 thousand students who dropped out in elementary and secondary classes between 2020-21 and 2021-22, which is considered huge. Large states, such as Bihar, Maharashtra,



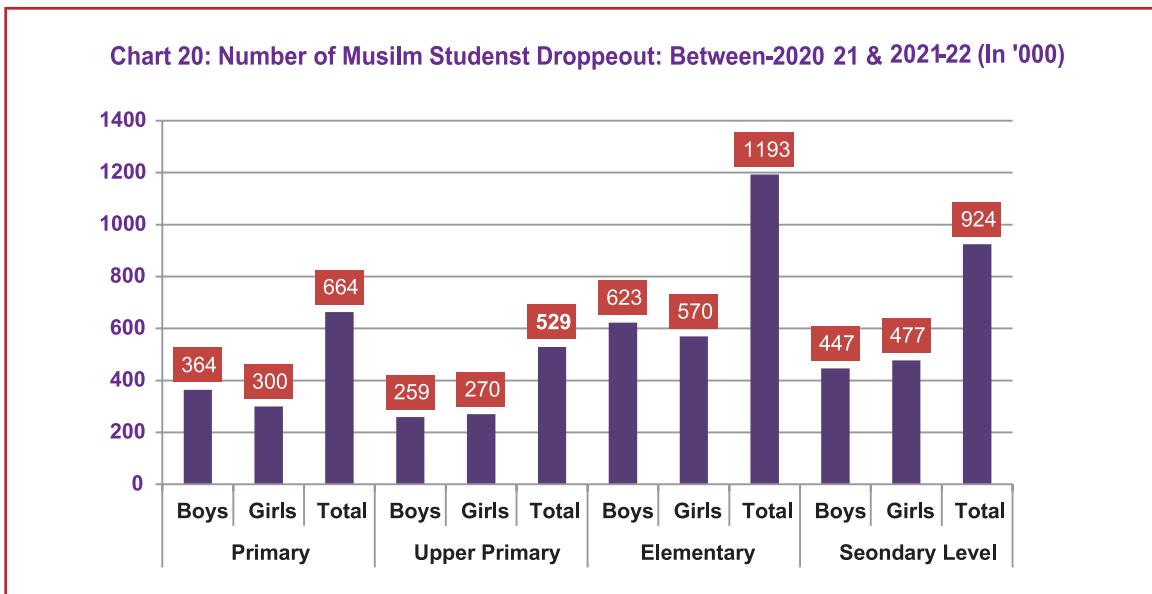


Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, and West Bengal, are crucial for India to attain the status of universal school education by 2030, as envisaged in NEP 2020 falls into such states. However, in a few states, the number of Muslim girls students who dropped out is slightly lower than their boys counterparts. In West Bengal (1,20,936 students), Assam (2,60,343 students), and Uttar Pradesh (4,01,214 students) massive number of Muslim students, both boys, and girls, dropped out before the completion of elementary level deserves quick action. While formulating annual plans under the flagship Samagra Shiksha, the massive number of Muslim children dropping out of the system must be prioritized, and initiate appropriate initiatives.

Table 26B: Number of Muslim Children Dropped-out Between 2020-21 & 2021-22

State/UT	Primary	Upper Primary	Elementary	Secondary	Primary to Secondary
Telangana	13,429	20,410	33,839	16,985	84,663
Gujarat	7,113	27,065	34,178	37,679	1,06,035
Jammu & Kashmir	28,438	8,629	37,067	10,366	84,500
Jharkhand	13,448	23,753	37,201	14,095	88,497
Bihar	-38,572	76,005	37,433	99,601	1,74,467
Maharashtra	20,011	40,612	60,623	91,877	2,13,123
Andhra Pradesh	37,019	37,476	74,495	37,451	1,86,441
Rajasthan	57,333	34,507	91,840	30,984	2,14,664
West Bengal	1,59,497	-38,561	1,20,936	2,03,579	4,45,451
Assam	1,35,536	1,24,807	2,60,343	1,00,537	6,21,223
Uttar Pradesh	2,72,787	1,28,427	4,01,214	1,03,361	9,05,789
All India	6,63,517	5,29,019	11,92,536	9,24,296	33,09,368

More than the dropout rates, the transition rate from one to another level of education also plays a crucial role in moving toward school education for all, and the same is analyzed at the state and all-India levels (Table 27 & 28).





Transition Rate: Muslim Students

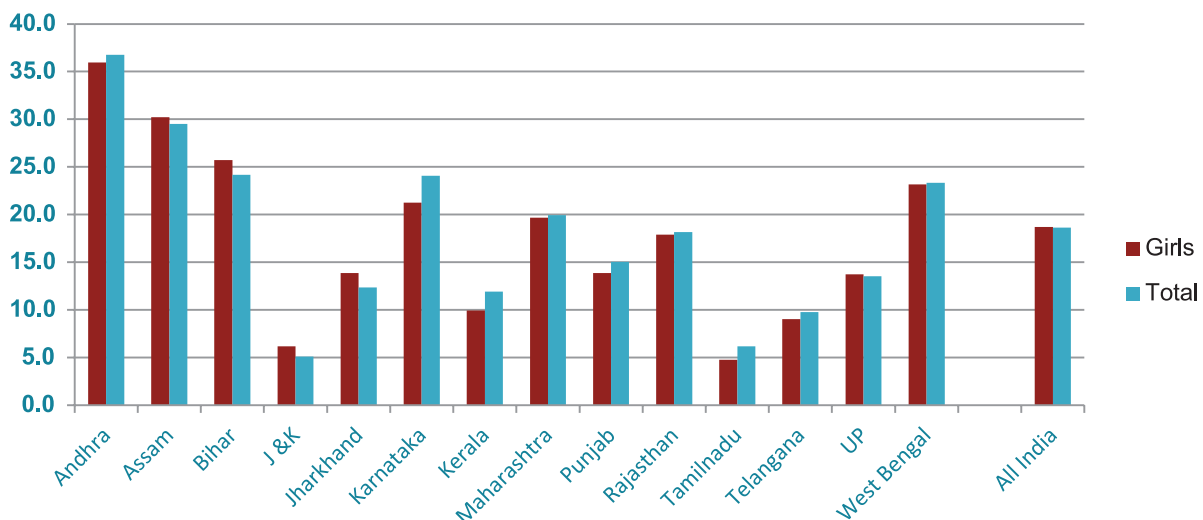
The data presented in Table 27 concerning the transition rate of Muslim enrolment at the all-India level reveals some concerning trends. Irrespective of the educational level, the transition rate for Muslim students is lower than that of all children combined in the latest year, 2021-22. Moreover, there has been a significant decline in the transition rate for Muslim enrolment from 2018-19 to 2021-22, particularly in the transition from primary to upper primary and elementary to secondary levels. However, there has been a slight improvement in the transition rate from secondary to higher secondary level during the same period.

At the all-India level, the transition rate from primary to secondary levels of education stands at 93.2 percent, but for Muslim children, it is lower at 89.28 percent in 2021-22. There is no significant difference between the transition rate of boys (88.61 percent) and girls (89.97 percent) from primary to upper primary levels of education. However, the transition rate for girls is lower than for boys from elementary to secondary levels of education (Girls: 81.38 percent, Boys: 82.57 percent). Conversely, the transition rate is higher for girls than boys from secondary to higher secondary levels of education (Girls: 71.66 percent, Boys: 69.13 percent).

One concerning trend is that the transition rate declines as students move from lower to higher levels of education, and this pattern is observed for both boys and girls. This indicates a lack of continuity and efficiency in the education system, where issues at the primary level hinder the growth of Muslim education at higher levels. The average annual dropout rate for Muslim children at the primary level is 3.48 percent, and about 11 percent of children drop out during the transition, causing significant inefficiency in the system.

While the enrolment ratio for Muslim children may be high, the benefits of increased enrolment will not be fully realized without addressing the dropout and transition rate inefficiencies. To improve educational outcomes for Muslim students, particular attention should be given to enhancing the efficiency and effectiveness of the primary education system. Addressing the underlying causes of dropout and implementing targeted interventions can pave the way for a more inclusive and equitable education system that supports the growth and success of Muslim students at all levels of education.

Chart 21: Muslim Flow Rates at Secondary Level: Cohort 2020-21



**Table 27: Muslim Transition Rate, All India: Cohort 2018-19 to 2020-21**

Cohort	Primary to Upper Primary			Elementary to Secondary			Secondary to Higher Secondary		
	Girls	Boys	Total	Girls	Boys	Total	Girls	Boys	Total
2018-19	95.93	93.50	94.71	90.33	90.57	90.45	67.06	65.21	66.17
2019-20	90.42	88.59	89.50	85.63	84.98	85.32	65.70	65.48	65.59
2020-21	89.97	88.61	89.28	81.38	82.57	81.97	71.66	69.13	70.43

Source: Computed based on UDISE data, different years.

A glance at the state-specific transition rate presented in Table 28 indicates that the transition rate sometimes exceeds 100 in a few states due to the inclusion of all schools, as mentioned previously. Most states boast transition rates above 80 percent from primary to upper primary levels. However, states like Arunachal Pradesh (76.46 percent), Mizoram (59.53 percent), and Manipur (74.19 percent) have notably lower transition rates, posing challenges in achieving universal primary education status. As many as 15 states reported transition rates below 80 percent from elementary to secondary education, with Kerala reporting the highest and Mizoram the lowest at 57.43 percent.

Even in populous states like Bihar, the transition rate from elementary to secondary level is low at 67.32 percent, indicating that about 33 percent of Muslim children could not progress from Grade VIII to IX. The state also experiences a high dropout rate at the elementary level, indicating inefficiencies in the education system. Bihar's Muslim population share (16.87 percent) is above the national average (14.23 percent), and the high dropout rate may hinder efforts to achieve the goal of universal school education in the state. Additionally, states such as Uttar Pradesh (74.68 percent), Manipur, Mizoram, Meghalaya, Punjab, and Uttarakhand have low transition rates from elementary to secondary education.





**Table 28: Transition Rate, Muslim Enrolment, 2021-22
(Cohort 2020-21), All India**

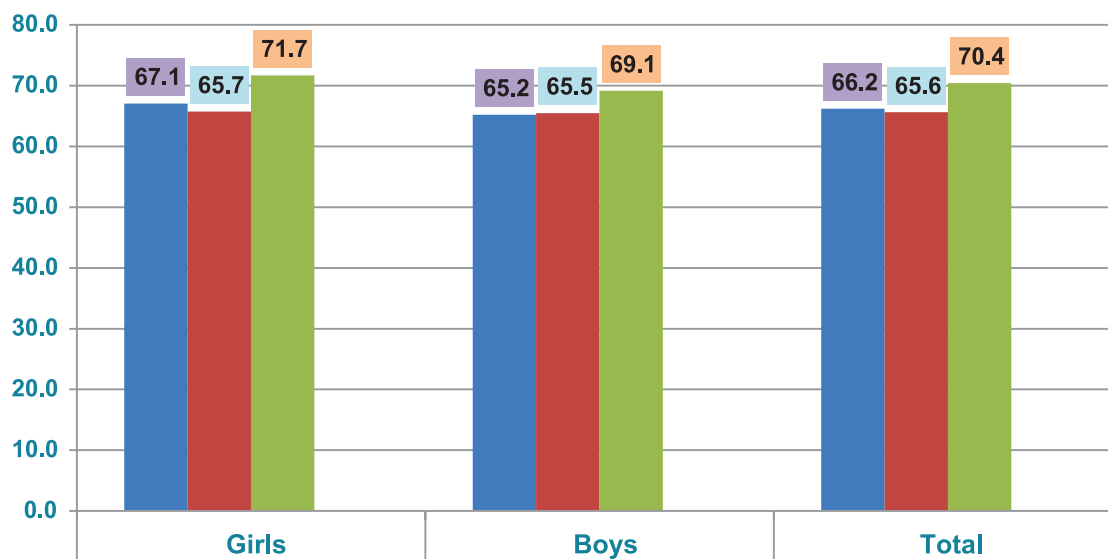
State/UT	Primary to Upper Primary			Elementary to Secondary		
	Girls	Boys	Total	Girls	Boys	Total
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	95.75	94.02	94.82	97.71	98.07	97.89
Andhra Pradesh	92.10	88.41	90.18	76.72	75.24	75.96
Arunachal Pradesh	80.00	73.06	76.46	65.77	81.63	73.21
Assam	94.14	83.64	88.92	74.57	65.96	70.68
Bihar	86.23	85.98	86.11	66.40	68.44	67.32
Chandigarh	105.70	108.89	107.38	95.40	95.49	95.45
Chhattisgarh	90.12	87.47	88.72	84.51	76.99	80.63
Daman & Diu and Dadra & Nagar Haveli	95.11	98.11	96.66	87.41	95.85	91.82
Delhi	99.06	94.92	96.93	94.73	94.76	94.75
Goa	94.73	94.51	94.62	89.90	91.64	90.81
Gujarat	96.44	97.15	96.81	72.87	79.50	76.34
Haryana	99.12	97.95	98.47	82.63	88.18	85.73
Himachal Pradesh	104.61	104.82	104.73	88.92	88.14	88.52
Jammu & Kashmir	91.36	92.75	92.07	92.33	94.45	93.42
Jharkhand	94.60	91.61	93.10	76.97	73.84	75.51
Karnataka	97.87	97.67	97.77	96.10	96.09	96.09
Kerala	100.00	101.65	100.84	99.49	100.84	100.18
Ladakh	91.16	90.36	90.76	94.70	95.92	95.29
Lakshadweep	98.35	100.41	99.38	98.91	96.89	97.87
Madhya Pradesh	101.66	99.68	100.66	76.02	71.66	73.85
Maharashtra	96.85	97.82	97.34	92.45	92.35	92.40
Manipur	75.07	73.33	74.19	72.39	73.73	73.07
Meghalaya	112.18	97.74	105.14	56.79	71.50	63.51
Mizoram	72.06	48.78	59.33	70.27	50.00	57.43
Nagaland	92.84	84.13	88.43	84.54	81.31	82.84
Odisha	94.09	90.87	92.44	79.55	76.28	77.92
Puducherry	99.12	94.32	96.64	94.59	102.24	98.28
Punjab	83.25	83.26	83.25	78.30	77.87	78.07
Rajasthan	83.82	84.69	84.29	79.94	79.99	79.97
Sikkim	95.79	81.75	87.78	80.17	82.69	81.36
Tamilnadu	99.32	98.67	98.98	99.55	99.42	99.48
Telangana	95.05	92.10	93.53	91.17	89.89	90.53
Tripura	91.92	86.08	89.05	87.82	84.25	86.20
Uttarakhand	89.12	83.77	86.31	73.92	66.58	70.21
Uttar Pradesh	82.54	80.72	81.61	72.68	76.67	74.68
West Bengal	84.90	85.35	85.12	84.89	87.42	86.04
India	89.97	88.61	89.28	81.38	82.57	81.97

Source: Computed based on UDISE+ data, different years.





**Chart 22: Muslim Transition Rate: Secondary to Higher Secondary:
Cohort 2018-19 to 2020-21**



These low transition rates in several states signify potential barriers and challenges in ensuring seamless educational progression for Muslim students. Addressing the underlying causes of these low transition rates, such as dropout issues and inefficiencies in the education system, is crucial for achieving universal education goals and fostering inclusive and equitable education for all students, including Muslims. Policymakers and educators must collaborate to implement targeted interventions and improve the educational landscape to facilitate smoother transitions and better educational outcomes for students across states.

**Chart 23: Muslim Transition Rate: P to UP & Elementary to
Secondary Level: Cohort 2020-21**

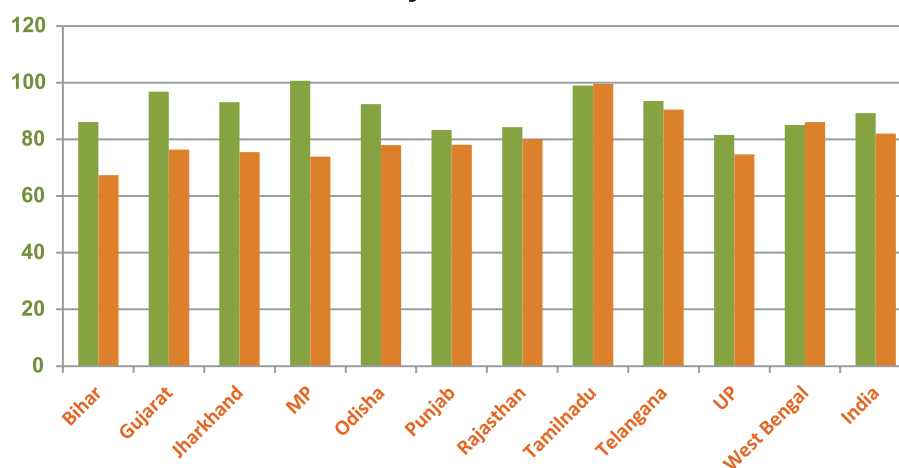




Table 29 shows that more than 70 percent of Muslim children transitioned from the secondary level (Grade X) to the higher secondary level (Grade XI) in the academic year 2020-21. However, specific states reported low to meager transition rates, including Andhra Pradesh (48.36 percent), Assam (56.05 percent), Gujarat (58.95 percent), Maharashtra (63.24 percent), and Odisha (36.43 percent), along with several states from the north-eastern region. This pattern remains consistent for both Muslim boys and girls, and it is also reflected in the overall dropout rate (18.64 percent) and Gross Enrollment Ratio (GER) (43.54 percent) at the secondary level of education.

**Table 29: Transition Rate, Muslim Enrolment, 2021-22
(Cohort 2020-21), All India**

State/UT	Secondary to Higher Secondary			Grade XI to XII*		
	Girls	Boys	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	87.02	92.67	89.78	96.83	95.56	96.26
Andhra Pradesh	49.10	47.67	48.36	64.25	65.23	64.75
Arunachal Pradesh	73.26	67.31	70.43	94.68	100.00	97.19
Assam	52.93	60.24	56.05	96.95	91.17	94.07
Bihar	49.84	55.28	52.34	107.50	107.44	107.47
Chandigarh	73.65	70.14	71.75	100.37	100.34	100.35
Chhattisgarh	86.37	81.85	84.16	93.60	98.64	95.78
Daman & Diu and Dadra & Nagar Haveli	64.44	73.43	69.35	90.68	87.72	89.22
Delhi	97.05	89.93	93.62	97.18	97.16	97.17
Goa	75.30	75.36	75.33	100.00	100.12	100.05
Gujarat	63.36	55.56	58.95	97.97	99.20	98.56
Haryana	82.67	82.04	82.26	98.93	98.93	98.93
Himachal Pradesh	71.19	68.60	69.69	85.14	90.55	87.97
Jammu & Kashmir	89.63	93.95	91.88	96.68	92.34	94.36
Jharkhand	73.33	76.93	74.91	99.15	102.89	100.85
Karnataka	55.24	45.18	50.16	83.61	82.03	82.90
Kerala	80.36	72.00	76.08	98.85	98.28	98.58
Ladakh	91.42	96.54	93.88	95.98	86.82	91.72
Lakshadweep	101.93	97.21	99.57	97.57	98.46	98.02
Madhya Pradesh	92.26	89.88	91.11	106.83	107.99	107.35
Maharashtra	64.30	62.22	63.24	99.16	100.95	100.05
Manipur	61.50	74.45	67.97	63.37	78.79	71.22
Meghalaya	57.72	63.41	60.59	111.98	124.67	118.74
Mizoram	71.43	80.65	76.27	181.25	480.00	252.38
Nagaland	51.53	61.07	56.32	101.63	131.62	116.25
Odisha	38.93	33.83	36.43	72.10	63.79	68.20
Puducherry	94.77	101.81	98.09	103.01	105.06	104.03
Punjab	78.10	75.78	76.84	91.28	92.99	92.16
Rajasthan	72.10	71.94	72.01	95.13	94.79	94.94
Sikkim	122.99	76.14	99.43	136.25	86.30	112.42
Tamilnadu	89.65	84.11	86.81	101.04	101.01	101.02
Telangana	75.67	73.08	74.37	103.34	101.54	102.44
Tripura	79.03	87.76	82.76	87.78	90.74	89.18
Uttarakhand	76.79	69.22	73.11	98.91	100.41	99.58
Uttar Pradesh	73.85	72.90	73.35	98.98	99.77	99.38
West Bengal	83.19	75.93	80.42	90.87	86.13	88.97
India	71.66	69.13	70.43	96.11	95.55	95.84

Source: Computed based on UDISE+ data, different years. *without considering repeaters.





Table 30 reveals that in 18 states (50 percent), Muslim students' transition rate from elementary to secondary education is above 85 percent, compared to 30 such states (83 percent) for the transition rate from primary to upper primary level. However, it is observed that once a Muslim child reaches Grade XI, the chances of them reaching Grade XII are relatively brighter.

Several key challenges must be addressed to ensure more Muslim children reach Grade XI and beyond. These include enrolling all remaining Muslim children currently out of the education system, checking the dropout rate at the primary and elementary levels, and improving the overall transition rate. We can expect a significant increase in Muslim children progressing to Grade XI and beyond through concerted efforts in these areas.

Table 30: Number of States having Muslim Transition Rate: 2020-21

Transition Rate	Primary to Upper Primary Level	Elementary to Secondary Level
Less than 75%	2	9
75-85	4	9
85-95	16	10
95-100	9	7
More than 100%	5	1
Number of States	36	36

Muslim Enrolment in Higher Education in India

The data presented in Table 31 illustrates a positive trend in the enrollment of Muslim students in higher education in India over the past few years. From 17,39,218 Muslim students enrolled in higher education in 2016-17, the number increased to 19,21,713 in 2020-21. However, in the latest year, i.e., 2020-21, the Muslim enrolment in higher education declined to 19,21,713 students from 21,00,860 students in the previous 2019-20, thus showing a decline of 1,79,147 students in absolute terms or 8.53 in percentage terms which is termed significant and has severe implications for Muslim education in India. Almost 49 percent of the decline in higher education enrolment in 2020-21 amounted to a decline in female enrollment. Incidentally, female enrolment in higher education was the highest, with 10,54,486 female students in 2020-21.

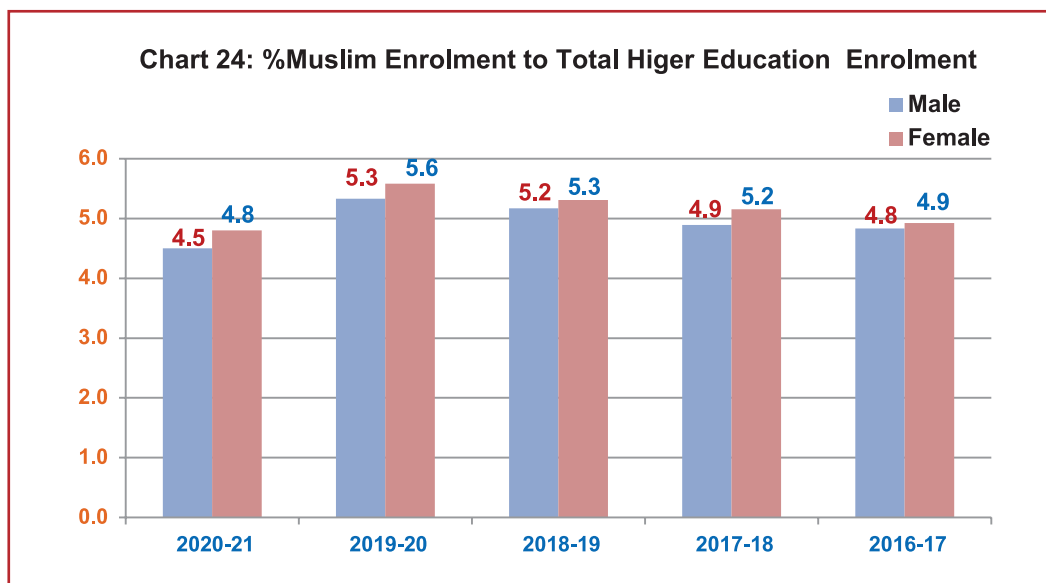
Furthermore, the percentage of Muslim students enrolled in higher education relative to the total number of students enrolled has also seen a slight decrease, declining from 4.87 percent in 2016-17 to 4.64 percent in 2020-21, against a decline from 4.83 percent to 4.50 percent in case of male and from 4.91 percent to 4.80 percent in case of female enrolment during the same period.

On the other hand, a consistent increase is observed in higher education enrolment during 2016-17 to 2019-20, which is true separately for male and female enrolment. Several factors have likely contributed to the increase in Muslim students' participation in higher education. These factors include a growing





awareness of the importance of education within Muslim communities, improved access to information about educational opportunities, and an increasing number of scholarships and financial assistance options specifically designed to support Muslim students in pursuing higher education. The efforts of government and private institutions to expand educational opportunities and increase access to higher education might have also played a crucial role in this positive trend.



However, despite the progress, there are still challenges that Muslim students face in accessing higher education in India. Many Muslim students come from low-income families and struggle to afford the cost of higher education. To address this issue, it is essential to provide financial assistance and support to deserving students who face financial constraints. Enhancing and increasing the number of scholarships, grants, and financial aid opportunities targeted explicitly at Muslim students can significantly alleviate the financial burden and help more deserving students access higher education.

Table 31: Muslim Enrolment in Higher Education: 2016-17 to 2020-21

Year	Muslim Enrolment			Total Enrolment			%Muslim Enrolment to Total Enrolment		
	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female	Both
2020-21	954655	967058	1921713	21237910	20142803	41380713	4.5	4.8	4.64
2019-20	1046374	1054486	2100860	19643747	18892612	38536359	5.33	5.58	5.45
2018-19	993396	965608	1959004	19209888	18189500	37399388	5.17	5.31	5.24
2017-18	939488	898121	1837609	19204675	17437703	36642378	4.89	5.15	5.01
2016-17	916388	822830	1739218	18980595	16725310	35705905	4.83	4.92	4.87

Source: AIHES 2020-21, Ministry of Education, GoI.





Additionally, improving the overall quality of education, providing equal opportunities for all students, regardless of their background, and creating a more inclusive and supportive learning environment are critical aspects that can further enhance Muslim students' enrollment and success in higher education. By addressing these challenges and fostering an environment that encourages and supports educational pursuits among Muslim communities, India can ensure that more talented and deserving students can pursue higher education and contribute to the nation's progress and development.

Average Annual Growth Rate: Muslim Enrolment in Higher Education

The data presented in Table 32 on the Average Annual Growth Rate (AAGR) in enrolment at the higher education level from 2016-17 to 2021-22 provides valuable insights into the progress and areas of focus for policymakers and stakeholders. The AAGR for Muslim enrolment at this level has increased at a lower rate than the total enrolment, consistent for both male and female students.

The specific AAGR for Muslim enrolment during the specified period is as follows:

- Male: 1.03 percent
- Female: 4.12 percent
- Both (Male & Female): 2.53 percent

The data indicate that female Muslim students have experienced a significantly higher AAGR than their male counterparts, suggesting that efforts to improve access and participation of Muslim women in higher education have been relatively successful. This trend reflects an increasing inclination towards higher education among Indian women, which may be attributed to awareness campaigns, scholarships, and initiatives promoting gender equality in education. The higher growth rate for females signifies an encouraging stride towards bridging the gender gap in higher education.

Analyzing the average annual rate of growth in enrolment at the higher education level in India reveals some critical implications:

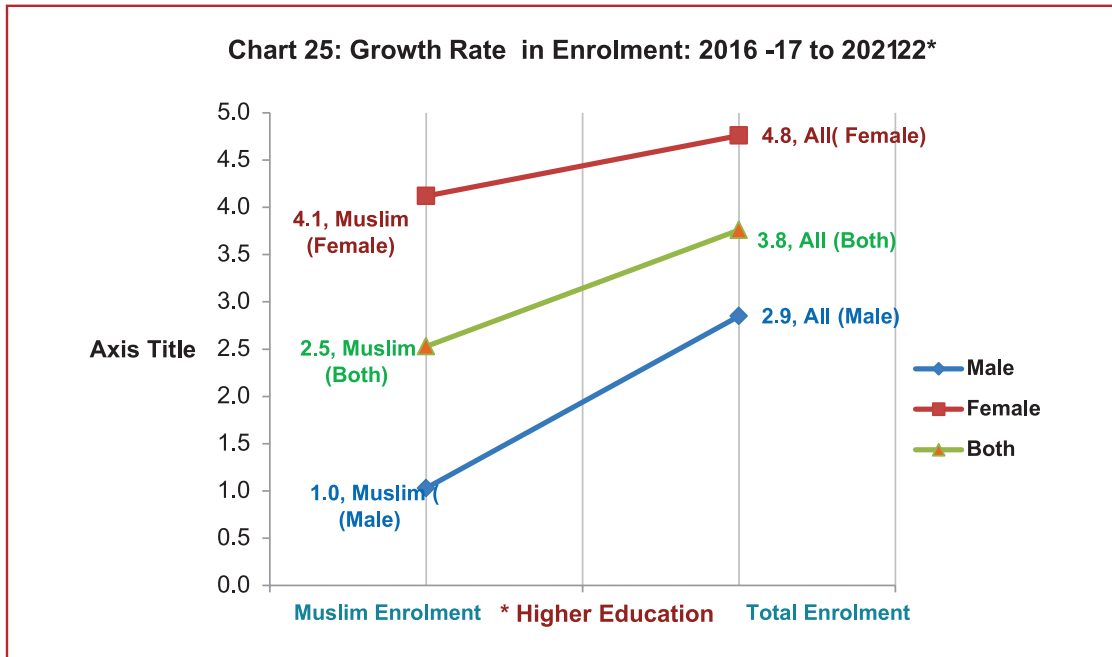
1. **Gender Disparities:** The significant difference in growth rates between male and female enrolment, particularly among Muslim students, highlights the need for targeted efforts to address gender disparities in higher education. Implementing initiatives targeting male students and creating an inclusive environment for both genders can help reduce this disparity and ensure equal access to educational opportunities.
2. **Empowering Muslim Women:** The higher AAGR of female Muslim enrolment indicates the potential for educational empowerment among Muslim women. It calls for sustained efforts to provide equal opportunities, scholarships, and support systems to encourage more female Muslim students to pursue higher education and enable them to contribute actively to society and the economy.





3. **Continued Focus on Total Enrolment:** While the AAGR in total enrolment is positive, there is room for further improvement. Policymakers should continue focusing on expanding access to higher education, improving the quality of education, and addressing socio-economic barriers that may hinder students' participation in higher education.

By addressing these implications and building on the progress made, India can continue to advance its efforts in promoting inclusive and equitable higher education. Encouraging higher enrolment rates, particularly among underrepresented groups like Muslim women, will contribute to a more diverse and skilled workforce, driving the country's social and economic development.



**Table 32: Average Annual Growth Rate in Enrolment at Higher Education Level
All India: 2016-17 to 2021-22**

Higher Education Enrolment	Average Annual Growth Rate (%)		
	Male	Female	Both
Muslim Enrolment	1.03	4.12	2.53
Total Enrolment	2.85	4.76	3.76

The analysis of the average annual enrollment growth rate at the higher education level in India presents a complex scenario. On the one hand, the overall growth rates indicate progress in the education sector. However, on the other hand, the data highlights the urgent need for targeted interventions to address gender disparities and foster inclusivity. The encouraging aspect of the data lies in the higher growth rate among female students, including those from the Muslim community, which reflects the positive impact of

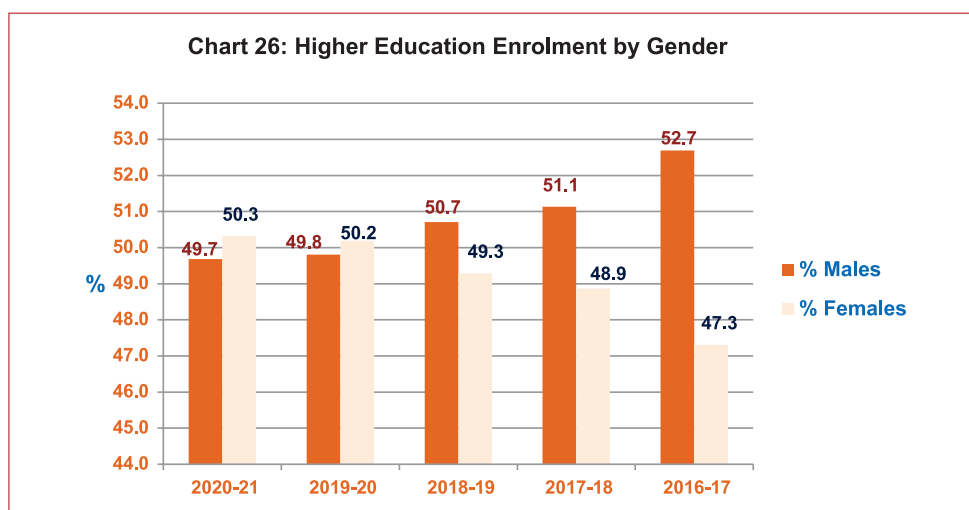




initiatives aimed at promoting gender equality in education. This signifies that efforts to empower women to access higher education yield fruitful results.

Policymakers and educational institutions must build upon these promising findings and continue their efforts to create a more equitable and inclusive higher education system in India. Focusing on targeted measures that address gender-based barriers and foster inclusivity can bridge the existing gaps and ensure that every individual, regardless of gender or background, has equal opportunities to access and thrive in higher education.

When we delve into the Gross Enrolment Ratio at the higher education level, more insights into the situation of Muslims in higher education come to light. This broader perspective will enable a more comprehensive understanding of the challenges various communities face, including Muslims, and guide policymakers in crafting effective strategies to foster education among all sections of society. Ultimately, a concerted effort towards promoting inclusivity, gender equality, and access to education will benefit individuals and contribute to the nation's overall socio-economic development.



Muslim GPI at Higher Education

The data presented in Table 33 regarding the Gender Parity Index (GPI) at the Higher Education level from 2016-17 to 2020-21 indicates positive developments for Muslim students in higher education. The fact that the GPI for Muslims has been increasing and is higher than the national average of 0.93 is a positive sign, suggesting progress toward gender equality in educational access for this community.

One significant finding from the data is the faster increase in the percentage of female Muslim students enrolling in higher education compared to their male counterparts. This trend indicates a growing interest and determination among female Muslim students to pursue higher education, showcasing the positive impact of efforts to promote gender equality and inclusivity in the education system.

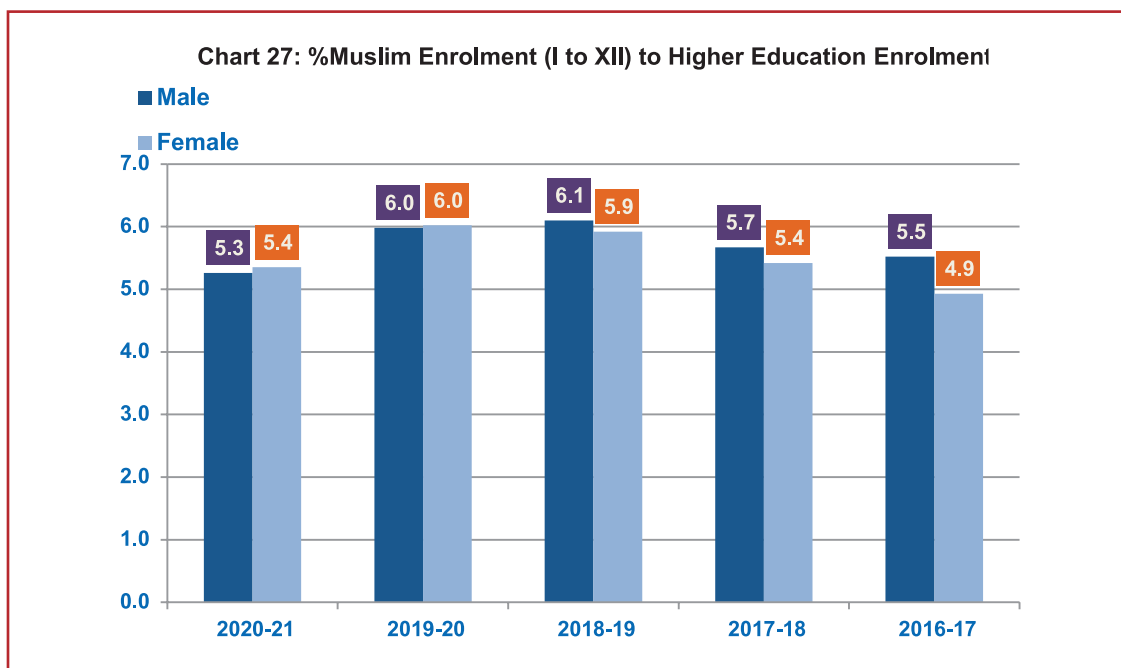




The statistics for the academic year 2020-21 reveal that the percentage of Muslim girls to total enrolment at the higher education level was 50.32 percent. While this represents progress in terms of female representation, it is essential to acknowledge that there still exists a notable gender gap in the enrolment of Muslim students in higher education.

To address this disparity, a deeper examination of the data must identify the underlying factors contributing to the trends and patterns. Understanding these factors can enable the development of targeted policies and programs that empower and encourage male Muslim students to pursue higher education.

Additionally, it is crucial to recognize that the progress made in enrolling more Muslim girls in higher education may not be considered entirely satisfactory if many Muslim students do not even reach the higher secondary level. This highlights the importance of addressing educational access and quality at earlier stages, ensuring that more students can continue their education beyond the basic levels.



Policymakers and educational institutions should use this data-driven insight to create comprehensive strategies that tackle the gender gap in educational attainment among Muslim students at all levels. By providing equal opportunities and support to both male and female students from the Muslim community, India can work towards building a more equitable and inclusive higher education system, contributing to the nation's overall development.





**Table 33: Muslim GPI at Higher Education
2016-17 to 2020-21**

Year	Muslim Enrolment at Higher Education Level		
	GPI	% Males	% Females
2020-21	1.01	49.68	50.32
2019-20	1.01	49.81	50.19
2018-19	0.97	50.71	49.29
2017-18	0.96	51.13	48.87
2016-17	0.90	52.69	47.31

Source: Calculated based on AIHES 2020-21.

Share of Muslim Enrolment at School to Higher Education Level

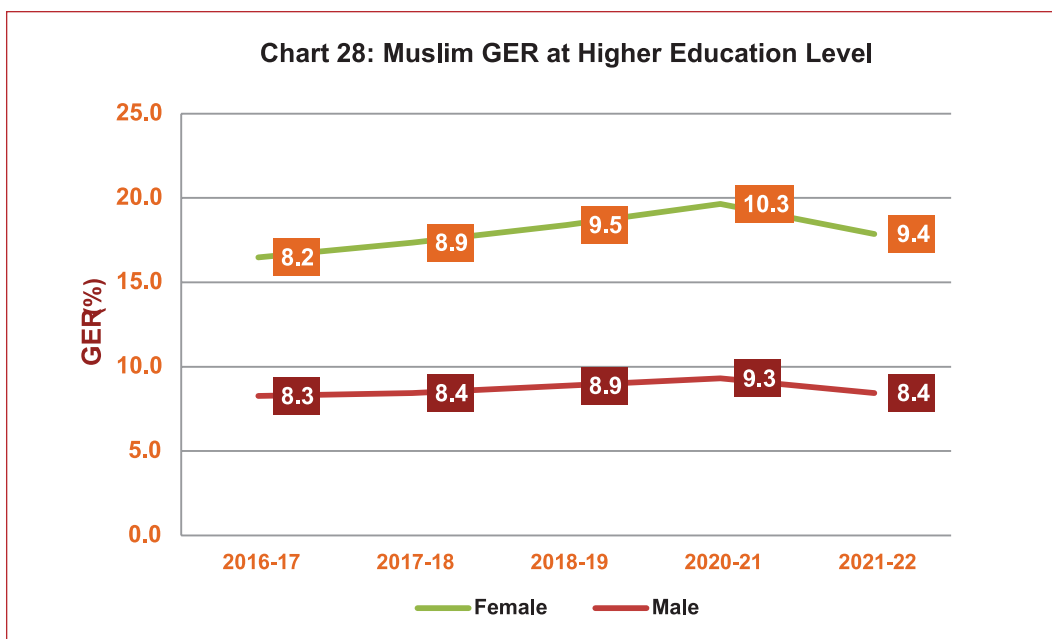
Understanding different communities' enrolment patterns is essential for fostering equal opportunities and inclusive growth in the education sector. The article also delves into the percentage share of Muslim enrolment at the school education level (Grades 1 to 12) concerning total higher education enrolment for Muslims, providing valuable insights into the trends observed from 2016-17 to 2020-21 (Table 34).

Over the five years, the percentage share of Muslim enrolment at the school education level remained relatively stable, with minor fluctuations. In 2016-17, the percentage share was 5.52 percent, which decreased slightly to 5.26 percent in 2020-21, indicating a marginal decline of 0.26 percent. This data, presented in Table 34, highlights the need to examine the underlying factors influencing these trends to ensure that educational access remains equitable for all communities, including Muslims.

An analysis of the data by gender reveals exciting patterns. The percentage share of Muslim male enrolment at the school education level gradually decreased from 5.42 percent in 2017-18 to 4.93 percent in 2020-21. On the other hand, Muslim female enrolment remained relatively consistent, experiencing only a minor increase from 5.42 percent in 2017-18 to 5.35 percent in 2020-21.

To address the fluctuations and disparities observed in the enrolment patterns, it becomes crucial to investigate the social and economic factors contributing to these trends. By understanding these underlying factors, policymakers can develop targeted strategies and initiatives to promote inclusivity and provide the necessary support to ensure that all communities, including Muslims, have equal opportunities to access quality education.





Efforts to create an educational environment that fosters diversity and equal opportunities for all students, regardless of their backgrounds, will be vital in building a more inclusive and equitable education system. By addressing the challenges faced by various communities and working towards removing barriers to education, India can move closer to its goal of providing accessible and quality education for all, ultimately contributing to the nation's overall growth and development.

Muslims Gross Enrolment Ratio

Table 35 sheds light on the enrolment of Muslim students in higher education and reveals some significant trends and challenges. While the number of Muslim students enrolled in higher education is increasing, there is still a considerable gap between eligible Muslim students aged 18-23 and the actual enrolment figures, which suggests that barriers hinder Muslim students' access to higher education.

Table 34 Share of Muslim Enrolment at School to Total Muslim Enrolment at Higher Education Level

Year	% Muslim Enrolment at School Education Level (Grades 1 to 12) to Total (Muslim)		
	Higher Education Enrolment		
	Male	Female	Both
2020-21	5.26	5.35	5.31
2019-20	5.98	6.02	6.00
2018-19	6.10	5.92	6.01
2017-18	5.67	5.42	5.55
2016-17	5.52	4.93	5.22

Source: Calculated based on AIHES 2020-21.





The Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) of Muslims in higher education has shown improvement over the past few years, with a rise from 8.24 percent in 2016-17 to 8.91 percent in 2020-21. Although the highest GER of 9.79 percent was recorded in 2019-20, there was a decline in the following year. Despite this progress, the GER of Muslim students remains significantly lower than the national average of 27.3 percent, indicating that various challenges still deter Muslim students from enrolling in higher education.

The barriers preventing Muslim students from pursuing higher education could include financial constraints, limited access to quality education, and societal and cultural factors. To address these challenges and to create a more equitable society, specific steps as specified below may be initiated:

1. **Provide Financial Assistance:** Offering financial support to economically disadvantaged Muslim students would help alleviate the financial burden associated with higher education. Scholarships, grants, and educational loans tailored to the needs of Muslim students can encourage them to pursue higher studies.
2. **Increase Scholarships & Grants:** Increasing the number of scholarships and grants explicitly targeting Muslim students would incentivize and enable them to access higher education. These financial aids can make a significant difference in encouraging enrolment.
3. **Improve Access to Quality Education:** Ensuring Muslim students in rural and underserved areas have access to quality education is vital. Establishing more schools and educational facilities in these regions and improving their infrastructure and teaching standards can enhance the likelihood of students progressing to higher education.

By taking these steps and addressing the barriers that hinder Muslim students' enrolment in higher education, India can work towards building a more inclusive and equitable education system, which shall benefit Muslim students and contribute to the nation's overall socio-economic development, fostering a diverse and empowered generation of individuals capable of achieving their full potential, regardless of their religious background.

Table 35: Muslim Gross Enrolment Ratio at Higher Education Level

Gender	Muslim Enrolment in Higher Education				
	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
Both	1739218	1837609	1959004	2100860	1921713
Male	916388	939488	993396	1046374	954655
Female	822830	898121	965608	1054486	967058
Muslim Projected Population (Age Group 18-23)					
Both	21102505	21219036	21335568	21452099	21568630
Male	11095360	11149017	11202673	11256330	11309987
Female	10007145	10070020	10132894	10195769	10258643
Muslims Gross Enrolment Ratio (%)					
Both	8.24	8.66	9.18	9.79	8.91
Male	8.26	8.43	8.87	9.30	8.44
Female	8.22	8.92	9.53	10.34	9.43





The projected population of Muslims in different age groups has been obtained based on Expert Committee Projections (Total) by assuming that the 2011 Census share of 14.23 percent of the Muslim to Total population is still valid in 2021.

State-specific Muslim GER at the Higher Education Level

The analysis of the Muslim Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) in Higher Education across various states of India reveals significant variations in educational opportunities for Muslim students (Table 36). The GER is a crucial indicator of the educational attainment of Muslim communities in each state. It sheds light on the progress and challenges in providing equitable access to higher education.

Kerala and Lakshadweep stand out with higher Muslim GERs, indicating a more robust enrollment rate of Muslim students in higher education than the national average. These states are known for their emphasis on education and relatively higher literacy rates, which likely contribute to the higher GER. On the other hand, states like Assam and Bihar report lower Muslim GERs, indicating barriers and challenges in ensuring equal access to higher education for Muslim students. Socio-economic disparities, lack of educational resources, and social and cultural factors may hinder Muslim students' enrollment and educational choices in these states.

Let us further explore the analysis of a few states:

1. **Andhra Pradesh:** The state has a Muslim population share of 9.56 percent of the 2011 population. The Muslim GER for the 18-23 age group is 10.12 percent for both genders, with a slightly higher GER for males (10.75 percent) than females (9.44 percent). While the GER is higher than the national average, efforts should be directed toward further improving enrollment rates and addressing any barriers that may hinder equal access to higher education for Muslim students.
2. **Assam:** With a significant Muslim population share of 34.22 percent of the total 2011 population, Assam faces challenges in providing equitable access to higher education. The Muslim GER within the 18-23 age group stands at approximately 6.5 percent for all genders, indicating a need for targeted measures to enhance enrollment rates and remove barriers hindering educational opportunities for Muslim students.
3. **Bihar:** Bihar, with a substantial Muslim population share of 16.87 percent of the total 2011 population, reports a Muslim GER of around 6 percent for both genders within the 18-23 age group. Efforts should focus on improving enrollment rates and addressing socio-economic factors that may impede access to higher education for Muslim students.
4. **Kerala:** Kerala boasts a significant Muslim population share of 26.56 percent of the total 2011 population. Within the 18-23 age group, the Muslim GER is remarkably high, at 20.35 percent for both genders, which indicates a strong enrollment rate among Muslim students in higher education. Notably, the female GER surpasses the male GER, showcasing Kerala's commendable efforts in promoting gender inclusivity in education.





5. **Jammu & Kashmir:** Jammu & Kashmir has a substantial Muslim population share, making up 68.31 percent of the total 2011 population. Within the 18-23 age group, the Muslim GER in the state is 12.06 percent for both genders. While this GER is relatively higher than in some other states, there is room for improvement to ensure more equitable access to higher education for Muslim youth. Initiatives should focus on expanding educational infrastructure, addressing socio-economic factors that may hinder educational opportunities, and fostering an inclusive environment encouraging higher education enrollment among Muslim students in Jammu & Kashmir.
6. **Lakshadweep:** Lakshadweep stands out with a predominantly Muslim population, comprising 96.58 percent of the total population. Within the 18-23 age group, the Muslim GER is 4.32 percent for both genders. While the GER is lower than the national average, efforts can be directed toward increasing access to higher education and ensuring that Muslim youth in Lakshadweep have equal opportunities to pursue higher studies. Initiatives to enhance educational infrastructure, provide more resources, and address socio-economic barriers can help improve educational access for Muslim students in Lakshadweep.
7. **Rajasthan:** Rajasthan has a Muslim population share of 9.07 percent of the total 2011 population. Within the 18-23 age group, the Muslim GER in the state stands at approximately 5 percent for all genders. While the GER is relatively moderate, there is scope for improvement to enhance access to higher education for Muslim students in Rajasthan. Addressing socio-economic disparities, promoting educational awareness, and providing support systems can contribute to bridging the gap and improving enrollment rates among Muslim students in the state.
8. **Uttar Pradesh:** Uttar Pradesh, with a significant Muslim population share of 19.26 percent of the total 2011 population, reports a Muslim GER of approximately 5 percent within the 18-23 age group. The state faces challenges in providing equitable access to higher education for Muslim youth. Efforts should improve infrastructure, promote educational awareness, and address socio-economic factors to enhance enrollment rates and ensure equal opportunities for Muslim students to pursue higher education.
9. **West Bengal:** West Bengal, with a notable Muslim population share of 27.01 percent of the total 2011 population, exhibits a Muslim GER of approximately 8.5 percent within the 18-23 age group. While the GER in West Bengal is higher than the national average, there is scope for further improvement. Continued efforts to enhance access to higher education, address socio-economic disparities, and foster an inclusive educational environment will contribute to the overall development of Muslim students in West Bengal.





**Table 36: State-specific
Muslim Gross Enrolment Ratio at Higher Education, 2020-21**

State/UT	%age Share of Muslim to Total 2011 Population	Muslim GER		
		Both	Male	Female
A & N Islands	8.517	14.71	11.69	17.98
Andhra Pradesh	9.556	10.12	10.75	9.44
Arunachal Pradesh	1.955	2.69	2.99	2.37
Assam	34.223	6.46	6.42	6.51
Bihar	16.866	6.13	5.9	6.39
Chandigarh	4.874	8.63	7.08	10.67
Chhattisgarh	2.016	7	5.95	8.07
Delhi	12.859	7.09	7.65	6.49
Goa	8.335	19.49	17.29	22.03
Gujarat	9.674	4.59	4.72	4.45
Haryana	7.027	4.49	5.9	2.83
Himachal Pradesh	2.183	7.2	7.1	7.33
Jammu & Kashmir	68.314	12.06	11.36	12.84
Jharkhand	14.532	5.11	4.94	5.29
Karnataka	12.919	15.78	15.97	15.57
Kerala	26.562	20.35	15.8	25.16
Lakshadweep	96.58	4.32	1.78	7.08
Madhya Pradesh	6.574	6.57	6.35	6.8
Maharashtra	11.543	10.04	9.97	10.11
Manipur	8.398	14.38	12.15	16.69
Meghalaya	4.395	12.39	13.71	11.04
Mizoram	1.352	4	5.04	2.92
Nagaland	2.475	3.82	3.22	4.46
Odisha	2.172	8.05	8.83	7.24
Puducherry	6.054	25.74	27.73	23.93
Punjab	1.93	26.92	35.01	17.02
Rajasthan	9.067	5.08	5.48	4.64
Sikkim	1.616	10.44	13.7	6.78
Tamil Nadu	5.862	27.59	30.34	24.68
Telangana	9.556*	33.55	33.27	33.84
D & N & D & D	5.49	4.36	3.27	6.65
Tripura	8.602	3.24	3.14	3.34
Uttar Pradesh	19.26	5.43	4.7	6.26
Uttarakhand	13.948	12.48	11.16	13.94
West Bengal	27.011	8.46	7.67	9.3
All India (Muslims), 2021-22	14.225	8.91	8.44	9.43
All India (All Communities), 2020-21		26.7	27.9	27.3

Source: Calculated based on the Projected Muslim Population of the 18 to 23 age group and enrolment provided through AIHES 2020-21. Based on the total population of the Age Group 18-23 years, a state-specific share of Muslims to the total population in 2001 is applied to obtain the Muslim population (18 to 23 years), which is then applied to get Muslim GER. * Of undivided Andhra Pradesh.





The analysis of state-wise Muslim Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) in Higher Education within the 18-23 age group indeed provides valuable insights into the educational opportunities available to Muslim youth in different states of India. It is essential to recognize that achieving a GER of 100% in higher education is not a practical expectation, as it requires a continuous educational journey from primary to higher education levels. Instead, the GER should be understood as a measure of progress in providing access to higher education for eligible students within the 18-23 age group.

Comparing the GER of different states with their percentage share in the total population may not accurately reflect the educational opportunities available to Muslim students. A more appropriate comparison involves examining the share of Muslim enrolment to the total enrolment in higher education within each state. This comparison highlights the representation and access of Muslim students in higher education, regardless of the state's overall population share.

States like Kerala and Jammu & Kashmir stand out with commendable GERs, indicating relatively higher enrollment rates of Muslim students in higher education. These states serve as examples of efforts to promote inclusivity and equitable access to education for all students, including Muslims.

On the other hand, states such as Lakshadweep, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, and West Bengal face challenges in providing access to higher education for Muslim students. To address these challenges and ensure equal educational opportunities, policymakers and stakeholders should prioritize initiatives that address barriers to enrollment, promote gender inclusivity in education, and bridge socio-economic disparities.

Creating an inclusive and equitable education system is vital for empowering Muslim students and fostering their holistic development. By providing equal educational opportunities and support to all students, regardless of their backgrounds, India can work towards building a more inclusive and prosperous society where every individual has the chance to reach their full potential and contribute to the nation's progress and development.

Data on Muslim Education from Other Sources

Including data from various sources, such as the National Sample Survey, provides a more comprehensive perspective on educational variables concerning Muslims in India. By analyzing data from multiple sources, policymakers and researchers can gain a broader understanding of the educational landscape and identify trends and patterns that may not be apparent when relying solely on specific datasets.

The 75th Round on Household Social Consumption on Education in India: 2017-18 is a significant source of data that includes information on educational indicators specific to Muslims. This dataset can offer valuable insights into the educational status and opportunities available to Muslim communities in India.

By combining data from UDISEPlus, AIHES, and the National Sample Survey, stakeholders can cross-verify and validate findings, thereby enhancing the accuracy and reliability of the analysis. This approach also enables researchers to uncover potential discrepancies or gaps in the data, leading to a more comprehensive understanding of the educational challenges faced by Muslim students and communities.





Analyzing data from multiple sources can also facilitate a deeper examination of the factors influencing Muslim educational outcomes, including socio-economic factors, geographic disparities, and cultural influences. This in-depth analysis can further inform the development of targeted policies and interventions aimed at addressing the specific needs of Muslim students and enhancing their educational opportunities and outcomes.

As the Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation continues to collect data through the National Sample Survey and other sources, ongoing research and analysis of educational variables concerning Muslims will be crucial for monitoring progress, identifying areas for improvement, and ensuring that efforts towards inclusivity and equitable education are effective and sustainable.

In conclusion, including data from multiple sources enhances the richness of the analysis and facilitates a more comprehensive understanding of Muslim education in India. By drawing insights from diverse datasets, policymakers, and stakeholders can develop evidence-based strategies to promote educational equity and ensure that all students, including Muslims, have access to quality education and equal opportunities for their holistic development. However, it may be observed that different data sets are available for different years. For example, UDISEPlus data on school education is the latest available for the year 2021-22, AISHE on higher education data is available for 2020-21, and NSSO Household Social Consumption on Education data is the latest available for 2017-18 because of which the same is not comparable.

A few tables are annexed.

Concluding Observations

Education is vital for promoting equality and social justice. By examining the educational experiences of Muslims, we can ensure that all students, regardless of their religious background, have the opportunity to reach their full potential. Muslims face several challenges in India, including poverty and limited access to quality education. Analyzing the education of Muslims allows us to understand these obstacles better and develop effective policies and programs to address them. We can also learn from the successes and failures of different educational initiatives, ultimately improving the quality of education for all students, irrespective of their religion. This endeavor contributes to building a more just and equitable society for everyone.

This article delves into available data concerning school and higher education in India, explicitly focusing on Muslims. It computes various indicators falling under the different components of Universal School Education, which were not previously considered for the Muslim population. The study highlights the limitations of data on the education of Muslims in India, including indicators such as gross enrollment ratio, dropout and retention rates, gender parity index, and the share of Muslims in total enrollment at different levels of education. In addition, Muslim enrolment, GPI, and GER at higher education levels are also analyzed. The findings provide valuable insights into Muslim education in India.





Additionally, the article analyzes the share and patterns of the Muslim population based on census data from 1951 to 2011. The share of Muslims in the total population has remained relatively stable over the years, accounting for 14.23 percent in 2011. However, a lack of data on the Muslim child population hinders the computation of enrollment-based indicators for Muslim students at various education levels.

The main challenge in studying Muslim education is the limited availability of relevant data. Efforts have been recommended to establish an autonomous National Data Bank (NDB) to address this issue, but it is yet to become fully operational. The most comprehensive data on Muslim education comes from the Unified District Information System and the All India Survey on Higher Education. However, some crucial indicators, such as enrollment ratio, flow rates, dropout, and retention rates, are still unavailable in these sources.

Moreover, there is no data source in India collecting information on Muslim enrollment by age, making it impossible to calculate essential indicators like net enrollment ratio, adjusted NER, and age-specific enrollment ratios for Muslims. This dearth of data hampers the development of effective policies and programs to improve the educational attainment of Muslims. The Department of School Education & Literacy, Ministry of Education must collaborate with the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare to include projections of the Muslim population in the next Expert Committee on Population Projections. Extending the coverage of UDISEPlus to collect Muslim enrollment by age and relevant enrollment ratios, transition, and dropout rates in future publications based on UDISEPlus & AISHE data would also aid in addressing this data gap.

Regarding school education, the data shows progress in the enrollment of Muslim students, particularly girls, at primary, upper primary, and elementary levels over the past four years. However, there remains a gender gap that requires attention to ensure equal opportunities for Muslim boys and girls in schools. Concerted efforts are needed to improve access to and retention of Muslim girls in schools, considering socio-economic factors, cultural beliefs, and other barriers.

In higher education, there has been some improvement in Muslim enrollment, but it still falls below the national average, with variations across different states. Financial constraints, limited access to quality education, and socio-cultural influences contribute to the lower enrollment ratio. However, positive trends, such as increasing gender parity in Muslim enrollment, indicate some progress. Nevertheless, more work is required to provide all Muslim students with opportunities to pursue higher education.

In conclusion, challenges persist despite improving Muslim students' education at school and higher levels. Addressing these challenges requires tackling issues like poverty, improving access to quality schools, providing financial assistance to Muslim families, and raising awareness about the importance of education within Muslim communities. By taking these steps, we can create a more just and equitable society where all students, regardless of religion, can achieve their full potential.





**Table 1: MUSLIM Enrolment by Gender at Different Levels of School Education
2012-13 to 2021-22, All India**

Year	Primary (I-V)			Upper Primary (VI-VIII)			Secondary (IX-X)			Higher Secondary (XI-XII)			Total Primary to Higher Secondary (I to XII)		
	Girls	Boys	Total	Girls	Boys	Total	Girls	Boys	Total	Girls	Boys	Total	Girls	Boys	Total
2021-22	9265242	9769266	19034508	4832423	4793302	9625725	2472842	2383991	4856833	1611841	1462961	3074802	18182348	18409520	36591868
2020-21	9311571	9768864	19080435	4749080	4639468	9388548	2539899	2377088	4916987	1468825	1347883	2816708	18069375	18133303	36202678
2019-20	9148318	9572698	18721016	4572261	4423414	8995675	2444958	2273741	4718699	1346007	1220175	2566182	17511544	17490028	35001572
2018-19	8585999	8963530	17549529	4264085	4113182	8377267	2278993	2125327	4404320	1178292	1080703	2258995	16307369	16282742	32590111
2017-18	8795011	9189037	17984048	4379057	4201805	8580862	2229605	2092386	4321991	1160564	1073251	2233815	16564237	16556479	33120716
2016-17	9090346	9464348	18554694	4411010	4183937	8594047	2181132	2018816	4199948	1017289	941085	1958374	16699777	16607286	33307063
2015-16	9139234	9492461	18631695	4372472	4142781	8515253	2088037	1920110	4008147	1028440	962550	1990990	16628183	16517902	33146085
2014-15	9196234	9562071	18758305	4358513	4107070	8465583	1985850	1852044	3837894	996308	963067	1959375	16536905	16484252	33021157
2013-14	9327267	9661457	18988724	4277718	4047648	8325366	1884856	1795917	3680773	926892	917902	1844794	16416733	16422924	32839657
2012-13	9420693	9719017	19139710	4048353	3815080	7863433	1597250	1538215	3135465	706008	716163	1422171	15772304	15788475	31560779

**Table 2: Percentage MUSLIM Enrolment by Gender at Different Levels of School Education
2012-13 to 2021-22, All India**

Year	Primary (I-V)			Upper Primary (VI-VIII)			Secondary (IX-X)			Higher Secondary (XI-XII)			Total Without Pre-Primary		
	Girls	Boys	Total	Girls	Boys	Total	Girls	Boys	Total	Girls	Boys	Total	Girls	Boys	Total
2021-22	48.68	51.32	100.00	50.20	49.80	100.00	50.91	49.09	100.00	52.42	47.58	100.00	49.69	50.31	100.00
2020-21	48.80	51.20	100.00	50.58	49.42	100.00	51.66	48.34	100.00	52.15	47.85	100.00	49.91	50.09	100.00
2019-20	48.87	51.13	100.00	50.83	49.17	100.00	51.81	48.19	100.00	52.45	47.55	100.00	50.03	49.97	100.00
2018-19	48.92	51.08	100.00	50.90	49.10	100.00	51.74	48.26	100.00	52.16	47.84	100.00	50.04	49.96	100.00
2017-18	48.90	51.10	100.00	51.03	48.97	100.00	51.59	48.41	100.00	51.95	48.05	100.00	50.01	49.99	100.00
2016-17	48.99	51.01	100.00	51.33	48.68	100.00	51.93	48.07	100.00	51.95	48.05	100.00	50.14	49.86	100.00
2015-16	49.05	50.95	100.00	51.35	48.65	100.00	52.09	47.91	100.00	51.65	48.35	100.00	50.17	49.83	100.00
2014-15	49.02	50.98	100.00	51.49	48.51	100.00	51.74	48.26	100.00	50.85	49.15	100.00	50.08	49.92	100.00
2013-14	49.12	50.88	100.00	51.38	48.62	100.00	51.21	48.79	100.00	50.24	49.76	100.00	49.99	50.01	100.00
2012-13	49.22	50.78	100.00	51.48	48.52	100.00	50.94	49.06	100.00	49.64	50.36	100.00	49.97	50.03	100.00





Table 3: TOTAL Enrolment by Gender at Different Levels of School Education: 2012-13 to 2021-22, All India

Year	Primary (I-V)			Upper Primary (VI-VIII)			Secondary (IX-X)			Higher Secondary (XI-XII)			Total Primary to Higher Secondary (I to XII)		
	Girls	Boys	Total	Girls	Boys	Total	Girls	Boys	Total	Girls	Boys	Total	Girls	Boys	Total
2021-22	58324595	635117655	121842250	32278942	34511750	66790692	18456713	20071918	38528631	13831318	14747732	28579050	122891568	132849055	255740623
2020-21	58491640	63529651	122021291	31889045	33965154	65854199	18623307	20383068	39006375	13068639	13853957	26922596	122072631	131731830	253804461
2019-20	58434954	63251749	121686703	31445816	33427571	64873387	18392077	20072356	38464433	12616211	13330949	25947160	120889058	130082625	250971683
2018-19	57721044	62509126	120230170	31107939	33159087	64267026	18327824	20006747	38334571	12324185	13182632	25506817	119480992	128857592	248338584
2017-18	58792849	63585551	122378400	31723158	33725064	65448222	18308856	20171167	38480023	11791407	12891141	24682548	120616270	130372923	250989193
2016-17	59563133	64244759	123807892	32073008	34006115	66079123	18443383	20380471	38823854	10744758	11880690	22625448	120824282	130512035	251336317
2015-16	62249548	66873236	129122784	32873623	34720104	67593727	18597702	20547350	39145052	11733280	13002117	24735397	125454153	135142807	260596960
2014-15	62892034	67609101	130501135	32663923	34501851	67165774	18180094	20121505	38301599	11061022	12440776	23501798	124797073	134673233	259470306
2013-14	63836863	68591577	132428440	32343993	34127226	66471219	17639239	19657444	37296683	10485285	11829029	22314314	124305380	134205276	258510656
2012-13	65176697	69607863	134784560	31666686	33259997	64926683	16320103	18320000	34640103	9267168	10656614	19923782	122430654	131844474	254275128

Source: UDISEPlus, different years.

Table 4: Percentage MUSLIM Enrolment to Total Enrolment at Different Levels of School Education: 2012-13 to 2021-22, All India

Year	Primary (I-V)			Upper Primary (VI-VIII)			Secondary (IX-X)			Higher Secondary (XI-XII)			Total Without Pre-Primary		
	Girls	Boys	Total	Girls	Boys	Total	Girls	Boys	Total	Girls	Boys	Total	Girls	Boys	Total
2021-22	15.89	15.38	15.62	14.97	13.89	14.41	13.40	11.88	12.61	11.65	9.92	10.76	14.80	13.86	14.31
2020-21	15.92	15.38	15.64	14.89	13.66	14.26	13.64	11.66	12.61	11.24	9.73	10.46	14.80	13.77	14.26
2019-20	15.66	15.13	15.38	14.54	13.23	13.87	13.29	11.33	12.27	10.67	9.15	9.89	14.49	13.45	13.95
2018-19	14.87	14.34	14.60	13.71	12.40	13.04	12.43	10.62	11.49	9.56	8.20	8.86	13.65	12.64	13.12
2017-18	14.96	14.45	14.70	13.80	12.46	13.11	12.18	10.37	11.23	9.84	8.33	9.05	13.73	12.70	13.20
2016-17	15.26	14.73	14.99	13.75	12.30	13.01	11.83	9.91	10.82	9.47	7.92	8.66	13.82	12.72	13.25
2015-16	14.68	14.19	14.43	13.30	11.93	12.60	11.23	9.34	10.24	8.77	7.40	8.05	13.25	12.22	12.72
2014-15	14.62	14.14	14.37	13.34	11.90	12.60	10.92	9.20	10.02	9.01	7.74	8.34	13.25	12.24	12.73
2013-14	14.61	14.09	14.34	13.23	11.86	12.52	10.69	9.14	9.87	8.84	7.76	8.27	13.21	12.24	12.70
2012-13	14.45	13.96	14.20	12.78	11.47	12.11	9.79	8.40	9.05	7.62	6.72	7.14	12.88	11.98	12.41





Table 5: MUSLIM Enrolment, Gender Parity Index. 2012-13 to 2021-22

Year	Primary (I-V)	Upper Primary (VI-VIII)	Secondary (IX-X)	Higher Secondary (XI-XII)	Total Primary to Higher Secondary (I to XII)
2021-22	0.95	1.01	1.04	1.10	0.99
2020-21	0.95	1.02	1.07	1.09	1.00
2019-20	0.96	1.03	1.08	1.10	1.00
2018-19	0.96	1.04	1.07	1.09	1.00
2017-18	0.96	1.04	1.07	1.08	1.00
2016-17	0.96	1.05	1.08	1.08	1.01
2015-16	0.96	1.06	1.09	1.07	1.01
2014-15	0.96	1.06	1.07	1.03	1.00
2013-14	0.97	1.06	1.05	1.01	1.00
2012-13	0.97	1.06	1.04	0.99	1.00

Source: UDISEPlus, different years.

Table 6: Percentage MUSLIM Enrolment at Different Levels to Total Muslim Enrolment (I to XII), Gender Parity Index. 2012-13 to 2021-22

Year	Primary			Upper Primary			Secondary			Higher Secondary			Total Enrolment: Grades I to XII		
	Girls	Boys	Total	Girls	Boys	Total	Girls	Boys	Total	Girls	Boys	Total	Girls	Boys	Total
2021-22	50.96	53.07	52.02	26.58	26.04	26.31	13.60	12.95	13.27	8.86	7.95	8.40	18182348	18409520	36591868
2020-21	51.53	53.87	52.70	26.28	25.59	25.93	14.06	13.11	13.58	8.13	7.43	7.78	18069375	18133303	36202678
2019-20	52.24	54.73	53.49	26.11	25.29	25.70	13.96	13.00	13.48	7.69	6.98	7.33	17511544	17490028	35001572
2018-19	52.65	55.05	53.85	26.15	25.26	25.70	13.98	13.05	13.51	7.23	6.64	6.93	16307369	16282742	32590111
2017-18	53.10	55.50	54.30	26.44	25.38	25.91	13.46	12.64	13.05	7.01	6.48	6.74	16564237	16556479	33120716
2016-17	54.43	56.99	55.71	26.41	25.19	25.80	13.06	12.16	12.61	6.09	5.67	5.88	16699777	16607286	33307063
2015-16	54.96	57.47	56.21	26.30	25.08	25.69	12.56	11.62	12.09	6.18	5.83	6.01	16628183	16517902	33146085
2014-15	55.61	58.01	56.81	26.36	24.92	25.64	12.01	11.24	11.62	6.02	5.84	5.93	16536905	16484252	33021157
2013-14	56.82	58.83	57.82	26.06	24.65	25.35	11.48	10.94	11.21	5.65	5.59	5.62	16416733	16422924	32839657
2012-13	59.73	61.56	60.64	25.67	24.16	24.92	10.13	9.74	9.93	4.48	4.54	4.51	15772304	15788475	31560779





Table 7: Percent Change in MUSLIM Enrolment by Gender at Different Levels of Education, All India, 2012-13 to 2021-22

Year	Primary			Upper Primary			Secondary			Higher Secondary			Total Enrolment: Grades I to XII			Total Enrolment: Grades I to XII
	Girls	Boys	Total	Girls	Boys	Total	Girls	Boys	Total	Girls	Boys	Total	Girls	Boys	Total	
2021-22	0.50	0.00	0.24	-1.72	-3.21	-2.46	2.71	-0.29	1.24	-8.87	-7.87	-8.39	-0.62	-1.50	-1.06	36591868
2020-21	-1.75	-2.01	-1.88	-3.72	-4.66	-4.18	-3.74	-4.35	-4.03	-8.36	-9.47	-8.89	-3.09	-3.55	-3.32	36202678
2019-20	-6.15	-6.36	-6.26	-6.74	-7.01	-6.87	-6.79	-6.53	-6.66	-12.46	-11.43	-11.97	-6.88	-6.90	-6.89	35001572
2018-19	2.43	2.52	2.48	2.70	2.15	2.43	-2.17	-1.55	-1.87	-1.50	-0.69	-1.11	1.58	1.68	1.63	32590111
2017-18	3.36	3.00	3.17	0.73	-0.43	0.15	-2.17	-3.52	-2.82	-12.35	-12.31	-12.33	0.82	0.31	0.56	33120716
2016-17	0.54	0.30	0.41	-0.87	-0.98	-0.92	-4.27	-4.89	-4.57	1.10	2.28	1.67	-0.43	-0.54	-0.48	33307063
2015-16	0.62	0.73	0.68	-0.32	-0.86	-0.58	-4.89	-3.54	-4.25	-3.12	0.05	-1.59	-0.55	-0.20	-0.38	33146085
2014-15	1.42	1.04	1.23	-1.85	-1.45	-1.66	-5.09	-3.03	-4.09	-6.97	-4.69	-5.85	-0.73	-0.37	-0.55	33021157
2013-14	1.00	0.60	0.80	-5.36	-5.75	-5.55	-15.26	-14.35	-14.82	-23.83	-21.98	-22.91	-3.93	-3.86	-3.89	32839657

Table 8: State-wise MUSLIM Enrolment by Gender at Different Levels of School Education: 2021-22, All India

Year	Primary (I-V)			Upper Primary (VI-VIII)			Secondary (IX-X)			Higher Secondary (XI-XII)			Total Enrolment: Grades I to XII		
	Girls	Boys	Total	Girls	Boys	Total	Girls	Boys	Total	Girls	Boys	Total	Girls	Boys	Total
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1232	1286	2518	775	828	1603	498	500	998	462	425	887	2967	3039	6006
Andhra Pradesh	142935	154086	297021	74319	77211	151530	41409	42273	83682	22658	23702	46360	281321	297272	578593
Arunachal Pradesh	1185	1306	2491	487	542	1029	280	298	578	215	189	404	2167	2335	4502
Assam	789792	807389	1597181	419084	355388	774472	194240	140955	335195	72971	64230	137201	1476087	1367962	2844049
Bihar	1073345	1097517	2170862	554970	498196	1053166	232384	195872	428256	106365	101511	207876	1967064	1893096	3860160
Chandigarh	2718	3122	5840	1725	1976	3701	1072	1144	2216	585	644	1229	6100	6886	12986
Chhattisgarh	20411	22912	43323	11092	11829	22921	6259	6006	12265	5433	4681	10114	43195	45428	88623
Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	1544	1788	3332	925	1050	1975	459	560	1019	252	299	551	3180	3697	6877
Delhi	138377	141831	280208	95056	96401	191457	54192	53869	108061	44777	38246	83023	332402	330347	662749
Goa	7376	7812	15188	4108	4449	8557	2359	2551	4910	1976	2032	4008	15819	16844	32663
Gujarat	247043	264170	511213	137138	148096	285234	62859	75223	138082	35053	37028	72081	482093	524517	1006610





Year	Primary (I-V)			Upper Primary (VI-VIII)			Secondary (IX-X)			Higher Secondary (XI-XII)			Total Enrolment: Grades I to XII		
	Girls	Boys	Total	Girls	Boys	Total	Girls	Boys	Total	Girls	Boys	Total	Girls	Boys	Total
Haryana	121643	141359	263002	48727	61066	109793	20054	29110	49164	9682	17735	27417	200106	249270	449376
Himachal Pradesh	5046	5590	10636	3059	3355	6414	1699	1911	3610	1105	1396	2501	10909	12252	23161
Jammu & Kashmir	348037	368068	716105	174233	182250	356483	100414	109076	209490	84147	93991	178138	706831	753385	1460216
Jharkhand	265967	272424	538391	156340	146470	302810	71496	59894	131390	39872	33517	73389	533675	512305	1045980
Karnataka	443082	469948	913030	249091	259492	508583	148611	148819	297430	68569	55957	124526	909353	934216	1843569
Kerala	463331	489236	952567	268011	280594	548605	172545	182117	354662	132654	122446	255100	1036541	1074393	2110934
Ladakh	6290	6353	12643	3429	3145	6574	2295	2044	4339	2131	1866	3997	14145	13408	27553
Lakshadweep	2621	2751	5372	1337	1467	2804	885	983	1868	957	963	1920	5800	6164	11964
Madhya Pradesh	197765	207967	405732	111733	111006	222739	47935	44578	92513	34186	29749	63935	391619	393300	784919
Maharashtra	659731	689398	1349129	382172	403699	785871	223484	234580	458064	137000	137791	274791	1402387	1465468	2867855
Manipur	15580	16388	31968	6922	6937	13859	3682	3802	7484	2301	2854	5155	28485	29981	58466
Meghalaya	11210	10862	22072	5579	4676	10255	1833	1877	3710	892	1048	1940	19514	18463	37977
Mizoram	360	319	679	104	99	203	46	53	99	49	49	98	559	520	1079
Nagaland	6293	6775	13068	2034	1932	3966	811	860	1671	280	338	618	9418	9905	19323
Odisha	34337	36423	70760	20471	20487	40958	12546	11849	24395	5371	4311	9682	72725	73070	145795
Puducherry	3993	4204	8197	2343	2398	4741	1494	1472	2966	1324	1299	2623	9154	9373	18527
Punjab	28932	33501	62433	15338	17209	32547	8048	9083	17131	6285	7033	13318	58603	66826	125429
Rajasthan	380814	429386	810200	160443	186785	347228	71114	87560	158674	47501	62883	110384	659872	766614	1426486
Sikkim	448	549	997	260	312	572	174	169	343	217	133	350	1099	1163	2262
Tamilnadu	180919	190357	371276	107296	111476	218772	70288	72649	142937	58547	56832	115379	417050	431314	848364
Telangana	224236	239866	464102	142064	145177	287241	86747	85381	172128	62269	61229	123498	515316	531653	1046969
Tripura	16516	17302	33818	9340	8565	17905	5870	4592	10462	3004	2615	5619	34730	33074	67804
Uttarakhand	90779	100839	191618	40156	41136	81292	17948	16556	34504	13030	10913	23943	161913	169444	331357
Uttar Pradesh	2012616	2164392	4177008	862552	871069	1733621	377252	407502	784754	264301	279869	544170	3516721	3722832	7239553
West Bengal	1318738	1361790	2680528	759710	726534	1486244	429560	348223	777783	345420	203157	548577	2853428	2639704	5493132
Total	9265242	9769266	19034508	4832423	4793302	9625725	2472842	2383991	4856833	1611841	1462961	3074802	18182348	18409520	36591868





Table 9: State-wise Percentage of MUSLIM Enrolment at Different Levels of Education to Total State Enrolment, 2021-22

Year	Primary			Upper Primary			Secondary			Higher Secondary			Total Enrolment: Grades I to XII		
	Girls	Boys	Total	Girls	Boys	Total	Girls	Boys	Total	Girls	Boys	Total	Girls	Boys	Total
A & N Islands	9.72	9.67	9.70	8.98	9.11	9.05	8.54	8.37	8.45	8.03	7.42	7.72	9.02	8.92	8.97
Andhra Pradesh	8.02	7.93	7.97	7.17	6.82	6.99	6.40	6.09	6.24	4.87	5.08	4.97	7.16	7.02	7.08
Arunachal Pradesh	1.47	1.56	1.52	1.12	1.31	1.21	1.22	1.33	1.27	1.23	1.15	1.19	1.32	1.43	1.37
Assam	43.85	43.78	43.81	42.40	38.74	40.64	36.02	30.28	33.36	25.92	24.31	25.14	40.89	39.18	40.05
Bihar	15.69	14.95	15.31	15.34	13.70	14.52	12.81	10.86	11.84	10.94	9.92	10.42	14.85	13.72	14.27
Chandigarh	6.03	6.14	6.09	5.80	5.75	5.77	5.41	4.77	5.06	2.97	2.79	2.88	5.33	5.21	5.27
Chhattisgarh	1.55	1.66	1.61	1.51	1.57	1.54	1.46	1.46	1.46	1.37	1.34	1.36	1.50	1.57	1.54
D & N Haveli & D & D	5.46	5.71	5.59	5.55	5.62	5.59	5.35	5.55	5.46	3.41	4.12	3.76	5.22	5.49	5.36
Delhi	16.75	15.28	15.97	17.06	15.22	16.08	16.00	13.93	14.90	14.25	11.46	12.81	16.33	14.47	15.35
Goa	12.55	12.48	12.52	11.81	11.86	11.83	10.44	10.51	10.48	9.54	9.59	9.57	11.56	11.57	11.57
Gujarat	9.73	9.27	9.49	9.44	9.04	9.23	7.95	7.84	7.89	6.64	5.96	6.27	9.08	8.64	8.85
Haryana	10.37	10.05	10.20	7.30	7.51	7.42	4.72	5.52	5.16	2.72	4.18	3.51	7.63	7.86	7.76
Himachal Pradesh	1.92	1.94	1.93	1.87	1.88	1.87	1.66	1.68	1.67	1.04	1.20	1.13	1.72	1.76	1.74
Jammu & Kashmir	65.59	63.87	64.69	63.13	60.44	61.73	62.02	59.74	60.81	61.43	59.68	60.49	63.94	61.86	62.85
Jharkhand	14.76	14.05	14.39	14.84	13.81	14.32	12.95	11.16	12.06	10.58	9.13	9.87	14.10	13.13	13.60
Karnataka	16.92	16.56	16.73	16.06	15.77	15.91	15.49	14.72	15.10	11.33	9.35	10.34	15.86	15.33	15.59
Kerala	38.25	38.38	38.31	36.56	36.54	36.55	35.57	35.64	35.61	29.95	28.56	29.27	36.09	36.02	36.05
Ladakh	55.75	54.72	55.23	54.79	53.24	54.04	58.20	56.17	57.23	61.68	62.72	62.16	56.72	55.57	56.15
Lakshadweep	99.43	99.71	99.57	99.78	99.59	99.68	99.77	99.70	99.73	99.90	99.79	99.84	99.64	99.69	99.67
Madhya Pradesh	5.61	5.43	5.51	5.51	5.06	5.27	4.62	3.85	4.21	4.37	3.43	3.88	5.31	4.88	5.09
Maharashtra	14.50	13.74	14.10	13.95	12.96	13.42	12.85	11.75	12.26	10.12	8.89	9.46	13.51	12.55	13.00
Manipur	10.29	10.33	10.31	9.24	9.13	9.19	8.12	8.33	8.22	5.84	7.10	6.48	9.16	9.36	9.26
Meghalaya	4.26	4.06	4.16	4.32	4.07	4.20	2.85	3.53	3.16	2.51	3.81	3.08	3.97	3.99	3.98
Mizoram	0.54	0.45	0.50	0.29	0.27	0.28	0.22	0.27	0.24	0.33	0.37	0.35	0.41	0.37	0.39
Nagaland	7.22	7.47	7.34	4.19	4.03	4.11	2.68	3.02	2.85	1.56	2.10	1.81	5.12	5.41	5.26





Year	Primary			Upper Primary			Secondary			Higher Secondary			Total Enrolment: Grades I to XII		
	Girls	Boys	Total	Girls	Boys	Total	Girls	Boys	Total	Girls	Boys	Total	Girls	Boys	Total
Odisha	2.02	2.01	2.01	2.03	1.93	1.98	2.06	1.86	1.96	1.53	1.27	1.40	1.98	1.90	1.94
Puducherry	8.72	8.53	8.62	7.95	7.66	7.80	7.44	7.03	7.23	7.16	7.35	7.25	8.04	7.86	7.95
Punjab	2.70	2.67	2.69	2.42	2.32	2.37	2.04	1.92	1.97	1.76	1.65	1.70	2.38	2.31	2.34
Rajasthan	9.77	9.85	9.81	7.97	8.14	8.06	6.43	6.66	6.56	4.83	5.22	5.04	8.25	8.35	8.31
Sikkim	2.07	2.27	2.17	1.79	2.08	1.94	1.47	1.49	1.48	2.20	1.67	1.96	1.90	1.99	1.94
Tamilnadu	7.28	7.12	7.20	7.11	6.94	7.02	6.96	6.79	6.87	6.30	6.43	6.36	7.03	6.92	6.97
Telangana	15.50	15.04	15.26	16.39	15.54	15.95	15.90	14.90	15.39	15.56	15.21	15.38	15.81	15.17	15.48
Tripura	10.76	10.88	10.83	10.45	9.50	9.97	10.52	8.39	9.46	7.17	6.58	6.88	10.20	9.63	9.91
Uttarakhand	18.27	17.85	18.04	14.26	13.10	13.64	10.35	8.61	9.44	8.16	6.32	7.20	14.57	13.62	14.07
Uttar Pradesh	17.45	17.12	17.27	15.39	14.55	14.96	13.34	12.00	12.61	12.25	10.68	11.39	15.89	15.10	15.48
West Bengal	33.93	33.38	33.65	34.51	32.72	33.61	29.95	26.14	28.11	30.84	22.83	27.29	33.01	30.97	32.00
Total	15.89	15.38	15.62	14.97	13.89	14.41	13.40	11.88	12.61	11.65	9.92	10.76	14.80	13.86	14.31





Table 10: State-wise Distribution of MUSLIM Enrolment at Different Levels of Education to Total State Enrolment, 2021-22

Year	Primary			Upper Primary			Secondary			Higher Secondary			Total Enrolment: Grades I to XII		
	Girls	Boys	Total	Girls	Boys	Total	Girls	Boys	Total	Girls	Boys	Total	Girls	Boys	Total
A & N Islands	41.52	42.32	41.92	26.12	27.25	26.69	16.78	16.45	16.62	15.57	13.98	14.77	2967	3039	6006
Andhra Pradesh	50.81	51.83	51.34	26.42	25.97	26.19	14.72	14.22	14.46	8.05	7.97	8.01	281321	297272	578593
Arunachal Pradesh	54.68	55.93	55.33	22.47	23.21	22.86	12.92	12.76	12.84	9.92	8.09	8.97	2167	2335	4502
Assam	53.51	59.02	56.16	28.39	25.98	27.23	13.16	10.30	11.79	4.94	4.70	4.82	1476087	1367962	2844049
Bihar	54.57	57.97	56.24	28.21	26.32	27.28	11.81	10.35	11.09	5.41	5.36	5.39	1967064	1893096	3860160
Chandigarh	44.56	45.34	44.97	28.28	28.70	28.50	17.57	16.61	17.06	9.59	9.35	9.46	6100	6886	12986
Chhattisgarh	47.25	50.44	48.88	25.68	26.04	25.86	14.49	13.22	13.84	12.58	10.30	11.41	43195	45428	88623
D & N Haveli & D & D	48.55	48.36	48.45	29.09	28.40	28.72	14.43	15.15	14.82	7.92	8.09	8.01	3180	3697	6877
Delhi	41.63	42.93	42.28	28.60	29.18	28.89	16.30	16.31	16.30	13.47	11.58	12.53	332402	330347	662749
Goa	46.63	46.38	46.50	25.97	26.41	26.20	14.91	15.14	15.03	12.49	12.06	12.27	15819	16844	32663
Gujarat	51.24	50.36	50.79	28.45	28.23	28.34	13.04	14.34	13.72	7.27	7.06	7.16	482093	524517	1006610
Haryana	60.79	56.71	58.53	24.35	24.50	24.43	10.02	11.68	10.94	4.84	7.11	6.10	200106	249270	449376
Himachal Pradesh	46.26	45.63	45.92	28.04	27.38	27.69	15.57	15.60	15.59	10.13	11.39	10.80	10909	12252	23161
Jammu & Kashmir	49.24	48.86	49.04	24.65	24.19	24.41	14.21	14.48	14.35	11.90	12.48	12.20	706831	753385	1460216
Jharkhand	49.84	53.18	51.47	29.29	28.59	28.95	13.40	11.69	12.56	7.47	6.54	7.02	533675	512305	1045980
Karnataka	48.72	50.30	49.53	27.39	27.78	27.59	16.34	15.93	16.13	7.54	5.99	6.75	909353	934216	1843569
Kerala	44.70	45.54	45.13	25.86	26.12	25.99	16.65	16.95	16.80	12.80	11.40	12.08	1036541	1074393	2110934
Ladakh	44.47	47.38	45.89	24.24	23.46	23.86	16.22	15.24	15.75	15.07	13.92	14.51	14145	13408	27553
Lakshadweep	45.19	44.63	44.90	23.05	23.80	23.44	15.26	15.95	15.61	16.50	15.62	16.05	5800	6164	11964
Madhya Pradesh	50.50	52.88	51.69	28.53	28.22	28.38	12.24	11.33	11.79	8.73	7.56	8.15	391619	393300	784919
Maharashtra	47.04	47.04	47.04	27.25	27.55	27.40	15.94	16.01	15.97	9.77	9.40	9.58	1402387	1465468	2867855
Manipur	54.70	54.66	54.68	24.30	23.14	23.70	12.93	12.68	12.80	8.08	9.52	8.82	28485	29981	58466
Meghalaya	57.45	58.83	58.12	28.59	25.33	27.00	9.39	10.17	9.77	4.57	5.68	5.11	19514	18463	37977
Mizoram	64.40	61.35	62.93	18.60	19.04	18.81	8.23	10.19	9.18	8.77	9.42	9.08	559	520	1079
Nagaland	66.82	68.40	67.63	21.60	19.51	20.52	8.61	8.68	8.65	2.97	3.41	3.20	9418	9905	19323





Year	Primary			Upper Primary			Secondary			Higher Secondary			Total Enrolment: Grades I to XII		
	Girls	Boys	Total	Girls	Boys	Total	Girls	Boys	Total	Girls	Boys	Total	Girls	Boys	Total
Odisha	47.21	49.85	48.53	28.15	28.04	28.09	17.25	16.22	16.73	7.39	5.90	6.64	72725	73070	145795
Puducherry	43.62	44.85	44.24	25.60	25.58	25.59	16.32	15.70	16.01	14.46	13.86	14.16	9154	9373	18527
Punjab	49.37	50.13	49.78	26.17	25.75	25.95	13.73	13.59	13.66	10.72	10.52	10.62	58603	66826	125429
Rajasthan	57.71	56.01	56.80	24.31	24.36	24.34	10.78	11.42	11.12	7.20	8.20	7.74	659872	766614	1426486
Sikkim	40.76	47.21	44.08	23.66	26.83	25.29	15.83	14.53	15.16	19.75	11.44	15.47	1099	1163	2262
Tamilnadu	43.38	44.13	43.76	25.73	25.85	25.79	16.85	16.84	16.85	14.04	13.18	13.60	417050	431314	848364
Telangana	43.51	45.12	44.33	27.57	27.31	27.44	16.83	16.06	16.44	12.08	11.52	11.80	515316	531653	1046969
Tripura	47.56	52.31	49.88	26.89	25.90	26.41	16.90	13.88	15.43	8.65	7.91	8.29	34730	33074	67804
Uttarakhand	56.07	59.51	57.83	24.80	24.28	24.53	11.08	9.77	10.41	8.05	6.44	7.23	161913	169444	331357
Uttar Pradesh	57.23	58.14	57.70	24.53	23.40	23.95	10.73	10.95	10.84	7.52	7.52	7.52	3516721	3722832	7239553
West Bengal	46.22	51.59	48.80	26.62	27.52	27.06	15.05	13.19	14.16	12.11	7.70	9.99	2853428	2639704	5493132
Total	50.96	53.07	52.02	26.58	26.04	26.31	13.60	12.95	13.27	8.86	7.95	8.40	18182348	18409520	36591868

Source: Calculated based on UDISEPlus 2021-22





**Table 11: Percentage Change in MUSLIM Enrolment at Primary Level in
2021-22 over 2020-21**

State/UT	2020-21			2021-22			Change over the Previous Year			%Change over the Previous Year		
	Girls	Boys	Total	Girls	Boys	Total	Girls	Boys	Total	Girls	Boys	Total
A & N Islands	1329	1456	2785	1232	1286	2518	-97	-170	-267	-7.30	-11.68	-9.59
Andhra Pradesh	159269	172743	332012	142935	154086	297021	-16334	-18657	-34991	-10.26	-10.80	-10.54
Arunachal Pradesh	1175	1267	2442	1185	1306	2491	10	39	49	0.85	3.08	2.01
Assam	811499	828113	1639612	789792	807389	1597181	-21707	-20724	-42431	-2.67	-2.50	-2.59
Bihar	1054933	1056897	2111830	1073345	1097517	2170862	18412	40620	59032	1.75	3.84	2.80
Chandigarh	2542	2808	5350	2718	3122	5840	176	314	490	6.92	11.18	9.16
Chhattisgarh	21691	24045	45736	20411	22912	43323	-1280	-1133	-2413	-5.90	-4.71	-5.28
D & N Haveli & D & D	1683	1851	3534	1544	1788	3332	-139	-63	-202	-8.26	-3.40	-5.72
Delhi	138466	141906	280372	138377	141831	280208	-89	-75	-164	-0.06	-0.05	-0.06
Goa	7354	7840	15194	7376	7812	15188	22	-28	-6	0.30	-0.36	-0.04
Gujarat	249558	267916	517474	247043	264170	511213	-2515	-3746	-6261	-1.01	-1.40	-1.21
Haryana	108346	127170	235516	121643	141359	263002	13297	14189	27486	12.27	11.16	11.67
Himachal Pradesh	4914	5599	10513	5046	5590	10636	132	-9	123	2.69	-0.16	1.17
Jammu & Kashmir	338559	355907	694466	348037	368068	716105	9478	12161	21639	2.80	3.42	3.12
Jharkhand	274376	282417	556793	265967	272424	538391	-8409	-9993	-18402	-3.06	-3.54	-3.30
Karnataka	422271	445361	867632	443082	469948	913030	20811	24587	45398	4.93	5.52	5.23
Kerala	454169	473984	928153	463331	489236	952567	9162	15252	24414	2.02	3.22	2.63
Ladakh	6396	6490	12886	6290	6353	12643	-106	-137	-243	-1.66	-2.11	-1.89
Lakshadweep	2575	2694	5269	2621	2751	5372	46	57	103	1.79	2.12	1.95
Madhya Pradesh	185415	194186	379601	197765	207967	405732	12350	13781	26131	6.66	7.10	6.88
Maharashtra	663863	691693	1355556	659731	689398	1349129	-4132	-2295	-6427	-0.62	-0.33	-0.47
Manipur	17824	18094	35918	15580	16388	31968	-2244	-1706	-3950	-12.59	-9.43	-11.00
Meghalaya	11948	11692	23640	11210	10862	22072	-738	-830	-1568	-6.18	-7.10	-6.63
Mizoram	460	528	988	360	319	679	-100	-209	-309	-21.74	-39.58	-31.28
Nagaland	5962	6522	12484	6293	6775	13068	331	253	584	5.55	3.88	4.68
Odisha	36939	39586	76525	34337	36423	70760	-2602	-3163	-5765	-7.04	-7.99	-7.53
Puducherry	3962	4295	8257	3993	4204	8197	31	-91	-60	0.78	-2.12	-0.73
Punjab	33237	37960	71197	28932	33501	62433	-4305	-4459	-8764	-12.95	-11.75	-12.31
Rajasthan	383097	436016	819113	380814	429386	810200	-2283	-6630	-8913	-0.60	-1.52	-1.09
Sikkim	485	561	1046	448	549	997	-37	-12	-49	-7.63	-2.14	-4.68
Tamilnadu	179126	187979	367105	180919	190357	371276	1793	2378	4171	1.00	1.27	1.14
Telangana	234982	251008	485990	224236	239866	464102	-10746	-11142	-21888	-4.57	-4.44	-4.50
Tripura	16837	17336	34173	16516	17302	33818	-321	-34	-355	-1.91	-0.20	-1.04
Uttarakhand	88300	99229	187529	90779	100839	191618	2479	1610	4089	2.81	1.62	2.18
Uttar Pradesh	2022317	2159856	4182173	2012616	2164392	4177008	-9701	4536	-5165	-0.48	0.21	-0.12
West Bengal	1365712	1405859	2771571	1318738	1361790	2680528	-46974	-44069	-91043	-3.44	-3.13	-3.28
Total	9311571	9768864	19080435	9265242	9769266	19034508	-46329	402	-45927	-0.50	0.004	-0.24





**Table 12: Percentage Change in MUSLIM Enrolment at Upper Primary Level
in 2021-22 over 2020-21**

State/UT	2020-21			2021-22			Change over the Previous Year			%Change over the Previous Year		
	Girls	Boys	Total	Girls	Boys	Total	Girls	Boys	Total	Girls	Boys	Total
A & N Islands	796	801	1597	775	828	1603	-21	27	6	-2.64	3.37	0.38
Andhra Pradesh	87448	92023	179471	74319	77211	151530	-13129	-14812	-27941	-15.01	-16.10	-15.57
Arunachal Pradesh	696	645	1341	487	542	1029	-209	-103	-312	-30.03	-15.97	-23.27
Assam	438006	373816	811822	419084	355388	774472	-18922	-18428	-37350	-4.32	-4.93	-4.60
Bihar	538722	458495	997217	554970	498196	1053166	16248	39701	55949	3.02	8.66	5.61
Chandigarh	1699	1892	3591	1725	1976	3701	26	84	110	1.53	4.44	3.06
Chhattisgarh	11658	12509	24167	11092	11829	22921	-566	-680	-1246	-4.86	-5.44	-5.16
D & N Haveli & D & D	892	1021	1913	925	1050	1975	33	29	62	3.70	2.84	3.24
Delhi	91359	92708	184067	95056	96401	191457	3697	3693	7390	4.05	3.98	4.01
Goa	4429	4728	9157	4108	4449	8557	-321	-279	-600	-7.25	-5.90	-6.55
Gujarat	136786	149113	285899	137138	148096	285234	352	-1017	-665	0.26	-0.68	-0.23
Haryana	43831	55367	99198	48727	61066	109793	4896	5699	10595	11.17	10.29	10.68
Himachal Pradesh	3160	3389	6549	3059	3355	6414	-101	-34	-135	-3.20	-1.00	-2.06
Jammu & Kashmir	171727	180978	352705	174233	182250	356483	2506	1272	3778	1.46	0.70	1.07
Jharkhand	153627	139197	292824	156340	146470	302810	2713	7273	9986	1.77	5.22	3.41
Karnataka	243736	251049	494785	249091	259492	508583	5355	8443	13798	2.20	3.36	2.79
Kerala	264644	274399	539043	268011	280594	548605	3367	6195	9562	1.27	2.26	1.77
Ladakh	3571	3370	6941	3429	3145	6574	-142	-225	-367	-3.98	-6.68	-5.29
Lakshadweep	1150	1293	2443	1337	1467	2804	187	174	361	16.26	13.46	14.78
Madhya Pradesh	102153	102283	204436	111733	111006	222739	9580	8723	18303	9.38	8.53	8.95
Maharashtra	385694	402927	788621	382172	403699	785871	-3522	772	-2750	-0.91	0.19	-0.35
Manipur	7875	8137	16012	6922	6937	13859	-953	-1200	-2153	-12.10	-14.75	-13.45
Meghalaya	5272	4485	9757	5579	4676	10255	307	191	498	5.82	4.26	5.10
Mizoram	178	190	368	104	99	203	-74	-91	-165	-41.57	-47.89	-44.84
Nagaland	1923	1976	3899	2034	1932	3966	111	-44	67	5.77	-2.23	1.72
Odisha	21747	22061	43808	20471	20487	40958	-1276	-1574	-2850	-5.87	-7.13	-6.51
Puducherry	2473	2383	4856	2343	2398	4741	-130	15	-115	-5.26	0.63	-2.37
Punjab	16676	18973	35649	15338	17209	32547	-1338	-1764	-3102	-8.02	-9.30	-8.70
Rajasthan	154525	183587	338112	160443	186785	347228	5918	3198	9116	3.83	1.74	2.70
Sikkim	295	328	623	260	312	572	-35	-16	-51	-11.86	-4.88	-8.19
Tamilnadu	106407	110040	216447	107296	111476	218772	889	1436	2325	0.84	1.30	1.07
Telangana	144049	147194	291243	142064	145177	287241	-1985	-2017	-4002	-1.38	-1.37	-1.37
Tripura	9896	8929	18825	9340	8565	17905	-556	-364	-920	-5.62	-4.08	-4.89
Uttarakhand	38386	39746	78132	40156	41136	81292	1770	1390	3160	4.61	3.50	4.04
Uttar Pradesh	823420	833203	1656623	862552	871069	1733621	39132	37866	76998	4.75	4.54	4.65
West Bengal	730174	656233	1386407	759710	726534	1486244	29536	70301	99837	4.05	10.71	7.20
Total	4749080	4639468	9388548	4832423	4793302	9625725	83343	153834	237177	1.75	3.316	2.53

Source: Calculated based on UDISEPlus 2020-21 & 2021-22.





**Table 13: Percentage Change in MUSLIM Enrolment at Upper Primary Level
in 2020-2 over 2020-21**

State/UT	2020-21			2021-22			Change over the Previous Year			%Change over the Previous Year		
	Girls	Boys	Total	Girls	Boys	Total	Girls	Boys	Total	Girls	Boys	Total
A & N Islands	540	539	1079	498	500	998	-42	-39	-81	-7.78	-7.24	-7.51
Andhra Pradesh	49578	52330	101908	41409	42273	83682	-8169	-10057	-18226	-16.48	-19.22	-17.88
Arunachal Pradesh	364	318	682	280	298	578	-84	-20	-104	-23.08	-6.29	-15.25
Assam	194756	145827	340583	194240	140955	335195	-516	-4872	-5388	-0.26	-3.34	-1.58
Bihar	223977	188194	412171	232384	195872	428256	8407	7678	16085	3.75	4.08	3.90
Chandigarh	1015	1155	2170	1072	1144	2216	57	-11	46	5.62	-0.95	2.12
Chhattisgarh	6776	6407	13183	6259	6006	12265	-517	-401	-918	-7.63	-6.26	-6.96
D & N Haveli & D & D	465	599	1064	459	560	1019	-6	-39	-45	-1.29	-6.51	-4.23
Delhi	57479	55361	112840	54192	53869	108061	-3287	-1492	-4779	-5.72	-2.70	-4.24
Goa	2697	3068	5765	2359	2551	4910	-338	-517	-855	-12.53	-16.85	-14.83
Gujarat	64798	80365	145163	62859	75223	138082	-1939	-5142	-7081	-2.99	-6.40	-4.88
Haryana	17770	28723	46493	20054	29110	49164	2284	387	2671	12.85	1.35	5.74
Himachal Pradesh	1790	2322	4112	1699	1911	3610	-91	-411	-502	-5.08	-17.70	-12.21
Jammu & Kashmir	97307	105938	203245	100414	109076	209490	3107	3138	6245	3.19	2.96	3.07
Jharkhand	63546	50675	114221	71496	59894	131390	7950	9219	17169	12.51	18.19	15.03
Karnataka	141487	143206	284693	148611	148819	297430	7124	5613	12737	5.04	3.92	4.47
Kerala	171526	180185	351711	172545	182117	354662	1019	1932	2951	0.59	1.07	0.84
Ladakh	2288	2094	4382	2295	2044	4339	7	-50	-43	0.31	-2.39	-0.98
Lakshadweep	1078	1159	2237	885	983	1868	-193	-176	-369	-17.90	-15.19	-16.50
Madhya Pradesh	43226	40770	83996	47935	44578	92513	4709	3808	8517	10.89	9.34	10.14
Maharashtra	225052	235590	460642	223484	234580	458064	-1568	-1010	-2578	-0.70	-0.43	-0.56
Manipur	4437	4563	9000	3682	3802	7484	-755	-761	-1516	-17.02	-16.68	-16.84
Meghalaya	1872	1914	3786	1833	1877	3710	-39	-37	-76	-2.08	-1.93	-2.01
Mizoram	54	60	114	46	53	99	-8	-7	-15	-14.81	-11.67	-13.16
Nagaland	717	764	1481	811	860	1671	94	96	190	13.11	12.57	12.83
Odisha	13282	12857	26139	12546	11849	24395	-736	-1008	-1744	-5.54	-7.84	-6.67
Puducherry	1500	1406	2906	1494	1472	2966	-6	66	60	-0.40	4.69	2.06
Punjab	8415	9889	18304	8048	9083	17131	-367	-806	-1173	-4.36	-8.15	-6.41
Rajasthan	73894	96683	170577	71114	87560	158674	-2780	-9123	-11903	-3.76	-9.44	-6.98
Sikkim	176	189	365	174	169	343	-2	-20	-22	-1.14	-10.58	-6.03
Tamilnadu	67443	69963	137406	70288	72649	142937	2845	2686	5531	4.22	3.84	4.03
Telangana	87083	87099	174182	86747	85381	172128	-336	-1718	-2054	-0.39	-1.97	-1.18
Tripura	5517	4043	9560	5870	4592	10462	353	549	902	6.40	13.58	9.44
Uttarakhand	17739	16785	34524	17948	16556	34504	209	-229	-20	1.18	-1.36	-0.06
Uttar Pradesh	365660	398038	763698	377252	407502	784754	11592	9464	21056	3.17	2.38	2.76
West Bengal	524595	348010	872605	429560	348223	777783	-95035	213	-94822	-18.12	0.06	-10.87
Total	2539899	2377088	4916987	2472842	2383991	4856833	-67057	6903	-60154	-2.64	0.290	-1.22

Source: Calculated based on UDISEPlus 2020-21 & 2021-22





**Table 14: Percentage Change in MUSLIM Enrolment at Secondary Level
in 2020-21 over 2020-21**

State/UT	2020-21			2021-22			Change over the Previous Year			%Change over the Previous Year		
	Girls	Boys	Total	Girls	Boys	Total	Girls	Boys	Total	Girls	Boys	Total
A & N Islands	540	539	1079	498	500	998	-42	-39	-81	-7.78	-7.24	-7.51
Andhra Pradesh	49578	52330	101908	41409	42273	83682	-8169	-10057	-18226	-16.48	-19.22	-17.88
Arunachal Pradesh	364	318	682	280	298	578	-84	-20	-104	-23.08	-6.29	-15.25
Assam	194756	145827	340583	194240	140955	335195	-516	-4872	-5388	-0.26	-3.34	-1.58
Bihar	223977	188194	412171	232384	195872	428256	8407	7678	16085	3.75	4.08	3.90
Chandigarh	1015	1155	2170	1072	1144	2216	57	-11	46	5.62	-0.95	2.12
Chhattisgarh	6776	6407	13183	6259	6006	12265	-517	-401	-918	-7.63	-6.26	-6.96
D & N Haveli & D & D	465	599	1064	459	560	1019	-6	-39	-45	-1.29	-6.51	-4.23
Delhi	57479	55361	112840	54192	53869	108061	-3287	-1492	-4779	-5.72	-2.70	-4.24
Goa	2697	3068	5765	2359	2551	4910	-338	-517	-855	-12.53	-16.85	-14.83
Gujarat	64798	80365	145163	62859	75223	138082	-1939	-5142	-7081	-2.99	-6.40	-4.88
Haryana	17770	28723	46493	20054	29110	49164	2284	387	2671	12.85	1.35	5.74
Himachal Pradesh	1790	2322	4112	1699	1911	3610	-91	-411	-502	-5.08	-17.70	-12.21
Jammu & Kashmir	97307	105938	203245	100414	109076	209490	3107	3138	6245	3.19	2.96	3.07
Jharkhand	63546	50675	114221	71496	59894	131390	7950	9219	17169	12.51	18.19	15.03
Karnataka	141487	143206	284693	148611	148819	297430	7124	5613	12737	5.04	3.92	4.47
Kerala	171526	180185	351711	172545	182117	354662	1019	1932	2951	0.59	1.07	0.84
Ladakh	2288	2094	4382	2295	2044	4339	7	-50	-43	0.31	-2.39	-0.98
Lakshadweep	1078	1159	2237	885	983	1868	-193	-176	-369	-17.90	-15.19	-16.50
Madhya Pradesh	43226	40770	83996	47935	44578	92513	4709	3808	8517	10.89	9.34	10.14
Maharashtra	225052	235590	460642	223484	234580	458064	-1568	-1010	-2578	-0.70	-0.43	-0.56
Manipur	4437	4563	9000	3682	3802	7484	-755	-761	-1516	-17.02	-16.68	-16.84
Meghalaya	1872	1914	3786	1833	1877	3710	-39	-37	-76	-2.08	-1.93	-2.01
Mizoram	54	60	114	46	53	99	-8	-7	-15	-14.81	-11.67	-13.16
Nagaland	717	764	1481	811	860	1671	94	96	190	13.11	12.57	12.83
Odisha	13282	12857	26139	12546	11849	24395	-736	-1008	-1744	-5.54	-7.84	-6.67
Puducherry	1500	1406	2906	1494	1472	2966	-6	66	60	-0.40	4.69	2.06
Punjab	8415	9889	18304	8048	9083	17131	-367	-806	-1173	-4.36	-8.15	-6.41
Rajasthan	73894	96683	170577	71114	87560	158674	-2780	-9123	-11903	-3.76	-9.44	-6.98
Sikkim	176	189	365	174	169	343	-2	-20	-22	-1.14	-10.58	-6.03
Tamilnadu	67443	69963	137406	70288	72649	142937	2845	2686	5531	4.22	3.84	4.03
Telangana	87083	87099	174182	86747	85381	172128	-336	-1718	-2054	-0.39	-1.97	-1.18
Tripura	5517	4043	9560	5870	4592	10462	353	549	902	6.40	13.58	9.44
Uttarakhand	17739	16785	34524	17948	16556	34504	209	-229	-20	1.18	-1.36	-0.06
Uttar Pradesh	365660	398038	763698	377252	407502	784754	11592	9464	21056	3.17	2.38	2.76
West Bengal	524595	348010	872605	429560	348223	777783	-95035	213	-94822	-18.12	0.06	-10.87
Total	2539899	2377088	4916987	2472842	2383991	4856833	-67057	6903	-60154	-2.64	0.290	-1.22

Source: Calculated based on UDISEPlus 2020-21 & 2021-22.





**Table 15: Percentage Change in MUSLIM Enrolment at Higher Secondary Level
in 2020-21 over 2020-21**

State/UT	2020-21			2021-22			Change over the Previous Year			%Change over the Previous Year		
	Girls	Boys	Total	Girls	Boys	Total	Girls	Boys	Total	Girls	Boys	Total
A & N Islands	448	318	766	462	425	887	14	107	121	3.13	33.65	15.80
Andhra Pradesh	32660	33767	66427	22658	23702	46360	-10002	-10065	-20067	-30.62	-29.81	-30.21
Arunachal Pradesh	162	150	312	215	189	404	53	39	92	32.72	26.00	29.49
Assam	53733	53027	106760	72971	64230	137201	19238	11203	30441	35.80	21.13	28.51
Bihar	97263	93014	190277	106365	101511	207876	9102	8497	17599	9.36	9.14	9.25
Chandigarh	597	557	1154	585	644	1229	-12	87	75	-2.01	15.62	6.50
Chhattisgarh	5069	3774	8843	5433	4681	10114	364	907	1271	7.18	24.03	14.37
D & N Haveli & D & D	228	227	455	252	299	551	24	72	96	10.53	31.72	21.10
Delhi	37293	30241	67534	44777	38246	83023	7484	8005	15489	20.07	26.47	22.94
Goa	1886	1712	3598	1976	2032	4008	90	320	410	4.77	18.69	11.40
Gujarat	31363	31239	62602	35053	37028	72081	3690	5789	9479	11.77	18.53	15.14
Haryana	7002	13253	20255	9682	17735	27417	2680	4482	7162	38.27	33.82	35.36
Himachal Pradesh	1188	1263	2451	1105	1396	2501	-83	133	50	-6.99	10.53	2.04
Jammu & Kashmir	76899	88080	164979	84147	93991	178138	7248	5911	13159	9.43	6.71	7.98
Jharkhand	35392	29599	64991	39872	33517	73389	4480	3918	8398	12.66	13.24	12.92
Karnataka	72285	58579	130864	68569	55957	124526	-3716	-2622	-6338	-5.14	-4.48	-4.84
Kerala	130737	119381	250118	132654	122446	255100	1917	3065	4982	1.47	2.57	1.99
Ladakh	2221	1843	4064	2131	1866	3997	-90	23	-67	-4.05	1.25	-1.65
Lakshadweep	994	1021	2015	957	963	1920	-37	-58	-95	-3.72	-5.68	-4.71
Madhya Pradesh	27783	22633	50416	34186	29749	63935	6403	7116	13519	23.05	31.44	26.81
Maharashtra	128952	123759	252711	137000	137791	274791	8048	14032	22080	6.24	11.34	8.74
Manipur	2926	3020	5946	2301	2854	5155	-625	-166	-791	-21.36	-5.50	-13.30
Meghalaya	676	794	1470	892	1048	1940	216	254	470	31.95	31.99	31.97
Mizoram	29	14	43	49	49	98	20	35	55	68.97	250.00	127.91
Nagaland	293	296	589	280	338	618	-13	42	29	-4.44	14.19	4.92
Odisha	7345	6520	13865	5371	4311	9682	-1974	-2209	-4183	-26.88	-33.88	-30.17
Puducherry	1202	1107	2309	1324	1299	2623	122	192	314	10.15	17.34	13.60
Punjab	6349	6845	13194	6285	7033	13318	-64	188	124	-1.01	2.75	0.94
Rajasthan	41681	54153	95834	47501	62883	110384	5820	8730	14550	13.96	16.12	15.18
Sikkim	129	125	254	217	133	350	88	8	96	68.22	6.40	37.80
Tamilnadu	55281	52291	107572	58547	56832	115379	3266	4541	7807	5.91	8.68	7.26
Telangana	54948	53918	108866	62269	61229	123498	7321	7311	14632	13.32	13.56	13.44
Tripura	2480	2279	4759	3004	2615	5619	524	336	860	21.13	14.74	18.07
Uttarakhand	12066	9686	21752	13030	10913	23943	964	1227	2191	7.99	12.67	10.07
Uttar Pradesh	256853	262172	519025	264301	279869	544170	7448	17697	25145	2.90	6.75	4.84
West Bengal	282412	187226	469638	345420	203157	548577	63008	15931	78939	22.31	8.51	16.81
Total	1468825	1347883	2816708	1611841	1462961	3074802	143016	115078	258094	9.74	8.538	9.16

Source: Calculated based on UDISEPlus 2020-21 & 2021-22.





**Table 16: Percentage Change in TOTAL MUSLIM Enrolment (Grades I to XII)
in 2020-21 over 2020-21**

State/UT	2020-21			2021-22			Change over the Previous Year			%Change over the Previous Year		
	Girls	Boys	Total	Girls	Boys	Total	Girls	Boys	Total	Girls	Boys	Total
A & N Islands	3113	3114	6227	2967	3039	6006	-146	-75	-221	-4.69	-2.41	-3.55
Andhra Pradesh	328955	350863	679818	281321	297272	578593	-47634	-53591	-101225	-14.48	-15.27	-14.89
Arunachal Pradesh	2397	2380	4777	2167	2335	4502	-230	-45	-275	-9.60	-1.89	-5.76
Assam	1497994	1400783	2898777	1476087	1367962	2844049	-21907	-32821	-54728	-1.46	-2.34	-1.89
Bihar	1914895	1796600	3711495	1967064	1893096	3860160	52169	96496	148665	2.72	5.37	4.01
Chandigarh	5853	6412	12265	6100	6886	12986	247	474	721	4.22	7.39	5.88
Chhattisgarh	45194	46735	91929	43195	45428	88623	-1999	-1307	-3306	-4.42	-2.80	-3.60
D & N Haveli & D & D	3268	3698	6966	3180	3697	6877	-88	-1	-89	-2.69	-0.03	-1.28
Delhi	324597	320216	644813	332402	330347	662749	7805	10131	17936	2.40	3.16	2.78
Goa	16366	17348	33714	15819	16844	32663	-547	-504	-1051	-3.34	-2.91	-3.12
Gujarat	482505	528633	1011138	482093	524517	1006610	-412	-4116	-4528	-0.09	-0.78	-0.45
Haryana	176949	224513	401462	200106	249270	449376	23157	24757	47914	13.09	11.03	11.93
Himachal Pradesh	11052	12573	23625	10909	12252	23161	-143	-321	-464	-1.29	-2.55	-1.96
Jammu & Kashmir	684492	730903	1415395	706831	753385	1460216	22339	22482	44821	3.26	3.08	3.17
Jharkhand	526941	501888	1028829	533675	512305	1045980	6734	10417	17151	1.28	2.08	1.67
Karnataka	879779	898195	1777974	909353	934216	1843569	29574	36021	65595	3.36	4.01	3.69
Kerala	1021076	1047949	2069025	1036541	1074393	2110934	15465	26444	41909	1.51	2.52	2.03
Ladakh	14476	13797	28273	14145	13408	27553	-331	-389	-720	-2.29	-2.82	-2.55
Lakshadweep	5797	6167	11964	5800	6164	11964	3	-3	0	0.05	-0.05	0.00
Madhya Pradesh	358577	359872	718449	391619	393300	784919	33042	33428	66470	9.21	9.29	9.25
Maharashtra	1403561	1453969	2857530	1402387	1465468	2867855	-1174	11499	10325	-0.08	0.79	0.36
Manipur	33062	33814	66876	28485	29981	58466	-4577	-3833	-8410	-13.84	-11.34	-12.58
Meghalaya	19768	18885	38653	19514	18463	37977	-254	-422	-676	-1.28	-2.23	-1.75
Mizoram	721	792	1513	559	520	1079	-162	-272	-434	-22.47	-34.34	-28.68
Nagaland	8895	9558	18453	9418	9905	19323	523	347	870	5.88	3.63	4.71
Odisha	79313	81024	160337	72725	73070	145795	-6588	-7954	-14542	-8.31	-9.82	-9.07
Puducherry	9137	9191	18328	9154	9373	18527	17	182	199	0.19	1.98	1.09
Punjab	64677	73667	138344	58603	66826	125429	-6074	-6841	-12915	-9.39	-9.29	-9.34
Rajasthan	653197	770439	1423636	659872	766614	1426486	6675	-3825	2850	1.02	-0.50	0.20
Sikkim	1085	1203	2288	1099	1163	2262	14	-40	-26	1.29	-3.33	-1.14
Tamilnadu	408257	420273	828530	417050	431314	848364	8793	11041	19834	2.15	2.63	2.39
Telangana	521062	539219	1060281	515316	531653	1046969	-5746	-7566	-13312	-1.10	-1.40	-1.26
Tripura	34730	32587	67317	34730	33074	67804	0	487	487	0.00	1.49	0.72
Uttarakhand	156491	165446	321937	161913	169444	331357	5422	3998	9420	3.46	2.42	2.93
Uttar Pradesh	3468250	3653269	7121519	3516721	3722832	7239553	48471	69563	118034	1.40	1.90	1.66
West Bengal	2902893	2597328	5500221	2853428	2639704	5493132	-49465	42376	-7089	-1.70	1.63	-0.13
Total	18069375	18133303	36202678	18182348	18409520	36591868	112973	276217	389190	0.63	1.523	1.08

Source: Calculated based on UDISEPlus 2020-21 & 2021-22.





**Table 17: Ratio of Muslim Girls to Boys in Enrolment at Different Levels:
UDISEPlus 2021-22**

State/UT	Educational Level					
	Primary	Upper Primary	Elementary	Secondary	Higher Secondary	Sec+Hr. Sec.
A & N Islands	0.96	0.94	0.95	1.00	1.09	1.04
Andhra Pradesh	0.93	0.96	0.94	0.98	0.96	0.97
Arunachal Pradesh	0.91	0.90	0.90	0.94	1.14	1.02
Assam	0.98	1.18	1.04	1.38	1.14	1.30
Bihar	0.98	1.11	1.02	1.19	1.05	1.14
Chandigarh	0.87	0.87	0.87	0.94	0.91	0.93
Chhattisgarh	0.89	0.94	0.91	1.04	1.16	1.09
D & N Haveli & D & D	0.86	0.88	0.87	0.82	0.84	0.83
Delhi	0.98	0.99	0.98	1.01	1.17	1.07
Goa	0.94	0.92	0.94	0.92	0.97	0.95
Gujarat	0.94	0.93	0.93	0.84	0.95	0.87
Haryana	0.86	0.80	0.84	0.69	0.55	0.63
Himachal Pradesh	0.90	0.91	0.91	0.89	0.79	0.85
Jammu & Kashmir	0.95	0.96	0.95	0.92	0.90	0.91
Jharkhand	0.98	1.07	1.01	1.19	1.19	1.19
Karnataka	0.94	0.96	0.95	1.00	1.23	1.06
Kerala	0.95	0.96	0.95	0.95	1.08	1.00
Ladakh	0.99	1.09	1.02	1.12	1.14	1.13
Lakshadweep	0.95	0.91	0.94	0.90	0.99	0.95
Madhya Pradesh	0.95	1.01	0.97	1.08	1.15	1.10
Maharashtra	0.96	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.99	0.97
Manipur	0.95	1.00	0.96	0.97	0.81	0.90
Meghalaya	1.03	1.19	1.08	0.98	0.85	0.93
Mizoram	1.13	1.05	1.11	0.87	1.00	0.93
Nagaland	0.93	1.05	0.96	0.94	0.83	0.91
Odisha	0.94	1.00	0.96	1.06	1.25	1.11
Puducherry	0.95	0.98	0.96	1.01	1.02	1.02
Punjab	0.86	0.89	0.87	0.89	0.89	0.89
Rajasthan	0.89	0.86	0.88	0.81	0.76	0.79
Sikkim	0.82	0.83	0.82	1.03	1.63	1.29
Tamilnadu	0.95	0.96	0.95	0.97	1.03	1.00
Telangana	0.93	0.98	0.95	1.02	1.02	1.02
Tripura	0.95	1.09	1.00	1.28	1.15	1.23
Uttar Pradesh	0.93	0.99	0.95	0.93	0.94	0.93
Uttarakhand	0.90	0.98	0.92	1.08	1.19	1.13
West Bengal	0.97	1.05	1.00	1.23	1.70	1.41
All India	0.95	1.01	0.97	1.04	1.10	1.06

Source: Calculated based on UDISEPlus 2020-21 & 2021-22.





MUSLIM Flow Rates: Promotion, Repetition, and Dropout Rates

By using the grade-specific enrolment and number of repeaters in the years 2020-21 and 2021-22, this section has made an effort to compute Flow Rates in the case of MUSLIM Students, which is unique and is not attempted previously. The Flow Rates and the Transition Rates in the case of Muslim Students and Retention Rates are also computed. Negative dropout rates in a few grades are because of inconstant enrolment data and consideration of all schools, not the common ones.

In addition, the number of MUSLIM students who dropped out by gender between the years 2020-21 and 2021-22 has also worked out both all-India and State-wide.

Help received from Dr. Ganesh Kumar Nigam in this regard is greatly acknowledged.





Table 18: Grade-wise MUSLIM Enrolment by Gender (Grades I to VIII), 2020-21

State/UT	C1 Boys	C1 Girls	C1 Total	C2 Boys	C2 Girls	C2 Total	C3 Boys	C3 Girls	C3 Total	C4 Boys	C4 Girls	C4 Total	C5 Boys	C5 Girls	C5 Total
A & N Islands	227	243	470	324	271	595	312	288	600	292	268	560	301	259	560
Andhra Pradesh	34,281	31,774	66,055	38,448	34,935	73,383	35,223	33,112	68,335	34,529	31,453	65,982	30,262	27,995	58,257
Arunachal Pradesh	282	241	523	234	214	448	290	287	577	242	223	465	219	210	429
Assam	1,89,525	1,81,195	3,70,720	1,72,003	1,66,580	3,38,583	1,63,599	1,59,264	3,22,863	1,53,384	1,53,114	3,06,498	1,49,602	1,51,346	3,00,948
Bihar	2,05,723	1,96,997	4,02,720	2,29,468	2,25,086	4,54,554	2,22,292	2,22,010	4,44,302	1,99,512	2,01,380	4,00,892	1,99,902	2,09,460	4,09,362
Chandigarh	497	459	956	570	523	1,093	581	502	1,083	575	532	1,107	585	526	1,111
Chhattisgarh	4,531	4,254	8,785	5,050	4,678	9,728	5,014	4,413	9,427	4,845	4,247	9,092	4,605	4,099	8,704
D & N Haveli & D & D	298	289	587	393	381	774	380	342	722	409	323	732	371	348	719
Delhi	20,349	20,900	41,249	27,021	26,690	53,711	29,397	28,966	58,363	30,905	29,678	60,583	34,234	32,232	66,466
Goa	1,497	1,320	2,817	1,642	1,497	3,139	1,610	1,583	3,193	1,525	1,473	2,998	1,566	1,481	3,047
Gujarat	46,683	44,632	91,315	57,109	52,767	1,09,876	55,985	52,100	1,08,085	55,126	50,392	1,05,518	53,013	49,667	1,02,680
Haryana	21,482	18,571	40,053	27,066	22,854	49,920	28,103	24,095	52,198	26,887	23,546	50,433	23,632	19,280	42,912
Himachal Pradesh	1,040	835	1,875	1,080	1,082	2,162	1,223	1,048	2,271	1,116	973	2,089	1,140	976	2,116
Jammu & Kashmir	81,753	76,865	1,58,618	72,440	69,020	1,41,460	68,805	65,568	1,34,373	66,589	63,064	1,29,653	66,320	64,042	1,30,362
Jharkhand	54,276	51,510	1,05,786	57,251	55,008	1,12,259	58,692	57,249	1,15,941	55,062	53,798	1,08,860	57,136	56,811	1,13,947
Karnataka	80,193	78,162	1,58,355	97,118	92,405	1,89,523	86,204	81,915	1,68,119	91,015	84,208	1,75,223	90,831	85,581	1,76,412
Kerala	94,431	89,664	1,84,095	95,145	90,641	1,85,786	97,218	93,329	1,90,547	94,852	90,890	1,85,742	92,338	89,645	1,81,983
Ladakh	1,458	1,463	2,921	1,386	1,277	2,663	1,278	1,278	2,556	1,185	1,168	2,353	1,183	1,210	2,393
Lakshadweep	575	550	1,125	572	505	1,077	520	502	1,022	538	532	1,070	489	486	975
Madhya Pradesh	35,091	33,218	68,309	40,328	38,040	78,368	40,269	38,086	78,355	40,180	38,763	78,943	38,318	37,308	75,626
Maharashtra	1,28,404	1,25,702	2,54,106	1,39,748	1,33,769	2,73,517	1,40,402	1,33,968	2,74,370	1,42,536	1,35,950	2,78,486	1,40,603	1,34,474	2,75,077
Manipur	4,389	4,369	8,758	3,863	3,899	7,762	3,477	3,376	6,853	3,230	3,123	6,353	3,135	3,057	6,192
Meghalaya	3,232	3,409	6,641	2,578	2,534	5,112	2,214	2,192	4,406	1,943	1,998	3,941	1,725	1,815	3,540
Mizoram	152	135	287	100	90	190	108	89	197	86	78	164	82	68	150
Nagaland	1,798	1,605	3,403	1,539	1,369	2,908	1,294	1,173	2,467	1,091	1,033	2,124	800	782	1,582
Odisha	6,928	6,633	13,561	8,299	7,590	15,889	8,434	7,863	16,297	8,075	7,420	15,495	7,850	7,433	15,283
Puducherry	851	702	1,553	836	789	1,625	891	821	1,712	872	856	1,728	845	794	1,639
Punjab	7,082	6,200	13,282	8,699	7,584	16,283	7,419	6,557	13,976	7,557	6,456	14,013	7,203	6,440	13,643
Rajasthan	81,923	71,945	1,53,868	94,214	83,776	1,77,990	92,727	81,762	1,74,489	87,739	76,659	1,64,398	79,413	68,955	1,48,368
Sikkim	116	100	216	94	93	187	110	105	215	115	92	207	126	95	221
Tamilnadu	36,174	34,391	70,565	37,455	35,291	72,746	38,072	36,064	74,136	38,371	37,374	75,745	37,907	36,006	73,913
Telangana	38,289	35,245	73,534	51,523	48,241	99,764	53,290	49,637	1,02,927	53,674	51,092	1,04,766	54,232	50,767	1,04,999
Tripura	3,608	3,419	7,027	3,592	3,411	7,003	3,442	3,305	6,747	3,368	3,272	6,640	3,326	3,430	6,756
Uttar Pradesh	4,15,370	3,82,378	7,97,748	4,76,647	4,44,100	9,20,747	4,59,678	4,28,376	8,88,054	4,22,152	3,97,689	8,19,841	3,86,009	3,69,774	7,55,783
Uttarakhand	19,994	17,276	37,270	21,953	19,485	41,438	20,405	18,276	38,681	19,012	17,093	36,105	17,865	16,170	34,035
West Bengal	2,82,261	2,70,261	5,52,522	2,93,858	2,83,311	5,77,169	2,77,659	2,67,123	5,44,782	2,73,503	2,62,721	5,36,224	2,78,578	2,82,296	5,60,874
All India	19,04,763	17,96,912	37,01,675	20,69,646	19,59,786	40,29,432	20,06,617	19,06,624	39,13,241	19,22,092	18,32,931	37,55,023	18,65,746	18,15,318	36,81,064

Source: UDISEPlus 2020-21.





Table 19: Grade-wise MUSLIM Enrolment by Gender Grades I to VIII), 2020-21

State/UT	C6 Boys	C6 Girls	C6 Total	C7 Boys	C7 Girls	C7 Total	C8 Boys	C8 Girls	C8 Total
A & N Islands	283	252	535	259	282	541	259	262	521
Andhra Pradesh	31,830	29,924	61,754	31,416	29,694	61,110	28,777	27,830	56,607
Arunachal Pradesh	224	252	476	225	222	447	196	222	418
Assam	1,32,883	1,51,152	2,84,035	1,25,840	1,47,088	2,72,928	1,15,093	1,39,766	2,54,859
Bihar	1,58,378	1,77,049	3,35,427	1,53,212	1,80,970	3,34,182	1,46,905	1,80,703	3,27,608
Chandigarh	613	558	1,171	680	576	1,256	599	565	1,164
Chhattisgarh	4,233	3,917	8,150	4,165	3,893	8,058	4,111	3,848	7,959
D & N Haveli & D & D	348	319	667	360	287	647	313	286	599
Delhi	32,008	30,713	62,721	30,736	30,804	61,540	29,964	29,842	59,806
Goa	1,608	1,538	3,146	1,624	1,535	3,159	1,496	1,356	2,852
Gujarat	51,667	47,745	99,412	47,313	43,552	90,865	50,133	45,489	95,622
Haryana	19,147	15,340	34,487	18,416	14,396	32,812	17,804	14,095	31,899
Himachal Pradesh	1,133	1,084	2,217	1,168	1,065	2,233	1,088	1,011	2,099
Jammu & Kashmir	61,430	58,762	1,20,192	60,222	57,096	1,17,318	59,326	55,869	1,15,195
Jharkhand	48,651	52,656	1,01,307	45,750	49,952	95,702	44,796	51,019	95,815
Karnataka	87,086	83,288	1,70,374	85,415	82,577	1,67,992	78,548	77,871	1,56,419
Kerala	92,929	89,021	1,81,950	90,931	88,580	1,79,511	90,539	87,043	1,77,582
Ladakh	1,149	1,191	2,340	1,118	1,191	2,309	1,103	1,189	2,292
Lakshadweep	626	465	1,091	378	411	789	289	274	563
Madhya Pradesh	34,660	34,382	69,042	35,052	34,921	69,973	32,571	32,850	65,421
Maharashtra	1,38,873	1,32,439	2,71,312	1,37,137	1,31,365	2,68,502	1,26,917	1,21,890	2,48,807
Manipur	2,697	2,725	5,422	2,753	2,542	5,295	2,687	2,608	5,295
Meghalaya	1,565	1,859	3,424	1,541	1,772	3,313	1,379	1,641	3,020
Mizoram	76	76	152	50	65	115	64	37	101
Nagaland	777	766	1,543	632	646	1,278	567	511	1,078
Odisha	6,999	6,893	13,892	7,201	6,932	14,133	7,861	7,922	15,783
Puducherry	825	860	1,685	800	799	1,599	758	814	1,572
Punjab	6,611	5,952	12,563	6,497	5,540	12,037	5,865	5,184	11,049
Rajasthan	66,247	56,861	1,23,108	61,410	51,767	1,13,177	55,930	45,897	1,01,827
Sikkim	110	89	199	114	90	204	104	116	220
Tamilnadu	35,518	34,604	70,122	36,906	35,626	72,532	37,616	36,177	73,793
Telangana	52,439	49,770	1,02,209	49,718	48,965	98,683	45,037	45,314	90,351
Tripura	2,950	2,997	5,947	3,033	3,343	6,376	2,946	3,556	6,502
Uttar Pradesh	2,73,324	2,71,087	5,44,411	2,82,891	2,78,546	5,61,437	2,76,988	2,73,787	5,50,775
Uttarakhand	13,231	12,700	25,931	13,563	12,981	26,544	12,952	12,705	25,657
West Bengal	2,25,057	2,38,023	4,63,080	2,10,637	2,29,021	4,39,658	2,20,539	2,63,130	4,83,669
All India	15,88,185	15,97,309	31,85,494	15,49,163	15,79,092	31,28,255	15,02,120	15,72,679	30,74,799

Source: UDISEPlus 2020-21.





Table 20: Grade-wise MUSLIM Enrolment by Gender (Grades I to VIII), 2021-22

State/UT	C1 Boys	C1 Girls	C1 Total	C2 Boys	C2 Girls	C2 Total	C3 Boys	C3 Girls	C3 Total	C4 Boys	C4 Girls	C4 Total	C5 Boys	C5 Girls	C5 Total
A & N Islands	239	212	451	214	238	452	310	242	552	277	275	552	246	265	511
Andhra Pradesh	28,845	25,767	54,612	32,157	29,861	62,018	33,903	31,356	65,259	30,041	28,584	58,625	29,140	27,367	56,507
Arunachal Pradesh	342	313	655	257	235	492	251	231	482	255	213	468	201	193	394
Assam	1,84,737	1,76,319	3,61,056	1,68,130	1,62,387	3,30,517	1,59,058	1,55,709	3,14,767	1,50,451	1,49,520	2,99,971	1,45,013	1,45,857	2,90,870
Bihar	1,90,381	1,82,621	3,73,002	2,35,260	2,26,061	4,61,321	2,42,702	2,38,757	4,81,459	2,26,344	2,23,529	4,49,873	2,02,830	2,02,377	4,05,207
Chandigarh	608	548	1,156	577	498	1,075	653	584	1,237	641	536	1,177	643	552	1,195
Chhattisgarh	4,640	4,230	8,870	4,371	3,925	8,296	4,744	4,287	9,031	4,745	4,111	8,856	4,412	3,858	8,270
D & N Haveli & D & D	303	274	577	324	294	618	397	353	750	388	308	696	376	315	691
Delhi	20,633	21,492	42,125	25,172	25,305	50,477	29,841	29,211	59,052	32,059	30,774	62,833	34,126	31,595	65,721
Goa	1,516	1,373	2,889	1,563	1,456	3,019	1,686	1,554	3,240	1,580	1,559	3,139	1,467	1,434	2,901
Gujarat	51,851	48,403	1,00,254	49,174	46,608	95,782	55,368	51,742	1,07,110	54,533	51,196	1,05,729	53,244	49,094	1,02,338
Haryana	28,030	23,359	51,389	25,839	22,943	48,782	29,299	25,008	54,307	29,741	25,475	55,216	28,450	24,858	53,308
Himachal Pradesh	1,059	929	1,988	1,070	918	1,988	1,137	1,060	2,197	1,175	1,132	2,307	1,149	1,007	2,156
Jammu & Kashmir	87,464	82,830	1,70,294	76,770	72,083	1,48,853	70,136	66,538	1,36,674	68,269	64,545	1,32,814	65,429	62,041	1,27,470
Jharkhand	51,496	49,861	1,01,357	54,849	53,079	1,07,928	55,628	54,839	1,10,467	56,912	56,021	1,12,933	53,539	52,167	1,05,706
Karnataka	1,08,262	1,00,574	2,08,836	86,832	83,847	1,70,679	96,715	91,942	1,88,657	87,234	82,674	1,69,908	90,905	84,045	1,74,950
Kerala	98,294	92,259	1,90,553	97,051	92,306	1,89,357	97,786	92,271	1,90,057	98,982	94,397	1,93,379	97,123	92,098	1,89,221
Ladakh	1,582	1,581	3,163	1,287	1,234	2,521	1,244	1,182	2,426	1,144	1,167	2,311	1,096	1,126	2,222
Lakshadweep	559	535	1,094	566	531	1,097	566	506	1,072	527	527	1,054	533	522	1,055
Madhya Pradesh	44,755	42,255	87,010	37,763	35,536	73,299	42,153	39,969	82,122	41,543	39,576	81,119	41,753	40,429	82,182
Maharashtra	1,42,980	1,38,397	2,81,377	1,33,882	1,29,395	2,63,277	1,37,611	1,31,168	2,68,779	1,37,219	1,30,861	2,68,080	1,37,706	1,29,910	2,67,616
Manipur	4,095	4,009	8,104	3,571	3,333	6,904	3,121	2,880	6,001	2,863	2,748	5,611	2,738	2,610	5,348
Meghalaya	2,993	2,907	5,900	2,292	2,426	4,718	2,084	2,190	4,274	1,885	1,929	3,814	1,608	1,758	3,366
Mizoram	96	103	199	82	71	153	56	72	128	58	62	120	27	52	79
Nagaland	1,782	1,627	3,409	1,550	1,424	2,974	1,380	1,251	2,631	1,133	1,081	2,214	930	910	1,840
Odisha	7,151	6,751	13,902	7,247	6,706	13,953	7,349	7,020	14,369	7,343	6,977	14,320	7,333	6,883	14,216
Puducherry	792	792	1,584	834	740	1,574	861	816	1,677	864	815	1,679	853	830	1,683
Punjab	7,323	6,329	13,652	6,735	5,834	12,569	6,997	5,980	12,977	6,206	5,459	11,665	6,240	5,330	11,570
Rajasthan	92,300	81,173	1,73,473	84,176	75,475	1,59,651	90,200	80,915	1,71,115	87,605	76,948	1,64,553	75,105	66,303	1,41,408
Sikkim	116	94	210	118	82	200	106	93	199	86	88	174	123	91	214
Tamilnadu	38,367	36,314	74,681	36,885	34,971	71,856	37,859	35,581	73,440	38,365	36,276	74,641	38,881	37,777	76,658
Telangana	47,024	42,722	89,746	41,943	38,890	80,833	49,365	46,458	95,823	49,899	46,543	96,442	51,635	49,623	1,01,258
Tripura	3,604	3,281	6,885	3,600	3,420	7,020	3,581	3,412	6,993	3,298	3,159	6,457	3,219	3,244	6,463
Uttar Pradesh	4,65,973	4,22,738	8,88,711	4,20,439	3,87,033	8,07,472	4,56,051	4,27,454	8,83,505	4,28,250	4,01,213	8,29,463	3,93,679	3,74,178	7,67,857
Uttarakhand	22,681	20,363	43,044	19,992	18,040	38,032	20,707	18,499	39,206	19,355	17,388	36,743	18,104	16,489	34,593
West Bengal	2,80,498	2,68,651	5,49,149	2,77,162	2,66,196	5,43,358	2,75,788	2,65,665	5,41,453	2,69,844	2,59,711	5,29,555	2,58,498	2,58,515	5,17,013
All India	20,23,371	18,91,986	39,15,357	19,39,734	18,33,381	37,73,115	20,16,693	19,16,795	39,33,488	19,41,114	18,47,377	37,88,491	18,48,354	17,75,703	36,24,057

Source: UDISEPlus 2020-21.





Table 21: Grade-wise MUSLIM Enrolment by Gender (Grades I to VIII), 2021-22

State/UT	C6 Girls	C6 Total	C7 Boys	C7 Girls	C7 Total	C8 Boys	C8 Girls	C8 Total
A & N Islands	248	531	281	236	517	264	291	555
Andhra Pradesh	25,787	52,545	26,191	24,931	51,122	24,262	23,601	47,863
Arunachal Pradesh	174	344	204	181	385	168	132	300
Assam	1,42,612	2,67,850	1,19,183	1,40,622	2,59,805	1,10,967	1,35,850	2,46,817
Bihar	1,80,623	3,52,519	1,66,660	1,85,412	3,52,072	1,59,640	1,88,935	3,48,575
Chandigarh	556	1,193	656	576	1,232	683	593	1,276
Chhattisgarh	3,696	7,732	3,920	3,692	7,612	3,873	3,704	7,577
D & N Haveli & D	332	697	341	326	667	344	267	611
Delhi	31,928	64,423	31,903	31,201	63,104	32,003	31,927	63,930
Goa	1,403	2,883	1,502	1,346	2,848	1,467	1,359	2,826
Gujarat	47,898	99,402	50,201	46,622	96,823	46,391	42,618	89,009
Haryana	19,119	42,291	19,367	15,219	34,586	18,527	14,389	32,916
Himachal Pradesh	1,021	2,216	1,124	1,012	2,136	1,036	1,026	2,062
Jammu & Kashmir	58,552	1,20,096	60,433	58,292	1,18,725	60,273	57,389	1,17,662
Jharkhand	53,806	1,06,235	48,352	52,710	1,01,062	45,689	49,824	95,513
Karnataka	84,526	1,73,906	86,640	83,123	1,69,763	83,472	81,442	1,64,914
Kerala	89,647	1,83,512	93,804	89,325	1,83,129	92,925	89,039	1,81,964
Ladakh	1,103	2,172	1,081	1,170	2,251	995	1,156	2,151
Lakshadweep	478	969	594	459	1,053	382	400	782
Madhya Pradesh	38,072	76,452	36,036	36,656	72,692	36,590	37,005	73,595
Maharashtra	1,30,254	2,67,812	1,37,089	1,28,670	2,65,759	1,29,052	1,23,248	2,52,300
Manipur	2,296	4,596	2,207	2,302	4,509	2,430	2,324	4,754
Meghalaya	2,059	3,764	1,501	1,840	3,341	1,470	1,680	3,150
Mizoram	49	89	24	32	56	35	23	58
Nagaland	745	1,451	699	729	1,428	527	560	1,087
Odisha	7,002	14,141	6,718	6,658	13,376	6,630	6,811	13,441
Puducherry	787	1,584	814	806	1,620	787	750	1,537
Punjab	5,366	11,374	5,734	5,169	10,903	5,467	4,803	10,270
Rajasthan	57,798	1,25,053	63,605	54,780	1,18,385	55,925	47,865	1,03,790
Sikkim	91	194	108	80	188	101	89	190
Tamilnadu	35,760	73,161	36,478	35,430	71,908	37,597	36,106	73,703
Telangana	48,255	98,205	49,644	47,988	97,632	45,583	45,821	91,404
Tripura	3,158	6,031	2,885	2,931	5,816	2,807	3,251	6,058
Uttar Pradesh	3,06,771	6,20,095	2,76,739	2,76,525	5,53,264	2,81,006	2,79,256	5,60,262
Uttarakhand	14,411	29,378	13,272	13,022	26,294	12,897	12,723	25,620
West Bengal	2,52,928	5,02,852	2,40,936	2,51,275	4,92,211	2,35,674	2,55,507	4,91,181
All India	16,49,311	33,17,748	15,86,926	16,01,348	31,88,274	15,37,939	15,81,764	31,19,703

Source: UDISEPlus 2020-21.





Table 22: Grade-wise MUSLIM Number of Repeaters by Gender (Grades I to VIII), 2021-22

State/UT	C1 Boys	C1 Girls	C1 Total	C2 Boys	C2 Girls	C2 Total	C3 Boys	C3 Girls	C3 Total	C4 Boys	C4 Girls	C4 Total	C5 Boys	C5 Girls	C5 Total	C6 Boys	C6 Girls	C6 Total	C7 Boys	C7 Girls	C7 Total	C8 Boys
A & N Islands Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Andhra Pradesh	23	25	48	21	19	40	18	26	44	28	31	59	28	29	57	4	5	9	7	5	12	4
Arunachal Pradesh	5	4	9	9	6	15	3	3	6	8	7	15	6	4	10	10	6	16	12	10	22	2
Assam	200	152	352	119	112	231	139	102	241	111	100	211	143	104	247	110	141	251	128	128	256	114
Bihar	35	15	50	29	16	45	29	13	42	27	20	47	30	19	49	19	8	27	33	17	50	34
Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chhattisgarh	6	8	14	10	5	15	12	8	20	7	3	10	5	7	12	8	2	10	5	2	7	7
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1	0	1	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	1	0	1	0
Delhi	0	0	0	0	5	5	2	0	2	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	1
Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gujarat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Haryana	52	46	98	88	48	136	45	36	81	49	37	86	43	29	72	25	9	34	29	19	48	17
Himachal Pradesh	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Jammu & Kashmir	106	88	194	94	87	181	67	55	122	44	61	105	50	55	105	32	41	73	28	37	65	31
Jharkhand	141	84	225	108	74	182	94	55	149	117	80	197	88	67	155	84	65	149	63	78	141	65
Karnataka	1,052	1,048	2,100	796	862	1,658	923	918	1,841	836	817	1,653	747	812	1,559	661	764	1,425	643	758	1,401	560
Kerala	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ladakh	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	221	183	404	191	156	347	214	154	368	200	167	367	215	137	352	185	143	328	180	149	329	191
Maharashtra	15	12	27	31	20	51	34	13	47	36	18	54	24	25	49	27	19	46	30	15	45	36
Manipur	6	8	14	4	3	7	6	5	11	1	3	4	7	4	11	1	1	2	0	1	1	0
Meghalaya	10	10	20	1	2	3	2	0	2	3	1	4	1	2	3	19	23	42	14	14	28	17
Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nagaland	59	26	85	49	24	73	41	30	71	25	18	43	17	6	23	33	19	52	15	15	30	16
Odisha	4	12	16	11	10	21	10	4	14	6	8	14	14	10	24	6	8	14	3	3	6	13
Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Punjab	12	11	23	8	5	13	11	4	15	5	7	12	11	6	17	11	5	16	11	2	13	8
Rajasthan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sikkim	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tamilnadu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Telangana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tripura	1	1	2	5	2	7	3	0	3	0	1	1	8	6	14	10	5	15	6	13	19	23
Uttar Pradesh	2,393	1,929	4,322	2,326	2,040	4,366	2,510	2,133	4,643	2,298	2,046	4,344	2,134	1,822	3,956	1,753	1,575	3,328	1,697	1,447	3,144	1,727
Uttarakhand	6	5	11	6	3	9	5	1	6	1	1	2	6	1	7	1	0	1	1	5	6	3
West Bengal	1,655	1,613	3,268	1,675	1,588	3,263	1,637	1,543	3,180	1,509	1,483	2,992	12,501	13,346	25,847	12,164	13,261	25,425	11,400	14,500	25,900	11,769
All India	6,004	5,280	11,284	5,583	5,089	10,672	5,807	5,103	10,910	5,313	4,910	10,223	16,080	16,491	32,571	15,164	16,101	31,265	14,309	17,218	31,527	14,639

Source: UDISEPlus 2020-21.





Table 23: Muslim Flow Rates at Primary Level (Grades I to V): Cohort 2020-21 (Year 2021-22)

State/UT	Promotion rate			Repetition rate			Drop out rate		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
A & N Islands	91.35	95.41	93.29	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.65	4.59	6.71
Andhra Pradesh	87.93	89.69	88.78	0.07	0.08	0.07	12.00	10.23	11.15
Arunachal Pradesh	86.66	86.81	86.73	2.45	2.04	2.25	10.89	11.15	11.02
Assam	90.24	93.10	91.66	0.09	0.07	0.08	9.68	6.83	8.27
Bihar	102.08	101.55	101.82	0.01	0.01	0.01	-2.10	-1.56	-1.83
Chandigarh	112.22	107.24	109.85	0.00	0.00	0.00	-12.22	-7.24	-9.85
Chhattisgarh	92.60	91.52	92.09	0.17	0.14	0.16	7.23	8.34	7.76
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	99.84	95.07	97.57	0.11	0.06	0.08	0.05	4.87	2.35
Delhi	108.30	107.47	107.89	0.00	0.00	0.00	-8.31	-7.47	-7.89
Goa	99.18	100.71	99.92	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.82	-0.71	0.08
Gujarat	98.47	98.79	98.63	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.53	1.21	1.37
Haryana	107.14	108.21	107.63	0.22	0.18	0.20	-7.36	-8.39	-7.83
Himachal Pradesh	102.25	104.52	103.31	0.04	0.04	0.04	-2.29	-4.56	-3.35
Jammu & Kashmir	96.05	95.54	95.80	0.10	0.10	0.10	3.85	4.36	4.09
Jharkhand	96.62	98.25	97.42	0.19	0.13	0.16	3.19	1.62	2.42
Karnataka	100.39	100.14	100.27	0.98	1.06	1.02	-1.37	-1.20	-1.28
Kerala	102.28	101.44	101.87	0.00	0.00	0.00	-2.28	-1.44	-1.87
Ladakh	89.97	90.87	90.42	0.02	0.00	0.01	10.02	9.13	9.58
Lakshadweep	99.59	99.57	99.58	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.41	0.43	0.42
Madhya Pradesh	103.30	104.00	103.64	0.54	0.43	0.48	-3.83	-4.43	-4.12
Maharashtra	98.86	98.14	98.51	0.02	0.01	0.02	1.12	1.85	1.48
Manipur	80.55	77.71	79.14	0.13	0.13	0.13	19.32	22.16	20.73
Meghalaya	81.66	86.49	84.10	0.15	0.13	0.14	18.19	13.38	15.76
Mizoram	49.81	66.52	57.59	0.00	0.00	0.00	50.19	33.48	42.41
Nagaland	84.85	89.13	86.90	2.93	1.74	2.36	12.22	9.12	10.74
Odisha	91.86	93.53	92.67	0.11	0.12	0.12	8.03	6.35	7.22
Puducherry	98.00	100.66	99.27	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.00	-0.66	0.73
Punjab	84.67	84.07	84.39	0.12	0.10	0.11	15.21	15.83	15.50
Rajasthan	92.74	93.30	93.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.26	6.70	7.00
Sikkim	95.01	91.75	93.50	0.53	0.00	0.29	4.46	8.25	6.21
Tamilnadu	100.75	100.69	100.72	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.75	-0.69	-0.72
Telangana	96.73	97.78	97.24	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.27	2.22	2.76
Tripura	95.44	97.28	96.35	0.10	0.06	0.08	4.46	2.66	3.58
Uttar Pradesh	92.63	93.31	92.96	0.54	0.49	0.52	6.83	6.20	6.52
Uttarakhand	93.83	96.06	94.88	0.02	0.01	0.02	6.15	3.93	5.10
West Bengal	92.59	93.12	92.85	1.35	1.43	1.39	6.06	5.44	5.75
All India	95.88	96.38	96.13	0.40	0.40	0.40	3.72	3.22	3.48

Source: UDISEPlus 2020-21.





**Table 24: Muslim Flow Rates at Upper Primary Level (Grades VI to VIII):
Cohort 2020-21 (Year 2021-22)**

State/UT	Promotion rate			Repetition rate			Drop out rate		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	99.75	98.37	99.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.25	1.63	0.94
Andhra Pradesh	78.34	79.90	79.10	0.02	0.02	0.02	21.64	20.08	20.88
Arunachal Pradesh	80.31	64.22	71.96	3.72	2.59	3.13	15.97	33.19	24.91
Assam	81.81	86.85	84.53	0.09	0.10	0.09	18.10	13.05	15.37
Bihar	93.08	91.75	92.37	0.02	0.01	0.01	6.90	8.24	7.62
Chandigarh	101.00	100.53	100.78	0.00	0.00	0.00	-1.00	-0.53	-0.78
Chhattisgarh	87.50	91.28	89.32	0.16	0.08	0.12	12.34	8.65	10.56
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	96.38	94.51	95.50	0.20	0.11	0.16	3.43	5.38	4.34
Delhi	99.56	100.04	99.80	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.44	-0.04	0.20
Goa	91.79	88.60	90.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.21	11.40	9.75
Gujarat	91.51	89.47	90.53	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.49	10.53	9.47
Haryana	96.71	94.05	95.54	0.13	0.09	0.11	3.16	5.86	4.35
Himachal Pradesh	92.00	92.94	92.46	0.03	0.00	0.02	7.97	7.06	7.53
Jammu & Kashmir	97.62	97.36	97.50	0.05	0.07	0.06	2.33	2.57	2.45
Jharkhand	91.23	92.21	91.74	0.15	0.14	0.14	8.62	7.65	8.11
Karnataka	97.34	97.60	97.47	0.74	0.93	0.83	1.91	1.47	1.69
Kerala	101.32	100.12	100.73	0.00	0.00	0.00	-1.32	-0.12	-0.73
Ladakh	93.00	96.67	94.89	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.00	3.33	5.11
Lakshadweep	97.14	98.26	97.67	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.86	1.74	2.33
Madhya Pradesh	93.46	96.24	94.85	0.54	0.46	0.50	6.00	3.31	4.65
Maharashtra	95.13	94.52	94.83	0.02	0.01	0.02	4.85	5.46	5.15
Manipur	81.33	82.63	81.97	0.01	0.10	0.06	18.66	17.27	17.97
Meghalaya	87.54	83.88	85.56	1.11	1.01	1.06	11.35	15.12	13.39
Mizoram	47.89	45.51	46.74	0.00	0.00	0.00	52.11	54.49	53.26
Nagaland	83.81	88.14	85.95	3.24	2.34	2.80	12.96	9.52	11.26
Odisha	87.61	90.88	89.23	0.10	0.07	0.08	12.29	9.05	10.68
Puducherry	99.71	94.06	96.83	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.29	5.94	3.17
Punjab	83.01	84.11	83.52	0.16	0.06	0.11	16.83	15.83	16.37
Rajasthan	89.48	90.17	89.79	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.52	9.83	10.21
Sikkim	89.94	88.47	89.25	0.00	0.34	0.16	10.06	11.19	10.59
Tamilnadu	101.30	101.08	101.19	0.00	0.00	0.00	-1.30	-1.08	-1.19
Telangana	92.20	93.80	92.99	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.80	6.20	7.01
Tripura	91.22	93.68	92.52	0.44	0.39	0.41	8.34	5.92	7.07
Uttar Pradesh	92.02	91.30	91.66	0.62	0.56	0.59	7.36	8.15	7.75
Uttarakhand	87.53	91.52	89.49	0.01	0.02	0.01	12.46	8.46	10.50
West Bengal	98.48	96.11	97.23	5.38	5.70	5.55	-3.86	-1.81	-2.78
All India	93.47	93.26	93.36	0.95	1.05	1.00	5.58	5.68	5.63

Source: UDISEPlus 2020-21.





**Table 25: Muslim Flow Rates at Elementary Level (Grades I to VIII):
Cohort 2020-21 (Year 2021-22)**

State/UT	Promotion rate			Repetition rate			Drop out rate		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	94.33	96.52	95.39	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.67	3.48	4.61
Andhra Pradesh	84.60	86.22	85.38	0.05	0.06	0.05	15.35	13.72	14.56
Arunachal Pradesh	84.52	78.41	81.50	2.88	2.24	2.56	12.60	19.35	15.94
Assam	87.62	90.91	89.30	0.09	0.08	0.08	12.29	9.01	10.62
Bihar	99.36	98.24	98.78	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.63	1.75	1.20
Chandigarh	107.70	104.55	106.21	0.00	0.00	0.00	-7.70	-4.55	-6.21
Chhattisgarh	90.86	91.44	91.13	0.16	0.12	0.14	8.98	8.44	8.72
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	98.61	94.87	96.84	0.14	0.08	0.11	1.25	5.05	3.05
Delhi	104.85	104.52	104.68	0.00	0.00	0.00	-4.85	-4.52	-4.69
Goa	96.40	96.16	96.28	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.60	3.84	3.72
Gujarat	95.98	95.49	95.75	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.02	4.51	4.25
Haryana	103.98	104.13	104.05	0.19	0.16	0.17	-4.17	-4.29	-4.22
Himachal Pradesh	98.39	99.99	99.14	0.03	0.02	0.03	1.58	-0.01	0.83
Jammu & Kashmir	96.58	96.15	96.37	0.08	0.09	0.09	3.33	3.76	3.54
Jharkhand	94.84	96.08	95.46	0.18	0.13	0.16	4.98	3.79	4.38
Karnataka	99.29	99.21	99.25	0.89	1.01	0.95	-0.19	-0.22	-0.20
Kerala	101.93	100.96	101.45	0.00	0.00	0.00	-1.93	-0.96	-1.45
Ladakh	91.00	92.95	91.98	0.01	0.00	0.01	8.99	7.05	8.01
Lakshadweep	98.80	99.17	98.98	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.20	0.83	1.02
Madhya Pradesh	99.90	101.24	100.56	0.54	0.44	0.49	-0.44	-1.68	-1.05
Maharashtra	97.49	96.81	97.16	0.02	0.01	0.02	2.49	3.18	2.83
Manipur	80.79	79.22	80.01	0.10	0.12	0.11	19.11	20.66	19.88
Meghalaya	83.29	85.69	84.53	0.41	0.39	0.40	16.29	13.91	15.07
Mizoram	49.30	60.66	54.65	0.00	0.00	0.00	50.70	39.34	45.35
Nagaland	84.61	88.89	86.67	3.00	1.89	2.47	12.39	9.22	10.86
Odisha	90.34	92.55	91.42	0.11	0.10	0.10	9.55	7.35	8.48
Puducherry	98.61	98.12	98.37	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.39	1.88	1.63
Punjab	84.11	84.08	84.10	0.14	0.09	0.11	15.75	15.83	15.79
Rajasthan	91.77	92.40	92.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.23	7.60	7.94
Sikkim	93.14	90.51	91.91	0.34	0.13	0.24	6.52	9.36	7.85
Tamilnadu	100.95	100.83	100.90	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.95	-0.83	-0.90
Telangana	95.05	96.27	95.65	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.95	3.73	4.35
Tripura	94.00	95.95	94.98	0.21	0.18	0.20	5.78	3.87	4.82
Uttar Pradesh	92.46	92.73	92.59	0.56	0.51	0.54	6.98	6.76	6.87
Uttarakhand	92.03	94.68	93.29	0.02	0.01	0.02	7.95	5.30	6.69
West Bengal	94.47	94.16	94.31	2.63	2.92	2.78	2.90	2.92	2.91
All India	95.10	95.33	95.21	0.58	0.62	0.60	4.32	4.05	4.19





**Table 26: Muslim Flow Rates at Secondary Level (Grades IX to X):
Cohort 2020-21 (Year 2021-22)**

State/UT	Promotion rate			Repetition rate			Drop out rate		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	92.58	90.74	91.66	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.42	9.26	8.34
Andhra Pradesh	62.47	64.04	63.23	0.02	0.02	0.02	37.51	35.94	36.75
Arunachal Pradesh	74.53	71.43	72.87	1.89	0.00	0.88	23.58	28.57	26.25
Assam	70.44	68.83	69.52	0.95	0.97	0.96	28.61	30.20	29.52
Bihar	77.61	74.22	75.77	0.07	0.06	0.06	22.31	25.72	24.16
Chandigarh	78.70	82.46	80.46	1.13	0.89	1.01	20.17	16.65	18.53
Chhattisgarh	86.48	88.39	87.46	0.31	0.13	0.22	13.20	11.48	12.32
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	76.29	75.05	75.75	0.33	1.08	0.66	23.37	23.87	23.59
Delhi	84.11	88.02	86.10	3.05	3.01	3.03	12.84	8.97	10.87
Goa	73.01	78.20	75.44	3.32	1.71	2.57	23.66	20.10	21.99
Gujarat	72.13	76.42	74.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	27.87	23.58	25.96
Haryana	82.88	79.85	81.72	1.08	0.63	0.91	16.04	19.52	17.37
Himachal Pradesh	77.56	80.17	78.70	0.04	0.00	0.02	22.39	19.83	21.28
Jammu & Kashmir	95.58	93.56	94.61	0.32	0.25	0.29	4.11	6.18	5.10
Jharkhand	89.32	85.75	87.33	0.27	0.38	0.33	10.42	13.87	12.34
Karnataka	72.33	77.80	75.05	0.81	0.95	0.88	26.87	21.25	24.07
Kerala	86.20	90.08	88.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	13.80	9.92	11.91
Ladakh	93.65	94.62	94.16	0.10	0.22	0.16	6.26	5.16	5.68
Lakshadweep	99.74	101.02	100.36	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.26	-1.02	-0.36
Madhya Pradesh	93.46	96.21	94.87	1.06	0.71	0.88	5.48	3.08	4.25
Maharashtra	79.42	80.02	79.72	0.36	0.32	0.34	20.22	19.66	19.95
Manipur	76.48	71.62	74.09	0.09	0.02	0.06	23.43	28.35	25.86
Meghalaya	74.82	73.13	73.98	1.62	2.35	1.98	23.56	24.52	24.04
Mizoram	75.00	70.37	72.81	1.67	3.70	2.63	23.33	25.93	24.56
Nagaland	72.77	70.57	71.71	3.27	3.49	3.38	23.95	25.94	24.92
Odisha	62.40	66.90	64.69	0.27	0.08	0.17	37.33	33.02	35.14
Puducherry	97.65	95.40	96.49	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.35	4.60	3.51
Punjab	83.63	85.93	84.69	0.36	0.21	0.30	16.01	13.86	15.02
Rajasthan	80.25	80.92	80.54	1.38	1.18	1.29	18.37	17.90	18.16
Sikkim	76.19	103.98	89.59	3.17	2.84	3.01	20.63	-6.82	7.40
Tamilnadu	92.17	94.98	93.55	0.33	0.25	0.29	7.50	4.76	6.16
Telangana	89.51	90.99	90.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.49	9.01	9.75
Tripura	84.34	78.96	81.23	2.60	1.65	2.05	13.06	19.39	16.72
Uttar Pradesh	85.57	85.23	85.40	1.08	1.05	1.06	13.36	13.73	13.53
Uttarakhand	82.23	87.27	84.82	0.68	0.58	0.63	17.09	12.15	14.55
West Bengal	70.90	72.05	71.59	5.52	4.79	5.08	23.58	23.16	23.33
All India	80.06	79.85	79.95	1.35	1.46	1.40	18.59	18.69	18.64





Table 27: Number of Muslim Students Dropped-out (Between 2020-21 & 2021-22) at Different Levels of School Education: 2021-22

State/UT	Primary Level			Upper Primary Level			Elementary Level		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	126	61	187	2	13	15	128	74	202
Andhra Pradesh	20,725	16,294	37,019	19,915	17,561	37,476	40,640	33,855	74,495
Arunachal Pradesh	138	131	269	103	231	334	241	362	603
Assam	80,133	55,403	1,35,536	67,644	57,163	1,24,807	1,47,777	1,12,566	2,60,343
Bihar	-22,151	-16,421	-38,572	31,628	44,377	76,005	9,477	27,956	37,433
Chandigarh	-343	-184	-527	-19	-9	-28	-362	-193	-555
Chhattisgarh	1,739	1,808	3,547	1,543	1,008	2,551	3,282	2,816	6,098
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1	82	83	35	48	83	36	130	166
Delhi	-11,787	-10,347	-22,134	408	-39	369	-11,379	-10,386	-21,765
Goa	64	-52	12	388	505	893	452	453	905
Gujarat	4,093	3,020	7,113	12,665	14,400	27,065	16,758	17,420	34,178
Haryana	-9,358	-9,094	-18,452	1,748	2,568	4,316	-7,610	-6,526	-14,136
Himachal Pradesh	-128	-224	-352	270	223	493	142	-1	141
Jammu & Kashmir	13,685	14,753	28,438	4,209	4,420	8,629	17,894	19,173	37,067
Jharkhand	9,003	4,445	13,448	11,996	11,757	23,753	20,999	16,202	37,201
Karnataka	-6,096	-5,047	-11,143	4,802	3,575	8,377	-1,294	-1,472	-2,766
Kerala	-10,823	-6,550	-17,373	-3,628	-316	-3,944	-14,451	-6,866	-21,317
Ladakh	650	584	1,234	236	119	355	886	703	1,589
Lakshadweep	11	11	22	37	20	57	48	31	79
Madhya Pradesh	-7,442	-8,207	-15,649	6,132	3,377	9,509	-1,310	-4,830	-6,140
Maharashtra	7,729	12,282	20,011	19,546	21,066	40,612	27,275	33,348	60,623
Manipur	3,496	3,950	7,446	1,518	1,360	2,878	5,014	5,310	10,324
Meghalaya	2,127	1,599	3,726	509	797	1,306	2,636	2,396	5,032
Mizoram	265	154	419	99	97	196	364	251	615
Nagaland	797	544	1,341	256	183	439	1,053	727	1,780
Odisha	3,177	2,347	5,524	2,711	1,968	4,679	5,888	4,315	10,203
Puducherry	86	-26	60	7	147	154	93	121	214
Punjab	5,773	5,262	11,035	3,194	2,640	5,834	8,967	7,902	16,869
Rajasthan	31,675	25,658	57,333	19,318	15,189	34,507	50,993	40,847	91,840
Sikkim	25	40	65	33	33	66	58	73	131
Tamilnadu	-1,412	-1,239	-2,651	-1,432	-1,144	-2,576	-2,844	-2,383	-5,227
Telangana	8,216	5,213	13,429	11,484	8,926	20,410	19,700	14,139	33,839
Tripura	774	448	1,222	745	586	1,331	1,519	1,034	2,553
Uttar Pradesh	1,47,473	1,25,314	2,72,787	61,350	67,077	1,28,427	2,08,823	1,92,391	4,01,214
Uttarakhand	6,099	3,468	9,567	4,953	3,249	8,202	11,052	6,717	17,769
West Bengal	85,152	74,345	1,59,497	-25,330	-13,231	-38,561	59,822	61,114	1,20,936
All India	3,63,692	2,99,825	6,63,517	2,59,075	2,69,944	5,29,019	6,22,767	5,69,769	11,92,536





Table 28: Muslim Transition Rate: Cohort 2020-21 (Year 2021-22)

State/UT	Primary to Upper Primary			Elementary to Secondary			
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Girls	Total
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	94.02	95.75	94.82	98.07	97.71	87.02	89.78
Andhra Pradesh	88.41	92.10	90.18	75.24	76.72	49.10	48.36
Arunachal Pradesh	73.06	80.00	76.46	81.63	65.77	73.26	70.43
Assam	83.64	94.14	88.92	65.96	74.57	52.93	56.05
Bihar	85.98	86.23	86.11	68.44	66.40	49.84	52.34
Chandigarh	108.89	105.70	107.38	95.49	95.40	73.65	71.75
Chhattisgarh	87.47	90.12	88.72	76.99	84.51	86.37	84.16
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	98.11	95.11	96.66	95.85	87.41	64.44	69.35
Delhi	94.92	99.06	96.93	94.76	94.73	97.05	93.62
Goa	94.51	94.73	94.62	91.64	89.90	75.30	75.33
Gujarat	97.15	96.44	96.81	79.50	72.87	63.36	58.95
Haryana	97.95	99.12	98.47	88.18	82.63	82.67	82.26
Himachal Pradesh	104.82	104.61	104.73	88.14	88.92	71.19	69.69
Jammu & Kashmir	92.75	91.36	92.07	94.45	92.33	89.63	91.88
Jharkhand	91.61	94.60	93.10	73.84	76.97	73.33	74.91
Karnataka	97.67	97.87	97.77	96.09	96.10	55.24	50.16
Kerala	101.65	100.00	100.84	100.84	99.49	80.36	76.08
Ladakh	90.36	91.16	90.76	95.92	94.70	91.42	93.88
Lakshadweep	100.41	98.35	99.38	96.89	98.91	101.93	99.57
Madhya Pradesh	99.68	101.66	100.66	71.66	76.02	92.26	91.11
Maharashtra	97.82	96.85	97.34	92.35	92.45	64.30	63.24
Manipur	73.33	75.07	74.19	73.73	72.39	61.50	67.97
Meghalaya	97.74	112.18	105.14	71.50	56.79	57.72	60.59
Mizoram	48.78	72.06	59.33	50.00	70.27	71.43	76.27
Nagaland	84.12	92.84	88.43	81.31	84.54	51.53	56.32
Odisha	90.87	94.09	92.44	76.28	79.55	38.93	36.43
Puducherry	94.32	99.12	96.64	102.24	94.59	94.77	98.09
Punjab	83.26	83.25	83.25	77.87	78.30	78.10	76.84
Rajasthan	84.69	83.82	84.29	79.99	79.94	72.10	72.01
Sikkim	81.75	95.79	87.78	82.69	80.17	122.99	99.43
Tamilnadu	98.67	99.32	98.98	99.42	99.55	89.65	86.81
Telangana	92.10	95.05	93.53	89.89	91.17	75.67	74.37
Tripura	86.08	91.92	89.05	84.25	87.82	79.03	82.76
Uttar Pradesh	80.72	82.54	81.61	76.67	72.68	73.85	73.35
Uttarakhand	83.77	89.12	86.31	66.58	73.92	76.79	73.11
West Bengal	85.35	84.90	85.12	87.42	84.89	83.19	80.42
All India	88.61	89.97	89.28	82.57	81.38	71.66	70.43





Table 29: Gender Gap in Dropout Rate & Transition Rate: 2021-22

State/UT	Gender Gap in Dropout Rate (Girls-Boys)			Gender Gap in Transition Rate (Boys-Girls)		
	Primary	Upper Primary	Elementary	Primary to Upper Primary	Elementary to Secondary	Secondary to Higher Secondary
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	-4.06	1.38	-2.19	-1.73	0.36	5.66
Andhra Pradesh	-1.77	-1.56	-1.63	-3.69	-1.48	-1.43
Arunachal Pradesh	0.26	17.22	6.74	-6.94	15.87	-5.95
Assam	-2.85	-5.04	-3.29	-10.50	-8.62	7.31
Bihar	0.54	1.34	1.13	-0.25	2.04	5.44
Chandigarh	4.98	0.47	3.15	3.19	0.09	-3.51
Chhattisgarh	1.10	-3.69	-0.53	-2.65	-7.52	-4.52
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	4.82	1.95	3.80	3.00	8.43	8.99
Delhi	0.83	-0.48	0.33	-4.14	0.03	-7.12
Goa	-1.52	3.20	0.25	-0.22	1.75	0.06
Gujarat	-0.32	2.03	0.49	0.72	6.63	-7.80
Haryana	-1.03	2.70	-0.12	-1.17	5.56	-0.64
Himachal Pradesh	-2.27	-0.91	-1.59	0.21	-0.78	-2.58
Jammu & Kashmir	0.51	0.25	0.42	1.39	2.11	4.31
Jharkhand	-1.57	-0.97	-1.20	-2.98	-3.14	3.59
Karnataka	0.17	-0.45	-0.04	-0.20	-0.01	-10.06
Kerala	0.84	1.20	0.98	1.65	1.35	-8.36
Ladakh	-0.88	-3.67	-1.93	-0.79	1.22	5.13
Lakshadweep	0.02	-1.12	-0.37	2.06	-2.02	-4.72
Madhya Pradesh	-0.59	-2.69	-1.24	-1.99	-4.36	-2.37
Maharashtra	0.73	0.61	0.69	0.97	-0.10	-2.08
Manipur	2.84	-1.39	1.55	-1.74	1.33	12.95
Meghalaya	-4.81	3.77	-2.38	-14.44	14.71	5.69
Mizoram	-16.71	2.39	-11.35	-23.28	-20.27	9.22
Nagaland	-3.10	-3.44	-3.17	-8.71	-3.24	9.55
Odisha	-1.67	-3.24	-2.20	-3.23	-3.28	-5.10
Puducherry	-2.66	5.65	0.49	-4.80	7.65	7.04
Punjab	0.62	-1.00	0.08	0.01	-0.43	-2.32
Rajasthan	-0.57	-0.69	-0.63	0.87	0.05	-0.16
Sikkim	3.79	1.13	2.83	-14.04	2.52	-46.85
Tamilnadu	0.06	0.23	0.12	-0.65	-0.13	-5.54
Telangana	-1.05	-1.61	-1.22	-2.95	-1.28	-2.59
Tripura	-1.80	-2.42	-1.92	-5.84	-3.57	8.72
Uttar Pradesh	-0.63	0.78	-0.22	-1.82	3.99	-0.95
Uttarakhand	-2.22	-4.00	-2.65	-5.35	-7.35	-7.58
West Bengal	-0.61	2.05	0.01	0.45	2.53	-7.26
All India	-0.50	0.10	-0.27	-1.36	1.19	-2.54

Source: Based on dropout & transition rates computed, UDISEPlus 2020-21 & 2021-22





MUSLIM Projected Population: 2021-22 & GER

Based on the Projected Child (TOTAL) Population used in UDISEPlus Booklet 2021-22, an attempt has been made to project the MUSLIM child population in different age groups, gender-specific, by assuming that the share of Muslims to the Total population in the 2011 Census (14.23 percent) still holds in 2023 which is then used in computing Gross Enrolment Ratio at different levels of school education.

By following the same methodology, the MUSLIM population aged 18 to 23 in 2020-21 is also projected and used in computing GER at the Higher Education level in 2020-21. The TOTAL Projected Population in Age 18 to 23 is obtained from the AISHE 2020-21.





Table 30: Projected Muslim Population in Different Age-groups by Gender:
2021-22, School Education

State/UT	Age 6-10			Age 11-13			Age 6-13			Age 14-15			Age 16-17			Total Age
	Girls	Boys	Total	Girls	Boys	Total	Girls	Boys	Total	Girls	Boys	Total	Girls	Boys	Total	
A & N Islands	1555	1708	3263	1018	1094	2112	2573	2801	5374	684	782	1466	698	788	1485	8326
Andhra Pradesh	167612	182520	350227	104065	108269	212334	271677	290789	562562	73199	76926	150125	76352	80748	157101	869787
Arunachal Pradesh	1208	1274	2482	966	982	1948	2174	2256	4431	660	676	1336	609	623	1233	6999
Assam	499998	542777	1042775	339150	347363	686856	839148	890140	1729630	226898	234770	461668	228610	237850	466117	2657416
Bihar	1110289	1223122	2333748	700276	722877	1422984	1810565	1945999	3756733	457743	482030	939942	453021	484898	937918	5634593
Chandigarh	2429	3050	5479	1449	1886	3335	3877	4936	8814	1009	1361	2370	1073	1476	2549	13732
Chhattisgarh	27357	28829	56206	15604	16108	31692	42961	44937	87898	10644	10987	21632	10846	11209	22055	131584
D & N & D & D	1694	1976	3670	988	1149	2137	2682	3125	5807	597	770	1367	573	890	1463	8637
Delhi	88470	106215	194557	54394	63523	117788	142863	169739	312345	38834	45007	83841	40634	47064	87827	484013
Goa	5157	5742	10899	3230	3589	6820	8387	9331	17718	2197	2512	4709	2262	2479	4741	27168
Gujarat	255684	304151	559738	153817	174325	328142	409500	478476	887880	105060	120248	225307	106898	123730	230628	1343815
Haryana	78702	95708	174340	46308	55724	102032	125010	151432	276372	32043	38578	70621	32957	39632	72589	419582
Himachal Pradesh	5239	5829	11111	3449	3864	7291	8688	9693	18403	2358	2663	5021	2423	2729	5152	28575
Jammu and Kashmir	322442	353183	674942	276672	324492	601846	599114	677675	1276789	180349	208358	388707	176933	201526	378460	2043955
Jharkhand	254019	277125	531290	170606	175111	345571	424625	452236	876861	113786	117564	231349	114076	118726	232803	1341013
Karnataka	312511	339899	652151	191201	200245	391446	503712	540143	1043597	130611	138104	268715	133066	141721	274916	1587228
Kerala	316353	330697	647050	196559	204793	401617	512912	535490	1048668	132279	138122	270136	133076	139185	272261	1591064
Ladakh	9329	10332	19661	5881	6690	12571	15210	17022	32233	4259	4555	8815	4310	4574	8884	49932
Lakshadweep	3155	3390	6545	2249	2029	4278	5405	5419	10824	1385	1472	2857	1542	1436	2979	16659
Madhya Pradesh	266378	290571	556884	146666	155146	301944	413044	445717	858827	99662	106762	206424	101437	109786	211223	1276474
Maharashtra	479496	553718	1033329	317894	355409	673188	797390	909127	1706517	217008	243442	460450	220471	248521	468877	2635844
Manipur	8689	9464	18153	7159	7605	14764	15848	17069	32917	4923	5134	10058	4747	4821	9568	52542
Meghalaya	6037	6382	12419	4655	4793	9448	10692	11175	21867	2995	3072	6067	2963	3066	6029	33962
Mizoram	564	598	1163	433	455	888	997	1054	2051	288	300	588	304	316	620	3259
Nagaland	2055	2258	4314	1655	1807	3463	3711	4065	7776	1117	1219	2336	1148	1205	2353	12465
Odisha	37858	40182	78040	23979	25326	49304	61837	65508	127344	16442	17246	33709	16833	17571	34426	195480
Puducherry	3588	3926	7514	2278	2457	4734	5866	6383	12249	1537	1727	3264	1532	1655	3188	18700
Punjab	18663	21616	40279	11310	13549	24858	29973	35165	65138	7971	9650	17621	8318	10152	18451	101209
Rajasthan	331308	381086	712394	194396	212530	406927	525705	593616	1119321	132197	144800	276997	134554	147701	282165	1678483
Sikkim	340	358	698	300	312	613	641	670	1311	208	212	420	221	227	449	2180
Tamil Nadu	145612	159798	305410	90451	95316	185767	236063	255114	491177	62020	65537	127557	63427	67061	130430	749164
Telangana	122317	135982	258394	78550	83042	161688	200867	219024	420082	55138	58483	113621	57336	60967	118399	652101
Tripura	10282	11035	21317	8511	8957	17468	18793	19992	38785	5697	6005	11702	5966	6520	12485	62973
Uttar Pradesh	2132082	2439857	4571939	1173319	1280405	2453724	3305401	3720262	7025663	822787	907724	1730318	860344	956644	1816988	10572970
Uttarakhand	56071	66950	122882	38078	43239	81317	94149	110189	204199	26641	30128	56908	27617	31244	58861	319967
West Bengal	906219	960781	1866730	600725	617742	1218466	1506944	1578523	3085196	415969	431366	847335	428394	447302	875697	4808228
India	7915075	8848092	16763025	4838207	5197673	10035738	12753282	14045765	26798762	3306744	3581713	6888456	3378580	3683706	7062286	40749504





**Table 31: State-specific Muslim Gross Enrolment Ratio at Elementary Level:
2021-22, All India**

State/UT	Primary Level			Upper Primary: Grades VI-VIII			Elementary: Grades I-VIII		
	Girls	Boys	Total	Girls	Boys	Total	Girls	Boys	Total
A & N									
Islands	79.22	75.31	77.17	76.11	75.71	75.91	78.00	75.47	76.68
Andhra Pradesh	85.28	84.42	84.81	71.42	71.31	71.36	79.97	79.54	79.73
Arunachal Pradesh	98.06	102.51	100.35	50.41	55.18	52.82	76.89	81.91	79.45
Assam	157.96	148.75	153.17	123.57	102.31	112.76	144.06	130.63	137.12
Bihar	96.67	89.73	93.02	79.25	68.92	74.01	89.93	82.00	85.82
Chandigarh	111.91	102.35	106.59	119.07	104.78	110.98	114.59	103.28	108.25
Chhattisgarh	74.61	79.48	77.08	71.09	73.44	72.33	73.33	77.31	75.36
D & D Haveli & Daman & Diu	91.14	90.50	90.80	93.58	91.38	92.40	92.04	90.83	91.39
Delhi	156.41	133.53	144.02	174.76	151.76	162.54	163.40	140.35	151.01
Goa	143.04	136.05	139.36	127.17	123.95	125.47	136.93	131.40	134.01
Gujarat	96.62	86.86	91.33	89.16	84.95	86.92	93.82	86.16	89.70
Haryana	154.56	147.70	150.86	105.22	109.59	107.61	136.28	133.67	134.89
Himachal Pradesh	96.31	95.91	95.72	88.69	86.83	87.97	93.29	92.29	92.65
Jammu and Kashmir	107.94	104.21	106.10	62.97	56.16	59.23	87.17	81.21	84.01
Jharkhand	104.70	98.30	101.34	91.64	83.64	87.63	99.45	92.63	95.93
Karnataka	141.78	138.26	140.00	130.28	129.59	129.92	137.41	135.05	136.22
Kerala	146.46	147.94	147.22	136.35	137.01	136.60	142.59	143.76	143.15
Ladakh	67.42	61.49	64.30	58.30	47.01	52.29	63.90	55.80	59.62
Lakshadweep	83.07	81.15	82.08	59.44	72.30	65.54	73.23	77.84	75.54
Madhya Pradesh	74.24	71.57	72.86	76.18	71.55	73.77	74.93	71.56	73.18
Maharashtra	137.59	124.50	130.56	120.22	113.59	116.74	130.66	120.24	125.11
Manipur	179.31	173.17	176.10	96.70	91.21	93.87	141.99	136.65	139.22
Meghalaya	185.69	170.21	177.73	119.86	97.55	108.54	157.03	139.04	147.84
Mizoram	63.80	53.30	58.40	24.02	21.75	22.86	46.53	39.67	43.01
Nagaland	306.16	300.02	302.95	122.86	106.90	114.53	224.39	214.17	219.05
Odisha	90.70	90.65	90.67	85.37	80.89	83.07	88.63	86.88	87.73
Puducherry	111.29	107.07	109.09	102.86	97.61	100.14	108.02	103.43	105.63
Punjab	155.02	154.98	155.00	135.62	127.02	130.93	147.70	144.21	145.81
Rajasthan	114.94	112.67	113.73	82.53	87.89	85.33	102.96	103.80	103.40
Sikkim	131.60	153.42	142.78	86.57	99.86	93.35	110.49	128.46	119.68
Tamil Nadu	124.25	119.12	121.57	118.62	116.95	117.77	122.09	118.31	120.13
Telangana	183.32	176.40	179.61	180.86	174.82	177.65	182.36	175.80	178.86
Tripura	160.62	156.79	158.64	109.74	95.62	102.50	137.58	129.39	133.36
Uttar Pradesh	94.40	88.71	91.36	73.51	68.03	70.65	86.98	81.59	84.13
Uttarakhand	161.90	150.62	155.94	105.46	95.14	99.97	139.07	128.85	133.65
West Bengal	145.52	141.74	143.59	126.47	117.61	121.98	137.92	132.30	135.06
All India	117.06	110.41	113.55	99.88	92.22	95.91	110.54	103.68	106.95





**Table 32: State-specific Muslim Gross Enrolment Ratio at Secondary Level:
2021-22, All India**

State/UT	Secondary: IX-X			Higher Secondary: XI-XII			Total: I-XII		
	Girls	Boys	Total	Girls	Boys	Total	Girls	Boys	Total
A & N Islands	72.85	63.92	68.08	66.22	53.95	59.71	75.03	69.52	72.14
Andhra Pradesh	56.57	54.95	55.74	29.68	29.35	29.51	66.79	66.29	66.52
Arunachal Pradesh	42.41	44.09	43.26	35.28	30.33	32.78	62.92	65.68	64.32
Assam	85.61	60.04	72.61	31.92	27.00	29.43	114.01	100.38	107.02
Bihar	50.77	40.63	45.56	23.48	20.93	22.16	72.28	64.99	68.51
Chandigarh	106.24	84.04	93.49	54.54	43.63	48.22	102.37	88.58	94.56
Chhattisgarh	58.80	54.66	56.70	50.09	41.76	45.86	67.02	67.67	67.35
D & D Haveli & Daman & Diu	76.93	72.72	74.56	43.95	33.61	37.66	82.54	77.27	79.62
Delhi	139.55	119.69	128.89	110.19	81.26	94.53	149.51	126.18	136.93
Goa	107.40	101.54	104.27	87.35	81.98	84.54	123.15	117.61	120.23
Gujarat	59.83	62.56	61.29	32.79	29.93	31.25	77.57	72.60	74.91
Haryana	62.58	75.46	69.62	29.38	44.75	37.77	105.31	108.55	107.10
Himachal Pradesh	72.06	71.75	71.90	45.60	51.16	48.55	80.99	81.22	81.05
Jammu and Kashmir	55.68	52.35	53.89	47.56	46.64	47.07	73.91	69.27	71.44
Jharkhand	62.83	50.95	56.79	34.95	28.23	31.52	81.79	74.41	78.00
Karnataka	113.78	107.76	110.69	51.53	39.48	45.30	118.50	113.93	116.15
Kerala	130.44	131.85	131.29	99.68	87.97	93.70	133.19	132.18	132.67
Ladakh	53.88	44.87	49.22	49.44	40.79	44.99	59.48	51.27	55.18
Lakshadweep	63.90	66.79	65.39	62.05	67.05	64.46	69.61	74.02	71.82
Madhya Pradesh	48.10	41.75	44.82	33.70	27.10	30.27	63.77	59.39	61.49
Maharashtra	102.98	96.36	99.48	62.14	55.44	58.61	113.57	104.59	108.80
Manipur	74.78	74.05	74.41	48.48	59.19	53.88	111.63	110.94	111.27
Meghalaya	61.21	61.10	61.16	30.11	34.18	32.18	117.21	106.64	111.82
Mizoram	16.00	17.64	16.84	16.11	15.49	15.79	35.18	31.13	33.11
Nagaland	72.61	70.56	71.54	24.39	28.06	26.27	157.60	152.64	155.02
Odisha	76.30	68.71	72.37	31.91	24.53	28.12	76.46	72.83	74.58
Puducherry	97.23	85.24	90.88	86.41	78.48	82.29	102.46	95.98	99.08
Punjab	100.97	94.12	97.22	75.56	69.28	72.18	126.68	121.58	123.93
Rajasthan	53.79	60.47	57.28	35.30	42.57	39.12	83.27	86.51	84.99
Sikkim	83.77	79.61	81.66	98.07	58.53	78.03	102.73	104.79	103.78
Tamil Nadu	113.33	110.85	112.06	92.31	84.75	88.46	115.36	111.25	113.24
Telangana	157.33	145.99	151.49	108.60	100.43	104.31	164.46	157.07	160.55
Tripura	103.03	76.47	89.40	50.35	40.11	45.00	114.03	101.71	107.67
Uttar Pradesh	45.85	44.89	45.35	30.72	29.26	29.95	70.50	66.66	68.47
Uttarakhand	67.37	54.95	60.63	47.18	34.93	40.68	109.10	98.77	103.56
West Bengal	103.27	80.73	91.79	80.63	45.42	62.64	121.35	107.43	114.24
India	74.78	66.56	70.51	47.71	39.71	43.54	93.54	86.38	89.80





Table 33: Projected State-specific MUSLIM Age 18-23 Year Population & GER at Higher Education Level by Gender: 2020-21

Sl. No	State/UT/Gender	Projected Age 18-23 TOTAL Population, 2020-21	MUSLIM Share in 2011 Census (%)	Projected MUSLIM Age 18-23 Population, 2020-21	Total MUSLIM Higher Education Enrolment 2020-21		MUSLIM Gross Enrolment Ratio, 2020-21
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands		8.517		Andaman and Nicobar Islands		
	Both	49316		4200	Both	618	14.71
	Male	25613		2181	Male	255	11.69
	Female	23703		2019	Female	363	17.98
2	Andhra Pradesh		9.556		Andhra Pradesh		
	Both	5343200		510596	Both	51651	10.12
	Male	2758000		263554	Male	28338	10.75
	Female	2585200		247042	Female	23313	9.44
3	Arunachal Pradesh		1.955		Arunachal Pradesh		
	Both	177027		3461	Both	93	2.69
	Male	90715		1773	Male	53	2.99
	Female	86312		1687	Female	40	2.37
4	Assam		34.223		Assam		
	Both	3975400		1360501	Both	87929	6.46
	Male	2040400		698286	Male	44845	6.42
	Female	1935000		662215	Female	43084	6.51
5	Bihar		16.866		Bihar		
	Both	14864000		2506962	Both	153741	6.13
	Male	7903600		1333021	Male	78713	5.90
	Female	6960400		1173941	Female	75028	6.39
6	Chandigarh		4.874		Chandigarh		
	Both	167125		8146	Both	703	8.63
	Male	94800		4621	Male	327	7.08
	Female	72325		3525	Female	376	10.67
7	Chhattisgarh		2.016		Chhattisgarh		
	Both	3327800		67088	Both	4693	7.00
	Male	1682000		33909	Male	2017	5.95
	Female	1645800		33179	Female	2676	8.07
8	Delhi		12.859		Delhi		
	Both	2325800		299075	Both	21204	7.09
	Male	1210200		155620	Male	11900	7.65
	Female	1115600		143455	Female	9304	6.49
9	Goa		8.335		Goa		
	Both	178379		14868	Both	2898	19.49
	Male	95604		7969	Male	1378	17.29
	Female	82775		6899	Female	1520	22.03
10	Gujarat		9.674		Gujarat		
	Both	7452200		720926	Both	33105	4.59
	Male	3982400		385257	Male	18170	4.72





Sl. No	State/UT/Gender	Projected Age 18-23 TOTAL Population, 2020-21	MUSLIM Share in 2011 Census (%)	Projected MUSLIM Age 18-23 Population, 2020-21	Total MUSLIM Higher Education Enrolment 2020-21	MUSLIM Gross Enrolment Ratio, 2020-21
	Female	3469800		335668	Female 14935	4.45
11	Haryana		7.027		Haryana	
	Both	3310400		232622	Both 10445	4.49
	Male	1791200		125868	Male 7423	5.90
	Female	1519200		106754	Female 3022	2.83
12	Himachal Pradesh		2.183		Himachal Pradesh	
	Both	747800		16324	Both 1176	7.20
	Male	397600		8680	Male 616	7.10
	Female	350200		7645	Female 560	7.33
13	Jammu and Kashmir		68.314		Jammu and Kashmir	
	Both	1594000		1088925	Both 131342	12.06
	Male	839800		573701	Male 65193	11.36
	Female	754200		515224	Female 66149	12.84
14	Jharkhand		14.532		Jharkhand	
	Both	4622600		671756	Both 34313	5.11
	Male	2377600		345513	Male 17069	4.94
	Female	2245000		326243	Female 17244	5.29
15	Karnataka		12.919		Karnataka	
	Both	6786400		876735	Both 138358	15.78
	Male	3512600		453793	Male 72487	15.97
	Female	3273800		422942	Female 65871	15.57
16	Kerala		26.562		Kerala	
	Both	3162000		839890	Both 170929	20.35
	Male	1624200		431420	Male 68170	15.80
	Female	1537800		408470	Female 102759	25.16
17	Ladakh		NA		Ladakh	
	Both	37543			Both	-
	Male	20449			Male	-
	Female	17094			Female	-
18	Lakshadweep		96.58		Lakshadweep	
	Both	7807		7540	Both 326	4.32
	Male	4063		3924	Male 70	1.78
	Female	3744		3616	Female 256	7.08
19	Madhya Pradesh		6.574		Madhya Pradesh	
	Both	9596800		630894	Both 41427	6.57
	Male	5027000		330475	Male 20995	6.35
	Female	4569800		300419	Female 20432	6.80
20	Maharashtra		11.543		Maharashtra	
	Both	13016200		1502460	Both 150804	10.04
	Male	6878600		793997	Male 79148	9.97
	Female	6137600		708463	Female 71656	10.11





Sl. No	State/UT/Gender	Projected Age 18-23 TOTAL Population, 2020-21	MUSLIM Share in 2011 Census (%)	Projected MUSLIM Age 18-23 Population, 2020-21	Total MUSLIM Higher Education Enrolment 2020-21	MUSLIM Gross Enrolment Ratio, 2020-21
21	Manipur		8.398		Manipur	
	Both	366852		30808	Both 4430	14.38
	Male	186604		15671	Male 1904	12.15
	Female	180248		15137	Female 2526	16.69
22	Meghalaya		4.395		Meghalaya	
	Both	378800		16648	Both 2062	12.39
	Male	190864		8388	Male 1150	13.71
	Female	187936		8260	Female 912	11.04
23	Mizoram		1.352		Mizoram	
	Both	144322		1951	Both 78	4.00
	Male	73403		992	Male 50	5.04
	Female	70919		959	Female 28	2.92
24	Nagaland		2.475		Nagaland	
	Both	272017		6732	Both 257	3.82
	Male	141673		3506	Male 113	3.22
	Female	130344		3226	Female 144	4.46
25	Odisha		2.172		Odisha	
	Both	4855400		105459	Both 8487	8.05
	Male	2465200		53544	Male 4728	8.83
	Female	2390200		51915	Female 3759	7.24
26	Puducherry		6.054		Puducherry	
	Both	150205		9093	Both 2341	25.74
	Male	71595		4334	Male 1202	27.73
	Female	78610		4759	Female 1139	23.93
27	Punjab		1.93		Punjab	
	Both	3172400		61227	Both 11803	19.28
	Male	1746800		33713	Male 4682	13.89
	Female	1425600		27514	Female 16485	59.91
28	Rajasthan		9.067		Rajasthan	
	Both	9333600		8462775	Both 42990	0.51
	Male	4899800		4442649	Male 24356	0.55
	Female	4433800		4020126	Female 18634	0.46
29	Sikkim		1.616		Sikkim	
	Both	87117		1408	Both 147	10.44
	Male	46058		744	Male 102	13.70
	Female	41059		664	Female 45	6.78
30	Tamil Nadu		5.862		Tamil Nadu	
	Both	7107800		416659	Both 114972	27.59
	Male	3660800		214596	Male 65103	30.34
	Female	3447000		202063	Female 49869	24.68





Sl. No	State/UT/Gender	Projected Age 18-23 TOTAL Population, 2020-21	MUSLIM Share in 2011 Census (%)	Projected MUSLIM Age 18-23 Population, 2020-21	Total MUSLIM Higher Education Enrolment 2020-21	MUSLIM Gross Enrolment Ratio, 2020-21
31	Telangana*		9.556		Telangana	
	Both	4022600		384400	Both 128954	33.55
	Male	2072600		198058	Male 65893	33.27
	Female	1950000		186342	Female 63061	33.84
32	The Dadra and Nagar Haveli & Daman and Diu		5.49		The Dadra and Nagar Haveli & Daman and Diu	
	Both	111425		6117	Both 267	4.36
	Male	75276		4133	Male 135	3.27
	Female	36149		1985	Female 132	6.65
33	Tripura		8.602		Tripura	
	Both	483282		41572	Both 1347	3.24
	Male	242700		20877	Male 656	3.14
	Female	240582		20695	Female 691	3.34
34	Uttar Pradesh		19.26		Uttar Pradesh	
	Both	28621600		5512520	Both 299311	5.43
	Male	15216400		2930679	Male 137654	4.70
	Female	13405200		2581842	Female 161657	6.26
35	Uttarakhand		13.948		Uttarakhand	
	Both	1357800		189386	Both 23640	12.48
	Male	712800		99421	Male 11100	11.16
	Female	645000		89965	Female 12540	13.94
36	West Bengal		27.011		West Bengal	
	Both	10417800		2813952	Both 238170	8.46
	Male	5348800		1444764	Male 110860	7.67
	Female	5069000		1369188	Female 127310	9.30
	India		14.225		India	
	Both	151624817		21568630	Both 1921713	8.91
	Male	79507817		11309987	Male 954655	8.44
	Female	72117000		10258643	Female 967058	9.43

Source: Projected based on AISHE 2020-21 by assuming that the share of MUSLIM to Total Population of 2011 Census remain constant in 2020-21* Muslim share of undivided Andhra Pradesh in 2011 has been used to project Muslim population.



**Table 34: Educational Level of Muslims by Gender: 2017-18**

Religious Group	Educational Level								
	Illiterates	Below Primary	Primary	Upper Primary	Secondary	Higher Secondary	Graduates	PG & Above	All
Male									
Islam/Muslim	27.9	17.4	16.4	14.7	10.7	6.2	3.9	0.7	100
All Religions	22	14.8	14.7	15.1	13.1	9.8	7.4	1.7	100
Female									
Islam/Muslim	37.7	16	15.6	12	8.9	5.3	2.4	0.5	100
All Religions	34.9	13.8	13.9	12.3	10.6	7.3	4.9	1.3	100
All									
Islam/Muslim	36.4	17.6	16.6	13.2	8.2	4.2	1.7	0.2	100
All Religions	32.5	15.1	15.3	14.2	10.7	6.9	3.4	0.6	100

Source: Household Social Consumption on Education in India: 2017-18, NSS 75th, Round, MoS&PI.

Table 35: Educational Level of Muslims by Location: 2017-18

Religious Group	Educational Level								
	Illiterates	Below Primary	Primary	Upper Primary	Secondary	Higher Secondary	Graduates	PG & Above	All
Rural Areas									
Muslim	32.5	15.1	15.3	14.2	10.7	6.9	3.4	0.6	100
All Religions	36.4	17.6	16.6	13.2	8.2	4.2	1.7	0.2	100
Urban Areas									
Muslim	26	15.4	15	13.6	12.7	8.4	5.7	1.3	100
All Religions	17.7	12.2	12	12.6	14.7	12.5	12.9	3.6	100
All Person									
Muslim	36.4	17.6	16.6	13.2	8.2	4.2	1.7	0.2	100
All Religions	32.5	15.1	15.3	14.2	10.7	6.9	3.4	0.6	100

Source: Household Social Consumption on Education in India: 2017-18, NSS 75th, Round, MoS&PI.



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<https://educationforallinindia.com>
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