Under-representation of Muslims in Higher Education in India – Focus on Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal, Assam, Maharashtra and Kerala

1. Introduction

Muslims are the largest minority community in the country, constituting 13.4 per cent of the population, are seriously lagging behind in terms of most of the human development indicators. While the perception of deprivation is widespread among Muslims, there has been no systematic effort since independence to analyse the condition of religious minorities in the country (Sachar Committee Report, 2006). Among the several Development indicators, Education has the top priority. The Literacy rate among Muslims in India lies at 68.5%, whereas the national average remains at 73%. When compared to other religions the literacy rates remains the lowest for Muslims in India. According to the All India Survey of Higher Education (AISHE 2017-18) the representation of Muslims in higher Education is only 5% when compared to other religious communities in India. It is an observable phenomenon that the educational status of the Indian Muslims is very low. The status of Indian Muslims is marked with high levels of Illiteracy, low income, high incidence of poverty, irregular employment. (T. Shazli & S. Asma; 2015). Any country or a community's development is measured by their educational attainment. Education is the most vital input for the growth and prosperity of a nation. It provides strength and resilience to enable people to respond to the changing needs of the hour. Education is the backbone of all national endeavors. It has the power to transform human beings into human resources. We cannot build a sustainable and prosperous nation without human resource development which mainly depends on the health and vitality of higher education. Apart from primary and secondary education, higher education is the main instrument for development and transformation. Higher education has the omnipotent role of preparing leaders for different walks of life: social, political, economic, cultural, scientific and technological. Higher education has special value in the contemporary knowledge society which contributes both directly and indirectly to the wealth of a nation (Report to the People on Education, 2010-11).

Relatively limited academic discussion appears to occur on this issue. Reports of the Sachar Committee or the "post-Sachar" Committee headed by Amitabha Kundu present the picture regarding the situation of Muslims but do not treat this question in depth. Both the reports focus on presentation of the status but neither explores the causes of under-representation. Much greater attention has been given to school education and related subjects pertaining to Muslim children by those who have engaged in research pertaining to their education.

2. Review of Literature

2.1 History of Education in India

Tracing back the history of education in the Muslim community revealed interesting patterns. A study conducted by Lerner (1978) upon the educational development in the six developing Muslim Countries such as Afghanistan, Turkey, Lebanon, Syria, Jordan and Iran, where they exhibited positive changes in the sphere of modern education in the twentieth century. All these countries apart from being purely religious in their nature have shown positive acceptance towards modern education through their revolutionary steps in the field, except for the Indian Sub-continent. The importance of education in India can be very well understood from the numerous universities for higher education in Varanasi, Taxila, Nalanda, etc. Education in India before the advent of Islam was considered to be the monopoly of Brahmins. They excluded the lower class people to acquire knowledge because they thought themselves superior. Hence it gave way to the creation of Buddhism and Jainism as a rebellion to the above notion of superiority. The fact cannot be overlooked that the common people were always

deprived of education. Ultimately, due to the efforts of Muslim rules every citizen of the country, whether Muslim or Hindu, man or women, rich or poor, was enshrined with the right to acquire knowledge. It is the tradition of the prophet Muhammad. According to various tradition, he himself prayed for knowledge as *''My lord, enhance me in knowledge''*. He directed the believers 'to seek knowledge from the cradle to the grave, no matter if there search took them as far as china.' It is quite true that Muslims rulers in India, under various dynasties, patronized education and learning. It was noted right from the very beginning, they had adopted secular policy towards education.

The history of Muslim Education can be followed back from the advent of Muslims in India. It started when Mahmud Ghauri first established Madrasas in the north western parts of India. Followed by Mohammad Ghaznavi, the Khiljis, Tughlagh, Sayyid, Lodhis, Suris and finally the Mughals, who emphasised upon establishing educational institutions under their rule. The Mughals welcomed the Europeans for commerce and showed liberal attitude towards missionary activities. There existed many schools and Madrasas which ran smoothly through proper financial arrangement i.e., *wakf, sadaqa and zakath,* which further deteriorated during the British rule. The Mughals continued to rule the country with strength of mind until the last Mughal emperor, Bahadur Shah Zafar, who was deposed by the British in 1857. But after Aurangzeb (A.D. 1707) the decline of the Mughal Empire had clearly set in and finally ended in its complete collapse under the rebellions and conspiracies of high officials, governors and courtiers.

Education under the East India Company – did not see much developments as the British rulers were afraid of educating the natives. It was only during 1835-1854 that the company allocated special funds to promote education in the nation especially to serve lower posts of the company like clerks, subedars, etc, that were mainly taken up by the high caste Hindus. In the second half of the 19th C the company established some premier educational institutions in the Presidency towns of Calcutta, Bombay and Madras. It was the period of formation of number of colleges and Universities across the country.

However, as far as Muslim education is concerned, in British India, Warren Hasting was the first man who took a major step and founded a *madarasah* also known as the Muhammadan College in Calcutta in 1781. The *madarasah* was solely meant to promote and encourage the study of Arabic, Persian and Urdu Languages. Meanwhile the work of the missionaries was largely promoted by the company. They were however mainly concerned with the propagation of their own religion and language. Later the activities of the missionaries were opposed by the educated natives including the Muslims. In order to promote Indian Education, huge amount of grants were released by the govt. , the British established the Hindu Sanskrit College in Banaras that was later extended to form the Banaras Hindu University, with efforts from Mahanama Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya in 1915. Numerous committees of public instruction were appointed in Calcutta, Bombay and Madras mainly with a view to ascertaining the state of education and to aid and advise the government to take steps to mobilize people and resources for education. On the 7th March 1835, Lord William Bentick passed the "Bentick's resolution" that basically emphasised upon English Education, undermining the rich and sublime culture of the Indian civilization. The Lamas, Moulawis and Muslim social workers in the different parts of the country demanded the government not to discourage the native education as well as religious learning.

2.2 Attitude of Muslims towards Western Education and the Reasons behind such Attitude

The fact cannot be denied that modern education was a gift to India by the Colonial Masters. The Muslim response towards Western education was immensely terrible, this hatred towards the British taste and culture led to keep themselves away from the western education, which in turn led the community to its doom. The Muslims were fond of trade and commerce rather than to seek employment

under any regime. The behaviour of the Muslims of northern and the southern part differed from each other in many respects. Where the southern section showed positive response towards English and Western sciences, the Muslims of northern India, to some extent even the Hindus refused to accept them. seeing the scenario in a more political sense, after the Battles of Plassey and Buxar (1757 and 1764) the British started taking the Muslims seriously. After establishing their hegemony the British started destroying the financial strength of Muslims. In 1793, the British passed the land Act, which adversely affected influenced the economic condition of the Muslims. They changed the relationship with the landlords, especially with regard to Muslims. Persian was replaced by English as a court language in 1837. Hafiz Malik rightly remarks *"their strategy was to oust the Muslims from the profession and the position of economic and administrative control"*.

According to the Education commission of 1882, enrolment of Muslims students in Modern education system remained even less than half, with little signs of improvement in the provinces of Bombay, Bengal and North-West. Such an indifferent attitude both from the side of the community as well as the British led to the complete ousting of the Muslims from the civil services too. They were deliberately excluded from the British Civil services. The higher executive posts were anyway reserved or the British and the lower posts were mostly filled in by the Hindu high castes. As a result the Muslims were forced to live in poor conditions. The pioneer *Ulama* of the time such as Shah 'Abd ul-Aziz, Syed Isma'il Shahid, Muhammad Ishaq, Sir Syed Ahmed Khan, etc led the movement to teach and preach Islamic traditions and values amongst the Muslims.

2.3 Role of Muslim Intelligentsia

There was no unanimity of opinion among the *Ulamas* and the Muslim intelligentsia about the approach towards education. While some scholars would raise challenges to the *Iman* and *ikhlas* so that they may lose their religious pursuit gradually. On the contrary some other scholars such as Mirza Abu, Talib Landani, Abdu Rahim Dahri, Luft -Ullah praised the western education. Shah Waliullah was an educational reformer who is well known for creating a bridge between Medieval and modern Muslim India. He went on to establish one of the great Muslim learning institutions like the Darul Uloom of Deoband in Uttar Pradesh. The other Five well known scholars who talked about the Modern Education over religious education were Syed Amir Ali (1849-1928), Jamat al-Din al-Afghani (1838-1897), Namik Kemal (1840-1888), Sheikh Muhammad Abduh (1850-1905) and Sir Syed Ahmed Khan (1871-1898).

Sir Syed and his followers were the first champions of reformist ideas in the sub-continent, he was also the founder of the Anglo-Mohammedan Oriental College at Aligarh (which later became the Aligarh Muslim University). The principal motivating force behind the revival of Indian Islam in the late 19th C. Amidst his strong demand for western education, he faced serious criticism from Muslim scholars and Ulamas for that time. He was of the view that the Muslims should embrace such of the Western values as were healthy and morally sound. Meanwhile a religious Ulama Abd ur-Rahim Dahri released a booklet upon the importance of English. He was of the opinion that modern knowledge cannot be disseminated through translation. Sir Syed had an irrefutable relationship with the British, his ideas gradually developed in the form of an educational movement. He wrote many pamphlets, organised conferences and meetings to propagate the ideas of importance of modern education.

2.4. Muslim education in Contemporary India

The status of Muslim Education has remained some what same as the past times. Imtiaz Ahmed (1981)

discusses the prime reasons for Muslims educational backwardness right from Indian Independence. He lists numerous reasons for the under-representation of Muslims in Education and most importantly in higher education that is mostly assumed when talked about the status of education in the society are– i) Preference to religious education over modern education, ii) Reluctancy due to acute psychological complex where Muslims have surrounded themselves in shells iii) Status as a religious minority and discriminatory attitude of the society. He also point out the reasons for the slow response of the Muslims towards modern education as – i) the Muslims lost political power to Britishers, ii) the problems which the Muslims feel they are facing in contemporary India can be traced back to the British era. The arguments put forward by Ahmed regarding the poor representation are that Large masses of elite and prosperous Muslims migrated to Pakistan in order to achieve power and opportunities. The group which remained behind was the lower class (among the two classes of Upper and Lower), who was reluctant in entering into modern education due to financial backwardness. He also adds that even if Education were made wholly free, people may still be reluctant to take it because the expenditure of energy and time. The Muslims largely are willing to enter into Education only if it opened the gates of entry into jobs, prestige and social mobility.

This slowed down the process of formation of middle class among the Muslims. The Middle class is mostly observed to take birth from the entry into government jobs and introduction of modern education. A smaller size of this social strata of the Middle and the upper class in the community which further represents the community in Higher education. Even historically the Hindu middle class was larger than the Muslim middle class. The decline of the Middle class led the decline in economic conditions immediately after independence. Hence they attained monopoly over certain products and handcrafts and have still continued them as a tradition. Many of them don't agree to give up those traditional skills and enter into education. Whereas a majority of the community hence relied upon the Madrasas as the last resort that provided free and flexible timings, where the students could both study and also parallelly work to support family. India witnessed the growth of Madrasas and Masjids in the mid-1970's during the oil revolution when the money flowed in from the Arab world to promote religious education (A. A. Engineer, 2001). Which have now remained as the centres of learning Arabic and the Quran, unlike the medieval era when these madrasas were centres of higher learning that provided religious as well as then available scientific knowledge known as *ulum-i-aqliyah* (intellectual knowledge). There are some centres of Modern education such as the Aligarh Muslim University, Jamia-Milia-Islamia, Anjuman-e-Islam, Saboo-Siddik, etc organisations that are concerned to the promotion of higher education.

Since independence the various committees such as the Justice Rajindar Sachar Committee, Justice Ranganath Mishra Committee, Gopal Singh report (1983), The Kundu Report, have presented a common observation regarding the representation of Muslims in Education. A look at secondary data reveals an interesting pattern. Literacy rates among Muslims, both for boys and girls, are at more or less par if not higher than those of the Hindus. The proportion of those continuing in education appears to start dropping as one compares at higher standards/age and the enrolment in Universities shows a sharply divergent figure with Muslims falling well below 13%. All India Survey of Higher Education (AISHE 2017-18) states that participation rate of Muslims in higher education (enrolment in Universities etc) is 5%. Their share in technical and professional education is possibly even lower. Gross under-representation of Muslims in education is considered very undesirable, which continues to remain persistently low over the years.

3. **Objectives**
   - To study the status of Literacy among the Muslims in India by states
   - To study the status of attainment of higher education among the Muslims in India by states
   - To study the relevance of the factors such as Distance, Density, Population size, Urban/Rural population for selected states of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal, Assam and Kerala.

4. **Data Sources**

The data for the district wise secondary analysis on the under representation of Muslims in education in India has been taken from various sources such as –

   3.1 District Census Handbook (2011) - for the district wise list of number of colleges and universities per district, separately for each state and Union Territory in India.

   3.2 Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyaan (RMSA) – for the list of schools per district, separately for each state and Union Territory in India for 2013-14

   3.3 Registrar General of Census of India 2011 (C-Series Table) - C-15 RELIGIOUS COMMUNITY BY AGE-GROUP AND SEX – 2011, for all the states for the district wise data on population size of Muslims and Total Population. The All ages data has been used for the current analysis

   3.4 Data from Socio-economic and Caste Census, 2011 (Rural and Urban data)

   3.5 Registrar General of Census of India 2011 (Socio-cultural Table) - C-9   EDUCATION LEVEL BY RELIGIOUS COMMUNITY AND SEX FOR POPULATION AGE 7 AND ABOVE – 2011, for all the states. The Literacy rates on has been computed from the table.

5. **Methodology**

   5.1 **Literacy Rate-** is the total percentage of population who can read and write. The total number of persons in a given age group, expressed as a percentage of the total population in that age group. The formula for literacy rates for the population aged 7 and above is as follows -

   $$\text{Literacy rate} = \frac{Number\ of\ literates\ (Aged\ 7\ and\ above)}{Total\ population\ (Aged\ 7\ and\ above)} * 100$$

   5.2 **Proportion of Population attaining Higher Education by Religion (Graduate and above) –** The proportion of population attaining higher education i.e., the number of persons in a given age group (eligible age group) for the graduate and above to, expressed as a percentage in that age group.

   5.3 **T-Test of Significance** – The students T-Test analysis is used to compare the Means. Two groups are divided on the basis of Mean number of Muslims per District, "the more than mean number of Muslims per district" and "Less than Mean number of Muslims per District"
   Variables for the T-Test analysis –
   - Variable 1 – Districts with More than Mean number of Muslims
   - Variable 2 – Districts with less than Mean number of Muslims

   Prior to the analysis of the Students T-Test of significance, the data from the Census of India, 2011 has been cleaned for the adjustment of "Age not stated" in order to avoid the problem of distortion of results at a later stage.
   For both the tables the States/UT's with three or less than three districts are dropped as that may not be suitable for setting up the range for the T-Test of significance analysis.

5.4 **Correlation Coefficient -** A **correlation coefficient** is a numerical measure of some type of correlation, meaning a statistical relationship between two variables. The variables may be two columns of a given data set of observations, often called a sample, or two components of a multivariate random variable with a known distribution. They all assume values in the range from -1 to $+1$, where ±1 indicates the strongest possible agreement and 0 the strongest possible disagreement. Correlation Coefficient is used to study the relation between the variables, Proportion of Muslims as well as the density of educational institutions in the concerned districts.

5.5 Four-Way Table – A four way table across High and low for the Number of Muslims and number of schools and colleges per district in the horizontal columns and vertical rows respectively for selected 7 states with high Muslims population is done. The Analysis also provides a spatial insight into the various factors that affect the distribution of Muslims as well as educational Institutions in the states. The four way table analysis for the selected 7 states helped in highlighting the actual condition of the districts with high Muslim density. The table uses four categories , with two each for the Schools per lakh Muslim Population Of the district and Muslims per lakh total population. And the two categories each are the More than and Less than Averages in both the categories. Two separate tables for both the Schools and college/University distribution has been constructed. The table has four quadrants-

i. High Muslims Per Lakh total population and High Number of Persons per school or colleges/ University (HH)
ii. High Muslims Per Lakh total population and Low Number of Persons per school or colleges/ University (HL)
iii. Low Muslims Per Lakh total population and High Number of Persons per school or colleges/ University (LH)
iv. Low Muslims Per Lakh total population and Low Number of Persons per school or colleges/ University (LL)

6 Analysis
6.1 Literacy Rate

Table 1.1 Shows the Illiteracy rates across all the states of India. The total Illiteracy rates remain the highest among the group "Other Religious Persuasions". Among the other religious minorities of Christians, Sikhs, Buddhists and Jains, the Muslims show the highest rates of Illiteracy at 31.5%, Whereas the Hindus have 26.7% of illiterates out of the total population. The highest rates of Illiteracy among Hindus is in the state of Bihar and the lowest in Lakshadweep islands. Whereas among the Muslims the highest rates of Illiteracy is in Haryana and lowest in Kerala. The highest rates of illiteracy among Christians is in Arunachal Pradesh and lowest in Lakshadweep islands. Whereas for the Religions Sikh, Buddhist and Jains the highest rates of illiteracy could be seen in the states of Rajasthan, Mizoram and Arunachal Pradesh and the lowest in Lakshadweep Islands, Kerala and Chandigarh respectively.

Table 1.2 Provides the state-wise Literacy rates for all the religious communities in India. The highest rates of literacy can be seen for the Jain religious minority (94.9%), followed by Christians (84.5%), Buddhists (81.3%), Sikhs (75.4%), Hindus (73.3%), Muslims (68.5%) and Other religious persuasions (59.9%). Kerala shows the highest rates of Literacy for the religions Hindu (93.5%), Muslims (93.3%), Christians (96.5%) and Buddhists (95.3%). Whereas Nagaland (96.1%) and Chandigarh (98.5%) show highest rates for Sikhs and Jains respectively. Bihar (62.8%), Haryana (53.4%), Arunachal Pradesh 62.5%), Rajasthan (70.1%), and Goa (0.0%) respectively for the religions Hindu, Muslims, Christians, Sikhs, Buddhists and Jains. Kerala tops the list with the highest literacy rates for the total population of India, where Bihar remains at the lowest of (61.8%) rate of Literacy.

Table 1.1 State – wise distribution of Illiteracy Rate among different religious communities in India, 2011

State/UT's	Total	Religious communities						
		Hindus	Muslims	Christians	Sikh	Buddhists	Jains	Other religions persuasions
India	27.0	26.7	31.5	15.5	24.6	18.7	5.1	40.1
Haryana	24.4	22.9	46.6	16.1	24.6	18.3	4.1	18.8
Meghalaya	25.6	22.8	46.0	23.5	16.9	21.1	14.2	37.8
Bihar	38.2	37.2	43.7	32.3	19.5	25.3	14.6	52.8
Nagaland	20.4	20.1	42.1	19.9	3.9	20.6	7.9	36.4
Uttar Pradesh	32.3	30.3	41.2	26.4	20.6	31.4	5.9	28.9
Jammu & Kashmir	32.8	20.9	39.0	22.0	9.2	31.2	6.5	54.6
Punjab	24.2	20.0	38.1	34.0	26.4	19.6	4.7	25.4
Assam	27.8	22.3	38.1	33.0	7.7	22.7	3.9	20.7
Rajasthan	33.9	34.0	37.3	19.3	29.9	24.2	4.9	32.5
Uttarakhand	21.2	18.8	36.8	11.1	20.6	15.2	3.2	30.5
Jharkhand	33.6	32.3	33.8	25.1	7.2	19.6	6.6	43.6
Himachal Pradesh	17.2	16.9	32.5	15.8	12.2	20.8	4.8	22.8
Arunachal Pradesh	34.6	29.9	32.3	37.5	5.6	42.1	39.4	33.8
Manipur	23.1	18.0	32.2	27.4	9.3	22.2	8.5	18.4
West Bengal	23.7	20.9	31.3	24.0	10.0	18.0	6.5	38.7
Andhra Pradesh	33.0	33.9	26.4	22.2	21.9	32.3	8.1	26.6
Chandigarh	14.0	14.8	25.3	8.8	5.4	7.4	1.5	17.4
Madhya Pradesh	30.7	31.4	25.1	18.1	14.2	20.4	3.8	39.6
NCT Of Delhi	13.8	12.8	24.4	5.2	6.1	10.6	2.2	9.4
Sikkim	18.6	18.0	23.5	17.9	4.2	19.6	10.4	21.2
Mizoram	8.7	8.2	22.1	4.5	7.0	51.9	27.7	3.0
Karnataka	24.6	25.6	21.1	9.2	14.4	23.9	11.7	20.0
Odisha	27.1	26.9	20.0	35.5	10.2	21.8	7.1	45.5
Gujarat	22.0	22.5	19.2	16.1	12.7	20.1	3.0	10.4
Tripura	12.8	11.8	16.8	13.9	8.1	25.4	11.5	8.0
Maharashtra	17.7	18.2	16.4	7.7	9.1	16.8	4.7	19.0
Chhattisgarh	29.7	30.2	15.5	22.1	6.8	12.7	2.8	38.5
Goa	11.3	11.3	15.3	10.1	5.0	7.6	4.4	8.1
Daman & Diu	12.9	12.9	14.1	5.7	3.9	7.0	3.8	3.9
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	23.8	24.4	13.4	18.2	5.2	11.9	2.4	18.5
Tamil Nadu	19.9	21.2	11.8	9.9	13.2	9.9	5.5	14.0
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	13.4	13.0	8.5	16.0	4.5	8.9	3.7	56.6
Puducherry	14.2	14.9	8.3	9.4	14.4	8.2	3.8	11.7
Lakshadweep	8.2	6.1	8.3	1.6	0.0	10.0	12.5	0.0
Kerala	6.0	6.5	6.7	3.5	4.8	4.7	2.9	13.9

Table 1.2. State – wise distribution of Literacy Rate among different religious communities in India, 2011

State/UT's	Total	Religious communities						
		Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Jain	Other religions and persuasions
India	73.0	73.3	68.5	84.5	75.4	81.3	94.9	59.9
Kerala	94.0	93.5	93.3	96.5	95.2	95.3	97.1	86.1
Puducherry	85.8	85.1	91.7	90.6	85.6	91.8	96.2	88.3
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	86.6	87.0	91.5	84.0	95.5	91.1	96.3	43.4
Tamil Nadu	80.1	78.8	88.2	90.1	86.8	90.1	94.5	86.0
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	76.2	75.6	86.6	81.8	94.8	88.1	97.6	81.5
Daman & Diu	87.1	87.1	85.9	94.3	96.1	93.0	96.2	96.1
Goa	88.7	88.7	84.7	89.9	95.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Chhattisgarh	70.3	69.8	84.5	77.9	93.2	87.3	97.2	61.5
Maharashtra	82.3	81.8	83.6	92.3	90.9	83.2	95.3	81.0
Tripura	87.2	88.2	83.2	86.1	91.9	74.6	88.5	92.0
Gujarat	78.0	77.5	80.8	83.9	87.3	79.9	97.0	89.6

Odisha	72.9	73.1	80.0	64.5	89.8	78.2	92.9	54.5
Karnataka	75.4	74.4	78.9	90.8	85.6	76.1	88.3	80.0
Mizoram	91.3	91.8	77.9	95.5	93.0	48.1	72.3	97.0
Sikkim	81.4	82.0	76.5	82.1	95.8	80.4	89.6	78.8
NCT Of Delhi	86.2	87.2	75.6	94.8	93.9	89.4	97.8	90.6
Madhya Pradesh	69.3	68.6	74.9	81.9	85.8	79.6	96.2	60.4
Chandigarh	86.0	85.2	74.7	91.2	94.6	92.6	98.5	82.6
Andhra Pradesh	67.0	66.1	73.6	77.8	78.1	67.7	91.9	73.4
West Bengal	76.3	79.1	68.7	76.0	90.0	82.0	93.5	61.3
Manipur	76.9	82.0	67.8	72.6	90.7	77.8	91.5	81.6
Arunachal Pradesh	65.4	70.1	67.7	62.5	94.4	57.9	60.6	66.2
Himachal Pradesh	82.8	83.1	67.5	84.2	87.8	79.2	95.2	77.2
Jharkhand	66.4	67.7	66.2	74.9	92.8	80.4	93.4	56.4
Uttarakhand	78.8	81.2	63.2	88.9	79.4	84.8	96.8	69.5
Rajasthan	66.1	66.0	62.7	80.7	70.1	75.8	95.1	67.5
Assam	72.2	77.7	61.9	67.0	92.3	77.3	96.1	79.3
Punjab	75.8	80.0	61.9	66.0	73.6	80.4	95.3	74.6
Jammu & Kashmir	67.2	79.1	61.0	78.0	90.8	68.8	93.5	45.4
Uttar Pradesh	67.7	69.7	58.8	73.6	79.4	68.6	94.1	71.1
Nagaland	79.6	79.9	57.9	80.1	96.1	79.4	92.1	63.6
Bihar	61.8	62.8	56.3	67.7	80.5	74.7	85.4	47.2
Meghalaya	74.4	77.2	54.0	76.5	83.1	78.9	85.8	62.2
Haryana	75.6	77.1	53.4	83.9	75.4	81.7	95.9	81.2
Lakshadweep	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	90.0	87.5	100.0

6.2 Proportion of Population attaining Higher Education by Religion (Graduate and above)

Table 2 provides the data for the state-wise distribution of Graduates and Above by Religious Population in India, 2011. The Jains in India register for the highest percentage of graduates (28.2%) out of the total population aged 18-29 years. The lowest percentage of Graduates and Above are in the Others group followed by the Muslims (3.3%). On the Total, the highest percentage of Graduates and Above are in Chandigarh (20.8%), NCT of Delhi (18.7%), Puducherry (12.7%), Goa (11.2%) and Uttarakhand (10.4%). Among the top five are mostly Union Territories or smaller states in terms of land area and Population size. Bihar again marks the lowest Proportion of Graduates and above throughout the country.

The highest number of Graduates and above among Hindus are in the states/UTs of NCT of Delhi (19.6%), Chandigarh (19.5%), Puducherry (12.68%), Manipur (12.66%) and Uttarakhand (11.6%). Surprisingly the Graduation and above rates for the Muslims in India lie only in One point decimal values across all the states and UTs in India. The top 5 States/UTs with the more percentages of Graduates and Above are Puducherry (8.8%), Andaman and Niccobar Islands (8.5%), Chhattisgarh (7.7%), Lakshadweep Islands (7.6%) and Tamil Nadu (7.1%). Where the lowest percentage of Graduates and Above among the Muslims was found in Haryana. As far as the Christians are considered the NCT of Delhi (28.5%) shows the highest proportion of Graduates and above, followed by Maharashtra, Chandigarh, Uttarakhand and Haryana at 22, 21.3, 19.8 and 19.5 percent graduates and above respectively. Both Chandigarh and Lakshadweep records the highest and Lowest Proportion of Graduate and above for the three minority communities, namely Sikhs, Buddhists and Jains. A similar picture for the category Other Religious communities can also be seen with the highest proportion of Graduation and above in NCT of Delhi and lowest in Lakshadweep Islands.

Table 2. State – wise distribution of Graduate and Above by Religious communities in India, 2011

State/UT's	Total	Religious communities						
		Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Jain	Other religions and persuasions
India	6.5	6.9	3.3	10.1	7.1	7.0	28.2	2.6
Jammu & Kashmir	6.2	7.6	5.4	6.4	13.7	4.9	38.6	1.6
Himachal Pradesh	7.3	7.4	2.5	12.2	9.9	10.2	33.3	5.1
Punjab	7.1	10.1	2.6	3.1	5.3	5.5	33.5	5.9
Chandigarh	20.8	19.5	4.4	21.3	33.3	31.5	52.7	15.5
Uttarakhand	10.4	11.6	2.9	19.8	9.8	8.9	46.6	6.6
Haryana	8.5	9.0	1.4	19.5	7.6	15.4	37.1	15.5
Nct Of Delhi	18.7	19.6	6.8	28.5	28.0	25.3	42.4	37.8
Rajasthan	5.3	5.3	2.2	14.6	5.0	9.8	28.3	8.7
Uttar Pradesh	5.9	6.5	2.7	12.4	11.7	6.1	32.8	11.5
Bihar	3.6	3.9	1.9	7.9	11.8	6.2	20.1	1.6
Sikkim	6.0	6.5	4.4	4.6	5.2	5.7	20.0	4.0
Arunachal Pradesh	4.6	6.1	3.7	3.4	3.9	2.6	9.1	5.2
Nagaland	5.3	6.0	2.0	5.3	8.0	4.4	26.3	2.4
Manipur	9.1	12.7	4.3	5.9	15.6	10.9	28.1	11.2
Mizoram	5.3	9.7	2.8	5.7	8.6	0.8	4.3	5.9
Tripura	4.3	4.8	1.5	2.4	5.4	1.3	14.8	8.8
Meghalaya	3.8	7.5	2.4	3.4	9.0	5.3	27.8	2.6
Assam	3.8	5.0	1.7	1.6	12.9	3.7	28.0	4.2
West Bengal	6.0	7.5	1.8	5.9	15.9	6.8	32.0	1.5
Jharkhand	4.8	5.6	2.9	6.5	17.0	7.4	29.4	1.6
Odisha	4.9	5.0	3.7	2.9	14.8	4.3	19.9	1.2
Chhattisgarh	4.7	4.4	7.7	9.2	20.2	12.1	35.5	1.2
Madhya Pradesh	5.2	5.0	4.3	17.8	19.1	7.8	32.2	1.0
Gujarat	6.0	6.0	2.7	12.7	15.8	7.4	31.7	24.0
Daman & Diu	5.9	5.9	3.8	13.4	33.1	21.5	33.3	31.2
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	6.5	6.5	4.3	9.7	20.8	8.2	31.0	5.0
Maharashtra	8.7	8.9	4.9	22.0	21.4	7.2	26.2	17.8
Andhra Pradesh	7.4	7.3	6.6	16.1	16.6	7.2	22.9	11.6
Karnataka	7.5	7.7	4.3	16.9	23.4	8.1	14.9	8.8
Goa	11.2	11.3	5.0	12.5	25.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
Lakshadweep	7.8	11.5	7.6	17.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.3
Kerala	8.5	9.3	4.3	11.7	14.6	9.9	22.5	19.0
Tamil Nadu	8.4	8.1	7.1	13.6	17.8	16.5	24.4	13.8
Puducherry	12.7	12.7	8.8	16.8	19.8	18.2	30.8	27.7
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	7.1	7.6	8.5	4.7	17.7	8.2	25.9	6.1

6.3 T-test of Significance

Table nos. 3.1 and 3.2 are the T-Test tables. Where the first table is a preparatory table followed by the table with the P-Values of significance. Table 3.1 contains data for two groups of population, the school going age (5-19) and college/university going age (20-29), as well as number of schools and colleges/Universities in those states. The proportions of schools and colleges as well as universities as per 100000 total population of the state has also been computed. The bottom 10 states with the lowest density of schools are Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Jharkhand, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, West Bengal, NCT of Delhi, Chandigarh, Gujarat, Kerala and Maharashtra. A clear coincidence can be observed among the list of Bottom 10 states with lowest school density and the states with the highest numbers of Muslims to the total population of the state. For instance the States like, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal, Kerala and Maharashtra are among the top 10 states with the highest proportion of Muslims. A fairly

different picture can be observed for the Density of colleges/Universities to the per 100000 total population of the state. The bottom 10 states being Punjab, Lakshadweep Islands, Manipur, Sikkim, Haryana, Goa, Odisha, Assam, Chandigarh and West Bengal. Here states like Assam and West Bengal show such an coincidence.

Table 3.2 is a district-wise analysis table, which has been compiled together to obtain the state-wise distribution of mean number of schools and colleges. As mentioned earlier the districts in each states were classified into two categories on the basis of Mean number of Muslims in all the districts of the state. And the two categories were namely, More than mean Muslims districts and Less than Mean Muslim districts. And the means for these categories were compared through a t-test of Significance at 95% confidence interval for both density of Schools and colleges with the help of table 3.1. and the hypothesis mentioned previously. While comparing the means of the number of schools in the two groups, it was observed that the states Bihar, Gujarat, Jammu and Kashmir, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Odisha, Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand show highly significant results at alpha value (p-value) 0.05. Whereas the rest of the states also lie within the 95% C.I. the states with values less than 0.05 indicate that the alternative hypothesis that there are lesser number of schools to the per one lakh Muslims is true and hence it is accepted. It can also be understood that these are comparatively younger states the more proportion of young age group people.

The Mean number of colleges to the total population for the two groups of More than and Less than mean Muslim population of that state, also show a different picture. The mean number of colleges and Universities mostly remains at a one decimal point for many of the states. On comparing the means between the groups , for many states like Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Haryana, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh the mean number of colleges per 1 lakh Muslim population remains less than 1 for both the groups. Whereas for states like Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur and Rajasthan the P-values remain highly significant with less than 0.05 alpha value. Rest of the P-values remain within the 95% confidence interval. The states or Union Territories with 3 less than 3 districts has been dropped from the analysis.

Table 3.1: Number of Muslims per lakh of total population by age-groups (5-19) and (20-29) and Number of Schools and Colleges/universities, India, 2011

States/UT's	Total Population of the State (Aged 5-19)	Total Population of the State (Aged 20-29)	Number of Muslims Per lakh Total Population of the State (Aged 5-19)	Number of Muslims Per lakh Total Population of the State (Aged 20-29)	Total No. of Schools in the State	Number of schools per lakh total population of the State (Aged 5-19)	Total No. Of Colleges/Universities in the State	No. of Colleges/Universities per lakh total population of the State (Aged 20-29)
Andaman & Niccobar Islands	3333743	1783188	8150.39	8759.38	109	112.32	385	21.59
Andhra Pradesh	23817000	7870823	10690.39	21045.86	22458	94.29	3245	41.23
Arunachal Pradesh	894450	553767	1725.71	1259.13	389	76.73	74	13.36
Assam	7854595	4805422	38917.39	32603.51	7657	75.73	299	6.22
Bihar	345311	214178	18148.85	16561.99	7083	18.36	60	28.01
Chandigarh	1873636	1234854	6042.71	5374.66	157	54.29	102	8.26
Chhattisgarh	24305476	12529380	1938.88	2327.18	6204	75.2	1649	13.16
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	7780749	5248352	3729.96	4153.75	39	37.33	2101	40.03
Daman & Diu	289171	231557	8679.64	6954.67	40	64.28	42	18.14
Delhi	12383951	7378513	15783.23	13217.52	2045	42.11	737	9.99
Goa	97041	78913	10593.28	10273.36	402	121.34	4	5.07
Gujarat	711921	381548	10404.06	9959.26	10059	56.13	98	25.68
Haryana	17921864	11103422	9268.05	5981.32	7570	96.38	443	3.99
Himachal Pradesh	17059	11817	2618.66	2420.52	3643	194.43	3	25.39
Jammu & Kashmir	16818054	11833045	73407.36	63995.93	4196	103.14	3451	29.16
Jharkhand	507003	255689	16004.84	14495.84	4307	37.49	59	23.07
Karnataka	1053717	717642	15140.43	13435.55	15086	89.7	119	16.58
Kerala	104469	84277	32889.62	30827	4499	56.26	952	18.1
Lakshadweep Islands	62232	71870	99014.93	94711.49	13	76.2	1	1.39
Madhya Pradesh	1100121	537341	6774.5	7115.01	14466	59.52	185	34.43
Maharashtra	307030	227264	13281.14	12241.62	22554	72.07	62	27.28
Manipur	74577392	32421674	10234.74	8154.31	1030	115.15	736	2.27
Meghalaya	10110746	5728007	4370.88	4493.83	1322	120.17	1623	28.33
Mizoram	4068192	2249747	1276.04	1786	610	176.65	268	11.91

Nagaland	31295998	21315412	2404.68	2702.33	689	96.78	4308	20.21
Odisha	331308	263750	2467.86	2441.65	9491	76.64	16	6.07
Puducherry	11488744	5499723	6407.6	6060.67	347	113.02	707	12.86
Punjab	38578388	15797674	2273.92	2033.19	8838	113.59	86	0.54
Rajasthan	7996689	5275347	9782.32	9440.1	27681	116.16	952	18.05
Sikkim	26495005	16776900	1609.88	2134.04	224	117.34	492	2.93
Tamil Nadu	17999260	13087407	6361.74	6303.46	12282	68.24	1551	11.85
Tripura	23831001	11821485	10607.61	8661.21	984	93.38	1942	16.43
Uttar Pradesh	190906	132191	21099.53	19384.32	23602	31.65	18	13.62
Uttarakhand	4856325	3435804	16920.23	14293.86	3426	102.77	458	13.33
West Bengal	8250078	4450824	33125.69	27458.84	10015	37.8	382	8.58

Source : Census of India 2011, C-Series Table – C-15

Table 3.2: T-Test results for the districts above the mean Muslim Population of the state for Schools, Colleges and Universities, India

State/UTs	Schools			Colleges		
	Mean no. of schools in high Muslim density Districts	**Mean no. of Schools in low Muslim density Districts**	**P-Value**	**Mean no. of Colleges in high Muslim density Districts**	**Mean no. of Colleges in low Muslim density Districts**	**P-Value**
Andhra Pradesh	464.62	485.01	0.29	25.01	15.39	0.02*
Arunachal Pradesh	921.00	793.43	0.18	18.40	12.97	0.36
Assam	842.40	577.27	0.12	22.74	19.92	0.39
Bihar	81.87	74.43	0.01*	0.16	0.10	0.26
Chhattisgarh	251.26	176.22	0.09	1.38	1.31	0.41
Gujarat	99.81	82.22	0.04*	1.31	1.08	0.22
Haryana	89.15	88.23	0.47	1.24	1.04	0.33
Himachal Pradesh	354.63	252.48	0.14	1.76	1.27	0.24
Jammu and Kashmir	298.08	241.64	0.04*	1.26	1.81	0.21
Jharkhand	164.63	139.15	0.04*	1.76	0.58	0.18
Karnataka	145.01	125.95	0.06	5.31	5.98	0.16
Kerala	53.52	54.32	0.44	2.62	2.38	0.39

Madhya Pradesh	230.18	190.98	0.00*	1.76	2.72	0.03*
Maharashtra	99.66	120.44	0.05	2.78	4.47	0.14
Manipur	645.12	478.37	0.02*	5.66	17.82	0.00*
Meghalaya	1829.24	715.13	0.02*	59.20	9.07	0.08
Mizoram	1517.82	963.83	0.20	47.61	21.87	0.19
Nagaland	656.22	479.88	0.20	53.05	16.81	0.18
NCT of Delhi	38.51	35.39	0.35	49.71	0.15	0.18
Odisha	197.76	142.06	0.00*	2.54	2.37	0.43
Pudducherry	80.16	57.45	0.08	9.62	6.86	0.39
Punjab	109.48	106.57	0.46	8.73	5.12	0.11
Rajasthan	189.15	176.28	0.13	2.99	2.09	0.03*
Sikkim	257.05	214.85	0.32	3.00	0.34	0.27
Tamil nadu	89.29	85.90	0.38	2.12	1.96	0.36
Tripura	153.46	56.38	0.22	3.27	2.11	0.29
Uttar Pradesh	136.65	112.45	0.00*	0.29	0.06	0.11
Uttarakhand	394.24	142.21	0.00*	3.99	3.95	0.49
West Bengal	143.80	96.48	0.06	0.78	0.54	0.23
Andaman and Niccobar Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dadra And Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	-	-	-
Daman And Diu	-	-	-	-	-	-
Goa	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source : Census of India 2011, C-Series Table – C-15.
 District Census Handbook, 2011.
 Note : (×) States/UTs with ≤ 3 Districts have been dropped from the T-Test of Significance Analysis

* P < 0.05 = Significant

6.4 Correlation Coefficient analysis for states - Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal, Assam, Maharashtra and Kerala

On the basis of the previous analysis from methodologies 1 to 3, it could be observed the top 7 states with the highest proportion of Muslims are Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal, Assam, Maharashtra and Kerala. Therefore conducting some specialised analysis on these 7 states can provide us with better insights on our topic of interest. A correlation coefficient analysis is conducted to study the degree and direction of relationship between the Number of Muslims and the density of schools and colleges in all the districts of the selected states. Using the similar technique from the above t-test analysis, the districts in each state are divided into two groups of "Districts with more than Mean number of Muslims" and "Districts with less than Mean number of Muslims". And the correlation coefficient between the two groups is computed. Tables representing the Correlation Coefficients between the Mean number of schools and colleges with the Mean density of Muslims in each district has been presented for all the 6 selected states.

Table a, shows the correlation coefficient for the two groups with the mean density of schools and colleges in Uttar Pradesh. The Mean density of schools shows a clear negative correlation (-0.42) with the districts with high Muslim Population and a weak positive relationship (0.01) with Districts with less than Mean number of Muslims. Which can be understood as there are lesser number of schools in the districts with more number of Muslims and a fairly good number of schools in districts with less number of Muslims. And the next section of the table suggests that there are a good number of colleges and universities in High Muslim density districts with a positive correlation (0.10) and also more colleges and universities in low Muslim density districts with a negative correlation (-0.31).

Table a : Correlation coefficient for mean number of schools and colleges/universities to the Muslim population of the state, Uttar Pradesh

Districts with	Mean density of Schools (Per lakh Total Population)	Correlation Coefficient	Mean density of Colleges (Per lakh Total Population)	Correlation Coefficient
More than Mean number of Muslims	136.6	-0.42	0.29	0.10
Less than Mean number of Muslims	112.5	0.01	0.06	-0.31

Table b, provides the correlation coefficient for the two groups with the mean density of schools and colleges in West Bengal. The state shows highly negative correlation between the variables for both the groups of more than and less than Mean, as well as for schools and Colleges/Universities. It clearly proves there are lesser number of schools and colleges in high Muslim Density districts with (-0.3) and (-0.06) respectively and vice versa for the districts with comparatively lower Muslim density.

Table b : Correlation coefficient for mean number of schools and colleges/universities to the Muslim population of the state, West Bengal

Districts with	Mean density of Schools (Per lakh Total Population)	Correlation Coefficient	Mean density of Colleges (Per lakh Total Population)	Correlation Coefficient
More than Mean number of Muslims	97	-0.3	0.6	-0.06
Less than Mean number of Muslims	144	-0.54	0.8	-0.36

The relationship between the two variables for the state Bihar has been provided in the table c, where again all the correlation coefficient values are negative for both the groups of districts more than and less than mean. The districts more than mean show a negative correlation with the both the schools and colleges density at -0.8 and -0.25. Which clearly states that there are lesser number of both the educational institutions in these districts. And the results inversed for next category of less than mean.

Table c : Correlation coefficient for mean number of schools and colleges/universities to the Muslim population of the state, Bihar

Districts with	Mean density of Schools (Per lakh Total Population)	Correlation Coefficient	Mean density of Colleges (Per lakh Total Population)	Correlation Coefficient
More than Mean number of Muslims	68.7	-0.8	0.05	-0.25
Less than Mean number of Muslims	144	-0.5	0.8	-0.36

The correlation coefficient between the variables for Maharashtra shows that there is negative correlation for both schools (-0.3) and Colleges/Universities (-0.1) for the high Muslim density districts, indicating that there are lesser number of both these types of educational Institutions in high Muslim density districts of Maharashtra. For the districts with lower Muslim density the schools show a negative correlation of -0.4 and positive correlation for Colleges/Universities at 0.1 , which means there are more number of schools and less number of Colleges/Universities in Districts with less than Mean number of Muslims.

Table d : Correlation coefficient for mean number of schools and colleges/universities to the Muslim population of the state, Maharashtra

Districts with	Mean density of Schools (Per lakh Total Population)	Correlation Coefficient	Mean density of Colleges (Per lakh Total Population)	Correlation Coefficient
More than Mean number of Muslims	99.7	-0.3	2.78	-0.1
Less than Mean number of Muslims	120.4	-0.4	4.47	0.1

The North Eastern State of Assam has the highest number of Muslims when compared with the other 6 sister states, as well as maintains a position in the top 10 list of Muslim Majority states in India. The correlation Table for the state show that the there is a weak positive relationship (0.03) between the school density and High Muslim density districts, where there is a strong negative relationship (-1) between the number of colleges/universities and the More than Districts. Which is again reverse in case of the districts with less than Mean number of Muslims with -0.05 and 1. This indicates that there are very less number of colleges/universities in high Muslim density districts and vice versa in Assam

Table e : Correlation coefficient for mean number of schools and colleges/universities to the Muslim population of the state, Assam

Districts with	Mean density of Schools (Per lakh Total Population)	Correlation Coefficient	Mean density of Colleges (Per lakh Total Population)	Correlation Coefficient
More than Mean number of Muslims	577.3	0.03	22.08406	-1
Less than Mean number of Muslims	842.4	-0.05	19.92349	1

The relationship between the two variables for the state Kerala has been provided in the table f, Where all the three quadrants show negative results except the correlation coefficient for colleges/Universities in low Muslim density districts. Districts in the more than category show negative correlation coefficients -0.39 and -0.53 for both schools and colleges/universities. Which means that the even the state with the high HDI rank needs more number of educational Institutions. As well as the less than category shows there are more schools in such districts but there is a need of more number of colleges/universities with -0.80 and 0.46 correlation coefficients respectively.

Table f : Correlation coefficient for mean number of schools and colleges/universities to the Muslim population of the state, Kerala

Districts with	Mean density of Schools (Per lakh Total Population)	Correlation Coefficient	Mean density of Colleges (Per lakh Total Population)	Correlation Coefficient
More than Mean number of Muslims	54.3	-0.39	2.3	-0.53
Less than Mean number of Muslims	53.5	-0.80	2.6	0.46

6.5 The Four-way Analysis table –

6.5.1 Uttar Pradesh

Uttar Pradesh is the most populous state in India with the highest proportion of Muslims. The land of the alluvium situated at the widely spread Ganga river is a home to 199,581,477 people as on 1st March 2011. The state contributes 16.16% of India's population. The population density is 828 people per square kilometre, making it one of the most densely populated states in the country. The sex ratio in 2011, at 912 women to 1000 men, was lower than the national figure of 943. The state's 2001–2011 decennial growth rate (including Uttarakhand) was 20.09%, higher than the national rate of 17.64%.As per 2011 census, Uttar Pradesh, the most populous state in India, is home to the highest numbers of both Hindus and Muslims. By religion, the population in 2011 was Hindus 79.73%, Muslims 19.26%, Sikhs 0.32%, Christians 0.18%, Jains 0.11%, Buddhists 0.10%, and Others 0.30%. The literacy rate of the state at the 2011 census was 67.7%, which was below the national average of 74%. The literacy rate for men is 79% and for women 59%.

The Net Domestic Product of the State (2009-10) was Rs. 316905 which remains far behind the national average of Rs. 4493743. The contribution from the Service sector remains the highest with 60.34% , followed by 25.01% by agriculture and the lowest by the industries 14.66% to the NSDP. The Per Capita Net State Domestic Product (factor cost) for the state was Rs. 16181. The state's HDI value lied at a very low of 0.380 It becomes important to understand the main districts which lead to such poor figures and the underlying factors.

Schools in Uttar Pradesh

The four way table for the Schools distribution in Uttar Pradesh shows highest number of districts in the LL category. The HH means the districts where number of persons per school as well as the number of Muslims per Lakh total Population both remain high, which indicates there are lesser number of Schools in those districts. The most desirable being the HL and LL categories for both schools and colleges.

Schools per lakh Muslim Population of the Districts		Number of Persons Per School (Average in Uttar Pradesh = 835826)	
		More than Average District	**Less than Average District**
Muslims Per lakh population (Average in Uttar Pradesh = 17964)	**More than Average No. of Muslim Per Lakh Population**	Baghpat, Bahraich, Balarampur, Barabanki, Bareilly, Badaun, Gaziabad, Lucknow, Meerut, Moradabad, Muzaffarnagar, Sant Kabir Nagar,	Aligarh, Bijnor, Bulandshahar, Gonda, Jyotiba Phule Nagar, Kheri, Mau, Philibit, Rampur, Saharanpur, Shrawasti, Siddharth Nagar, Sitapur
	Less than Average No. of Muslim Per Lakh Population	Agra, Allahabad, Ballia, Bhadoi, Chandauli, Gautam Buddha nagar, Gorakhpur, Raebareli, Maharajganj , Kanpur Nagar, Gorakhpur, Kushinagar, Sultanpur, Varanasi	Ambedkar Nagar, Auraiya, Azamgarh, Banda, Chitrakoot, Deoria, Etah, Etawah, Faizabad, Farukkhabad, Fatehpur, Firozabad, Ghazipur, Hamirpur, Hardoi, Jalaun, Jaunpur, Jhansi, Kannauj, Kanpur Dehat, Kansiram Nagar, Kaushambi, Lalitpur, Mahoba, Mainpuri, MAthura, Mirzapur, Pratapgarh, Shahjahanpur, Sonbhadra, Unnao

These are mainly the bordering districts of Nepal with high Muslim Population lesser number of schools in these districts, The Sex ratio also seems to be comparatively better than the whole state as the fact concludes for the practice of Son Preference among the northern states of India. These are high population density Districts with exceptions for Bahraich, Balarampur, Badaun and Barabanki, as well as High Muslim Representation. Moradabad, Gaziabad, Lucknow Bareilly, Muzaffarnagar and Meerut are major urban centres of the state where almost more than 50% of the population lives in Urban areas as compared to the other districts in the list that very low representation in Urban areas. The lowest can be seen in the districts of Balrampur, Sant Kabir Nagar and Bahraich. It is questionable that the districts with high urban population too lack in the number of schools.

Background Characteristics of the Districts of the HH category-

HH category districts	Population	Density	Sex Ratio	Urban Pop. (in%)	Rural pop. (in%)
Moradabad	47,72,006	1283	906	32.98	67.02
Gaziabad	46,81,645	3971	881	67.55	32.45
Lucknow	45,89,838	1816	917	66.21	33.79
Bareilly	44,48,359	1080	887	35.26	64.74
Muzaffarnagar	41,43,512	1034	889	28.75	71.25
Badaun	36,81,896	712	871	17.51	82.49
Bahraich	34,87,731	666	892	8.14	91.86
Meerut	34,43,689	1346	886	51.08	48.92
Barabanki	32,60,699	741	910	10.15	89.85
Balarampur	21,48,665	642	928	7.74	92.26
Sant Kabir Nagar	17,15,183	1042	972	7.49	92.51
Baghpat	13,03,048	986	861	21.11	78.89

The districts of the HL are mostly with the High population density districts in case of Allahabad, Kanpur Nagar, Gorakhpur, Varanasi, Ballia and Agra. These are also the districts with high urban population with the highest two being Kanpur Nagar and Gautam Buddha Nagar. These are also the districts with comparatively higher proportion of Muslim population than the others in the list, that also have the high number of persons per school that shows the status of these districts that in spite urbanised the schools representation remains below the mark.

Background Characteristics of the Districts of the HL category-

HL category districts	Population	Density	Sex Ratio	Urban Pop. (in%)	Rural pop. (in%)
Allahabad	59,54,391	1086	901	24.74	74.26
Kanpur Nagar	45,81,268	1452	862	65.83	34.87
Gorakhpur	44,40,895	1337	950	18.83	81.17
Agra	44,18,797	1093	868	35.26	64.74
Sultanpur	37,97,117	856	983	5.26	94.74
Varanasi	36,76,841	2395	913	43.44	56.56
Kushinagar	35,64,544	1227	961	4.72	95.28
Rae Bareli	34,05,559	739	943	9.04	90.96
Ballia	32,39,774	1087	937	9.39	90.61
Maharajganj	26,84,703	909	943	5.02	94.98
Chandauli	19,52,756	768	918	12.42	87.58
Gautam Buddha Nagar	16,48,115	1286	851	59.12	40.88
Sant Ravidas Nagar	15,78,213	1555	955	14.53	85.47

Colleges in Uttar Pradesh

Similarly we prepare a Four-way table for the Colleges in the districts of Uttar Pradesh with the number of Muslims per lakh total population of the district and the No. of persons per school for each district. A list of six districts from the HH Category was found. We find out the other background characteristics for study the particular districts and their behaviour.

Colleges per lakh Muslim Population of the Districts		Number of Persons Per Colleges (Average in Uttar pradesh = 305635654)	
		More than Average District	Less than Average District
Muslims Per lakh population (Average in Uttar Pradesh = 17964)	More than Average No. of Muslim Per Lakh Population	Bahraich, Barabanki, Bijnor, Sitapur, Sant Kabir Nagar, Rampur	Aligarh, Baghpat, Balarampur, Bareilly, Budaun, Bulandshahar, Gaziabad, Gonda, Jyotiba Phule Nagar, Siddharthnagar, Shrawasti, Saharanpur, Philibit, Muzaffarnagar, Moradabad, Meerut, Mau, Lucknow, Kheri
	Less than Average No. of Muslim Per Lakh Population	Ambedkarnagar, Azamgarh, Ballia, Banda, Basti, Bhadoi, Chandauli, Deoria, Etawah, Faizabad, Farrukhabad, Firozabad, Shahjahanpur, Sonbhadra, Sultanpur	Agra, Allahabad, Auriya, Chitrakoot, Etah, Fatehpur, Gautam Buddha Nagar, Mirzapur, Gazipur, Gorakhpur, Hamirpur, Hardoi, Varanasi, Jalaun, Jaunpur, Jhansi, Kannauj, Unnao, Kanpur Dehat, Kanpur Nagar, Kansiram Nagar, Pratapgarh, Kaushambi, Kushinagar, Lalitpur, Maharajganj, Mahoba, Mainpuri, Mathura

The districts in the HH category form very small clusters at the border of Nepal. These districts are the not very prosperous districts. The Percentage of urban population urban is at one decimal for Bahraich and Sant Kabir Nagar. Again Sant Kabir Nagar has the highest Population density among the all. The sex ratios of all the districts remain high at above 850 females per 1000 males. These districts seem to be the poorest among the HDI rankings as well.

Background Characteristics of the Districts of the HH category-

HH category districts	Population	Density	Sex Ratio	Urban Pop. (in%)	Rural pop. (in%)
Bahraich	34,87,731	666	892	8.14	91.86
Barabanki	32,60,699	741	910	10.15	89.85

Sant Kabir Nagar	17,15,183	1042	972	7.49	92.51
Bijnor	36,82,713	807	917	25.13	74.87
Sitapur	44,83,992	781	888	11.84	88.16
Rampur	23,35,819	909	987	25.2	74.8

The HL category of districts are mainly the ones clustering on the western part of the Ganga river, the region is mostly with low density areas, among which Ambedkarnagar, Firozabad, Ballia, Azamgarh, Bhadoi, Deoria, Faizabad with more than 1000 persons per Square Km. Azamgarh and Deoria show good signs of sex ration above 1000 females per 1000 males. Whereas the total Proportion of urban population lies at a very poor state of less than 35% overall. These are mostly rural districts with more than 65% of all the districts in the list as rural population. These are the districts with More number of Muslims per lakh total population with lesser number of colleges for the population of that district.

Background Characteristics of the Districts of the HL category-

HL category districts	Population	Density	Sex Ratio	Urban Pop. (in%)	Rural pop. (in%)
Ambedkarnagar	23,97,888	1020	978	11.71	88.29
Farrukhabad	18,85,204	864	874	22.08	77.92
Firozabad	24,98,156	1038	875	33.35	66.65
Shahjahanpur	30,06,538	685	872	19.76	80.24
Sonbhadra	18,62,559	270	918	16.88	83.12
Sultanpur	37,97,117	856	983	5.26	94.74
Banda	17,99,410	408	863	15.32	84.68
Ballia	32,39,774	1087	937	9.39	90.61
Azamgarh	46,13,913	1138	1019	8.53	91.47
Basti	24,64,464	917	963	5.6	94.4
Bhadoi	15,78,213	1555	955	14.53	85.47
Chandauli	19,52,756	768	918	12.42	87.58
Deoria	31,00,946	1221	1017	10.22	89.78
Etawah	15,81,810	684	870	23.16	76.84
Faizabad	24,70,996	1056	962	13.77	86.23

The Maps on the Two Four-way tables indicating the status of Schools and colleges is also presented to understand the clustering of the districts in the two categories of HH and HL.

Schools

No. of Muslims & Schools per lakh Total population

- HH
- HL
- LH
- LL

Source: Census of India, 2011
Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA), 2013-14

Colleges/Universities

No. of Muslims & Colleges/Universities per lakh Total population

- HH
- HL
- LH
- LL

Source: Census of India, 2011
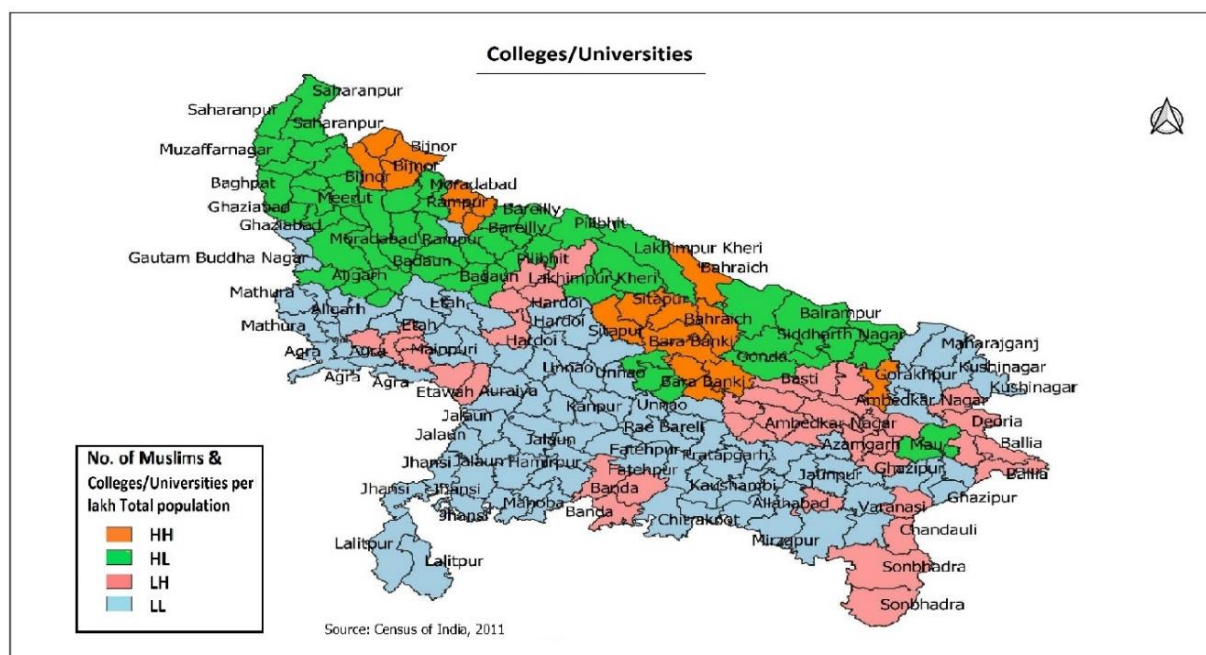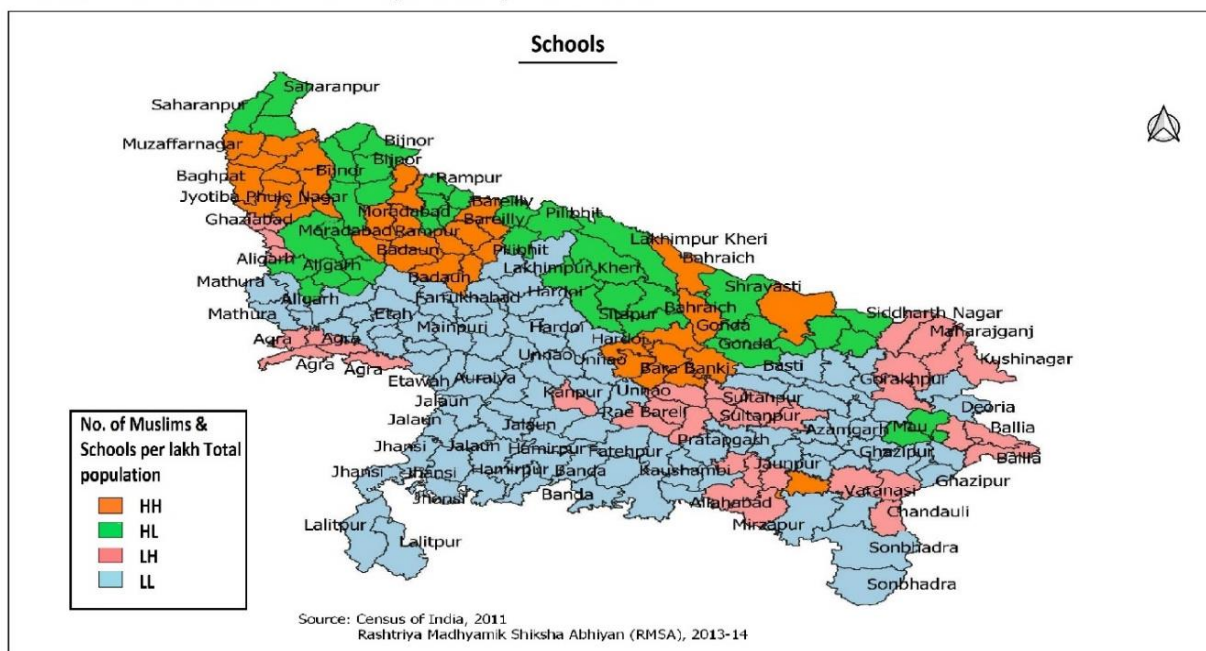
6.5.2 Bihar

Bihar is the Twelfth largest state in the country with an area of 94,163 km² (36,357 sq. mi). After the 2011 Census, Bihar was the third most populous state with total population of 104,099,452 (54,278,157 male and 49,821,295 female). Almost 58% of Bihar's population was below 25 years age, which is the highest in India. Most of Bihar's population belongs to Indo-Aryan-speaking ethnic groups along with few Dravidian-speaking and Austroasiatic-speaking people mostly in Chhotanagpur Plateau (now part of Jharkhand). Bihar has a total literacy rate of 63.82% (73.39% for males and 53.33% for females), recording a growth of 20% in female literacy over the period of a decade. At 11.3%, Bihar has the second lowest urbanisation rate in India. As of the 2011 census, population density surpassed 1,000 per square kilometre, making Bihar India's most densely-populated state.

The Net domestic Product (at factor cost) (Rs crores) is 110778, which is way behind that of The NDP of UP. The NSDP of the state sees the highest contribution from the services sector, followed by the Agriculture and Industries, they are 74.07%, 21.30% and 4.63% respectively. The state does not have much industries leading to its lowest representation. And apparently, Bihar is the state with the Second highest proportion of Muslims in India. Per Capita Net State Domestic Product (factor cost) for the State is Rs. 11558. Human Development Index Value (HDI) of the state is 0.367 at the 21 rank out of 23.

Schools In Bihar

The four way table for the Schools distribution in Bihar shows highest number of districts in the HH category. The HH means the districts where number of persons per school as well as the number of Muslims per Lakh total Population both remain high, which indicates there are lesser number of Schools in those districts. The most desirable being the HL and LL categories for both schools and colleges.

Schools per lakh Muslim Population of the Districts		Number of People Per School (Average in Bihar = 1272744)	
		More than Average District	**Less than Average District**
Muslims Per lakh population(Average in Bihar = 2739459)	**More than Average No. of Muslim Per Lakh Population**	Begusarai, Bhagalpur, Darbhanga, Gaya, Katihar, Muzaffarpur, Pachim Champaran, Patna, Purba Champaran, Purnia, Samastipur, Saran, Sitamarhi, Siwan, Vaishali	Araria, Madhubani, Nalanda, Rohtas
	Less than Average No. of Muslim Per Lakh Population	Buxar, Saharsa, Sheohar	Arwal, Aurangabad, Banka, Bhojpur, Gopalganj, Jamui, Jehanabad, Kaimur (Bhabua), Kishanganj, Lakhisarai, Madhepura, Munger, Nawada, Sheikhpura, Supaul

With the help of the Four-way table, we could sort out the two categories of HH and HL. The HH category where the number of persons per school as well as the number of Muslims per lakh total population both remain high. These are mostly the districts which lie along the fertile land of Ganga and to the easternmost side of Uttar Pradesh. They form a compact chunk of districts with high population size as well as population density. Paschim Champaran and Gaya are the only district with comparatively lower population density. The sex ratio for these districts also remain high but mostly lower than 950 females per 1000 males. The lowest sex ratio district is Bhagalpur. These are mostly rural areas with rural population higher than 90% for many of them. the lowest urban population district is Samistipur. Thesea re the district s which also include the state capital Patna that shows that there are lesser number of schools as per the population size of the particular districts.

Background Characteristics of the Districts of the HH category-

HH category districts	Population	Density	Sex Ratio	Urban Pop. (in%)	Rural pop. (in%)
Vaishali	34,95,021	1717	895	6.67	93.33
Siwan	33,30,464	1501	988	5.49	94.51
Bhagalpur	30,37,766	1182	880	19.83	80.17
Begusarai	29,70,541	1549	895	19.18	80.82
Darbhanga	39,37,385	1728	911	9.74	90.26
Gaya	43,91,418	883	937	13.24	86.76
Katihar	30,71,029	1005	919	8.92	91.08
Sitamarhi	42,61,566	1467	911	5.56	94.44
Pachim Champaran	39,35,042	753	909	7.78	92.22

Patna	58,38,465	1823	897	43.07	56.93
Purba Champaran	50,99,371	1285	902	9.99	90.01
Purnia	32,64,619	1011	921	10.51	89.49
Samastipur	42,61,566	1467	911	3.47	96.53
Saran	39,51,862	1496	954	8.94	91.06

The HL category is the second arear of concern for us, where the Number of Muslims per lakh population is less but the number of persons per lakh population still remains high. These are the 3 districts with comparatively lower population size but high population density all above 1000 persons per sq. km. the sex ratio too doesn't perform very well, that nowhere even shows closer to 950 females per 1000 males. These are the least urbanised districts with the urban population even less than 10%. There are lesser number of schools which is added to the fact that the population is mainly rural that doesn't much fight for the rights.

Background Characteristics of the Districts of the HL category-

HL category districts	Population	Density	Sex Ratio	Urban Pop. (in%)	Rural pop. (in%)
Buxar	17,06,352	1002	922	9.64	90.36
Sheohar	6,56,246	1880	893	4.28	95.72
Saharsa	19,00,661	1127	906	8.24	91.76

Colleges in Bihar

we construct similar table for the colleges representation in Bihar with the distribution o Muslims in the states.

Colleges per lakh Muslim Population of the Districts		Number of People Per Colleges (Average in Bihar = 110350)	
		More than Average District	**Less than Average District**
Muslims Per lakh population(Average in Bihar = 2739459)	**More than Average No. of Muslim Per Lakh Population**	Araria, Begusarai, Gaya, Katihar, Purnia	Bhagalpur, Madhubani, Muzaffarpur, Nalanda, Paschim Champaran, Patna, Purba Champaran, Rohtas, Samastipur, Saran, Sitamarhi, Siwan, Vaishali
	Less than Average No. of Muslim Per Lakh Population	Banka, Bhojpur, Buxar, Jamui, Kaimur(Bhabua), Khagaria, Kishanganj	Arwal, Aurangabad, Gopalganj, Jehanabad, Madhubani, Munger, Nalanda, Nawada, Rohtas, Sheikhpura, Sapaul

As far as colleges in the districts of Bihar is concerned, we follow the same method of studying the number of persons per college to the population and the availability of colleges. It was observed that the highly populated districts of Araria, Purnia, Katihar, Gaya and Begusarai fall in this category. All the district except for Gaya are the most densely populated districts, they are also very poor sex ratio states. All the five districts also have the proportion of population urban lower than 20%. These are the Muslim dominated states with lesser number of colleges.

**Background Characteristics of the Districts of the HH category-**

HH category districts	Population	Density	Sex Ratio	Urban Pop. (in%)	Rural pop. (in%)
Araria	28,11,569	993	921	6.00	94
Purnia	32,64,619	1011	921	10.51	89.49
Katihar	30,71,029	1005	919	8.92	91.08
Gaya	43,91,418	883	937	13.24	86.76
Begusarai	29,70,541	1549	895	19.18	80.82

The second category with high population size but comparatively lesser density is again the least urbanised group with most of the values of proportion of urban population in only single decimals. These districts do not perform very well in case of sex ratios. A majority of these districts coincide with the HH category for schools, the district with lesser number of schools, and low sex ratio has lesser number of students to send for higher education. This clustering can be clearly seen in the maps depicting the four categories of the table.

Background Characteristics of the Districts of the HL category-

HL category districts	Population	Density	Sex Ratio	Urban Pop. (in%)	Rural pop. (in%)
Banka	20,34,763	674	907	3.5	96.5
Bhojpur	27,28,407	1139	907	14.29	85.71
Buxar	17,06,352	1002	922	9.64	90.36
Jamui	17,60,405	568	922	8.26	91.74
Kaimur	16,26,384	488	920	4.03	95.97
Khagaria	16,66,886	1122	886	5.23	94.77
Kishanganj	16,90,400	897	950	9.53	90.47

Distribution of Number of Persons per Schools and Colleges to the Number of muslims Per lakh Total Population, Bihar
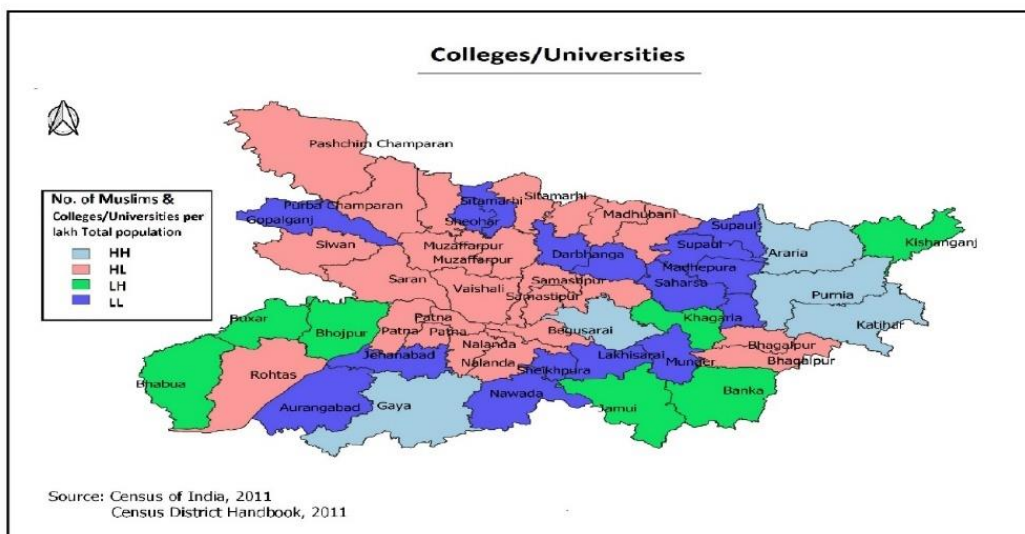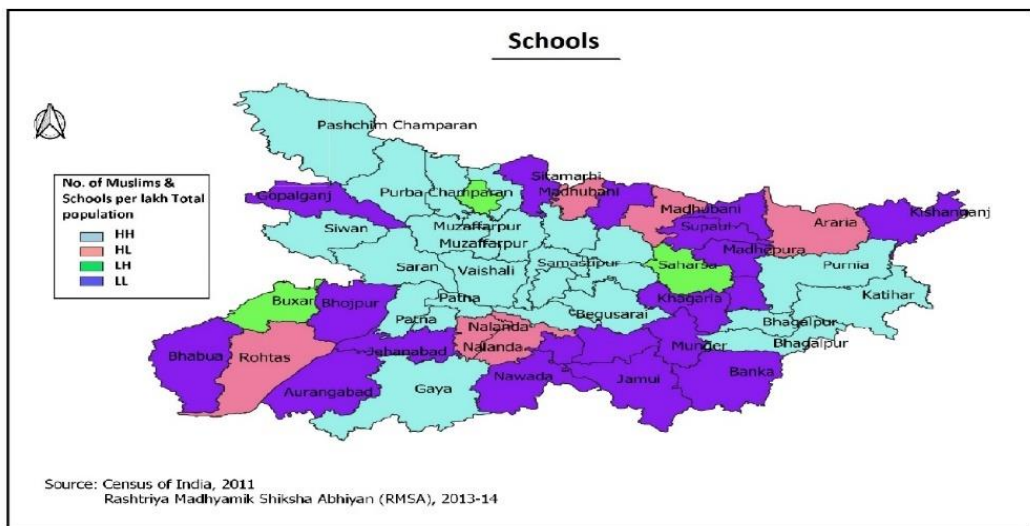
6.5.3 Assam

Assam is a state in north eastern India, situated south of the eastern Himalayas along the Brahmaputra and Barak River valleys. Assam covers an area of 78,438 km² (30,285 sq mi). The state is bordered by Bhutan and Arunachal Pradesh to the north; Nagaland and Manipur to the east; Meghalaya, Tripura, Mizoram and Bangladesh to the south; and West Bengal to the west via the Siliguri Corridor, a 22 kilometres (14 mi) strip of land that connects the state to the rest of India. The Assamese economy is aided by wildlife tourism to Kaziranga National Park and Manas National Park, which are World Heritage Sites.

The total population of Assam is 31 million (Census 2011), which contributes 2.58% of the total population of the country. The Net domestic Product (at factor cost) (in Rs crores) is Rs. 60912. The contribution made to the NSDP is the highest from the services sector with 61.89% followed by 24.44% by the agriculture sector and then the lowest contribution by the Industries, 13.68%. The Per Capita Net State Domestic Product (factor cost) is Rs. 20279. The Human Development Index Value (HDI) of the state is 0.444 which is 16th HDI rank out of the 23.

Schools in Assam

With the help of the data taken from the census of India tables the four-way analysis table is constructed on the basis of Muslims Per lakh Population and Number of persons Per school.

Schools per lakh Muslim Population of the Districts		Number of People Per School (Average in Assam=186260)	
		More than Average District	Less than Average District
Muslims Per lakh population(Average in Assam = 34321)	**More than Average No. of Muslim Per Lakh Population**	Dhubri, Karimganj, Morigaon, Nagaon,	Barpeta, Bongaigaon, Chachar, Darrang, Goalpara, Hailakhandi, Kamrup, Nalbari
	Less than Average No. of Muslim Per Lakh Population	Dibrugarh, Golaghat, Kamrup Metropolitan, Sonitpur, Tinsukia, Udalguri	Baska, Chirang, Dhemaji, Dima Hasao, Jorhat, Karbi Anglong, Kokrajhar, Lakhimpur, Sivasagar

In the HH category from the Four-way table, the district sin the HH category are Dhubri, Nagaon, Morigaon, Karimganj. These high population areas with lower density of Persons per km. sq. the sex ratio in these districts is comparatively higher than that of the states of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh, where the sex ratio of all these districts lie at more than 950 females per 1000 males. These four districts are also the low population density areas, with less than 15% of urban population in all of them and the fact that was previously established that these are high Muslim dominated areas with higher number of persons per 1 lakh population, which means there are lesser no. of schools in these districts.

Background Characteristics of the Districts of the HH category-

HH category districts	Population	Density	Sex Ratio	Urban Pop. (in%)	Rural pop. (in%)
Dhubri	19,49,258	896	953	10.45	89.55
Nagaon	28,23,768	711	962	13.09	86.91
Morigaon	9,57,423	617	967	7.66	92.34
Karimganj	12,28,686	679	963	8.93	91.07

The second category of the districts where the districts have high population size but lower population density (less than 500 persons per km. sq.) given Assam's Geographical features. The sex ratio of these districts remain fairly good, and also these are the least urbanised areas with lower proportion of urban population, except for Kamrup Metropolitan district. They form clusters at the western and the southern

edge of the state. These districts of the state are listed for higher no. of persons per school and lesser number of Muslims in the classification.

Background Characteristics of the Districts of the HL category-

HL category districts	Population	Density	Sex Ratio	Urban Pop. (in%)	Rural pop. (in%)
Dibrugarh	13,26,335	392	961	18.38	81.62
Golaghat	10,66,888	305	964	9.16	90.84
Kamrup	15,17,542	489	949	9.38	90.62
Kamrup Metropolitan	12,53,938	1313	936	82.7	17.3
Sonitpur	19,24,110	370	956	9.04	90.96
Tinsukia	13,27,929	350	952	19.94	80.06
Udalguri	8,31,668	413	973	4.52	95.48

Colleges in Assam

Assam well known as the valley of Bramhaputra has comparatively lesser number of colleges when compared with the national whole. The average number of Muslims Per Lakh population in Assam is 34321. The districts which came up for the HH category of the Colleges in Assam are almost similar the HH category of schools.

Colleges per lakh Muslim Population of the Districts		Number of People Per Colleges (Average in Assam = 11194708)	
		More than Average District	**Less than Average District**
Muslims Per lakh population(Average in Assam = 34321)	**More than Average No. of Muslim Per Lakh Population**	Dhubri, Goalpara, Kamrup, Karimganj, Nagaon	Barpeta, Bongaigaon, Chachar, Darrang, Hailakhandi, Morigaon, nalbari
	Less than Average No. of Muslim Per Lakh Population	Lakhimpur, Udalguri	Baska, Chirang, Dhemaji, Dibrugarh, Dima Hasao, Golaghat, Jorhat, Kamrup Metropolitan, Karbi Anglong, Kokrajhar, Sivasagar, Sonitpur, Tinsukia

The districts of Dhubri, Nagaon, Karimganj are the ones with both the lowest number of schools as well as colleges. And as far our research concerns, these are also the high Muslim Population areas. All the districts in the list are the High population size areas with the density ranging from 489 to 896 persons per km. sq. The sex ratio in the state remains at almost above 950 females per 1000 males. They are also the poor representation in case of urban population. Ranging from a very low of 9.38% in Kamrup to 13.69% in Goalpara.

**Background Characteristics of the Districts of the HH category-**

HH category districts	Population	Density	Sex Ratio	Urban Pop. (in%)	Rural pop. (in%)
Dhubri	19,49,258	896	953	10.45	89.55
Goalpara	10,08,183	553	964	13.69	86.31
Kamrup	15,17,542	489	949	9.38	90.62
Karimganj	12,28,686	679	963	8.93	91.07
Nagaon	28,23,768	711	962	13.09	86.91

The next category has only 2 districts of Lakhimpur and Udalguri with population density lower than 500 persons per km. sq. and sex ratio above 950 females per 1000 males. They are also less urbanised districts with less than 10% urban Population. Both these categories where there are lesser number of colleges to the total population

Background Characteristics of the Districts of the HL category-

HL category districts	Population	Density	Sex Ratio	Urban Pop. (in%)	Rural pop. (in%)
Lakhimpur	10,42,137	458	968	8.76	91.24
Udalguri	8,31,668	413	973	4.52	95.48

Distribution of Number of Persons per Schools and Colleges to the Number of muslims Per lakh Total Population, Assam
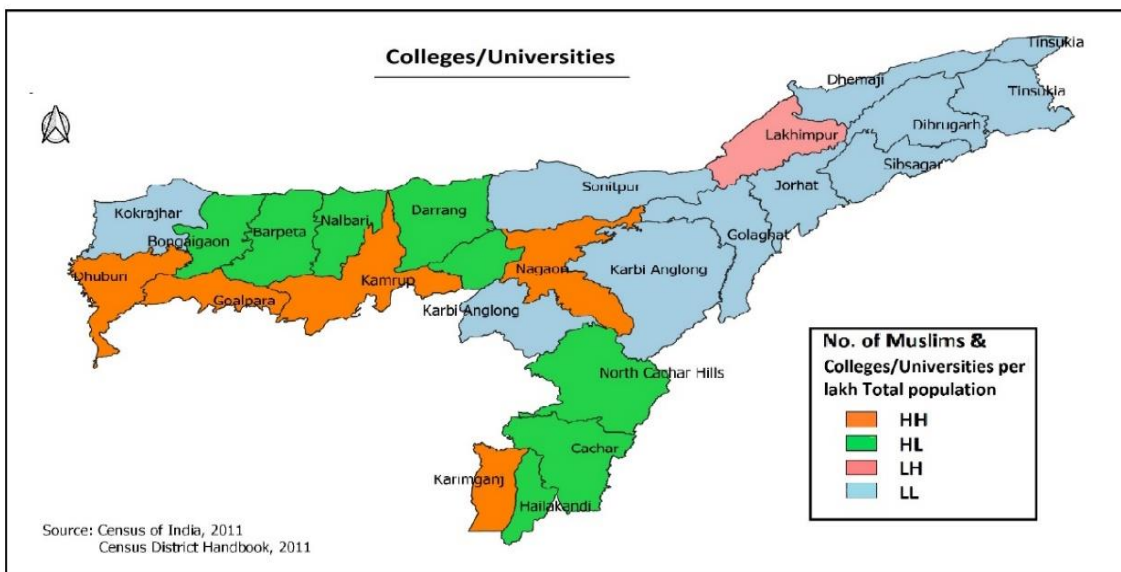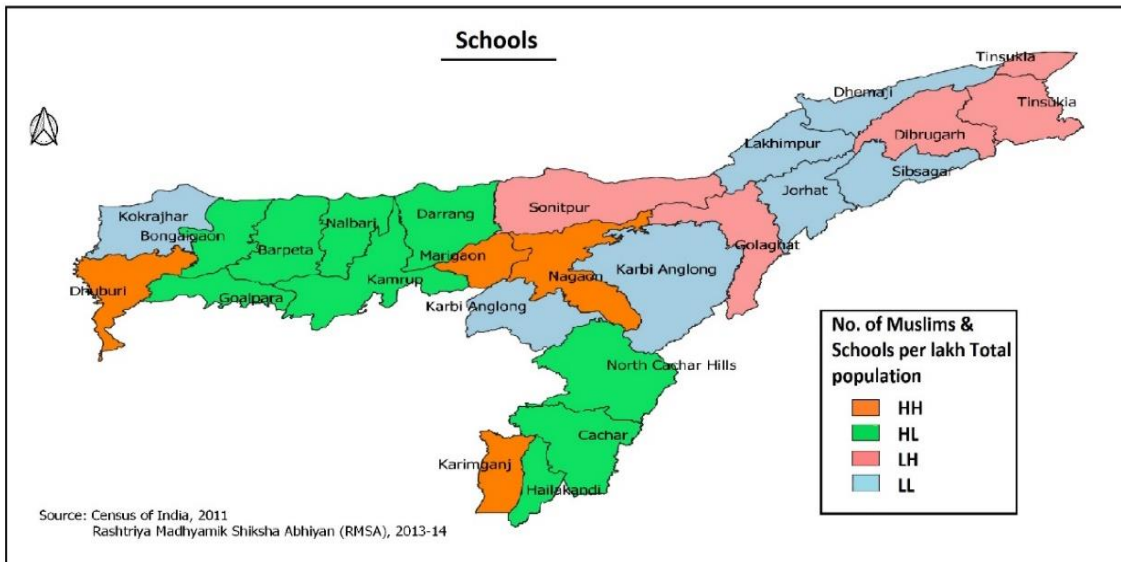
6.5.4 Maharashtra

Maharashtra is a state in the western peninsular region of India occupying a substantial portion of the Deccan Plateau. It is the second-most populous state and third-largest state by area in India. Spread over 307,713 km^2 (118,809 sq. mi), it is bordered by the Arabian Sea to the west, the Indian states of Karnataka and Goa to the south, Telangana to the southeast and Chhattisgarh to the east, Gujarat and Madhya to the north, and the Indian union territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli to the north west. It is also the world's second-most populous subnational entity. It has over 112 million inhabitants and its capital, Mumbai, has a population around 18 million making it the most populous urban area in India.

Maharashtra has a considerable proportion of Muslims in the state, The state Net domestic Product (at factor cost) (Rs crores) was Rs. 634828 in 2009-10. The highest contributor to the NSDP is from the Service sector is 70.44%, followed by Industrial sector by 20.99%, the lowest contributing sector is from the Agriculture sector by 8.57%. The state is majorly urbanised with the Per Capita Net State Domestic Product (factor cost) being Rs. 57458. The Human development index value for Maharashtra is 0.572 with HDI rank 7th out of 23.

Schools in Maharashtra

In order to study the status of school education system un the state, a Four way table analysis was conducted following which the two categories of HH and HL were taken into account. The districts with high Muslim concentration but lower number of schools are Pune and Nagpur. Both the districts are known for its high urbanisation.

Schools per lakh Muslim Population of the Districts		Number of People Per School (Average in Maharashtra = 1089220)	
		More than Average District	**Less than Average District**
Muslims Per lakh population(Average in Maharashtra = 10600.10)	**More than Average No. of Muslim Per Lakh Population**	Pune, Nagpur	Ahmadnagar, Chandrapur, Dhule, Gadchiroli, Gondiya, Holhapur, Nandurbar, Raigarh, Sangli, Sartara, Sindhudurg, Solapur, Wardha, Yavatmal
	Less than Average No. of Muslim Per Lakh Population	Buldhana, Jalgaon, Mumbai, Mumbai Suburban, Nashik, Thane	Akola, Amravati, Aurangabad, Bid, Hingoli, Jalna, Latur, Naded, Osmanabad, Parbhani, Ratnagiri, Washim

Where Pune has been the capital of the Marathas since ancient times, Nagpur is known for hosting the Winter session of the state Legislature. Both these districts with high Population size and more than 60% urban population have the density of 603 and 470 persons per km. sq. respectively for Pune and Nagpur. The state of sex ratio for both the urban centres do not show good numbers. These two districts with high Muslim concentration have lesser number of schools per lakh population.

Background Characteristics of the Districts of the HH category-

HH category districts	Population	Density	Sex Ratio	Urban Pop. (in%)	Rural pop. (in%)
Pune	94,29,408	603	886	60.99	39.01
Nagpur	46,53,570	470	915	68.31	31.69

The HL category is the second in the table where there are lesser number of Muslims but the number of schools remain less as per the population of the district requires. These are the districts with comparatively lesser Muslim population in than the above category. These districts of mostly the Vidharbha region show poor proportion in both Urban Population but comparatively higher sex ratio than the most Urbanised districts Mumbai, Mumbai Suburban and Thane. The districts of Buldhana, Jalgaon and Nashik show very population density below 400 persons per km. sq. there is a great need to improve the school statistics in these districts.

Background Characteristics of the Districts of the HL category-

HL category districts	Population	Density	Sex Ratio	Urban Pop. (in%)	Rural pop. (in%)
Buldhana	25,86,258	268	934	21.22	78.78
Jalgaon	42,29,917	360	925	31.74	68.26
Mumbai	30,85,411	19652	832	100	0
Mumbai Suburban	93,56,962	20980	860	100	0
Nashik	61,07,187	393	934	42.53	57.47
Thane	1,10,60,148	1157	886	76.99	23.01

Colleges in Maharashtra

Colleges per lakh Muslim Population of the Districts		Number of People Per Colleges (Average in Bihar = 110350)	
		More than Average District	**Less than Average District**
Muslims Per lakh population(Average in Bihar = 2739459)	**More than Average No. of Muslim Per Lakh Population**	Gadchiroli, Gondiya, Kolhapur, Nandurbar, Sangli, satara, Sindhudurg, Yavatmal	Ahmadnagar, Bhandara, Chandrapur, Dhule, Nagpur, Raigarh, Solapur, Wardha
	Less than Average No. of Muslim Per Lakh Population	Akola, Bid, Hingoli, Jalgaon, Latur, Mumbai, Mumbai Suburban, Nashik, Osmanabad, Ratnagiri, Thane	Amravati, Aurangabad, Buldana, Jalna, Nanded, Parbhani, Washim

Maharashtra known to host high number of Urban centres in the country, surely shows some uneven distribution of colleges and universities in the less developed areas of the state. In the HH category the districts are mostly from the southern and the eastern most part of the state. These districts are pockets where the Population size is lower with population density of persons per km. sq. ranging from 74 in Gadchiroli to 504 in Kolhapur. The districts show comparatively better sex ratio than the urban areas of the state. The proportion urban population of these districts being between 11 to 25%. These are the districts with high Muslim population in the state but lesser number of colleges, which may be probably resulting into the under-representation problem.

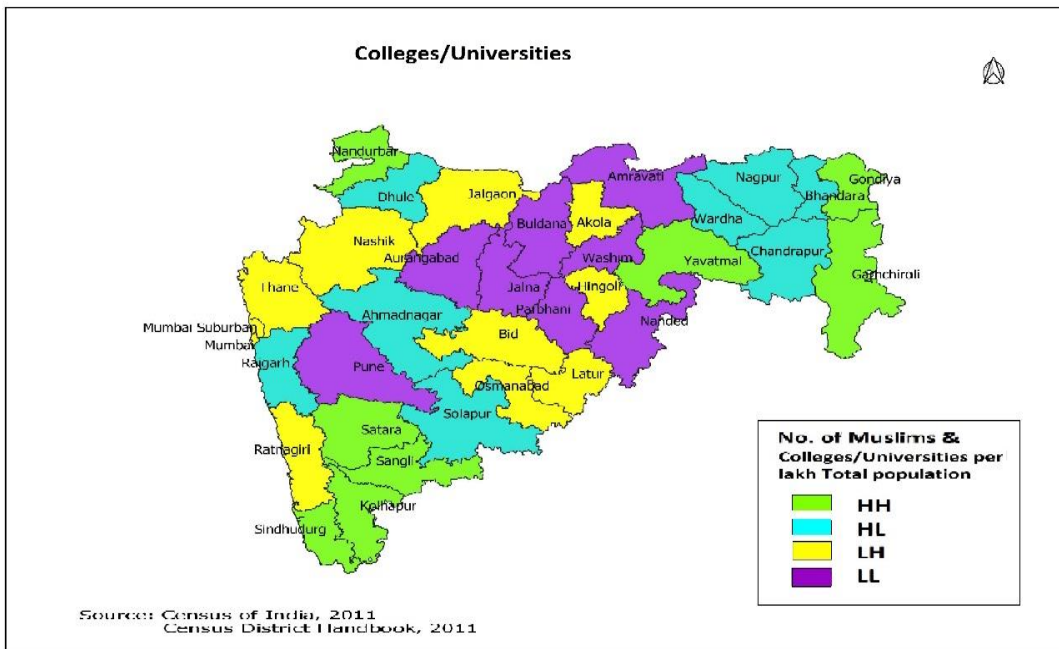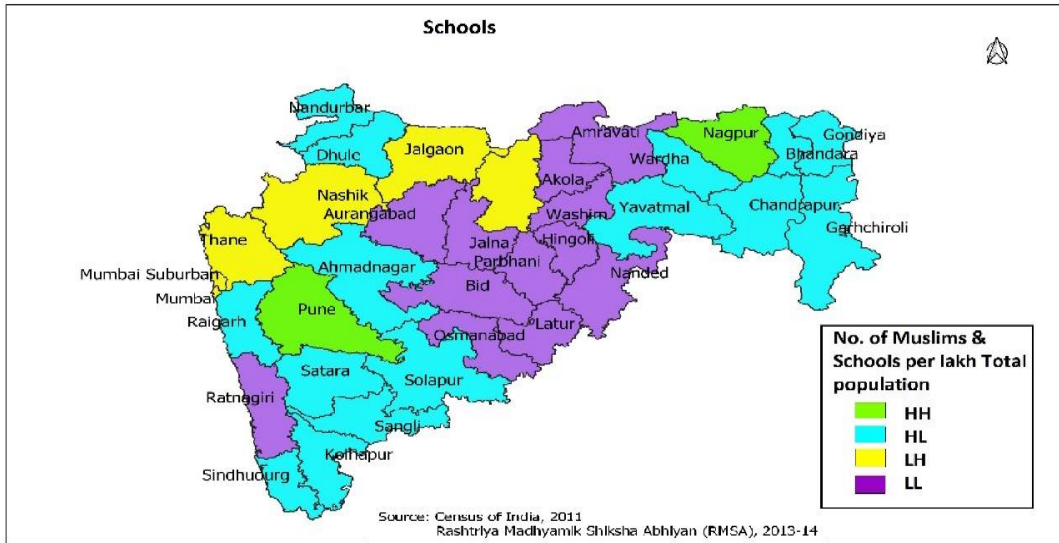### Background Characteristics of the Districts of the HH category-

HH category districts	Population	Density	Sex Ratio	Urban Pop. (in%)	Rural pop. (in%)
Gadchiroli	10,72,942	74	982	11.00	89.00
Gondiya	13,22,507	253	999	17.08	82.92
Kolhapur	38,76,001	504	957	31.73	68.27
Nandurbar	16,48,295	277	978	16.71	83.29
Sangli	28,22,143	329	966	25.49	74.51
Satara	30,03,741	287	988	18.99	81.01
Sindhudurg	8,49,651	163	1036	12.59	87.41
Yavatmal	27,72,348	204	952	21.58	78.42

These are the cluster of districts on the western and central parts of the state. These districts with high population size, especially for the highly urbanised districts of Mumbai, Mumbai Suburban, Nashik and Thane with high population density record for lesser number of colleges. Other districts of Akola, Bid, Hingoli, Jalgaon, Latur, Osmanabad and Ratnagiri with low population density as well as lower proportion of urban population. It is quite noticeable that these districts with high urbanisation show poor figures for Sex Ratio (other factors including Male Migration for jobs). These districts record for lesser number of Muslims than the above category for the distribution of colleges. The state with high urban population lack in number of colleges leading to under-representation in higher education for this districts.

Background Characteristics of the Districts of the HL category-

HL category districts	Population	Density	Sex Ratio	Urban Pop. (in%)	Rural pop. (in%)
Akola	18,13,906	320	946	39.68	60.32
Bid	25,85,049	242	916	19.9	80.1
Hingoli	11,77,345	244	942	15.18	84.82
Jalgaon	42,29,917	360	925	31.74	68.26
Latur	24,54,196	343	928	25.47	74.53
Mumbai	30,85,411	19652	832	100	0
Mumbai Suburban	93,56,962	20980	860	100	0
Nashik	61,07,187	393	934	76.99	23.01
Osmanabad	16,57,576	219	924	16.96	83.04
Ratnagiri	16,15,069	197	1122	16.33	83.67
Thane	1,10,60,148	1157	886	76.99	23.01

Distribution of Number of Persons per Schools and Colleges to the Number of Muslims Per Lakh Total Population, Maharashtra

Schools

Source: Census of India, 2011
Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA), 2013-14

Colleges/Universities

Source: Census of India, 2011
Census District Handbook, 2011

6.5.4 West Bengal

West Bengal is a state in the eastern region of India along the Bay of Bengal. It is India's fourth-most populous state. West Bengal is the thirteenth-largest Indian state, with an area of 88,752 km^2 (34,267 sq mi). It is the second most densely populated state in India. Part of the ethno-linguistic Bengal region of the Indian subcontinent, it borders Bangladesh in the east, and Nepal and Bhutan in the north. It also borders the Indian states of Odisha, Jharkhand, Bihar, Sikkim, and Assam. According to the provisional results of the 2011 national census, West Bengal is the fourth-most-populous state in India with a population of 91,347,736 (7.55% of India's population). West Bengal is religiously diverse, with regional cultural and religious specificities. Although Hindus are the predominant community, the state has a large minority Muslim population living majorly in rural areas of the state.

West Bengal lies in the average performing states list in case of HDI, with a value of 0.637 HDI value. The state Net domestic Product (at factor cost) (Rs crores) was Rs.289434.18 in 2011-12, with the Per Capita Income at constant prices (NSDP divided by Mid-year projected population) for the years 2011-12 was Rs.32164. Overall the state has been performing fairly well when compared to the figures with India and many other states. The highest contributor to the NSDP is the service sector with 63.61%, followed by the Industry and agriculture by 18.75% and 17.64% respectively.

Schools in West Bengal

To study the performance of the schools and facilities available for the population of this Muslim dominated state we conduct the four way analysis and look at the two categories of HH and HL.

Schools per lakh Muslim Population of the Districts		Number of People Per School (Average in West Bengal=110350)	
		More than Average District	**Less than Average District**
Number of Muslims Per lakh population (Average in West Bengal=25486.72)	**More than Average No. of Muslim Per Lakh Population**	Maldah, Kolkata, Hoogli, Dakshin Dinajpur, Purulia	Paschim Medinipur, Jalpaiguri, Howrah, Birbhum
	Less than Average No. of Muslim Per Lakh Population	Kochhbihar, Uttar Dinajpur	Bankura, North 24 Parganas, Nadia, South 24 parganas, Barddhaman, Murshidabad, Purba Medinipur, Darjeeling

It was observed that Five districts of Maldah, Kolkata, Hoogli, Dakshin Dinajpur and Purulia fall into the first category with more than average number of Muslims per lakh population and More than average number of persons per school. These are high population size districts with fairly high density of population except for Purulia. The sax ratio of these districts remains more than 950 females per 1000 males, the lowest sex ratio district in the list is Kolkata. The proportion of urban population remains low for these districts as well. These are mainly bordering Bangladesh on the East and Bihar, Jharkhand on its west. These districts account for According to the Census of India, the majority of Muslims in West Bengal reside in the rural areas.

Background Characteristics of the Districts of the HH category-

HH category districts	Population	Density	Sex Ratio	Urban Pop. (in%)	Rural pop. (in%)
Maldah	3988845	1069	944	13.58	86.42
Kolkata	44,96,694	24306	908	100	0
Hoogli	55,19,145	1753	961	38.57	61.43
Dakshin Dinajpur	16,76,276	755	956	14.1	85.9
Purulia	29,30,115	468	957	12.74	87.26

In the second category only two districts Koch Bihar and Uttar Dinajpur were found according to the criteria. Both the districts show high population size. Where Koch Bihar shows population density of 832 persons per km. sq. Uttar Dinajpur has higher population density of 958 persons per km. sq. Sex ratio of these districts are poor the given to the factor of high out migration of males. They are also the least urbanised districts with 10.27% and 12.05% urban population.

Background Characteristics of the Districts of the HL category-

HL category districts	Population	Density	Sex Ratio	Urban Pop. (in%)	Rural pop. (in%)
Koch Bihar	28,19,086	832	942	10.27	89.73
Uttar Dinajpur	30,07,134	958	939	12.05	87.95

Colleges in West Bengal

Colleges per lakh Muslim Population of the Districts		Number of People Per College (Average in West Bengal=407719725)	
		More than Average District	Less than Average District
Muslims Per lakh population (Average in West Bengal=25486.72)	**More than Average No. of Muslim Per Lakh Population**	Maldah, Purulia, Dakshin Dinajpur,	Jalpaiguri, Kolkata, Howrah, Birbhum, Paschim Medinipur, Hoogli
	Less than Average No. of Muslim Per Lakh Population	Kochhbihar, Uttar Dinajpur	Purba Medinipur, Murshidabad, Bankura, North 24 Parganas, Nadia, South 24 parganas, Barddhaman, Darjeeling

In the first category Maldah, Purulia and Dakshin Dinajpur represent the least availability of colleges. It coincides with the HH table for the schools. It can be understood that these districts have both lesser number of schools and colleges. This leads to the lower representation of these districts in higher Education

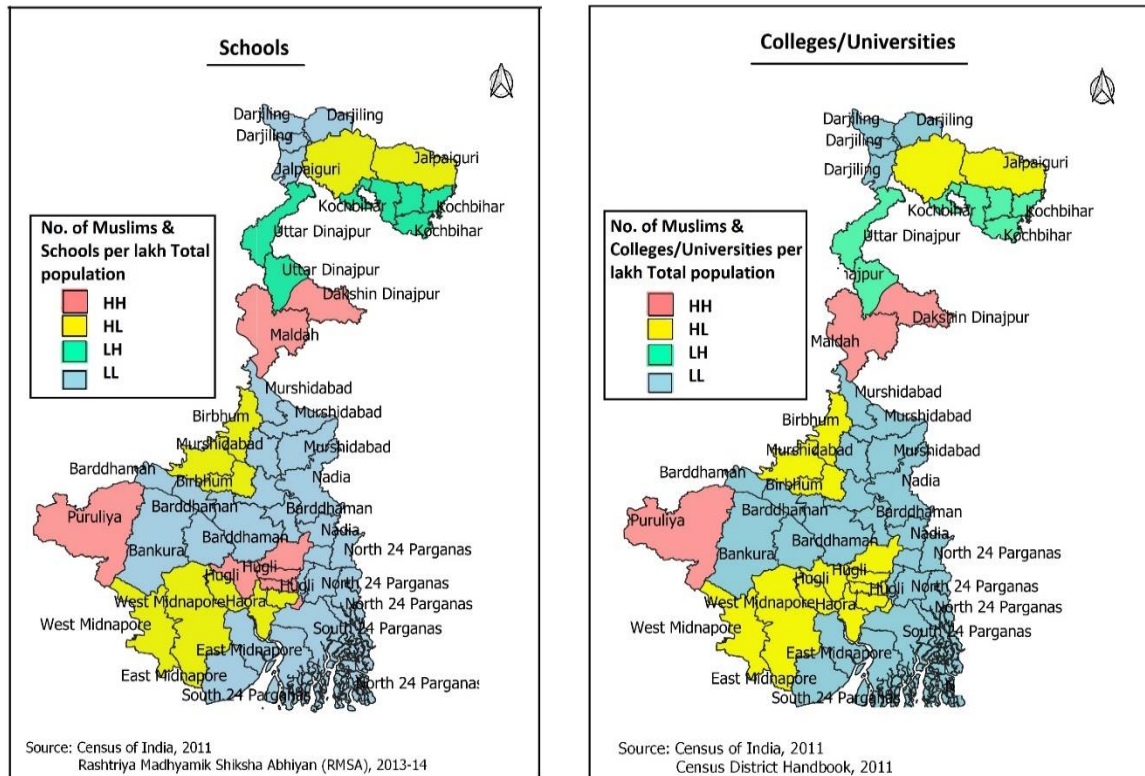**Background Characteristics of the Districts of the HH category-**

HH category districts	Population	Density	Sex Ratio	Urban Pop. (in%)	Rural pop. (in%)
Maldah	3988845	1069	944	13.58	86.42
Purulia	29,30,115	468	957	12.74	87.26
Dakshin Dinajpur	16,76,276	755	956	14.1	85.9

In the second category again the two districts Koch Bihar and Uttar Dinajpur were seen. They are least urbanised districts with 10.27% and 12.05% urban population. These two districts in both the categories represent the poor state of schools and colleges.

Background Characteristics of the Districts of the HL category-

HL category districts	Population	Density	Sex Ratio	Urban Pop. (in%)	Rural pop. (in%)
Koch bihar	28,19,086	832	942	10.27	89.73
Uttar Dinajpur	30,07,134	958	939	12.05	87.95

Distribution of Number of Persons per Schools and Colleges to the Number of Muslims per lakh total Population, West Bengal

Source: Census of India, 2011
Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA), 2013-14

Source: Census of India, 2011
Census District Handbook, 2011

6.5.6 Kerala

Kerala is a state on the southwestern Malabar Coast of India. Spread over 38,863 km^2 (15,005 sq mi), Kerala is the twenty-third largest Indian state by area. It is bordered by Karnataka to the north and northeast, Tamil Nadu to the east and south, and the Lakshadweep Sea to the west. With 33,387,677 inhabitants as per the 2011 Census, Kerala is the thirteenth-largest Indian state by population. It is divided into 14 districts with the capital being Thiruvananthapuram. Kerala ranks first in the HDI with a value of 0.784 (2018). The state is another Muslim dominated region in the country. Kerala is always considered as the Development Model for other states of the country. Therefore we considered Kerala for the study in order to make a comparison with the status of schools and colleges in other states in the study.

The state Net domestic Product (at factor cost) (Rs crores) was Rs. 328021 for the state. Kerala earns its major part of the income from the foreign remittances as a large proportion of the state population has relative who migrated for job opportunities in the gulf. The state has performs fairly well when seen from the development indicators lens.

Schools in Kerala

Kerala has the highest literacy rate in the country. The districts with high Muslim population are Kannur, Kozikhode, Malapurram, Palakkad, Kasargod, Wayanad. All these were studied through the four-way table to understand the status of schools in the High HDI state with high Muslim population. In case of schools, 8 districts with four in each category was observed.

Schools per lakh Muslim Population of the Districts		Number of People Per School (Average in Kerala = 1219)	
		More than Average District	**Less than Average District**
Muslims Per lakh population(Average in Kerala = 23462	**More than Average No. of Muslim Per Lakh Population**	Kannur, Kozikhode, Malapurram, Palakkad	Kasargod, Wayanad
	Less than Average No. of Muslim Per Lakh Population	Ernakulam, Kollam, Thiruvanathapuram, Thrissur	Alappuzha, Idukki, Kottayam, Pathanamthitta,

In the HH category the districts Kannur, Kozikhode, Malapurram, Palakkad, where the Muslims Per lakh population is high as well as high persons per school coincide. All the background characteristics taken into consideration show high values, sex ratio more than 1000, low population density in districts Kannur and Palakkad and high in the other two districts of Malapurram and Kozikhode. Palakkad is the only district with 75% rural population, whereas other districts show balanced values for both rural and urban population. All these districts have lesser number of schools as per our analysis.

Background Characteristics of the Districts of the HH category-

HH category districts	Population	Density	Sex Ratio	Urban Pop. (in%)	Rural pop. (in%)
Kannur	25,23,003	852	1136	65.04	34.96
Palakkad	28,09,934	627	1067	24.09	75.91
Malapurram	41,12,920	1157	1098	44.18	55.82
Kozikhode	30,86,293	1316	1098	67.15	32.85

In the HL category the districts Ernakulam, Kollam, Thiruvanathapuram, Thrissur. All the background characteristics taken into consideration show high values, sex ratio more than 1000. These are Population density districts with more than 1000 Persons per km. sq. All the districts show balanced values for both rural and urban population. All these districts have lesser number of schools as per our analysis.

Background Characteristics of the Districts of the HL category-

HL category districts	Population	Density	Sex Ratio	Urban Pop. (in%)	Rural pop. (in%)
Ernakulam	32,82,388	1072	1027	68.07	31.93
Thrissur	31,21,200	1031	1108	67.17	32.83
Thiruvanathapuram	33,01,427	1508	1087	53.66	46.34
Kollam	26,35,375	1061	1113	45.05	54.95

Colleges in Kerala

Kerala has a fairly good number of colleges in its districts which indirectly supports the higher representation of the state in Higher Education. Only two districts of Wayanad and Idukki can be seen in the HH and HL categories.

Colleges per lakh Muslim Population of the Districts		Number of People Per Colleges (Average in Kerala = 133702440)	
		More than Average District	**Less than Average District**
Muslims Per lakh population(Average in Kerala = 23462)	**More than Average No. of Muslim Per Lakh Population**	Wayanad	Kasargod, Kozikhode, Malapurram, Palakkad, Kannur
	Less than Average No. of Muslim Per Lakh Population	Idduki	Alappuzha, Ernakulam, Kollam, Kottayam, Pathanamthitta, Thiruvananthapuram, Thrissur

In the HH category for colleges, Wayanad with comparatively lower population size and density shows a sex ratio for 1035 females per 1000 males. Wayanad is a highly rural District with only 3.86% urban population. This could probably be the reason for its lesser number of colleges.

**Background Characteristics of the Districts of the HH category-**

HH category districts	Population	Density	Sex Ratio	Urban Pop. (in%)	Rural pop. (in%)
Wayanad	8,17,420	384	1035	3.86	96.14

Idduki in the HL category shows similar results as the HH category. The district has comparatively lesser Muslim population than the HH category, but lesser number of colleges than the other districts. A picture more clearer for the understanding has been presented in the GIS maps for schools and colleges according to Muslim population in the district is has been constructed.

Background Characteristics of the Districts of the HL category-

HL category districts	Population	Density	Sex Ratio	Urban Pop. (in%)	Rural pop. (in%)
Idduki	11,08,974	255	1006	4.69	95.31

Distribution of Number of Persons per Schools and Colleges to the Number of Muslims Per Lakh Total Population, Kerala
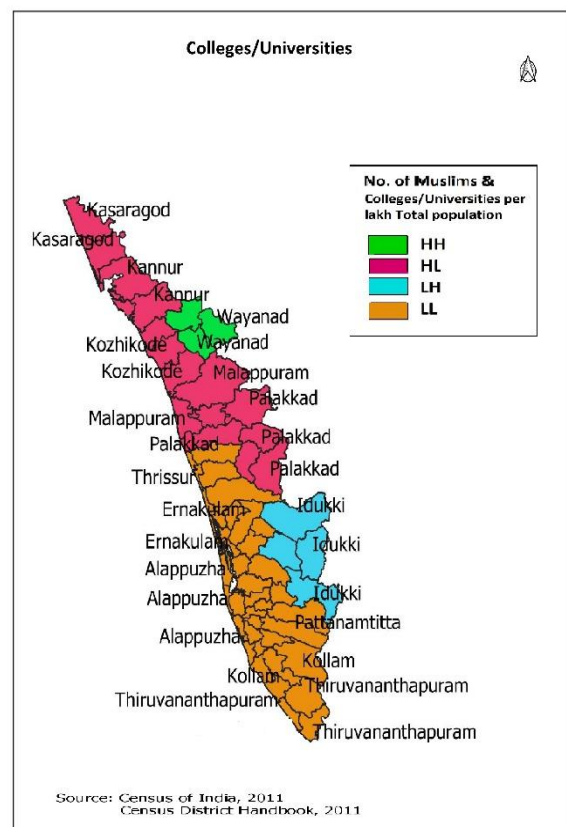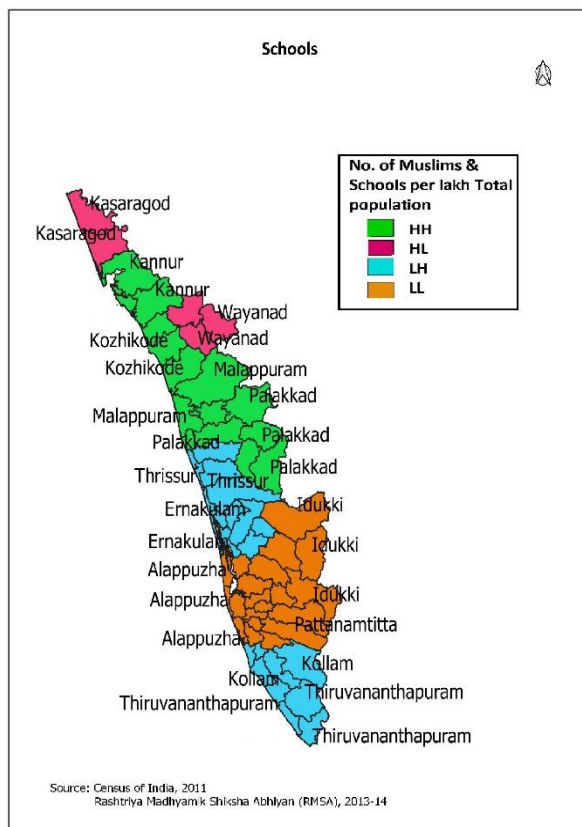
7. Conclusion

The first Three tables representing the Literacy rates and proportion attained Higher education on the basis of Religious communities from the census data provides a base for our further analysis. The tables mostly highlight the states with lowest and highest rates of Literacy, Illiteracy and Graduate and above across the states and Union Territories of India. These states coincide with the list of High Muslim Density States. It also supports our Alternative Hypothesis but a stronger technique to prove our point was he use of T-Test of significance analysis. The results of the T-Test of significance show significant results that are in support of our argument that the Number of educational institutions per lakh of the population for that particular district is lower than the Average Muslim Population. This can be truly accepted for almost all the states of India, with highly significant results for the states, Jammu & Kashmir, Assam, Kerala, West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Delhi, Jharkhand, Uttarakhand and Manipur as the top 10 states with higher proportion of Muslim Population.

States with relatively Medium proportion of Muslim population such as Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Gujarat, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Tamil Nadu also show significant p values unlike the states with higher proportion of Muslim Population. Our T-Test of significance provides enough evidences to accept our alternative hypothesis and conclude that the level of educational attainment among the Muslim Minority across Indian states could be due to the availability of lesser number of educational Institutions in the concerned state.

The selected six states of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal, Assam, Maharashtra and Kerala present a more clearer picture when we run the correlation analysis to understand the degree and direction of relation between the variables. The Correlation coefficients also open more ways in support of our argument with strong negative values. It was observed that in almost all the states the districts with high urban population the sex ratio was comparatively lower. These districts with high Muslim population showed lesser number of schools and colleges. The spatial analysis for the states clearly revealed that these districts with lesser number of schools and colleges form a cluster depending upon their, economic, social and geographical expanse. The comparative analysis also showed that lesser the number of schools and colleges in any district lower is the representation inn Education. The analysis gathers number of evidences where we can say that the districts with high Muslim population have lesser number of schools and colleges, which could be one prime reason for their under-representation in Higher Education. Schools form the base of Education, and it was noticed that the districts which showed lower number of schools also showed lower number of colleges. It seems there is a great need of both schools and colleges/universities in these selected states.

Taking Kerala as the Development Model for comparison of other states, as Kerala being the highest in the HDI rankings, Many indicators such as Urban Population, Density, sex ratio, etc are clear markers

of the status of Muslims in the state than the other states. Stark differences could be observed for the states, Uttar Pradesh (highest proportion of Muslims), Bihar and Maharashtra.

Apparently, very limited academic discussion appears to occur on this issue. Reports of the Sachar Committee or the "post-Sachar" Committee headed by Amitabha Kundu present the picture regarding the situation of Muslims but do not treat this question in depth. Both the reports focus on presentation of the status but neither explores the causes of under-representation. Much greater attention has been given to school education and related subjects pertaining to Muslim children by those who have engaged in research pertaining to their education.

There is a great need to investigate this issue which still remains untouched on a national whole, it is important to study the how and why of the issue at all levels. Education is a fundamental right for every individual (RTE Act). The Muslim Population of India is a minority but in order to develop and compete with the world it is important that there should be uniform development, which can be led through educating the population on an overall basis.

8. Limitations of the Data

The single – year age data for the religious population of India is yet to be released by the Census of India. Hence, The two age groups (5-19) for school going and (20-29)for college going population has been taken on an average range due to data constraints.

The category intermediate colleges has been dropped from the analysis due to lack of availability of the data.