

**Two Decades After Sachar:  
A Meta-analysis of Socio-Economic  
Survey of Indian Muslims**



## Foreword

Muslims are the largest minority in India, making up 14.2% of the population, which comes up to 172.2mn (Census, 2011). Despite being the largest minority, Muslims have the dubious distinction of being amongst the most marginalized and backward communities. Muslims rank among the most backward in most of the socio-economic indicators, making them one of the most marginalized and underdeveloped communities in the kaleidoscopic landscape that makes up Indian society.

A major breakthrough in this regard was the Sachar Committee Report (2006), which was commissioned by the UPA-I government. It comprehensively mapped the socio-economic condition of the Muslim community. Educational upliftment is a priority for the socio-economic mobility of the community. This was followed by concern within the community as well as by the other stakeholders, resulting in some concerted efforts. However, close to two decades down the line (and through many changes), there is a need to investigate what the result of those efforts has been. There is an imperative need to map the socio-economic landscape of the community once again, so that a holistic and comprehensive roadmap may be devised by various stakeholders for the upliftment and development of the Indian Muslim community.

It is with great pleasure and a sense of gratitude, that we introduce this comprehensive report, "Two Decades After Sachar: A Meta-analysis of Socio-Economic Survey of Indian Muslims". This meticulous study is part of a series on comprehensive mapping of the socio-economic landscape of the Indian Muslim community. This report attempts to synthesize a review of existing national and international reports, providing a synthetic lens to examine the socio-economic indicators pertinent to the Indian Muslim community. The authors have navigated a wealth of data, employing rigorous meta-analytical methods to distill

key insights into the socio-economic status of Indian Muslims. By blending quantitative rigor with a qualitative understanding of the context, the report presents a holistic view that goes beyond mere statistical representation, offering a landscape that policymakers, researchers, and the community at large can engage with meaningfully. The descriptive analysis included in this report is equally pivotal, shedding light on the complexity of the challenges faced by the Indian Muslim community.

It is our sincere hope that this report stimulates constructive dialogue, evidence-based policymaking, and targeted interventions aimed at addressing the socio-economic disparities faced by the Indian Muslim community. As a springboard, we are aiming for this report to serve as a catalyst for empowerment, by critically examining the strengths and weaknesses, offering valuable insights into areas that require attention and improvement. Such an endeavor is not only timely but also crucial for informed policymaking, as it unravels patterns and trends that may otherwise be overlooked. This pursuit is not just an academic endeavor, it is also a moral and ethical imperative that requires the collective efforts of academia, policymakers, and the community at large, as the development of the second-largest majority community in turn will add to an advancement of inclusive development in our diverse and vibrant nation.

We extend our heartfelt appreciation to NOUS Network and its CEO Javed Ali, who collaborated with us on this project. We are very much indebted to the hard work and due diligence shown by Khadija Aslam in preparing the report.

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## Outline of the report

The purpose of this study is twofold:

To thoroughly review the existing paradigm of Human development, how human development indices have evolved overtime, the merits and limitations in the current methodology and the need for a holistic index to encapsulate the diversity of identity and capability amongst mankind.

To conduct a meta-analysis on the socio-economic status of Muslims in India using data from the National Family Health Survey (NFHS, 2019-20) in the context of the Multi-dimensional Poverty Index (MPI) as compiled by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). We will be evaluating how Muslims have fared over time across various indicators relative to other religious and socio-religious groups. Additionally, we will be looking at states with substantial Muslim population and compare their outcome with the state's average. Finally, using the Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS, 2022) report we will be assessing the employment scenario amongst Muslims in the recent past.

To sum it up, we will discuss the limitations in this report and the lay down the scope for further research.

# AN ANALYSIS OF THE HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDICES

## 2.1 Research question

When we inquire about the prosperity of an individual/family or a nation or a region of the world, and about the quality of life of its inhabitants, the problem arises: How do we determine this? What information do we require? Which criteria must be studied to assess human thriving?

We need to know about their provision of primary goods and essential services, we need to know about their standard of living, provision of medical facilities, we need to enquire about the accessibility and quality of education. We need to assess the intra-family structure, employer-employee relationship, the working conditions, the social hierarchies, gender relations and other aspects of power dynamics. We need to know about political freedom, civil liberties and other legal privileges that a citizen may enjoy.

This by no means is an exhaustive list and the problem remains of defining what the holistic welfare approach should be, whether it can be universally optimum and identifying the accurate parameters to measure the same.

Here we attempt to ask these questions and explore some existing possible answers. We will be examining various arguments on the approach to assess quality of life and discuss their respective merits and limitations. Here we will further break down some of the relevant quality of life assessment surveys conducted globally at a micro level. The aim in this section of the report is to study the complex problem of human welfare assessment, the major contributions in this field, whether and how the existing measures are unable to cogently encapsulate the refined nuances of what constitutes a dignified way of living, both from an efficient and egalitarian perspective and introspect the scope of further research.

## 2.2 Evaluating the existing Human Welfare approaches.

### History of Human welfare assessment methods over time.

#### Income approach

For a very long time in history, gross national product per capita was used as a measure to encapsulate welfare in a particular region. Income was used as a proxy for standard of living and the imagination of human welfare was limited to the economic life enjoyed by the citizens of a country on average. Despite the ease of measurement, income barely captured human choices and liberties, the socio-cultural and political character or the intrinsic agencies and capabilities of mankind. Thus, assessments of human development had to be evolved and one of the defining landmarks in this area was the marginalist revolution.

#### The Marginalist and the Ordinalist Revolution

The marginalist welfare school at its core was based on the premise of utilitarianism, where all individuals were assumed to be maximizing their utility and this utility had the property of being diminishing in nature. By the 1980s, the marginalists dominated the British economic thought and individuals were characterized as selfish agents with an unlimited variety of wants though these

desires would be satiated eventually ensuring a stable equilibrium. Following the work of Arthur Cecil Pigou, the marginalist focuses on the necessities of life and inferred that additional income was more critical to the poor than the rich. Pigou (1920) and Marshall were particularly in favor of income redistribution as the marginal utility of income in satisfying the demand for essential goods was higher for the poor. This was contested by Vilfredo Pareto, who despite relying on the same assumptions of the utilitarian approach contested that satisfaction of essential needs was not the one form of utility. While usefulness was one aspect of utility, ophelimity or subjective desires was the other. The marginalist school was further criticized by British economist Lionel Robbins for their exclusion of ophelimity utility and unlike goods, interpersonal comparison cannot be made for subjective desires. However, the Ordinalist school too observed that even though interpersonal utility comparison was difficult to be made, the assumptions of the marginalist thought did imply that the marginal utility of income for the poor was greater than that for the rich and a redistribution of income such that the marginal utility was equalized across all would maximize the social welfare. The utilitarian perspective was eventually replaced by the Pareto optimality condition where an optimum equilibrium is one in which none can be made better off without making someone else worse off. But given the possibility of multiple such equilibrium, the question arises which optimum is the global optimum?

However, reducing welfare economics to the narrow concept of social well-being is not the only problem. Sen (1987) has been critical of using 'Pareto optimality as the only criterion of judgment and self-seeking behaviour as the only basis of economic choice' which raises another fundamental question of the rationality of the assumption of Human selfishness. This critique goes back to the Aristotelian foundations of 'the good human life'

and his discussion on 'political redistribution'. In his discussion on the good human life, Aristotle argues that while most Human beings spent their life in the pursuit of happiness, he argues against a purely hedonistic existence. Despite having the ability to think, he claims that 'the mass of mankind is quite slavish to their taste preferring a life suitable to beasts'. He rejects this self-indulgent way of living, spent in accumulation of wealth as the 'good way of life'. Sen (1988) too takes a step back where he questions whether rational human behaviour demands maximization of self-interest. He argues that people may act selfishly but 'to assume universal selfishness and universal selfishness as an assumption for rationality is absurd'. Moreover, in (1980) Sen argues that utilitarianism with its emphasis on equality of marginal utility fails to take into account the diversity among individuals.

### **Rawls theory of justice**

Another prominent school of thought rooted in institutional and political justice is the Rawlsian (1971) 'justice as fairness' principle. Rawls proposes that each person should have an equal claim to basic liberties and that socio-economic equality must satisfy two conditions: all persons should have equal opportunity and that greatest benefit must be delivered to the least well-off person. Rawls (1982) argues that each person will pursue these basic liberties, his freedom of thought, his political rights and liberties, and the right to a dignified way of life to list a few and he defines the provision of primary goods as 'social conditions and all-purpose means' that are required for citizens to adequately enable themselves and exercise their freedom and liberty.

Rawls' idea was contested by Sen who pointed out that an approach based on provision of primary goods cannot capture the intrinsic difference between people and their ability to convert these resources into actual Human functioning's. Consequently, he pioneered the capability approach,

aspects of which can be traced back among others to Aristotle, Adam Smith and Karl Marx, and is being further advanced by Philosopher Martha Nussbaum.

### Capability approach

The capability approach is a theoretical framework that rests upon two normative claims, that individuals must have freedom to achieve well-being and that well-being should be encapsulated in terms of people's capabilities and actual functions. This freedom to achieve well-being must be identified as real freedom, devoid of any obstacles for one to access substantial opportunities and realize his potential.

Sen questions whether access to a similar set of resources can result in a similar outcome for say a disabled and a non-disabled person, raising the fundamental question of "equality of what" in welfare economics. In "equality of what" Sen further contests the utilitarian approach of well-being, as a utilitarian may distribute less resource to a disabled person only because he may be easier to satisfy. As Sen (1983) himself has inferred that people living in deprivation tend to lower their expectations as a coping mechanism and consequently more easily contented. This is where the capability approach pioneers, by identifying that people are diverse and thus focusing on what people are actually able to do and their real capabilities rather than merely provision of goods and services.

The capability approach has been fully merited in drawing a distinction between means and end, identifying how conversion factors may vary across groups and acknowledging human diversity and agency. While access to opportunities and provision of resources is essential for a dignified way of life, the capability theory identifies human capabilities and functioning as the real outcome and thus every opportunity, resource and even policy designs must be evaluated by its impact on realization of human capabilities. It must be noted however that capability approach does not do away with

material or financial resources altogether, for example Dreze and Sen (2002) while analysing development and well-being in India emphasizes on the necessity of life sustaining resources such as food, however it may also be possible that despite abundance of food people are starving on account of the fact that they're unable to claim it. Furthermore, the focus here is not so much on the exhaustive set of ends as much on the freedom and of individuals to be able to effectively achieve those ends and the possibility for a person to achieve these ends is again conditioned on his conversion factors. Sen identifies personal, social and environmental conversion factors that may distort the ability of a person to translate his resources into real functioning. These conversion factors may be something innate and individual specific such as health constraints or something socially constructed like social norms, public policies, racial bias. Consequently, this will result in inequality both in terms of access to opportunities and the possibility of realizing one's potential across individuals and groups. Thus, to conclude, it's not merely the scarcity in financial resources or economic production that may distort or enable well-being, but civil and political institutions, social and cultural practices, societal structures, habits and norms that may impede human capabilities.

Finally, it is imperative to identify human diversity and agency while constructing a holistic welfare measure. Recognizing that people may have different aspirations and enabling them to pursue their own beings and doings is as essential as well-being freedom.

Amongst the many applications and studies based on capability approach the following two is not only widely accepted but also has great relevance for our research

- Mahbub ul Haq's "human development" project of the UNDP: Drawing heavily on the capabilities approach to articulate human welfare, his

attempt has been to define a new conceptualization of wellbeing and to make available measures of well-being based on that new idea.

Focusing on the plight of developing nations where despite high rates of growth, wellbeing continues to deteriorate. Haq emphasized on provision of better health services, access to knowledge, secure livelihoods, better working conditions, security against violence, and a sense of participating in the economic, cultural and political activities of their communities, it defines human development as the “process of enlarging one’s choices.”

- Martha Nussbaum on ‘women and human development’: Drawing again on capability approach she proposed a kind of feminism that is truly intersectional. She argues how women are less nourished than men and more vulnerable to violence and that international political and economic thought must be sensitive to gender difference as a problem of justice. It introspects on the possibilities of what people are actually capable of doing and becoming and that welfare and justice for women living on the margins cannot be sufficed by preference-based approaches.

### **Mahbub-ul-Haq Human development framework**

One of the most prominent landmarks in the Human development paradigm and an application of Sen’s capability approach is Mahbub-ul-Haq’s framework of Human development. He not only incorporated the philosophy of Human development in economic development but also provided statistical measures to quantify it. He pioneered in bringing poverty concerns to the global stage and discussed the gap in capabilities and opportunities between the rich and the poor within a nation. Haq advocated for a more

inclusive development strategy and a holistic system of global institutions to soften the blow of globalization and cut throat economic competition. He argued for a compassionate society, a transparent and ethical global and domestic system for land reforms, far reaching progressive tax systems and for resources to be diverted from military spending to social infrastructure and the needs of the vulnerable.

Haq identified human development to have two sides. One is the formation of human capabilities, such as health, knowledge and skills and the second is the use of these capabilities to generate functioning’s and desired ends. While augmenting the size of the gross national product is essential, it is as essential to focus on the character, means and distribution of these resource as a yardstick for enriching the lives of the people. Consequently in 1990, Sen and Haque introduced the Human Development Index to take into account the dimensions of health, education and standard of living in improving human welfare. The HDI, despite its limitations proves a simplistic and useful tool in assessing whether people living in developing and under-developed nations have access to the most basic requirements of what entails to be a dignified way of life.

In the next section of the report, using human development framework as conceived by Sen and Haque we will attempt to profile a detailed account of the socio-economic status of Muslims in India. Muslims in India account for 14% of the country’s population and suffer from acute economic deprivation and socio-political marginalization. In the face of rising Islamophobia, targeted hate crimes against Muslims, a far-right Hindu nationalist government and institutional discrimination, the question is how much of this oppression and abandonment can the minority endure?

# THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS OF MUSLIMS IN INDIA

## 3.1 Introduction.

Muslims in India constitute about 14.2% of the population or cumulate to 172 million Indians, yet are one of the worst performing groups on all major socio-economic indices. As per Census 2023, the population of Muslims is projected to be at 197.5 million though this figure is based on 14.2% population proportion. Despite a decade since the Sachar committee recommendations, Muslims continue to suffer from persistent destitution and disparity. There is high degree of landlessness amongst Muslims and they're likely to be located in informal sector or working as casual laborer. Muslim presence in top-tier corporate position or government jobs is negligible and the community continue to suffer from high unemployment and have low expenditure. In fact, in many cases this socio-economic backwardness has worsened because of their political marginalization. Their deprivation on the economic frontier challenges the myth of 'minority appeasement', moreover rising Islamophobia, prejudice and hate crimes against Muslims will continue to aggravate their sustained neglect and suppression.

## 3.2 Contemporary status of Muslims in India

Indian Muslims are one of the most educationally backward and economically deprived groups. The Sachar Committee report published in 2006, used large scale empirical data to provide information on the socio-economic and educational status of Muslims in India. The report mapped the perspectives of identity, security and equity of Muslims to their deprivation. One of the most significant findings of the report was that higher education and formal sector employment was the least amongst Muslims as compared to other socio-religious communities. Additionally, there was a clear inverse and significant relation between the size of Muslim population and the social and physical infrastructure of a region. While reservation has aided the economic mobility of Muslims belonging to scheduled caste and scheduled tribe, Muslims continue to lag behind.

This intergenerational deprivation has persisted over time as pointed out by Asher et al (2022) in their discussion on intergeneration mobility across social groups in India. Their results suggest, that while constitutionally aided marginalized groups, that of scheduled caste and scheduled tribe have closed about 30-50% of the mobility gap relative to forward caste, the situation of Muslims have worsened. The expected educational rank of a Muslim child born to parents in the bottom half of the distribution has fallen over time. The authors have attributed this outcome to the gradual yet substantial rise in the upward mobility for scheduled caste and scheduled tribe on account of reservation in educational institutions and jobs while Muslims were left unaided. Consequently, their positions worsened with Muslims in India having the least prospect of upward mobility. This cap on mobility not only impairs their current prospects of development but disfigures their aspirations and the promise of a better future. A survey conducted by Gallup (2011) shows that Muslims in India are not satisfied with their standard of living, in fact about 65% of them believe that their standard of living has deteriorated over time. However, this destitution is not uniform. Hasnain (2009) pointed out that there is a spectacular divide between North India and South India in terms of education and consequently in terms of political participation and representation.

Muslims in South India particularly Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Maharashtra have shown remarkable improvement in education, compared to their counterparts in Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Jammu and Kashmir and Haryana. Bihar and Jharkhand had 52% and 45% of the population falling in the category of multidimensionally poor, while this number was 1% for Muslims in Kerala. This has been recently pointed out by Jaffrelot (2019) as well, where he discussed how Muslim youth in the Hindi heartland fare the worst. Muslims performance in education was abysmally low in Haryana, Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan even poorer than educated amongst scheduled caste. Reservation under the other backward class quota for Muslims in south India has led to their significant progress in education in South India, yet Muslims continue to lag behind in higher education.

While marginalization of Muslims began several years ago, rise in hate crime against Muslims and institutional discrimination will further hamper their prospect of progress exacerbating their economic deprivation and socio-political marginalization.

In this part of the report, using the framework of the Multidimensional Poverty Index as compiled by the United Nations development Programme, we will take a detailed look at the contemporary status of Muslims in India and evaluate its performance relative to other socio-religious groups, namely Hindus belonging to scheduled caste, scheduled tribe, other backward class and upper caste. The idea is to study the contemporary status of Muslims in India and the roadblocks in their progress.

### 3.3 Introducing the Multi-dimensional Poverty Index.

The Multi-dimensional Poverty Index based on the Alkire-Foster methodology, measures simultaneous deprivation in areas such as nutrition, education and standard of living to

build and articulate a more comprehensive understanding of poverty. As compared to other measures of poverty, MPI identifies that non-monetary deprivations are essential to conceptualize poverty and intergenerational backwardness and address how deprivations can simultaneously overlap. MPI not only provides a headcount of people who are multidimensionally poor but also provides information of the depth of poverty. Thus, MPI gives adequate information on the socio-economic conditions of those belonging to poorer sections of the society and how and whether they're being deprived of the most the basic capabilities.

### 3.4 Methodology

Using the indicators as defined by the MPI and unit level data from National family health service round 5 (2019-20) we will assess the socio-economic conditions of Muslims in India. The broad indicators are Health, education and standard of living and thus sub indicators under these categories will be defined as we proceed further. We will assess how Muslims perform relative to other religious groups and socio-religious communities. Using data from NFHS (2005-06) we will further study how Muslims have fared overtime.

As per the Niti Aayog report (2021) to assess India's Multi-dimensional poverty Index at a sub-national level, states were categorized by their size of poverty. This size of poverty measured both the headcount of poor and their intensity of deprivation. While Bihar, Jharkhand, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Assam had high percentage of poor people and severe deprivation in all indicators, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Maharashtra were from amongst the better performing states.

In our report we will take a look at the incidence of poverty amongst Muslims in these states. For simplicity, we have selected states that have high incidence of poverty and significant proportion of Muslims and will compare

this outcome in states with low incidence of poverty and significant proportion of Muslims.

### 3.5 Demography

Muslims account for 14.2% of the Indian population (Census, 2011). These 172.2 million Muslims account for 18.2% of the population in urban India and 12.4% of the population in rural India. Lakshadweep, Jammu & Kashmir, Assam, West Bengal and Kerala are the states and union territories where Muslims make up for more than 20% of the region's population. Of the 640 districts, in 42 districts, Muslims make up for more than 40% of the population whereas in 537 districts they cumulate to less than 20% of the population. The numerical strength of Muslims is better in urban areas, where in about 96 districts they account for more one-third of the population whereas in rural areas in about 460 districts they make up for less than 10% of the population. Comparing the numerical strength of Muslims from 2001, we observe that the increase in Muslim population from 2001 to 2011, has been higher than the increase in the all India population. Moreover, this increase has been prominent in the urban regions.

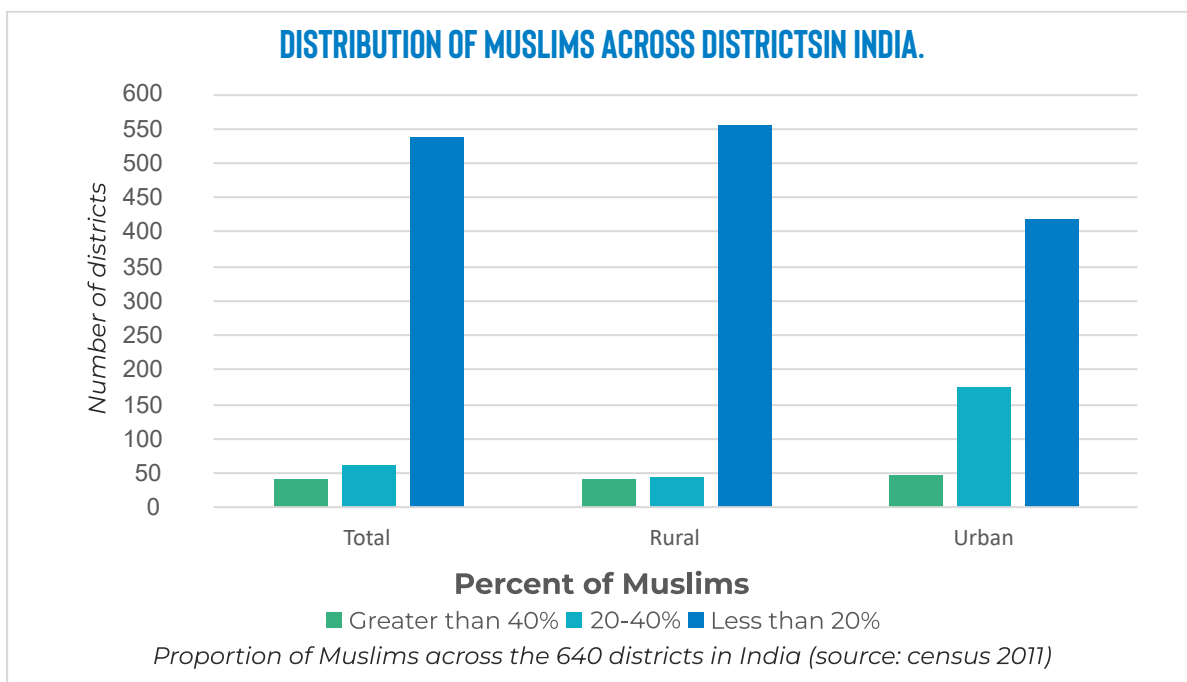
TABLE 1A

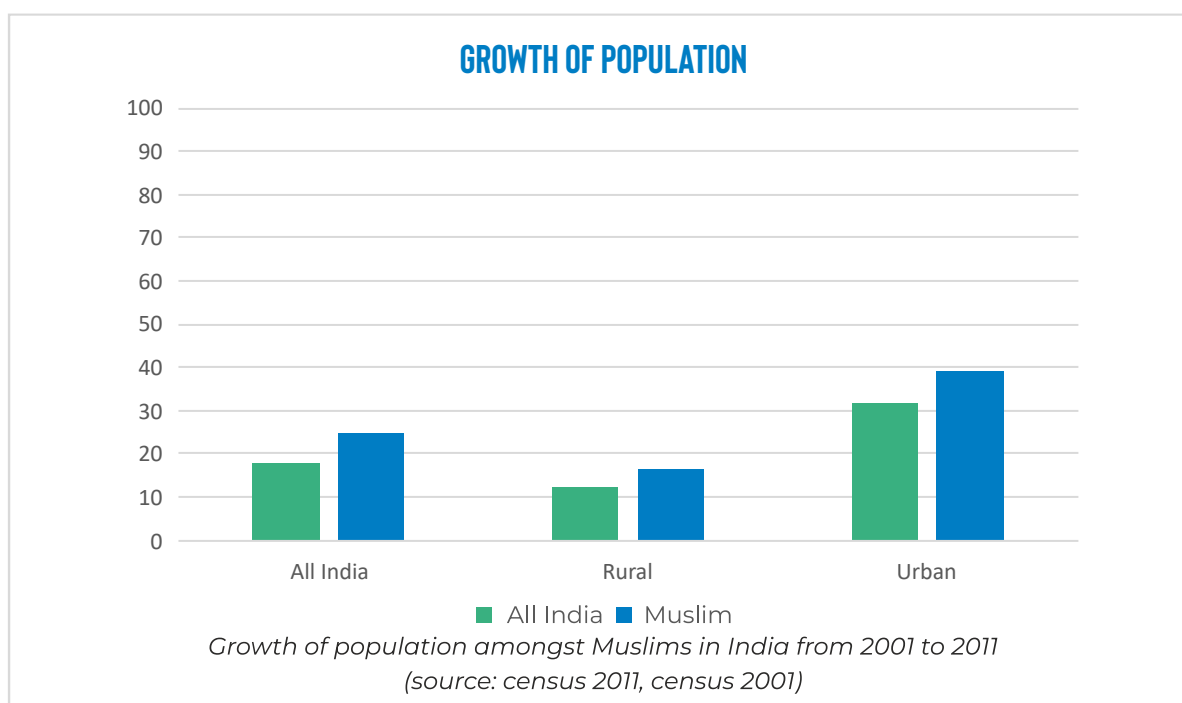
2011	Percent of Muslim Population		
STATE/DISTRICT	Total	Rural	Urban
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>14.23</b>	<b>12.41</b>	<b>18.23</b>
ANDHRA PRADESH	9.56	5.04	18.58
ARUNACHAL PRADESH	1.95	1.17	4.59
ASSAM	34.22	36.85	18.24
BIHAR	16.87	16.46	20.08
CHHATTISGARH	2.02	0.80	6.04
GOA	8.33	3.71	11.15
GUJARAT	9.67	5.91	14.75
HARYANA	7.03	8.63	4.03
HIMACHAL PRADESH	2.18	2.07	3.19
JAMMU & KASHMIR	68.31	69.79	64.40
JHARKHAND	14.53	13.75	16.99
KARNATAKA	12.92	7.70	21.20
KERALA	26.56	24.34	29.00
MADHYA PRADESH	6.57	3.20	15.40
MAHARASHTRA	11.54	5.68	18.64
MANIPUR	8.40	7.74	10.00
MEGHALAYA	4.40	4.85	2.58
MIZORAM	1.35	1.25	1.45
NAGALAND	2.47	1.63	4.55
ODISHA	2.17	1.43	5.86
PUNJAB	1.93	1.61	2.47
RAJASTHAN	9.07	6.14	17.91
SIKKIM	1.62	0.80	4.04

TAMIL NADU	5.86	2.67	9.27
TRIPURA	8.60	9.94	4.83
UTTAR PRADESH	19.26	15.55	32.20
UTTARAKHAND	13.95	11.24	20.20
WEST BENGAL	27.01	30.79	18.93
ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ISLANDS	8.52	6.38	12.05
CHANDIGARH	4.87	4.56	4.88
DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI	3.76	1.88	5.91
DAMAN & DIU	7.92	4.35	9.10
NCT OF DELHI	12.86	6.95	13.01
LAKSHADWEEP	96.58	97.35	96.36
PUDUCHERRY	6.05	3.32	7.32

TABLE 1B

2011	No. of Districts		
Percent of Muslim Population	Total	Rural	Urban
90-100%	12	12	7
80-90%	0	2	4
70-80%	6	4	2
60-70%	5	5	5
50-60%	9	10	9
40-50%	10	9	20
30-40%	18	17	49
20-30%	43	27	125
10-20%	164	94	175
0-10%	373	460	244





### 3.6 Sample Set

For studying the socio-economic status of Muslims in India, we have taken data from NFHS round 5, (2019-20). In the NFHS data set out of the total households interviewed, 25% and 75% belonged to urban and rural India respectively. Based on the religion of the household head, 82% of households are Hindu, 12.4% are Muslim, 3% are Christian, 2% are Sikh and 1% are Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist. All other religions accounted for less than 1% of households. 21.7% of household heads belong to the scheduled castes, 9.5% to the scheduled tribes, and 41.6% to the Other Backward Classes (OBC). About 26.4% do not belong to any of these three groups.

In our sample, we have bifurcated Hindus according to their caste. Members not belonging to Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe or Other Backward Classes are taken as proxies for upper caste Hindus.

In our sample, we have about 24% Scheduled Caste Hindus, 10% Scheduled Tribe Hindus, 44% Hindus belonging to Other Backward Classes and 21% upper caste Hindus. Details are given in table 2 (a-b).

TABLE 2A

SOCIO-RELIGIOUS COMMUNITIES	FREQUENCY	PERCENT
Hinduism	5,21,485.40	81.9
Islam	78,927.72	12.4
Christianity	17,880.76	2.81
Sikhism	9,742.21	1.53
Buddhism/Neo Buddhism	4,522.32	0.71
Jainism	1,620.51	0.25
Jewish	2.94711999	0
Parsi/Zoroastrian	31.9725078	0.01
No religion	208.179197	0.03
Other	2,277.00	0.36

TABLE 2B

2019	ALL INDIA	HINDU_UC	HINDU_SC	HINDU_ST	HINDU_OBC	MUSLIM
TOTAL		20.65%	24.31%	10.23%	44.07%	12.40%
URBAN	25.15%	29.54%	21.54%	4.30%	43.64%	15.40%
RURAL	74.85%	16.59%	25.58%	12.94%	44.27%	10.90%

Health is one of the most important determinants of individual well-being. The health dimension in the MPI comprises parameters representing nutrition, child mortality and maternal health. Here in our analysis of socio-religious groups, we will be focusing on nutrition, child mortality, and fertility rates. These socio-religious groups vary not only in terms of their diet preference and health practices but one can also observe community-wise disparity in the provision of health services. In our report health is measured by the following parameters:

- Child and Adult Nutrition
- Child Mortality and Fertility Rate

#### 4.1 Nutrition

A household is considered deprived if any child between the ages of 0 to 59 months, or woman between the ages of 15 to 49 years, or man between the ages of 15 to 54 years -for whom nutritional information is available- is found to be undernourished.

A woman (15 to 49 years) or a man (15 to 54 years) is considered undernourished if their Body Mass Index (BMI) is below 18.5 kg/m<sup>2</sup>. Children under 5 years of age are considered malnourished if their z-score of height-for-age (stunting) or weight-for-age (underweight) is below minus two standard deviations from the median of the reference population.

As per NFHS (round 5) data, at an all-India level about 36% of children under 5 are stunted and 32% are underweight. Comparing the outcome for different religious groups we observe that the proportion of stunting is highest amongst children belonging to other religions, followed by Muslim children. Amongst Muslim children under five years of age, 37% are stunted and 33 % are underweight. Out of the 16% are severely stunted and 11% are severely underweight. As compared to the 2005-06 data set, while the proportion of children who are stunted and underweight have dropped significantly from 50% and 42% respectively, Muslim kids continue to lag in nutrition.

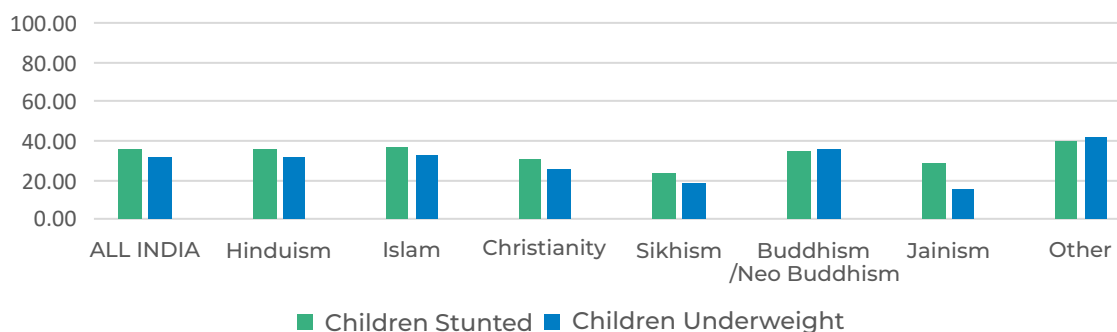
Comparing the outcome across different socio-religious communities we observe, that the proportion of children who are stunted and underweight is highest amongst scheduled tribes followed by children belonging to Scheduled Castes, Muslims, Other Backward Classes and Upper-Caste Hindus. For more details see Tables 3A, 3B and 3C.

TABLE 3A

Religion	Children Stunted	Children Underweight
ALL INDIA	35.71%	32.10%

Hinduism	35.50%	32.30%
Islam	36.80%	32.80%
Christianity	31.30%	26.20%
Sikhism	23.60%	18.30%
Buddhism/Neo Buddhism	35.40%	35.50%
Jainism	28.50%	15.50%
Other	40.30%	42.30%

### RATE OF STUNTED AND UNDERWEIGHT CHILDREN ACROSS RELIGIOUS GROUPS

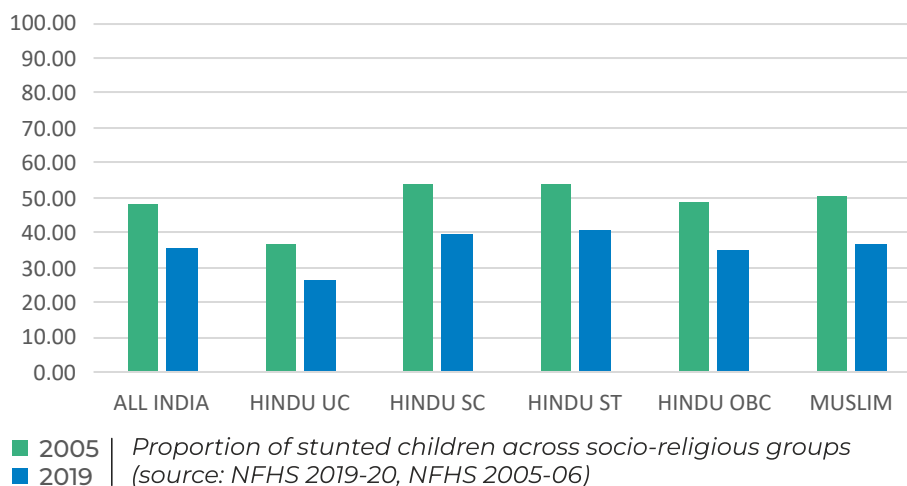


Rate of stunting and underweight amongst children under-5 across religious groups  
(source: NFHS 2019-20)

TABLE 3B

Socio-religious communities	Children Stunted	
	2005	2019
ALL INDIA	48%	35.71
HINDU_UC	36.90%	26.60%
HINDU_SC	54.10%	39.80%
HINDU_ST	53.70%	40.50%
HINDU_OBC	48.80%	35.06%
MUSLIM	50.20%	36.8%

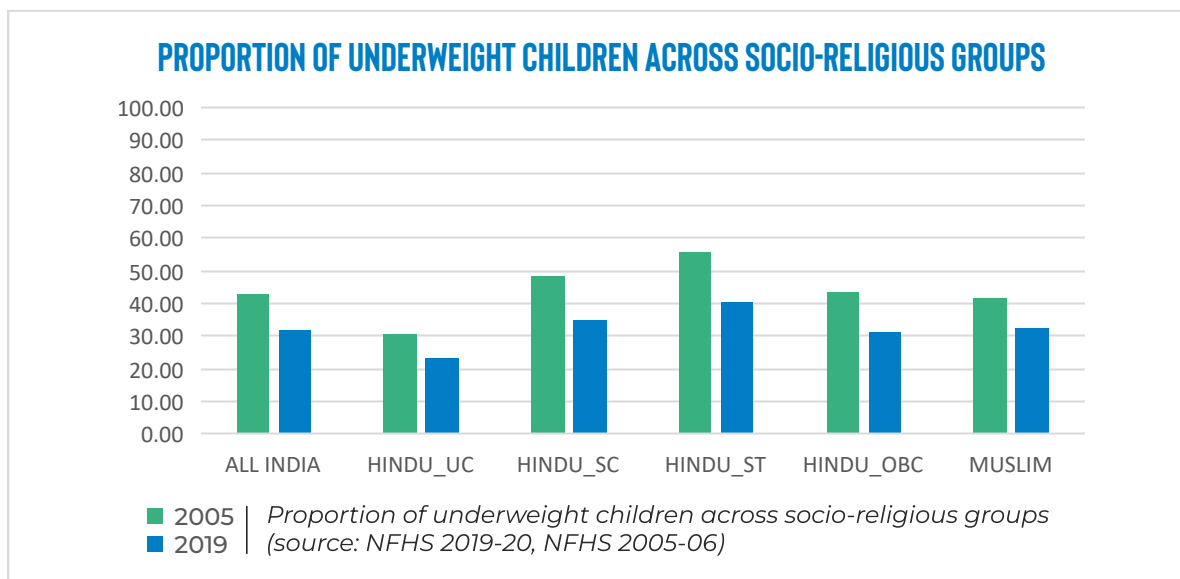
### RATE OF STUNTING ACROSS SOCIO-RELIGIOUS GROUPS



Proportion of stunted children across socio-religious groups  
(source: NFHS 2019-20, NFHS 2005-06)

TABLE 3C

Socio-religious communities	Children Underweight	
	2005	2019
ALL INDIA	43.00%	32.10%
HINDU_UC	30.60%	23.60%
HINDU_SC	48.80%	35.23%
HINDU_ST	56.10%	40.72%
HINDU_OBC	43.50%	31.59%
MUSLIM	41.70%	32.8%



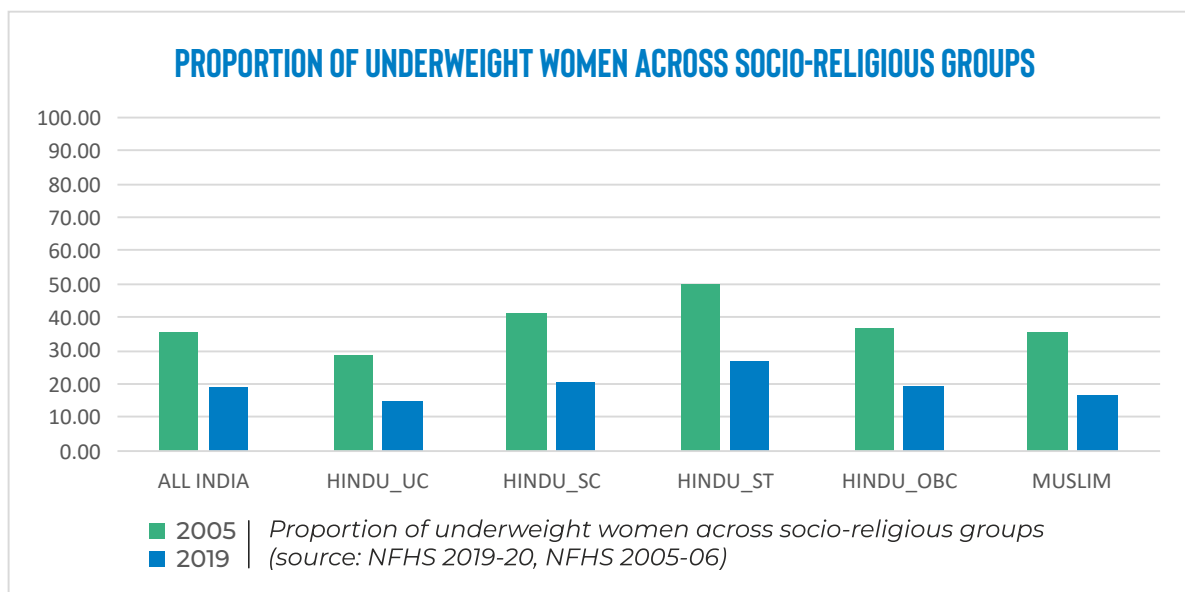
Amongst women between 15-49 years of age, proportion of underweight women have fallen from 35.6% in 2005 to 18.7% in 2019. 21% women in rural India and 13% in urban India have their body mass index below the normal range. Comparing across religious groups, we observe that the highest proportion of underweight women is amongst women belonging to other religion followed by Buddhist and Hindus. About 16% of Muslim women are thin out of which 6.6% are severely thin. Here again, Hindu women belonging to upper caste households are least likely to be undernourished. Once again, the highest proportion of undernourished women belong to scheduled tribe households, followed by scheduled caste and other backward class. For more details see table 4a and 4b.

TABLE 4A

Religion	BMI below normal for women (Underweight)
ALL INDIA	18.70%
Hinduism	19.3%
Islam	16.4%
Christianity	12.5%
Sikhism	12.6%
Buddhism/Neo Buddhism	19.9%
Jainism	11.9%
Other	23.3%

TABLE 4B

Socio-religious communities	BMI below normal for women (Underweight)	
	2005	2019
ALL INDIA	35.60%	18.70%
HINDU_UC	28.40%	14.50%
HINDU_SC	41.50%	20.40%
HINDU_ST	49.80%	26.80%
HINDU_OBC	36.40%	19.26%
MUSLIM	35.20%	16.40%



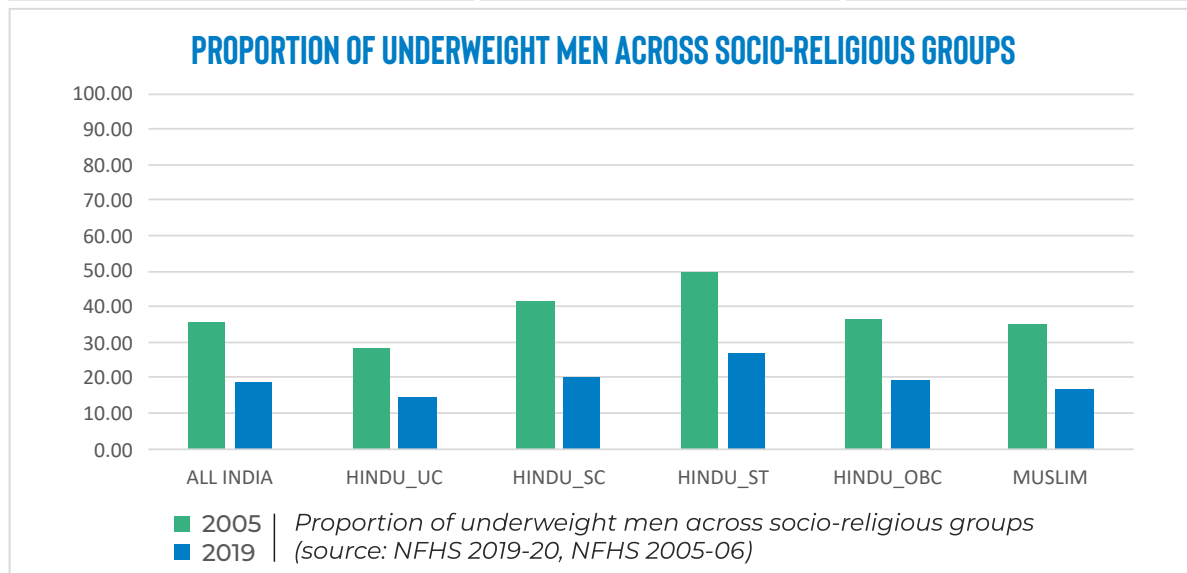
Amongst men between 15-49 years of age, proportion of underweight men have fallen from 34% in 2005 to 16.2% in 2019. The figure stands at 17.8% for rural and 13% for urban India. Comparing across religious groups we observe that Buddhist men have the highest proportion of underweight men followed by Hindus and Jains. 14% of Muslim men are underweight of which 6% are severely underweight. Hindu men belonging to upper caste households are least likely to be undernourished. The highest proportion of undernourished women belong to scheduled tribe households, followed by scheduled caste and other backward class. For more details see table 5a and 5b.

TABLE 5A

Religion	BMI below normal for men (Underweight)
ALL INDIA	16.20%
Hinduism	16.7%
Islam	14.4%
Christianity	12.8%
Sikhism	12.4%
Buddhism/Neo Buddhism	18.5%
Jainism	15.5%
Other	8.6%

TABLE 5B

Socio-religious communities	BMI below normal for men (Underweight)	
	2005	2019
ALL INDIA	34%	16.20%
HINDU_UC	27%	12.06%
HINDU_SC	39.00%	18.90%
HINDU_ST	43.00%	20.50%
HINDU_OBC	34.00%	16.90%
MUSLIM	35%	14.40%



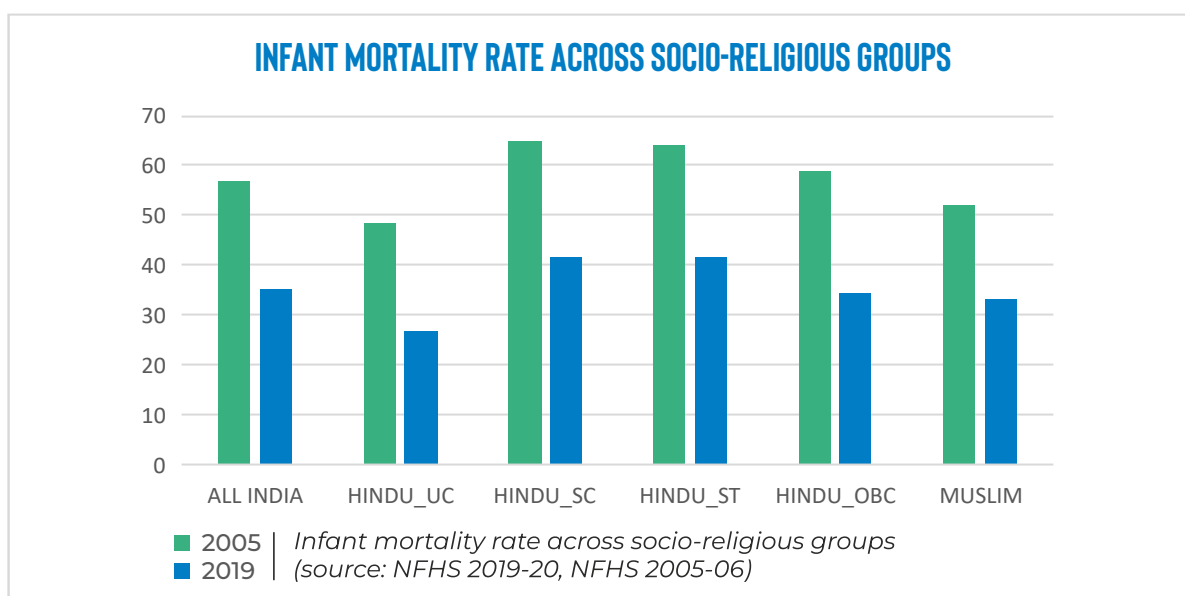
#### 4.2 Child Mortality

We will measure child mortality by infant mortality rate, neonatal mortality rate and under 5 mortality rates.

Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) is defined as the 'number of deaths of children under the age of 1 year per 1000 live births for a given year. The country's average IMR stands at 35 per 1,000 live births which includes an average 38 deaths for rural and 26 for urban areas. Though from 2005 to 2019, The infant mortality rate has fallen considerably from 57 deaths to 35 deaths per thousand live births, policies need to be designed to reduce child mortality. Upper caste Hindus has the lowest incidence of infant mortality followed by Muslims, children belonging to other backward class, scheduled caste and scheduled tribe. For more details see table 6a.

TABLE 6A

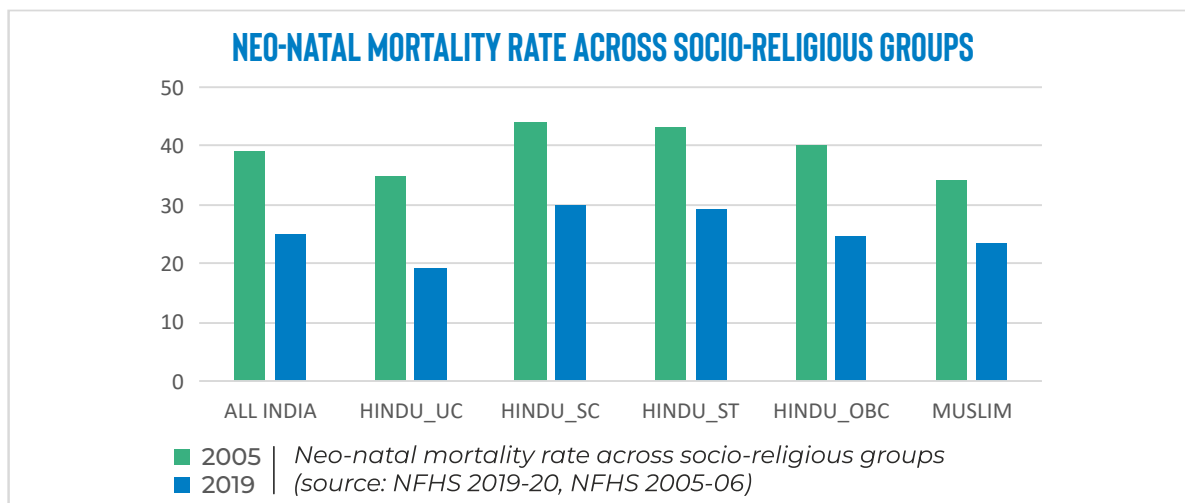
Socio-religious communities	Infant mortality rate	
	2005	2019
ALL INDIA	57	35.2
HINDU_UC	48.5	26.7
HINDU_SC	65	41.6
HINDU_ST	64	41.8
HINDU_OBC	59	34.6
MUSLIM	52.3	33.3



Neonatal mortality rate (NNR) measures the number of deaths during the first 28 completed days of life per 1000 live births. The country's average NNR stands at 24.9 per 1,000 live births which includes an average of 27.4 deaths for rural and 18 for urban areas. From 2005 to 2019, The neonatal mortality rate has fallen considerably from 39 deaths to 25 deaths per thousand live births. Once again upper caste Hindus have the lowest proportion of neonatal mortality followed by Muslims, children belonging to Other Backward Classes, Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes. For more details see Table 6B.

**TABLE 6B**

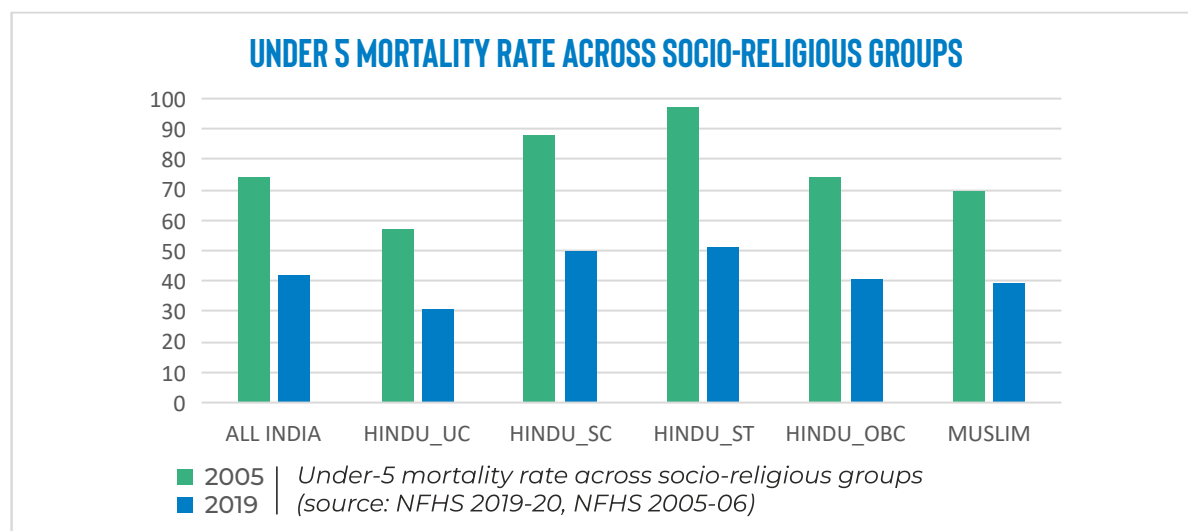
Socio-religious communities	Neo-natal mortality rate	
	2005	2019
ALL INDIA	39	24.9
HINDU_UC	34.9	19
HINDU_SC	44	29.8
HINDU_ST	43	29.1
HINDU_OBC	40	24.7
MUSLIM	34.1	23.3



The mortality rate of children aged under 5 years measures the probability that a child will die before attaining the age of 5 years. The country's average under 5 mortality stands at 42 per 1,000 live births which includes an average of 46 deaths for rural and 32 for urban areas. From 2005 to 2019, The under-5 mortality rate has fallen considerably from 74 deaths to 42 deaths per thousand live births. Here again, upper caste Hindus have the lowest proportion of under-5 mortality followed by Muslims, children belonging to Other Backward Classes, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. For more details see Table 6C. In the above three indices the difference between OBC children and Muslim children and that between SC and ST children is marginal.

TABLE 6C

Socio-religious communities	Under 5 mortality rate	
	2005	2019
ALL INDIA	74	42
HINDU_UC	57	30.8
HINDU_SC	88	50.2
HINDU_ST	97	51
HINDU_OBC	74	41
MUSLIM	70	39.2



Before we move on to the next section let us also take a look at child survival outcomes across different religious groups. The highest incidence of child death is amongst children belonging to other religions, followed by Hindu and Muslim children. Children belonging to the Buddhist community have the highest chance of survival. See Table 6D.

TABLE 6C

Socio-religious communities	IMR	NNR	USMR
ALL INDIA	35.2	24.9	42.00
Hinduism	36	25.6	42.8
Islam	33.3	23.3	39.2
Christianity	27.7	18.6	31.5
Sikhism	29	19.3	33.5

Buddhism/Neo-Buddhism	21.3	17	32.4
Jainism	43	29.1	49.4

### 4.3 Fertility

Even though in the MDPI we don't have a measure for fertility, in this section we will include estimates of total fertility rate. The total fertility rate measures the number of live births a woman has on average during her lifetime and this rate varies widely across communities. Table 4a shows the TFR amongst different religious groups in 2019. The total fertility rate is highest amongst Muslims and the lowest amongst Buddhists. Table 4b gives us an estimate of the fertility rate amongst different socio-religious groups in the year 2005 and 2019. There has been a sharp decline in both the aggregate fertility rate and fertility rate across these groups. The TFR for all groups besides Muslims is equal to or below the replacement level of fertility. See Tables 7A and 7B.

TABLE 7A

Socio-religious communities	Total fertility rate	
	2005	2019
ALL INDIA	2.67	2
HINDU_UC	2.06	1.6
HINDU_SC	3	2.1
HINDU_ST	3.04	2.06
HINDU_OBC	2.6	1.96
MUSLIM	3.4	2.36

TABLE 7B

Religion	Total Fertility Rate
Hinduism	2
Islam	1.94
Christianity	2.36
Sikhism	1.88
Buddhism/Neo Buddhism	1.61
Jainism	1.39
Other	1.6
Hinduism	2.15

### 4.4 Nutritional outcomes across states

Next, we will take a look at the nutritional outcome across states.

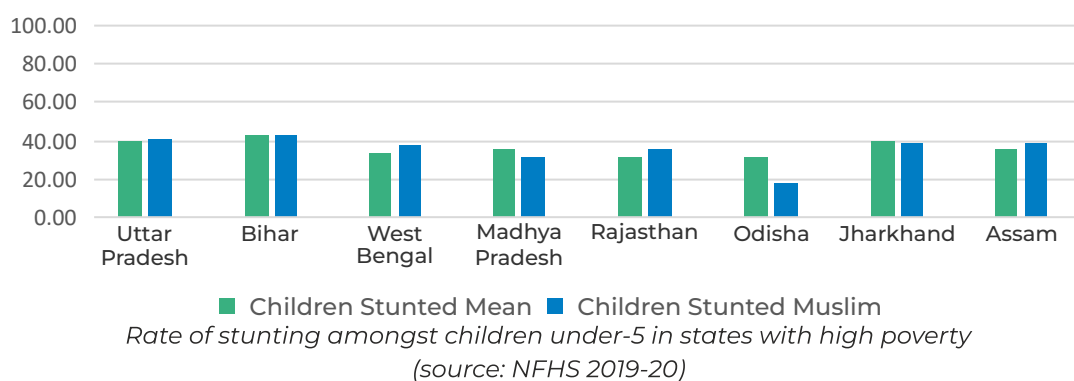
#### Nutritional outcome amongst children under 5

Uttar Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Jharkhand and Odisha are states with high incidences of poverty. In West Bengal and Rajasthan, the stunting rate amongst Muslim children is higher than the state's average. In Uttar Pradesh, the proportion of Muslim children who are underweight is above the state's average while in Odisha, stunting amongst Muslim children is half the state's average. In Assam incidence of stunting and wasting amongst Muslims is more severe. See Table 8A.

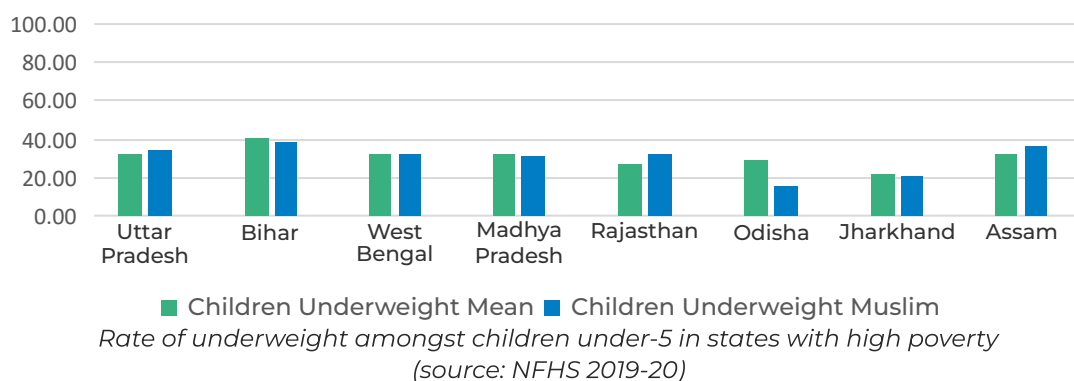
TABLE 8A

High poverty	Children Stunted		Children Underweight	
State	Mean	Muslim	Mean	Muslim
Uttar Pradesh	39.58%	40.90%	32.07%	34.12%
Bihar	42.9%	43.11%	40.99%	38.88%
West Bengal	33.9%	37.2%	32.34%	32.73%
Madhya Pradesh	35.54%	31.94%	32.91%	31.35%
Rajasthan	31.82%	35.75%	27.56%	32.01%
Odisha	31.04%	17.62%	29.59%	15.88%
Jharkhand	39.66%	38.48%	22.37%	20.88%
Assam	35.29%	38.63%	32.80%	36.54%

### PROPORTION OF STUNTED CHILDREN IN STATES WITH HIGH POVERTY



### PROPORTION OF UNDERWEIGHT CHILDREN IN STATES WITH HIGH POVERTY

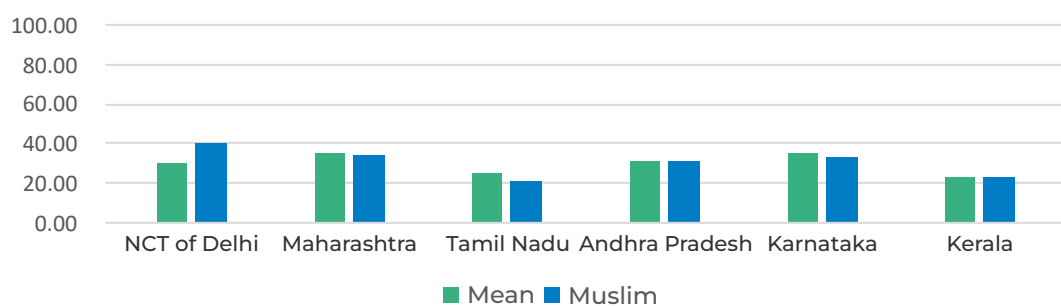


National capital territory of Delhi, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu. Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Kerala are states with low incidences of poverty. However, Delhi Maharashtra and Karnataka have high incidences of stunting among children. While in Delhi, the stunting rate amongst Muslims is considerably higher than the state's average, in Tamil Nadu it is below the state level. In Maharashtra, the proportion of underweight children is above the national average and about one-third of Muslim children in the state are underweight. See Table 8b.

TABLE 8B

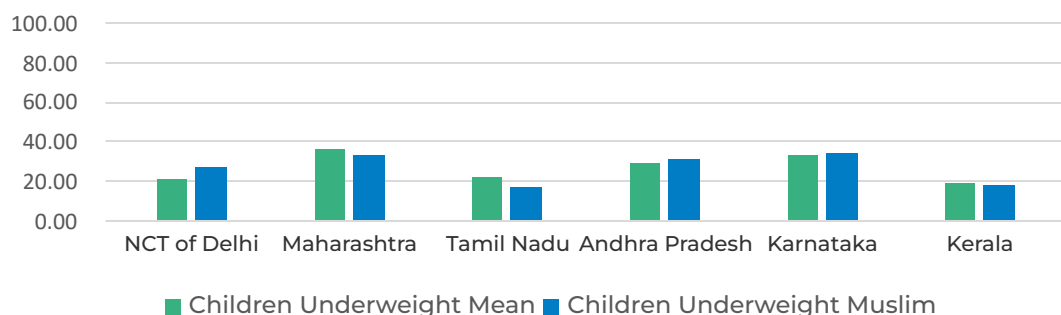
Low poverty	Children Stunted		Children Underweight	
State	Mean	Muslim	Mean	Muslim
NCT of Delhi	30.82%	40.01%	21.71%	27.6%
Maharashtra	35.4%	34.05%	36.04%	33.29%
Tamil Nadu	25.03%	21.3%	21.99%	17.73%
Andhra Pradesh	31.1%	31.39%	29.58%	31.26%
Karnataka	35.32%	33.78%	32.88%	34%
Kerala	23.3%	23.28%	19.61%	18.33%

### PROPORTION OF STUNTED CHILDREN IN STATES WITH LOW POVERTY



Rate of stunting amongst children under-5 in states with low poverty  
(source: NFHS 2019-20)

### PROPORTION OF UNDERWEIGHT CHILDREN IN STATES WITH LOW POVERTY



Rate of underweight amongst children under-5 in states with low poverty  
(source: NFHS 2019-20)

### Nutritional outcome amongst women aged 15-49

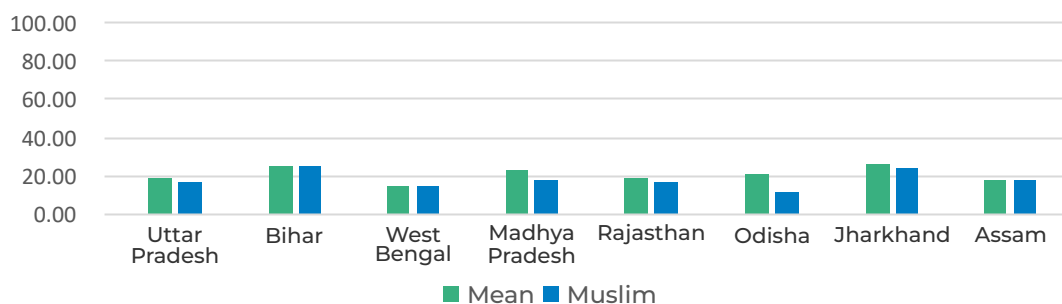
In Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha and Jharkhand the proportion of underweight women is above the national average. In states with high incidences of poverty, the state average is above the incidence of undernourishment amongst Muslim women. See Table 9A.

TABLE 9A

High Poverty	BMI below normal for women (Underweight)	
STATE	Mean	Muslim
Uttar Pradesh	18.9%	17.44%

Bihar	25.48%	25.14%
West Bengal	14.81%	14.65%
Madhya Pradesh	22.91%	18.01%
Rajasthan	19.49%	16.62%
Odisha	20.84%	11.73%
Jharkhand	26.2%	24.28%
Assam	17.69%	18.33%

### PROPORTION OF UNDERWEIGHT WOMEN IN STATES WITH HIGH POVERTY



Proportion of women underweight in states with high poverty  
(source: NFHS 2019-20)

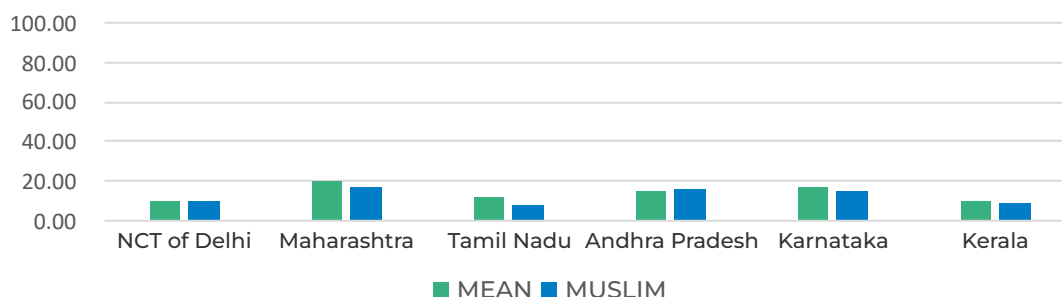
In states with low incidence of poverty besides Maharashtra, the proportion of underweight women is below the national average. In most of these states, the proportion of Muslim women who are underweight is below the state's average.

See Table 9.

TABLE 9B

Low poverty	BMI below normal for women (Underweight)	
STATE	Mean	Muslim
NCT of Delhi	10.03%	10.36%
Maharashtra	20.76%	16.94%
Tamil Nadu	12.55%	8.02%
Andhra Pradesh	14.83%	16.17%
Karnataka	17.15%	14.78%
Kerala	10.05%	8.81%

### PROPORTION OF UNDERWEIGHT WOMEN IN STATES WITH LOW POVERTY



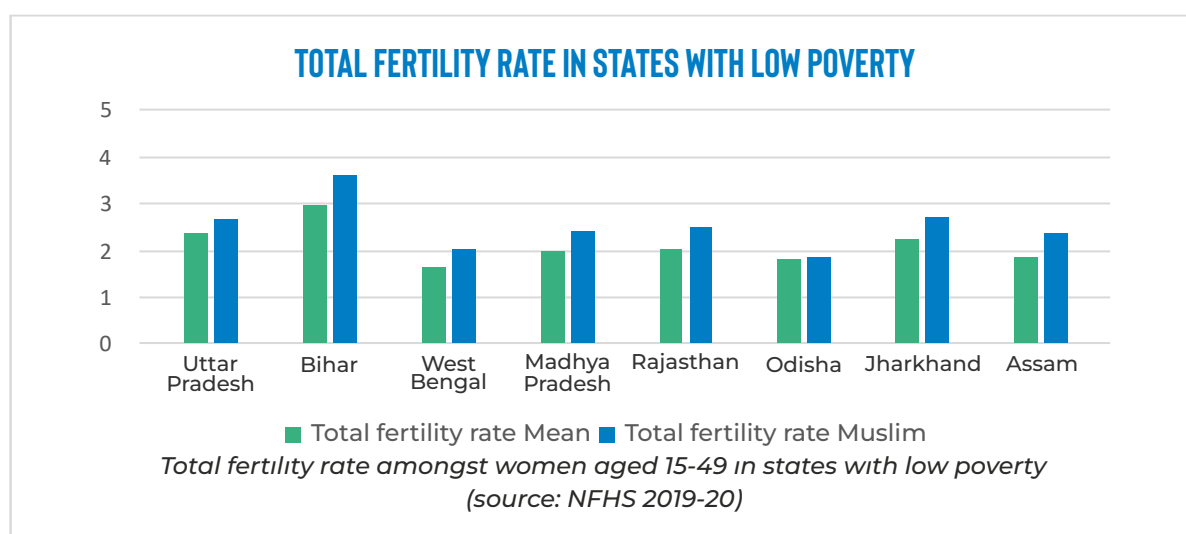
Proportion of women underweight in states with low poverty  
(source: NFHS 2019-20)

### Total fertility rate amongst women aged 15-49

Total fertility rate amongst Muslim women aged, 15-49 is higher than the state's average for all high-poverty states. This could be attributed to higher poverty amongst Muslim households, lower education and dense concentration of Muslims in urban centres.

TABLE 10A

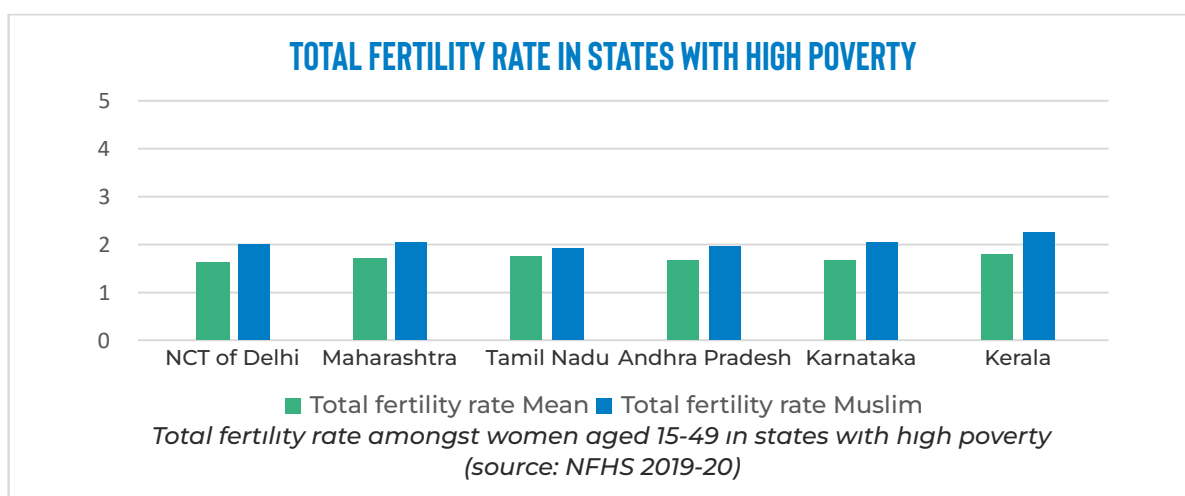
High poverty	Total fertility rate	
STATE	Mean	Muslim
Uttar Pradesh	2.35	2.66
Bihar	2.98	3.63
West Bengal	1.64	2.03
Madhya Pradesh	1.99	2.4
Rajasthan	2.01	2.49
Odisha	1.82	1.85
Jharkhand	2.26	2.7
Assam	1.87	2.38



Total fertility rate amongst Muslim women aged, 15-49 in the low poverty states is higher than the state's average. High fertility rate is correlated with poor sanitation, low education and low awareness. These factors are again found to be prevalent among Muslims living in urban areas.

TABLE 10B

Low poverty	Total fertility rate	
STATE	Mean	Muslim
NCT of Delhi	1.62	2.01
Maharashtra	1.71	2.06
Tamil Nadu	1.76	1.93
Andhra Pradesh	1.68	1.97
Karnataka	1.67	2.05
Kerala	1.79	2.25



#### 4.5 Key Findings

- Across religious groups, the proportion of children stunted and underweight is least amongst Jains and highest amongst Muslims and people belonging to other religion.
- Across, socio-religious groups, even though child nutrition outcome has improved since 2005, children belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Other Backward Classes and Muslim families continue to have a high proportion of children who are stunted or underweight. Here children belonging to Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes have the worst outcome.
- Amongst women aged 15-49, Hindu women, Buddhist women and women belonging to other religions have high chances of being underweight. Amongst Hindus, Scheduled castes and Scheduled Tribes have a high proportion of underweight women. The proportion of underweight women among Muslims is below the national average.
- Amongst men aged 15-49, men belonging to Hindu, Buddhist or Jain households have a high chance of being underweight. Amongst Hindus, Scheduled castes and Scheduled Tribes have a high proportion of underweight men. The proportion of underweight men among Muslims is below the national average.
- Child mortality rate (IMR, NNR AND U5MR) is highest amongst Hindu children, Muslim children and children belonging to other religions. Children belonging to Buddhist families have the lowest rate of mortality. Across socio-religious groups, children belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have high rates of child mortality.
- There has been a sharp decline in aggregate fertility rates across groups and Muslims have the highest fertility rate across both religious and socio-religious groups. Only amongst Muslims and women of other religions has the fertility rate not fallen below the replacement rate.
- Comparing the outcome across states, Bihar has the highest proportion of underweight and stunted children while Kerala has the least. In most of the states, the average proportion of stunted or underweight children amongst Muslims exceeds the state's average.
- In Assam, Muslim women and children perform poorly on all health indicators and the incidence of malnutrition is more severe than the state's average.

- Amongst underweight women, once again Bihar has the lead while Kerala and NCT Delhi rank the least. Here in most of the states, the proportion of underweight women among Muslims is below the state's average.
- Throughout all these estimates, the Muslim children and children belonging to Other Backward Classes of Hindu families have very similar results.
- The total fertility rate amongst Muslims is higher than the state's average both in low and high-poverty states.

Muslims in India have had low education outcomes at all levels of schooling. They're less likely to enrol in educational institutions, have high drop out rates and are least likely to pursue higher education. While reservation in educational institutions have aided individuals from Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, Muslims continue to lag behind.

Education is measured by the following parameters:

- Literacy rate
- Median years of education
- Attendance ratios.

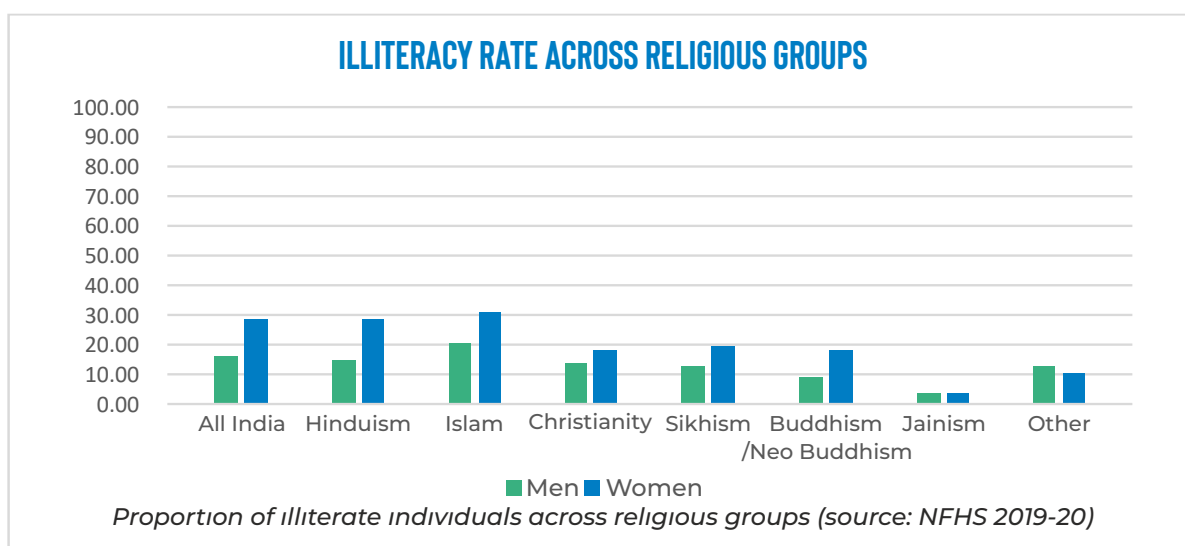
5.1 Literacy rate

An individual with the ability to read the whole or a part of a sentence is said to be literate. Of women and men between the age 15-49, 23% of women and 11% of men have no schooling, women are less likely than men (26% as compared to 32%) to complete 12 years of schooling and 28% of women and 15% of men are illiterate.

Comparing the literacy rate in 2019 across different religious groups we observe that in the Jain community, both men and women are least likely to be illiterate. The highest proportion of illiteracy is amongst Muslims. About 30% of Muslim women and 21% of Muslim men cannot even read or write. For details see Table 11A.

TABLE 10A

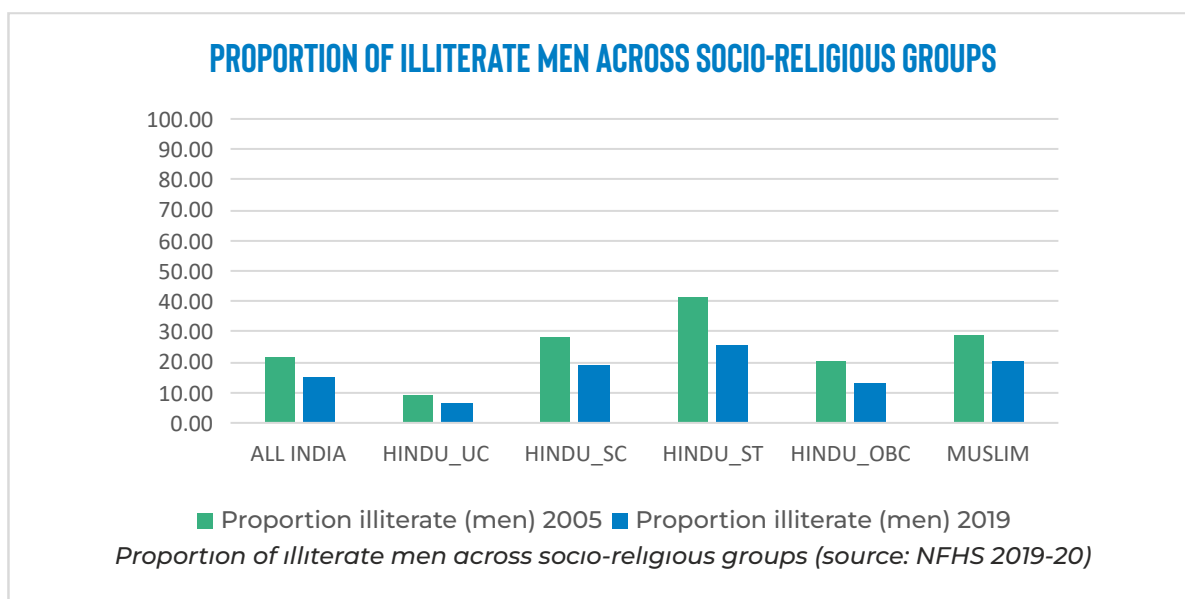
Religion	Proportion illiterate	
	Men	Women
All India	15.20%	27.80%
Hinduism	14.30%	27.90%
Islam	20.60%	30.50%
Christianity	13.70%	18%
Sikhism	12.30%	19.10%
Buddhism/Neo Buddhism	8.30%	18%
Jainism	2.90%	3.30%
Other	12.50%	10%



Next, we compare the level of illiteracy amongst men across the different socio-religious communities. From 2005 to 2019, we observe that the illiteracy rate has fallen drastically amongst men belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Upper caste Hindu men are least likely to be illiterate, followed by Hindus belonging to Other Backward Classes, Scheduled Castes, Muslims and Scheduled Tribes. For details see Table 11B.

**TABLE 11B**

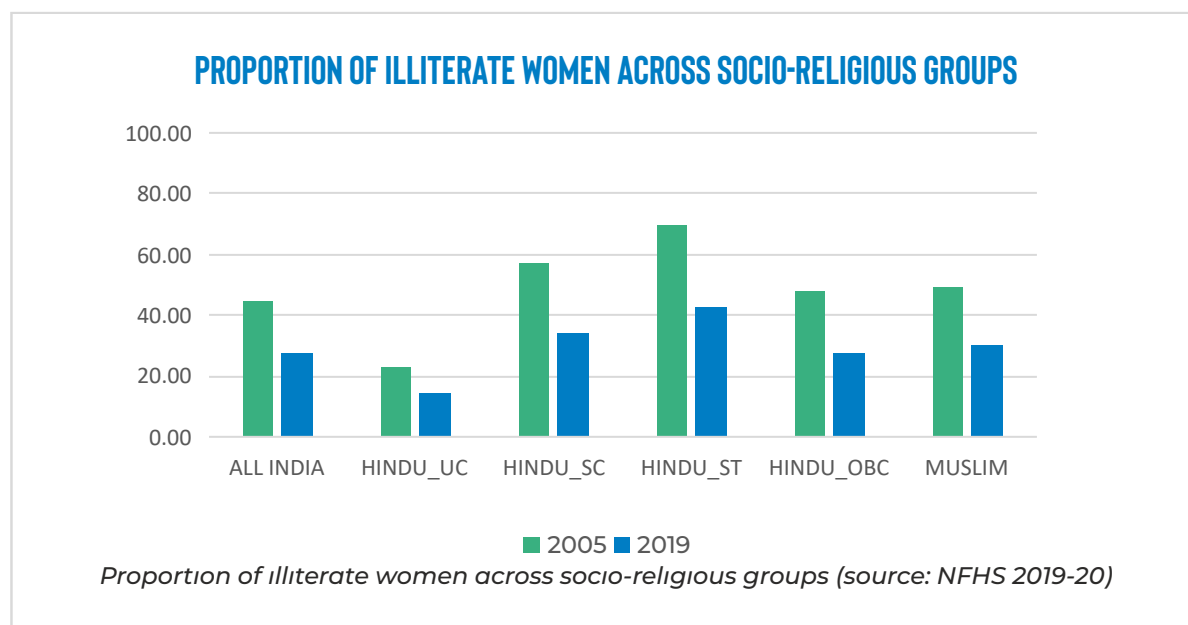
Socio-religious communities	Proportion illiterate (men)	
	2005	2019
ALL INDIA	21.70%	15.20%
HINDU_UC	9.50%	6.80%
HINDU_SC	28%	19%
HINDU_ST	41.10%	25.50%
HINDU_OBC	20.50%	13%
MUSLIM	29.20%	20.60%



Comparing the proportion of illiterate women across the different socio-religious communities, we observe that there has been a significant reduction in illiteracy rate both at an average and across socio-religious groups. However, the disparity across these groups is acute with about 42% Scheduled Tribe women and 30% Muslim women being illiterate as opposed to 14% upper caste Hindu women. For details see Table 11C.

TABLE 11C

Socio-religious communities	Proportion illiterate (women)	
	2005	2019
ALL INDIA	44.50%	27.80%
HINDU_UC	22.70%	14.20%
HINDU_SC	57.10%	34%
HINDU_ST	69.80%	42.80%
HINDU_OBC	48.10%	27.30%
MUSLIM	49.30%	30.50%



## 5.2 Median Years of Education

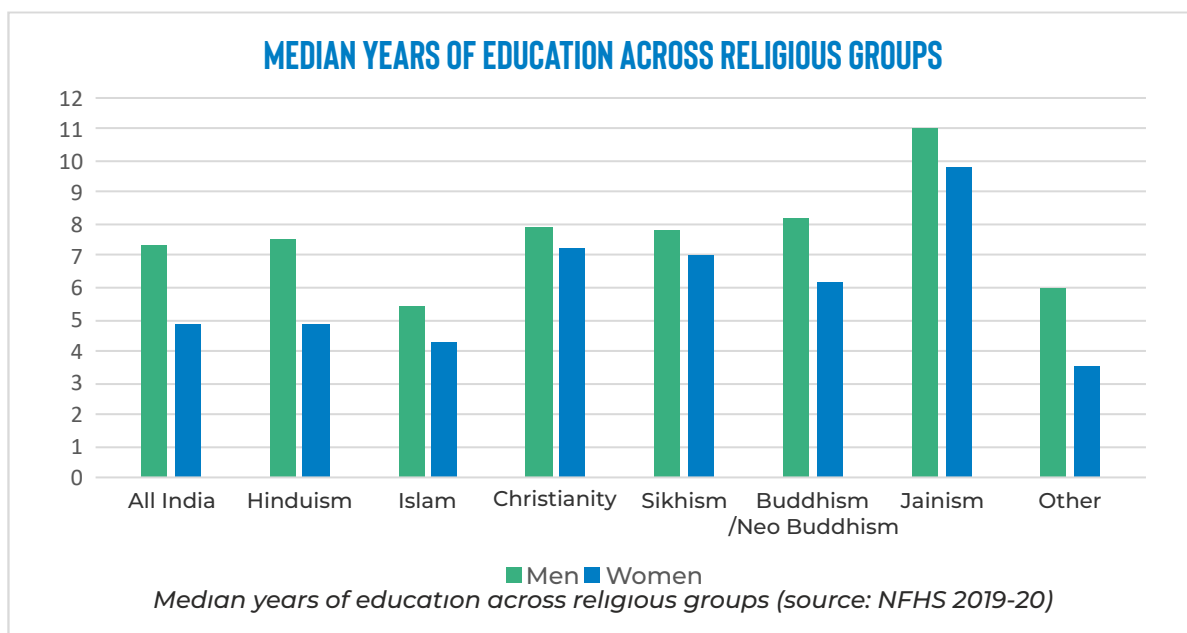
The median value bifurcates the sample into two equal parts such that the completed years of schooling for one-half of the population is below this level and for the half is above the level.

Despite improvement in literacy rates, educational attainment remains low. Overall, 72% of females and 87% of males ages 6 and over have ever attended school. The median years of schooling is 4.9 for females and 7.3 for males. Though there has been significant improvement since 2005, where the median levels were 4.9 for male and 1.9 for female, educational outcome is particularly deplorable amongst women, and certain socio-religious groups, in rural areas and particular states.

The median years of education for both men and women are highest among Jains. Muslims and people belonging to other religious groups are least likely to attend school and even if they do attend, the level of schooling remains particularly low. For details see Table 12A.

TABLE 12A

Religion	Median years of education	
	2005	2019
All India	7.31	4.85
Hinduism	7.5	4.9
Islam	5.4	4.3
Christianity	7.9	7.2
Sikhism	7.8	7
Buddhism/Neo Buddhism	8.2	6.2
Jainism	11	9.8
Other	6	3.5



Next, we take a look at the level of schooling across different age groups and religious profiles. 18 out of 100 Muslim men have not attended school. Even if they do attend school, they're unlikely to pursue higher education. Only 14.6% of men have 12 or more years of education. This figure is deplorably low as compared to education amongst males belonging to other religious groups.

TABLE 12B

Religion	Level of schooling (men)						
	No schooling	<5 years	5-7 years	8-9 years	10-11 years	12 or more	Don't know /missing
Hinduism	12.9	16.5	16.5	16.7	13.6	23.8	0.1
Islam	17.9	21.5	19.1	15.6	11.2	14.6	0.1
Christianity	11.2	16.5	16.4	14.9	16.1	24.8	0.1
Sikhism	14.2	11.8	15.9	14.4	17.8	25.8	0
Buddhism /Neo Buddhism	8.4	18.8	14.5	17.9	14.3	26	0

Jainism	2.3	8.9	7.7	9.7	20.1	51.5	0
Other	19.3	18.7	17.7	16.6	10.1	17.3	0.1

Muslim women have low level of education for all age groups however the difference in education level between Muslim and that between other religious groups is higher at high education level. Muslim women have the second highest proportion of uneducated women and if they attend school most of them are likely to complete only up to primary education. Only 11% of Muslim women are likely to pursue more than 12 years of education. For details see Table 12C.

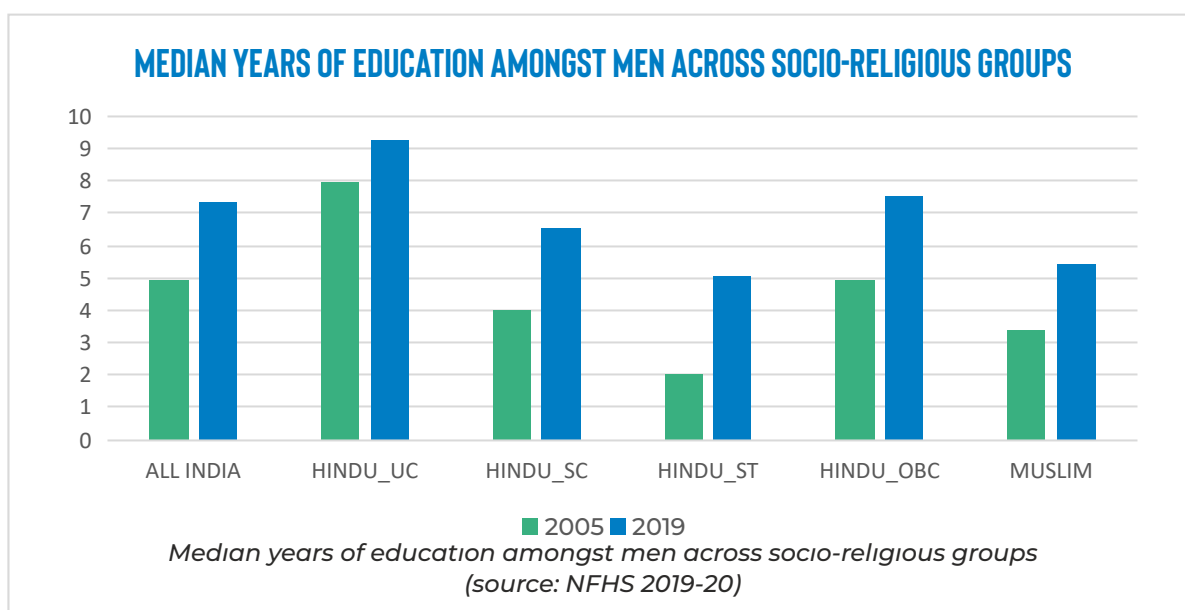
TABLE 12C

Religion	Level of schooling (women)						
	No schooling	<5 years	5-7 years	8-9 years	10-11 years	12 or more	Don't know /missing
Hinduism	28.5	15.1	15.5	13.5	10.3	17.1	0
Islam	29.1	18.5	17.7	13.6	9.7	11.4	0.1
Christianity	17.9	15.6	15.5	13	13.9	23.9	0.1
Sikhism	23.2	10.1	16.7	12	14.5	23.4	0
Buddhism /Neo Buddhism	22.7	17.3	15.2	13.9	12.4	18.5	0
Jainism	4.8	9.9	12.4	9.2	20	43.4	0.3
Other	34.8	17.3	13	14.5	7.3	13.1	0.1

Comparing the outcome across different socio-religious groups, we observe that upper caste Hindu men have the highest level of education followed by men belonging to Other Backward Classes of Hindu families. Since 2005, educational attainment has increased for all groups but the increase has been particularly large for men belonging to Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes. Education levels amongst Muslim men continue to remain low. For details see Table 12D.

TABLE 12D

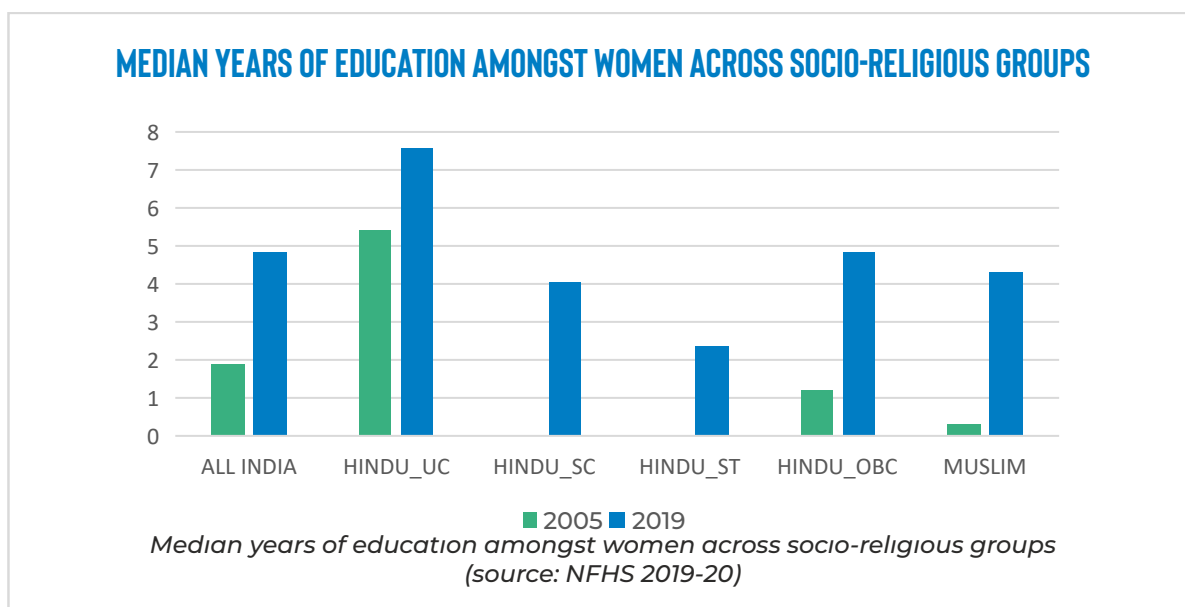
Socio-religious communities	Median years of education (men)	
	2005	2019
ALL INDIA	4.91	7.31
HINDU_UC	7.96	9.23
HINDU_SC	4	6.51
HINDU_ST	2	5.06
HINDU_OBC	4.94	7.51
MUSLIM	3.37	5.4



Amongst women the median years of education is very low. Here again, Muslim women and women belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes remain at the lowest rung with about half of the women belonging to these communities not even completing primary education. For details see table 12E.

TABLE 12E

Socio-religious communities	Median years of education (women)	
	2005	2019
ALL INDIA	1.9	4.85
HINDU_UC	5.44	7.56
HINDU_SC	0	4.06
HINDU_ST	0	2.38
HINDU_OBC	1.22	4.84
MUSLIM	0.31	4.3



### 5.3 Attendance ratio

School attendance is measured by the following parameters:

- Pre-school attendance
- Net attendance ratio (NAR)

#### Pre attendance ratio

Here we will assess school attendance amongst 2-4 years old. Children in rural areas often attend anganwadi centres which provide quality learning through interactive and playful sessions and increase school readiness amongst children. Across all religious groups, girls are more likely to attend preschool than boys. Pre-school attendance is least amongst Muslim girls and boys belonging to other religions. For details see Table 13A.

TABLE 13A

Religion	Pre-school attendance	
	Male	Female
Hinduism	39.9	40.3
Islam	41	41.1
Christianity	33.5	34
Sikhism	45.7	49.3
Buddhism/Neo Buddhism	40.6	41.2
Jainism	55.2	66.8
Other	69.1	61.4

#### Net attendance ratio

Net attendance ratio measures the percentage of the school-age population that attends primary, middle, secondary and higher secondary school. In primary school there is not much disparity in attendance across different religions however disparity increases in higher grades and here Muslims particularly lag behind. As opposed to 87% amongst Jains, only 62% of males and 63% of Muslim females in the school-going age group avail higher education. For details see Tables 13B and 13C.

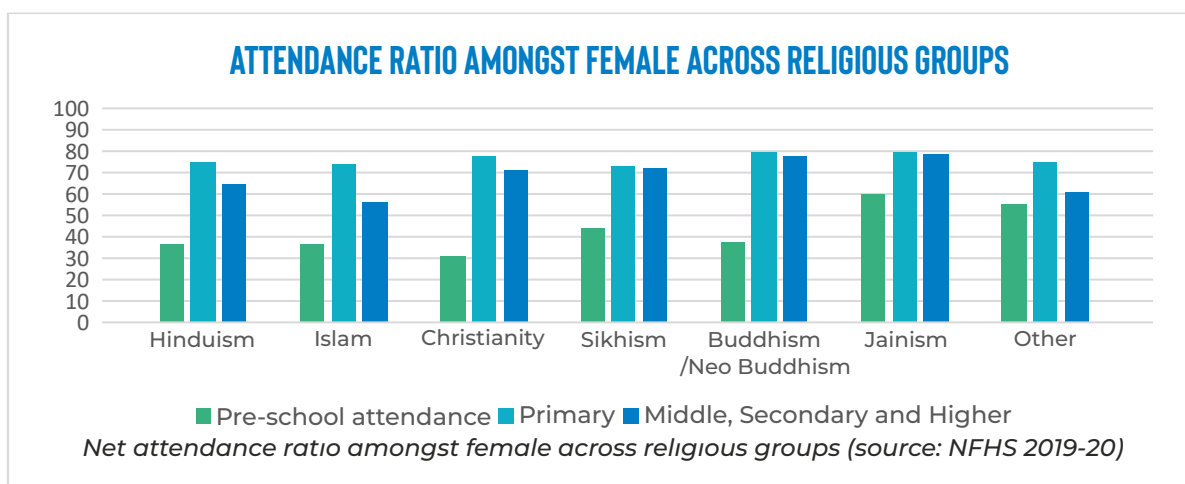
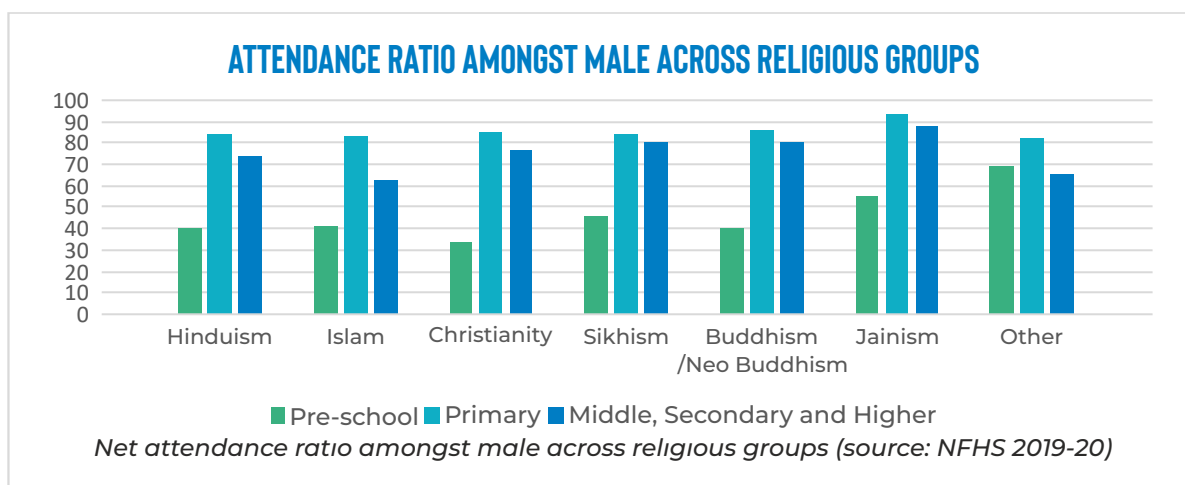
TABLE 13B

Religion	Net attendance ratio (male)	
	Primary	Middle, Secondary and Higher
Hinduism	83.6	74
Islam	83.2	62.2
Christianity	85.3	76.5
Sikhism	84.3	80.4
Buddhism/Neo Buddhism	86.2	80.7
Jainism	93.5	87.8
Other	81.9	65.6

TABLE 13C

Religion	Net attendance ratio (female)	
	Primary	Middle, Secondary and Higher
Hinduism	82.8	71.5

Islam	82.6	62.9
Christianity	86.1	78.9
Sikhism	81.4	79.8
Buddhism/Neo Buddhism	88.2	86
Jainism	88.1	87
Other	83.4	68.2



#### 5.4 Educational outcomes across states

In this section we will look at the median level of education amongst Muslims across states.

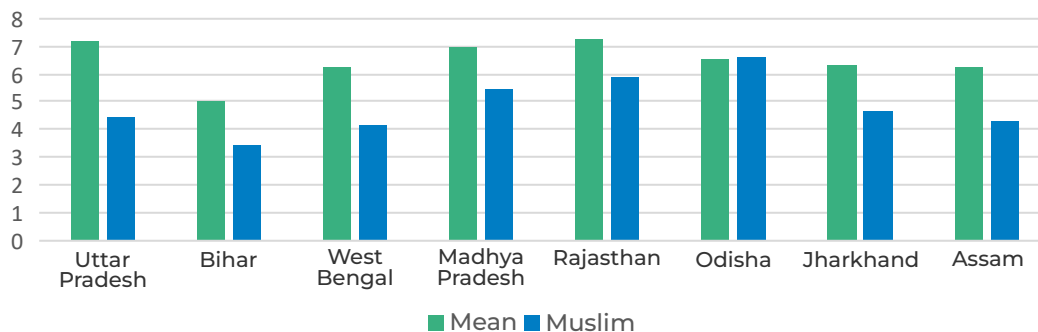
In all the states with high poverty except Odisha, the median years of completed education amongst Muslims is below the median in the state. Amongst females the difference between the state's median and median amongst Muslims is not very large however amongst men the disparity is acute. Education in the state and particularly amongst Muslims is particularly deplorable in Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal and Jharkhand. For more details see Table 14A.

TABLE 14A

High Poverty	MEDIAN YEARS OF EDUCATION (MALE)		MEDIAN YEARS OF EDUCATION (FEMALE)	
	Mean	Muslim	Mean	Muslim
Uttar Pradesh	7.17	4.43	4.31	4.3

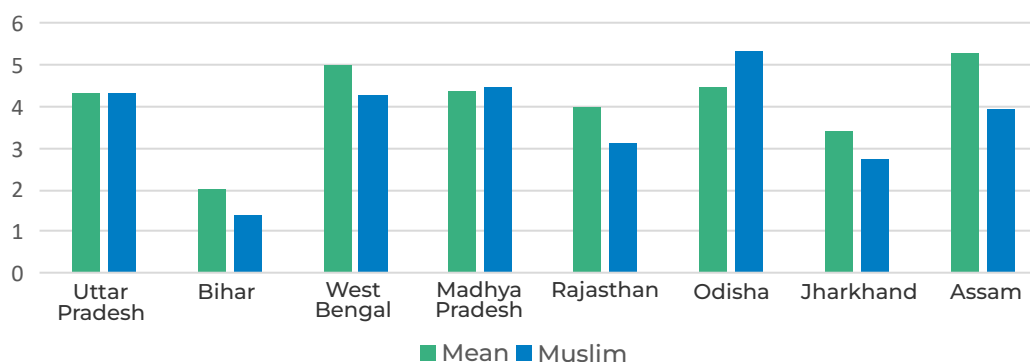
Bihar	5	3.46	2.04	1.4
West Bengal	6.27	4.2	5	4.29
Madhya Pradesh	7.01	5.5	4.35	4.48
Rajasthan	7.26	5.88	4	3.12
Odisha	6.57	6.62	4.47	5.34
Jharkhand	6.33	4.7	3.4	2.72
Assam	6.27	4.29	5.28	3.96

### MEDIAN YEARS OF EDUCATION AMONGST MALE IN STATES WITH HIGH POVERTY



Median years of education amongst male in states with high poverty (source: NFHS 2019-20)

### MEDIAN YEARS OF EDUCATION AMONGST FEMALE IN STATES WITH HIGH POVERTY



Median years of education amongst female in states with high poverty (source: NFHS 2019-20)

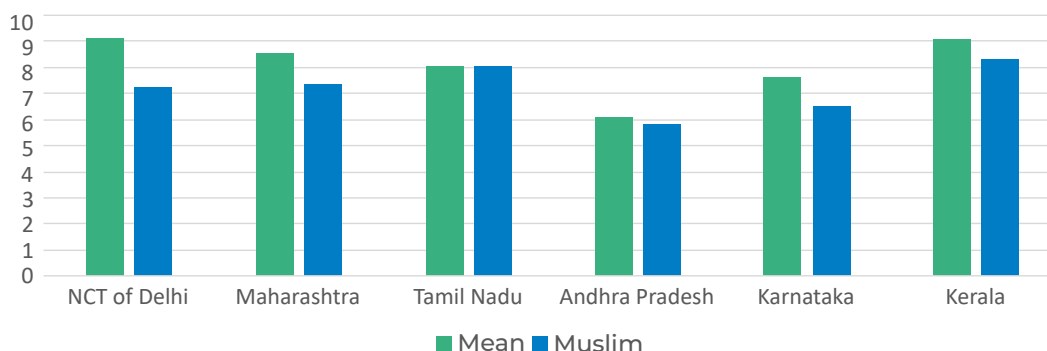
In states with low poverty, education amongst Muslims is again below the state's median (except for Muslim women in Karnataka). Median years of completed education is highest amongst Muslims in Kerala. In education, there is major deprivation among Muslims and a large disparity between low-poverty and high-poverty states. For more details see Table 14B.

TABLE 14B

Low Poverty	MEDIAN YEARS OF EDUCATION (MALE)		MEDIAN YEARS OF EDUCATION (FEMALE)	
	Mean	Muslim	Mean	Muslim
NCT of Delhi	9.15	7.25	7.84	5.8
Maharashtra	8.54	7.34	6.6	6.35
Tamil Nadu	8.05	8.02	7.03	7.02
Andhra Pradesh	6.11	5.84	4.29	4.21

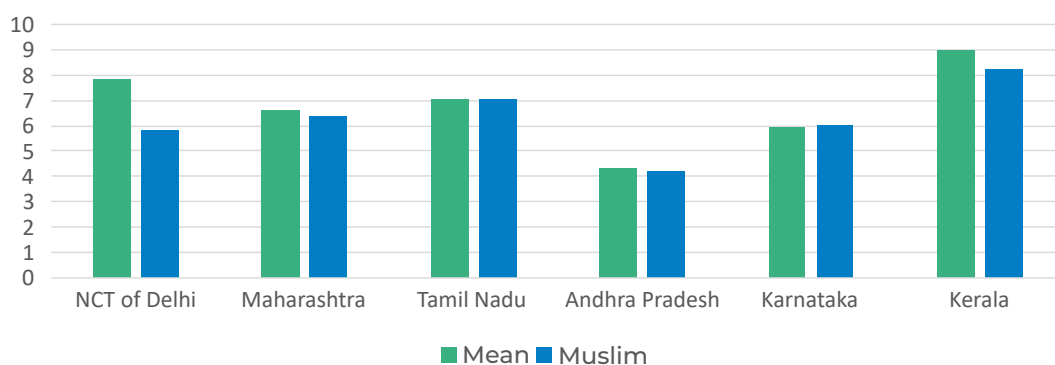
Karnataka	7.63	6.52	5.92	6.04
Kerala	9.05	8.29	9	8.22

### MEDIAN YEARS OF EDUCATION AMONGST MALE IN STATES WITH LOW POVERTY



Median years of education amongst male in states with low poverty (source: NFHS 2019-20)

### MEDIAN YEARS OF EDUCATION AMONGST FEMALE IN STATES WITH LOW POVERTY



Median years of education amongst females in states with low poverty (source: NFHS 2019-20)

## 5.5 Higher education amongst Muslims

Muslims lag behind other communities when it comes to primary and secondary education and the disparity widens even further in higher education. As per the All-India survey on higher education 2020-21, 19,21,713 Muslim students were enrolled in higher education in India. Muslim youth constitute about 4.6% of the total student enrolled and as compared to the pre-covid year 2019-20, enrolment of Muslim students has dropped sharply by 8%. In other words, in the year 2020-21, 1,79,147 fewer students were enrolled in higher education as compared to 2019-20. Such a sharp decline has not been observed for any other socio-religious group in the said period. The decline was particularly prominent in the states with higher Muslim population, namely Uttar Pradesh (36%), Jammu and Kashmir (26%), Maharashtra (8.5%) Gujarat (6.1 per cent), Bihar (5.7 per cent) and Karnataka (3.7 per cent). The male-to-female ratio amongst Muslims is 0.99 while the figure for the entire country is at 1.05, in other words, low enrolment and high drop rate is more prominent amongst Muslim boys.

The periodic labour force survey (2020-21) also confirms these numbers. In the age cohort of 18-23, only 19% of Muslims are attending higher education. Even Dalits and Adivasis perform better at 26% and 21% respectively. Poor socio-economic conditions and anticipated discrimination against Muslims in the job market could

explain low enrolment and high dropout rates amongst Muslims.

### 5.6 Key Findings

- Throughout all the indices of education, Muslim men and women have the poorest performance and the disparity is significantly large across groups.
- About 21% of Muslim men and 31% of Muslim women are illiterate, this is significantly above the national average and the illiteracy rate across other religious groups. Amongst Jains only 3% of men and women are illiterate.
- Across socio-religious groups, men and women belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have the highest rate of illiteracy followed by Muslim men and women. From 2005 to 2019, the drop in the illiteracy rate has been the lowest among Muslims.
- The median years of completed education is 5.4 and 4.3 amongst Muslim men and women which is the least across all religious groups. Jain has the highest at 11 and 9.8 respectively.
- The disparity in education amongst religious groups is low at lower levels of education and increases at higher levels. Thus, Muslim men and women once enrolled in school are likely to complete primary education similar to other groups, however, they lag behind in higher education. This high dropout rate amongst Muslims has not improved as compared to other groups.
- In 2005, Muslim men and men belonging to Scheduled Caste households were similar in terms of median years of completed education however in 2019, this parameter has improved significantly amongst Scheduled Castes as compared to Muslims.
- In 2005, the median years of completed education amongst Muslim men was higher as compared to men from Scheduled Tribe households however the gap has diminished over time with both groups having similar outcomes in 2019.
- Thus, we can observe persistent backwardness and least mobility in education amongst Muslims.
- Pre-school attendance amongst children between the ages of two to four is highest amongst Jain while lowest amongst Hindus and Muslims.
- The primary school attendance as measured by net attendance ratio is similar across religious groups for both men and women, here again, men and women belonging to Jain households have the lead.
- Disparity arises in middle, secondary and higher education with net attendance ratio amongst Muslim men and women at 62% and 63% respectively. All other religious groups have higher attendance rates. This again calls for an introspection into the high dropout rate among Muslims.
- In most of the states, median years of education for both Muslim men and women is below the state's median level. Education amongst Muslims is particularly deplorable in Jharkhand, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.
- In higher education, Muslims too lag behind where they constitute about 0.46% of the total students enrolled and there has been a sharp drop in their enrolment rate and an increase in dropout rate cumulating to 8% in the post-COVID year.
- Poor education outcome is more prominent amongst Muslim boys as compared to Muslim girls.

# STANDARD OF LIVING

We move on next to our final estimate of the multi-dimensional poverty Index, a weighted average of different measures to capture the standard of living. These indicators capture whether the household has access to the most basic criterion of sustenance. Deprivation in these indicators would not only lead to disparity in means to avail opportunities but further impede the possibility for one to realise his true capabilities.

## Standard of living

Standard of living comprises parameters representing access of the household to the following:

- Electricity
- Safe cooking fuel
- Improved and safe drinking water
- Improved sanitation
- Pucca house
- Assets
- Bank account.

## 6.1 Wealth Index

Before we get into the particular indicators of standard of living let us first take a look at the holistic wealth index which adequately captures the economic status of the household and is consistent with other expenditure and income measures.

From 2005 to 2019, we observe that there has not been any significant reduction in the proportion of households in the bottom 40% of the wealth distribution either for urban or rural India. About 10% of people in urban India and 54 of % people in rural India are poor. In fact, in the national average, we observe that the distribution of people in any of the wealth quintiles has not changed much. The wealth distribution of different socio-religious communities is summarized in Tables 15(A-C).

Comparing the wealth distribution across different religious groups we observe that Jain is the richest community followed by Sikhs and Christians. The highest proportion of poor people are people belonging to other religions, Hindu and Muslim.

TABLE 15A

RELIGION	POOREST	POORER	MIDDLE	RICHER	RICHEST
Hinduism	20.50%	20.50%	20.40%	19.60%	19.10%
Islam	19.60%	19.80%	19.30%	22%	19.30%
Christianity	15.80%	16.70%	19.40%	22.50%	25.60%
Sikhism	1.60%	5.70%	11.90%	21.60%	59.00%
Buddhism/Neo Buddhism	10.30%	21.20%	24.00%	26.70%	17.80%
Jainism	1.60%	2.80%	5.40%	10.20%	80.10%
Other	57.90%	15.20%	10.90%	7%	8.90%

Table 15B and 15C summarizes the wealth distribution of different socio-religious groups in India by their place of residence. Upper caste Hindus have the highest proportion of rich people in both urban and rural India. Hindus belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are in the lowest tail of the distribution both in urban and rural India.

TABLE 15B

URBAN	POOREST		POORER		MIDDLE		RICHER		RICHEST	
Socio-religious communities	2005	2019	2005	2019	2005	2019	2005	2019	2005	2019
ALL INDIA	2.98	3.20	6.39	7.20	13.82	15.50	28.9	28.60	47.9	45.55
HINDU_UC	0.51	0.78	1.96	3.04	6.49	9.31	21.58	22.52	69.46	64.36
HINDU_SC	7.06	6.09	10.94	11.89	20.86	21.40	33.62	29.52	27.51	31.09
HINDU_ST	9.76	10.79	16.92	13.04	17.2	20.53	26.17	25.88	29.94	29.76
HINDU_OBC	3.19	2.66	7.54	6.48	16.62	15.39	30.3	31.44	42.35	44.03
MUSLIM	3.03	3.70	7.82	8.90	16.98	17.90	37.19	32	34.97	37

These figures are in percent.

TABLE 15C

RURAL	POOREST		POORER		MIDDLE		RICHER		RICHEST	
Socio-religious communities	2005	2019	2005	2019	2005	2019	2005	2019	2005	2019
ALL INDIA	27.68	7.44	26.12	26	22.75	22.10	16.01	16	7.44	8.10
HINDU_UC	11.52	16.98	19.3	20.39	25.25	25.27	26.96	25.40	16.98	17.72
HINDU_SC	37.32	2.6	30.15	29.07	20.34	20.67	9.59	11.31	2.6	3.87
HINDU_ST	56.87	1.55	24.81	26.27	12.04	13.88	4.73	6.14	1.55	1.69
HINDU_OBC	23.6	5.43	28.49	26.64	25.8	25.08	16.67	18.11	5.43	7.55
MUSLIM	28.89	5.89	27.3	27.40	22.95	20.20	14.98	14.90	5.89	6.70

These figures are in percent.

Let us now take a look at the individual indicators to measure standard of living.

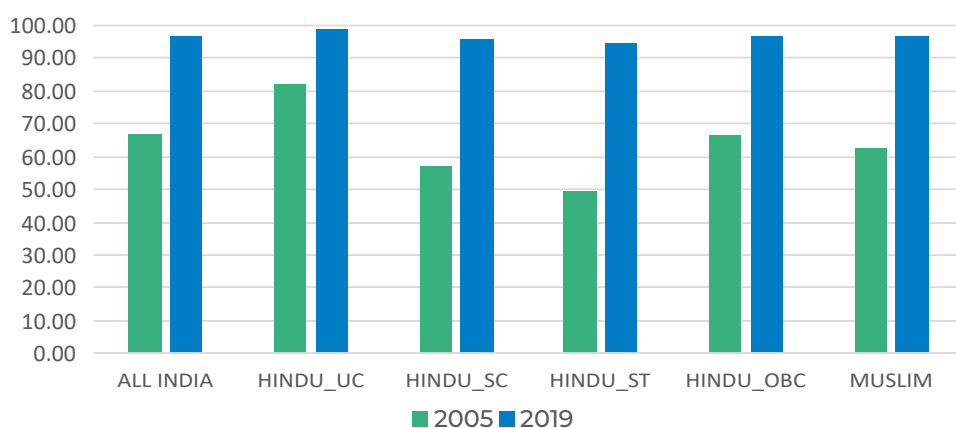
## 6.2 Electricity

A household is considered deprived if it does not have access to electricity. In 2005, besides upper caste households, all other socio-religious communities had poor electric facilities. This has improved significantly today where about 97% of households in India have electricity. See details in Table 16A.

TABLE 16A

Socio-religious communities	Has electricity	
	2005	2019
ALL INDIA	67.09%	96.8%
HINDU_UC	82%	98.77%
HINDU_SC	57.12%	95.42%
HINDU_ST	49.43%	94.62%
HINDU_OBC	66.50%	96.9%
MUSLIM	62.40%	96.7%

### PROPORTION OF HOUSEHOLD WITH ELECTRICITY ACROSS SOCIO-RELIGIOUS GROUPS



Proportion of households having electric facility across socio-religious groups  
(source: NFHS 2019-20, NFHS 2005-06)

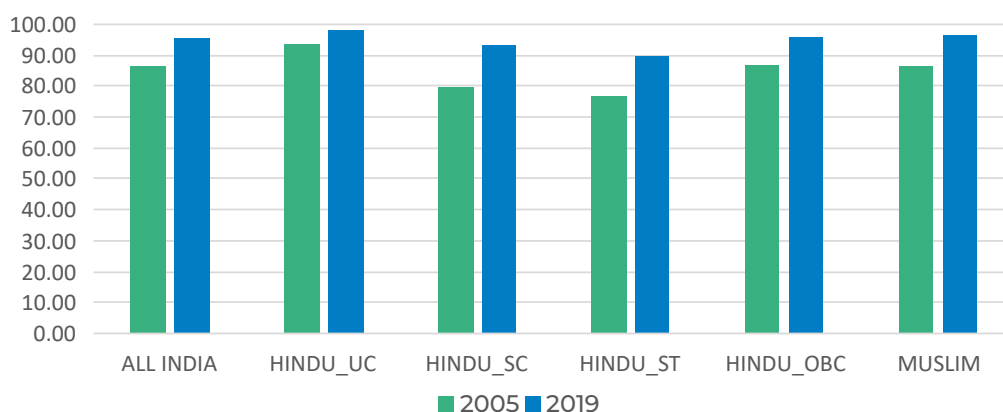
### 6.3 Housing

A household is considered deprived if the floor, roof or walls are made of natural or rudimentary materials. Using the NFHS dataset we categorize individuals to have adequate housing facility if the house is semi-pakka or pakka. The proportion of individuals having access to improved housing have increased from 87% to 94%. Scheduled tribe members still lag behind. See details in table 16a.

TABLE 17A

Socio-religious communities	Improved housing	
	2005	2019
ALL INDIA	86.50%	95.4%
HINDU_UC	93.70%	98.1%
HINDU_SC	79.60%	93.3%
HINDU_ST	76.70%	89.8%
HINDU_OBC	86.70%	96%
MUSLIM	86.30%	96.8%

### PROPORTION OF HOUSEHOLD WITH IMPROVED HOUSING FACILITY ACROSS SOCIO-RELIGIOUS GROUPS



The proportion of households having improved housing facilities across socio-religious groups  
(source: NFHS 2019-20, NFHS 2005-06)

## 6.4 Drinking water

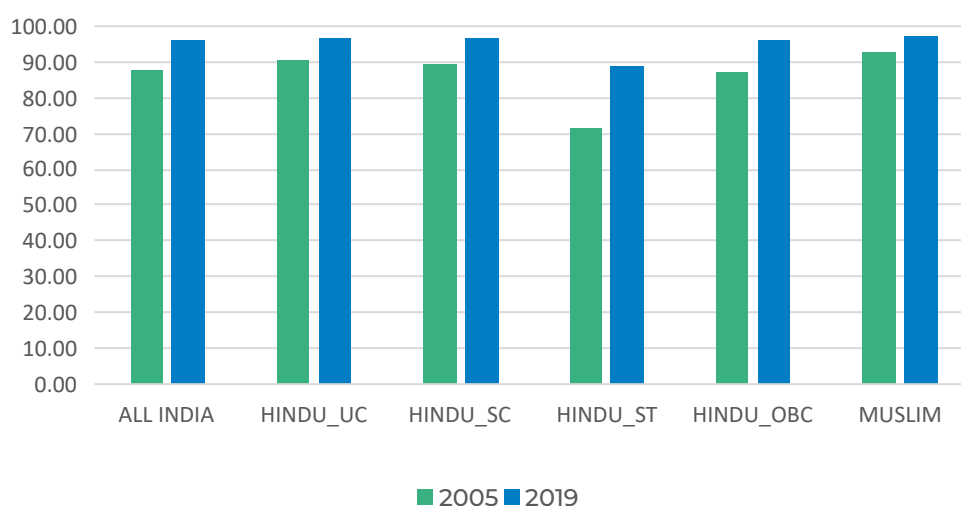
A household is deprived if it does not have access to improved or safe drinking water. Safe or improved sources include sources such as piped water supply, public taps, standpipes tube wells, protected springs/wells etc. Here we're not considering the distance of the household to the source of water supply.

From 2005 to 2019 access to improved drinking water has increased for all, and Scheduled Tribe communities continue to face this deprivation.

TABLE 18A

Socio-religious communities	Improved housing	
	2005	2019
ALL INDIA	87.60%	95.9%
HINDU_UC	90.50%	96.8%
HINDU_SC	89.10%	96.8%
HINDU_ST	71.50%	89.03%
HINDU_OBC	87.10%	96.3%
MUSLIM	92.50%	97.4%

### PROPORTION OF HOUSEHOLD WITH IMPROVED WATER SOURCE ACROSS SOCIO-RELIGIOUS GROUPS



Proportion of households having improved water sources across socio-religious groups  
(source: NFHS 2019-20, NFHS 2005-06)

## 6.5 SANITATION

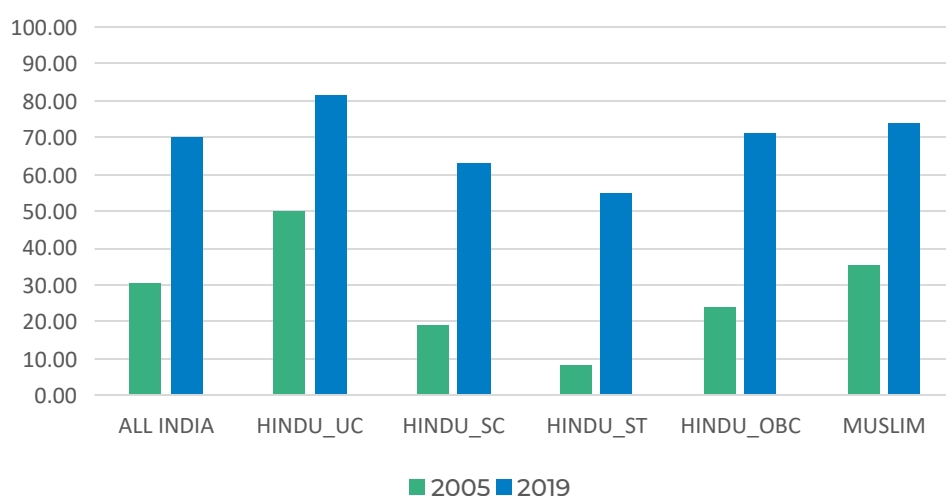
A household is deprived if it has no improved toilet facility or improved but shared toilet facility.

Access to households to improve sanitation facilities has improved considerably from 2005 to 2019. In 2005 only 30% of Indians had access to improved toilets, however, today about 70% of them have this facility. Here the difference in access to improved sanitation varies considerably across socio-religious groups. While 82% of upper caste Hindus have better sanitation facilities, only 55% of Scheduled Tribe Hindus have access to the same. 90% of Muslims have access to toilets but only 74% of them can avail improved sanitation facilities.

TABLE 19A

Socio-religious communities	Improved sanitation	
	2005	2019
ALL INDIA	30.40%	70.2%
HINDU_UC	50%	81.7%
HINDU_SC	19%	63.02%
HINDU_ST	8.20%	55.03%
HINDU_OBC	23.90%	71.02%
MUSLIM	35.20%	73.7%

### PROPORTION OF HOUSEHOLD WITH IMPROVED SANITATION ACROSS SOCIO-RELIGIOUS GROUPS



Proportion of households having improved sanitation across socio-religious groups  
(source: NFHS 2019-20, NFHS 2005-06)

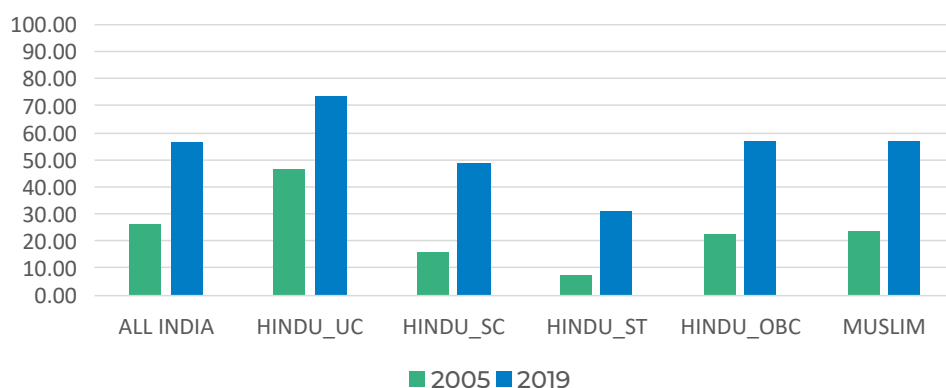
## 6.6 Cooking fuel

A household is deprived if the primary source of cooking fuel is animal waste, agricultural crops, shrubs, wood, charcoal or coal. Even though from 2005 to 2019, the percentage of households using safe cooking fuel has increased, even today about 44% households use unsafe means of cooking. Besides upper caste individuals, most of the socio-religious communities are deprived in terms of access to safe cooking fuel.

TABLE 20A

Socio-religious communities	Safe cooking fuel	
	2005	2019
ALL INDIA	26.20%	56.6%
HINDU_UC	46.53%	73.5%
HINDU_SC	15.73%	49%
HINDU_ST	7.52%	31.2%
HINDU_OBC	22.26%	56.8%
MUSLIM	23.70%	57.3%

### PROPORTION OF HOUSEHOLD WITH SAFE COOKING FUEL ACROSS SOCIO-RELIGIOUS GROUPS



The proportion of households having safe cooking fuel across socio-religious groups  
(source: NFHS 2019-20, NFHS 2005-06)

### 6.7 Ownership of assets

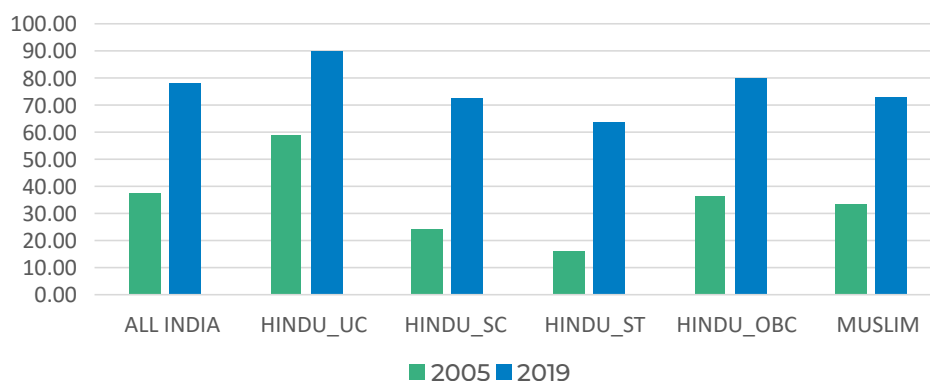
A household is considered to be deprived if it owns none or only of these assets: radio, TV, telephone, phone, computer, animal cart, bicycle, motorbike, or refrigerator. In addition, they don't own a car or a truck.

Even though ownership of assets has increased over time, deprivation still persists. Amongst Muslims, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes 27%, 28% and 36% of people continue to have one or none of these assets.

TABLE 21A

Socio-religious communities	Ownership of assets	
	2005	2019
ALL INDIA	37.98%	78.16%
HINDU_UC	58.70%	89.9%
HINDU_SC	24%	72.10%
HINDU_ST	16.30%	63.60%
HINDU_OBC	36.40%	80.20%
MUSLIM	33.40%	73%

### PROPORTION OF HOUSEHOLD HAVING SIGNIFICANT ASSET OWNERSHIP ACROSS SOCIO-RELIGIOUS GROUPS



Proportion of households having a significant size of assets across socio-religious groups  
(source: NFHS 2019-20, NFHS 2005-06)

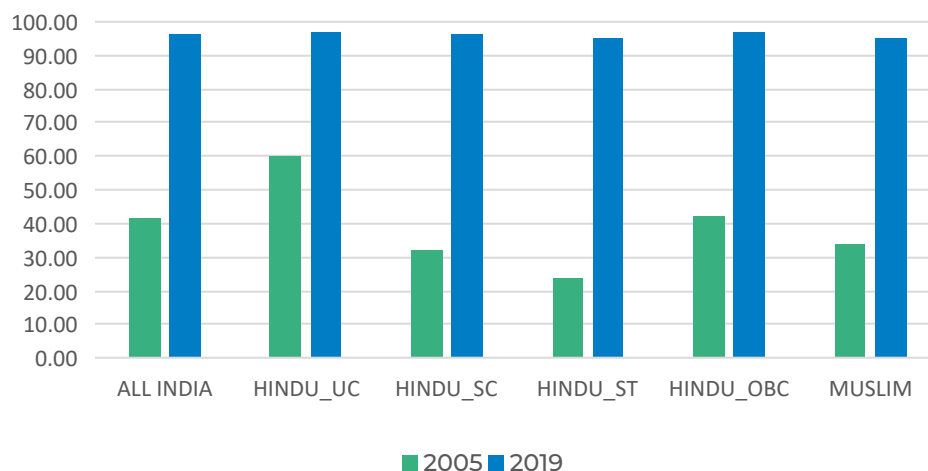
## 6.8 Bank account

Here we will measure the proportion of people who have a bank account. Having a bank account inculcates financial habits among people. From 2005 to 2019, the proportion of people having a bank account increased significantly from 42% to 96%. See details in Table 22A.

TABLE 22A

Socio-religious communities	Bank account	
	2005	2019
ALL INDIA	42%	96.30%
HINDU_UC	60%	96.80%
HINDU_SC	32.40%	96.13%
HINDU_ST	24.20%	95.50%
HINDU_OBC	42.30%	96.80%
MUSLIM	33.80%	95.30%

### PROPORTION OF HOUSEHOLD WITH BANK ACCOUNT ACROSS SOCIO-RELIGIOUS GROUPS



Proportion of households having a bank account across socio-religious groups  
(source: NFHS 2019-20, NFHS 2005-06)

## 6.9 Standard of living across states

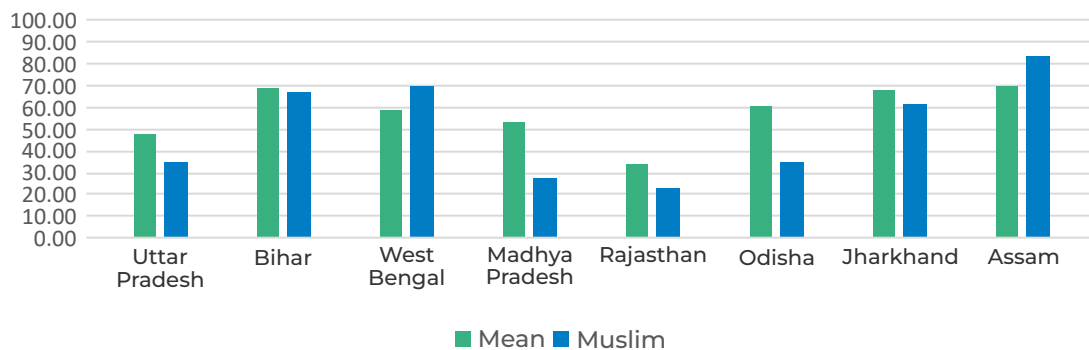
In this section, we will take a look at wealth disparities across states. Here we will be looking at the state's average estimate of people who are poor (rich) and the percentage of Muslims in the state belonging to the said category. People categorized as poorer or poorest are identified as poor and people categorized as richer or richest are identified as rich.

Amongst the states with high poverty, Assam has the highest incidence of poverty and about 83% of Muslims in this state are poor. We see a similar estimate amongst Muslims in Bihar, West Bengal and Jharkhand where about 70% and 68% of the community is poor. In these states, the percentage of rich people is also meagre, however in Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha and Rajasthan the proportion of rich Muslims is significantly above the state's average. See details in Table 23A.

TABLE 23A

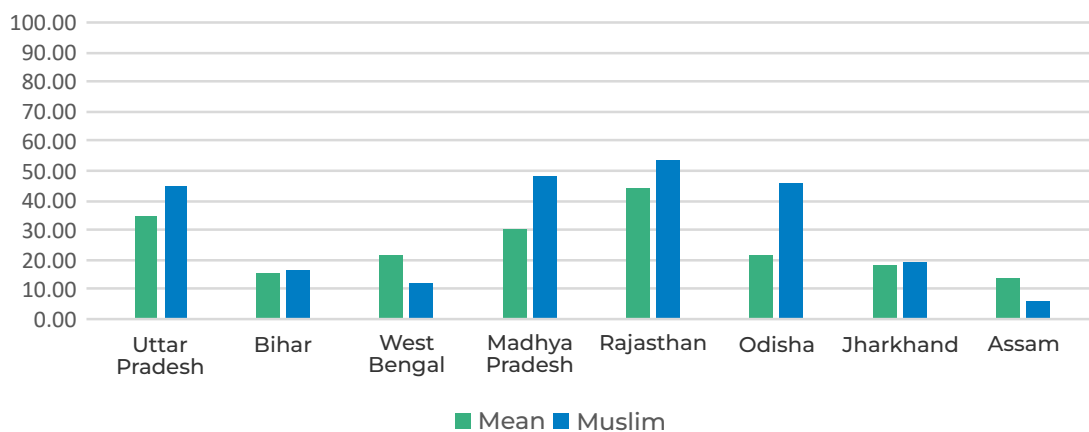
High Poverty	Percent of poor people		Percent of rich people	
State	Mean	Muslim	Mean	Muslim
Uttar Pradesh	9.4750%	35.10%	34.2%	45.2%
Bihar	68.90%	66.90%	15.7%	16.1%
West Bengal	58.80%	70%	21.9%	12.1%
Madhya Pradesh	52.90%	28.02%	30.4%	48.3%
Rajasthan	33.90%	23.60%	43.6%	53.5%
Odisha	60.30%	34.70%	21.3%	46%
Jharkhand	67.70%	61.50%	18%	19.3%
Assam	70.12%15	83.26%	13.76%	5.85%

### PROPORTION OF POOR PEOPLE IN STATES WITH HIGH POVERTY



Proportion of poor people amongst Muslims in states with high poverty  
(source: NFHS 2019-20)

### PROPORTION OF RICH PEOPLE IN STATES WITH HIGH POVERTY



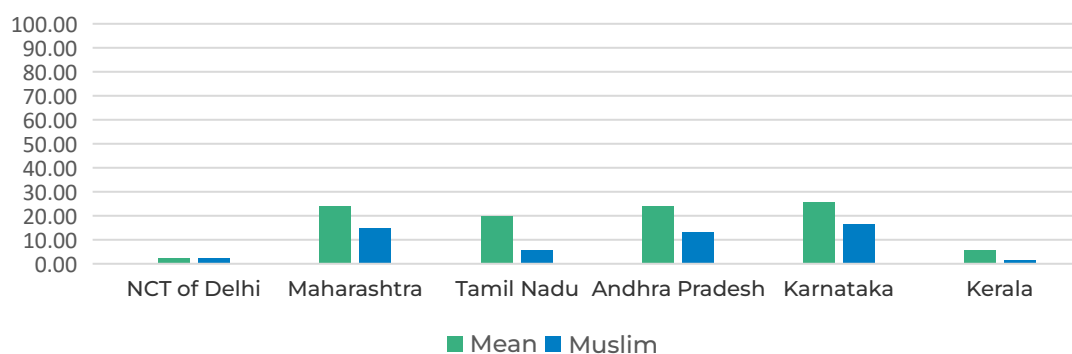
Proportion of rich people amongst Muslims in states with high poverty  
(source: NFHS 2019-20)

Amongst states with a low incidence of poverty, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra have the highest percentage of poor people and Muslims account for a significant share of it. Delhi NCR and Kerala have the highest proportion of rich people and Muslims in the state are also well off. See details in table 23B.

TABLE 23B

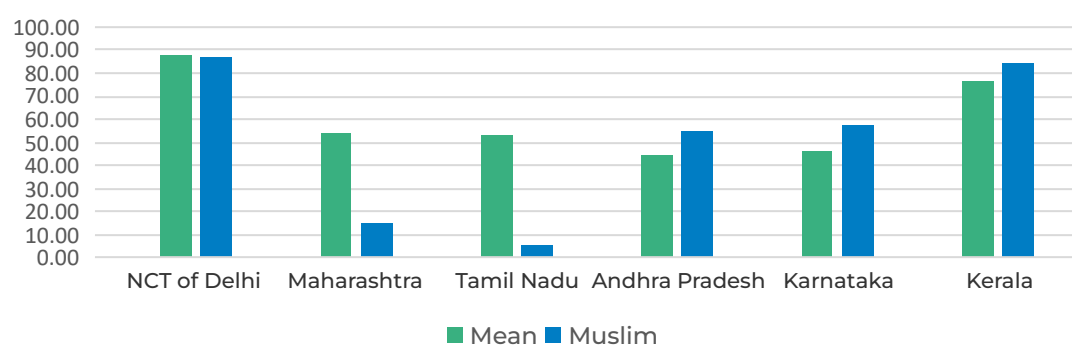
Low Poverty	Percent of poor people		Percent of rich people	
State	Mean	Muslim	Mean	Muslim
NCT of Delhi	2.80%	2.5 %	88%	86.6%
Maharashtra	23.90%	15%	54%	15%
Tamil Nadu	20.04%	5.6%	53.6%	5.6%
Andhra Pradesh	24.40%	13.4%	44.4%	55%
Karnataka	25.50%	17%	46.1%	57.5%
Kerala	5.50%	1.8%	76.7%	84.7%

### PROPORTION OF POOR PEOPLE IN STATES WITH LOW POVERTY



Proportion of poor people amongst Muslims in states with low poverty  
(source: NFHS 2019-20)

### PROPORTION OF RICH PEOPLE IN STATES WITH LOW POVERTY



The proportion of rich people amongst Muslims in states with low poverty  
(source: NFHS 2019-20)

## 6.10 Key Findings

- No significant reduction in the proportion of people in the bottom 40% of the wealth distribution either in rural or urban India.
- Comparing the wealth distribution across different religious groups we observe that Jain is the richest community followed by Sikhs and Christians. The highest proportion of poor people are people belonging to other religions, Hindu and Muslim.

- Upper caste Hindus have the highest proportion of rich people in both urban and rural India. Hindus belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are in the lowest tail of the distribution.
- Considerable improvement in the access of households to electric facilities, safe housing, improved sources of drinking water and bank accounts. Across socio-religious groups Scheduled Tribes households continue to lag behind.
- There is disparity across socio-religious groups when it comes to the use of improved toilet facilities and safe cooking fuel. While upper caste households have better access, Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe households face deprivation.
- In ownership of assets, while in 2005 Muslims and Other Backward Classes households had a similar status, in 2019 things have improved much for Other Backward Classes households as compared to Muslims. Here Muslims and Scheduled Caste households rank similarly followed by Scheduled Tribe households. This again highlights the lack of upward mobility amongst Muslims.
- Throughout all these parameters, upper caste Hindus rank the highest.
- Amongst the states with high poverty, Assam has the highest incidence of poverty and about 67% of Muslims in this state are poor. We see a similar estimate amongst Muslims in Bihar, West Bengal and Jharkhand where about 70% and 68% of the community is poor. In these states, the percentage of rich people is also meagre, however in Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha and Rajasthan the proportion of rich amongst the Muslims is significantly above the state's average.
- Amongst states with low incidences of poverty, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra have the highest percentage of poor people and Muslims account for a significant share of it. Delhi NCR and Kerala have the highest proportion of rich people and Muslims in the state are also well off.

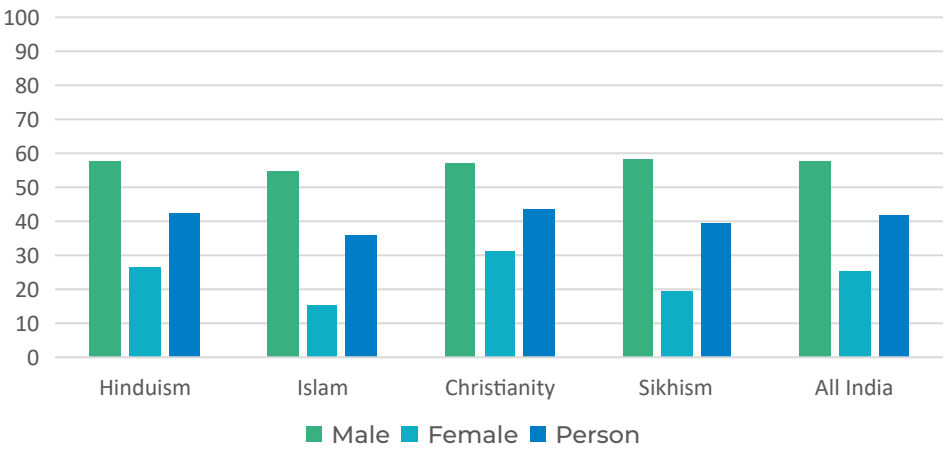
## 7.1 Employment amongst Muslims

The job market scenario in India has been dismal post covid and the brunt has been borne gravely by individuals belonging to minority groups working in the salaried sector. As per the periodic labour force survey (PLFS) for the period 2020-21, Muslim participation in salaried jobs fell from 22.1% to 17.5%, a fall of about 5 per cent points post covid while the share of Hindu workers declined by only 2.3 per cent points. This decline in labour force participation fell even more acutely for women particularly Muslim women, whose share fell by 8 per cent points. The report added that individual who lost their jobs perhaps started their own business or are aiding household enterprises as the share of self-employed workers went up from 52.1% to 55.6%. Though the share of employment declined for almost all religious groups, the fall was the highest amongst Muslims. It is important to note that the labour force participation rate amongst Muslims is the lowest across all religious groups. Only 54.8% of Muslim men and 15.3% of Muslim women are part of the labour force which is much the national average of 57.5% and 25.1% respectively. The unemployment rate amongst Muslims is similar to the national average at 4.8% and 3.5% for men and women, Christian men and women have the highest rate of unemployment at 6.8% and 6.6% respectively. While discrimination against Muslims in the formal sector continues to haunt Muslim youth, in the face of rising prejudice against Muslims and in a pandemic-hit economy, the prospect of greater participation in the formal sector will continue to be bleak. For details see tables 23A and 23B.

TABLE 23A

Religion	Labour force participation rate (2020-21)								
	Rural			Urban			Total		
	MALE	FEMALE	PERSON	MALE	FEMALE	PERSON	MALE	FEMALE	PERSON
Hinduism	57.5	28.9	43.5	58.8	19.5	39.6	57.8	26.3	42.4
Islam	53.6	17.1	35.7	57.1	11.9	35	54.8	15.3	35.5
Christianity	57.6	33	45.1	55.3	27.1	40.9	56.8	30.9	43.6
Sikhism	59.1	21	40.5	54.9	15.3	35.6	57.9	19.4	39.1
All India	57.1	27.7	42.7	58.4	28.6	38.9	57.5	25.1	41.6

LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE ACROSS RELIGIOUS GROUPS

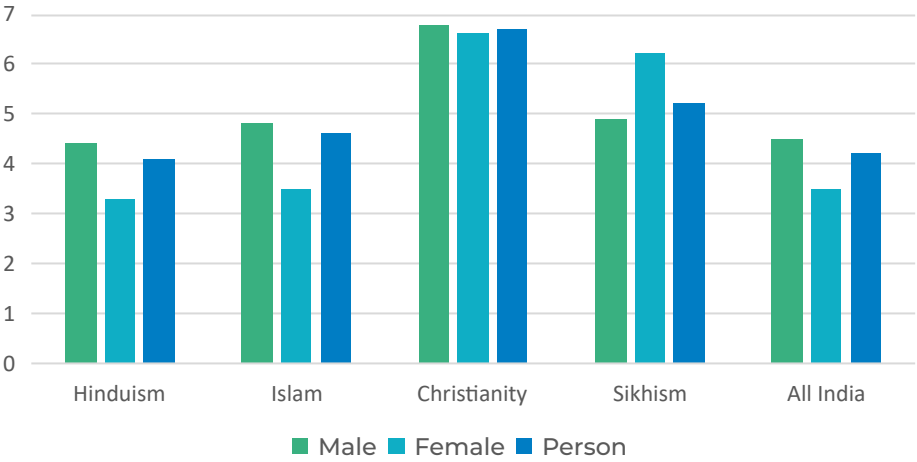


Labour force participation rate across religious groups (source: LPFR 2022)

TABLE 23B

Religion	Unemployment rate (2020-21)								
	Rural			Urban			Total		
	MALE	FEMALE	PERSON	MALE	FEMALE	PERSON	MALE	FEMALE	PERSON
Hinduism	3.8	1.9	3.2	6	8.8	6.7	4.4	3.3	4.1
Islam	4.3	2.1	3.8	5.8	7.3	6.1	4.8	3.5	4.6
Christianity	5.9	5.2	5.6	8.4	9.7	8.9	6.8	6.6	6.7
Sikhism	4.3	6.3	4.8	6.4	6	6.4	4.9	6.2	5.2
All India	3.9	2.1	3.3	6.1	8.6	6.7	4.5	3.5	4.2

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE ACROSS RELIGIOUS GROUPS



Unemployment rate across religious groups (source: LPFR 2022)

This report encapsulates the national averages and the state-wise performance of Muslims on major socio-economic indicators. For an in-depth analysis, we must take a look at the performance of Muslims both at the district and sub-district levels. Further studies are required on the provision of public facilities namely public schools, health care units, sanitation stations, clean water facilities, etc. at the sub-district level to gauge how Muslim majority towns and municipalities perform as compared to areas where Muslims are a minority. Another limitation of this report is that we have relied solely on NFHS and Census data. To take a holistic look at the socio-economic status of Muslims in India, further studies are required based on other data sources.

Indian Muslims are the largest minority group, yet they do poorly on all major socio-economic indicators of interest. On account of Islamophobia and anti-Muslim bias, culminating in persistent systemic discrimination they have lagged behind in opportunities resulting in poor social and economic mobility. One limitation of the current study is that welfare measures have been reduced to the availability of accessibility to basic provisions required to ensure minimal sustenance. While these basic provisions are essential to ensure one's sustenance and are a necessary yardstick to evaluate the living conditions of those at the bottom of the socio-economic hierarchy, it is not sufficient.

On account of persistent discrimination, inter-generational backwardness and restricted social mobility these resources will have a limited effect in generating the desired end. While inter-generational deprivation impedes their

means of economic upliftment and hinders their access to opportunities, Islamophobia and sustained discrimination against them distorts their social conversion factor to translate whatever means they have into actual capability and functioning. In addition, the diversity of their socio-religious identity, their agency and aspirations will have a bearing on their well-being and it needs to be accounted for. Different religious and socio-religious groups exhibit varying behavioral tendencies, lifestyles and follow peculiar cultural norms and customs. For instance, Muslims have a greater prevalence of marriage within the kin, they're more likely to religiously abstain from alcohol and interest-based credit to list a few. A well-being approach based on materialism with sole emphasis on primary goods and essential facilities, which assumes that two individuals with equal access to these facilities can use them to generate similar ends cannot adequately capture their true socio-economic status.

We believe that the capability approach framework with its emphasis on real freedom, the means-end distinction and acknowledgement of diverse realities will better encapsulate the true socio-economic status of Muslims in India.

# APPENDIX

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## STATE AND DISTRICT WISE POPULATION 2001

APPENDIX

STATE /DISTRICT	TOTAL		RURAL		URBAN	
	ALL INDIA	MUSLIMS	ALL INDIA	MUSLIMS	ALL INDIA	MUSLIMS
ALL INDIA	154246675	14010072	742490639	88794744	286119689	49393496
ANDHRA PRADESH	76210007	6986856	55401067	2928569	20808940	4058287
ADILABAD	2488003	236844	1827986	103579	660017	133265
NIZAMABAD	2345685	338824	1920947	187762	424738	151062
KARIMNAGAR	3491822	213811	2813010	104722	678812	109089
MEDAK	2670097	296486	2286573	207576	383524	88910
HYDERABAD	3829753	1576583	0	0	3829753	1576583
RANGAREDDY	3575064	408281	1637227	134285	1937837	273996
MAHBUBNAGAR	3513934	296975	3142579	194819	371355	102156
NALGONDA	3247982	170553	2815304	106512	432678	64041
WARANGAL	3246004	177217	2622792	84467	623212	92750
KHAMMAM	2578927	137639	2068066	75312	510861	62327
SRIKAKULUM	2537593	7759	2258934	3439	278659	4320
VIZIANAGRAM	2249254	15472	1836859	6116	412395	9356
VISHAKAPATNAM	3832336	71669	2301437	17970	1530899	53699
EAST GODAVARI	4901420	70456	3749535	28950	1151885	41506
WEST GODAVARI	3803517	79048	3052630	43364	750887	35684
KRISHNA	4187841	265617	2844394	132397	1343447	133220
GUNTUR	4465144	487839	3179384	264025	1285760	223814
PRAKASAM	3059423	195637	2592055	138161	467368	57476
NELLORE	2668564	248676	2069521	145263	599043	103413
CUDDPAH	2601797	386900	2014044	209715	587753	177185
KURNOOL	3529494	572404	2712030	341061	817464	231343
ANANTAPUR	3640478	389201	2720915	157793	919563	231408
CHITTOOR	3745875	342965	2934845	241281	811030	101684
ARUNACHAL PRADESH	1097968	20675	870087	10369	227881	10306
TAWANG	38924	225	30548	97	8376	128

STATE /DISTRICT	TOTAL		RURAL		URBAN	
	ALL INDIA	MUSLIMS	ALL INDIA	MUSLIMS	ALL INDIA	MUSLIMS
WEST KAMENG	74599	1159	67906	1019	6693	140
EAST KAMENG	57179	384	42177	120	15002	264
PAPUM PARE *	122003	5318	59961	1852	62042	3466
LOWER SUBANSIRI	98244	830	85860	388	12384	442
UPPER SUBANSIRI	55346	506	39590	188	15756	318
WEST SIANG	103918	1493	82806	576	21112	917
EAST SIANG	87397	2736	65432	1120	21965	1616
UPPER SIANG *	33363	502	33363	502	0	0
DIBANG VALLEY	57720	2532	47613	2005	10107	527
LOHIT	143527	3071	116765	1278	26762	1793
CHANGLANG	125422	1163	113034	865	12388	298
TIRAP	100326	756	85032	359	15294	397
ASSAM	26655528	8240611	23216288	7714619	3439240	525992
KOKRAJHAR	905764	184441	841823	180576	63941	3865
DHUBRI	1637344	1216455	1444901	1144795	192443	71660
GOALPARA	822035	441516	755133	408319	66902	33197
BONGAIGAON	904835	348573	795053	339712	109782	8861
BARPETA	1647201	977943	1520333	961421	126868	16522
KAMRUP	2522324	625002	1614107	511390	908217	113612
NALBARI	1148824	253842	1121338	246869	27486	6973
DARRANG	1504320	534658	1429492	525001	74828	9657
MARIGAON	776256	369398	738268	363236	37988	6162
NAGAON	2314629	1180267	2036342	1119198	278287	61069
SONITPUR	1681513	268078	1505719	254412	175794	13666
LAKHIMPUR	889010	143505	823857	126109	65153	17396
DHEMAJI	571944	10533	533112	7104	38832	3429
TINSUKIA	1150062	40000	926105	19289	223957	20711
DIBRUGARH	1185072	53306	956634	26780	228438	26526
SIBSAGAR	1051736	85761	954557	65638	97179	20123
JORHAT	999221	47658	827901	30730	171320	16928
GOLAGHAT	946279	74808	865141	63073	81138	11735
KARBI ANGLONG	813311	18091	721381	11945	91930	6146
NORTH CACHAR HILLS	188079	4662	128644	1844	59435	2818
CACHAR	1444921	522051	1243534	482685	201387	39366
KARIMGANJ	1007976	527214	934126	520611	73850	6603

STATE /DISTRICT	TOTAL		RURAL		URBAN	
	ALL INDIA	MUSLIMS	ALL INDIA	MUSLIMS	ALL INDIA	MUSLIMS
HAILAKANDI	542872	312849	498787	303882	44085	8967
BIHAR	82998509	13722048	74316709	12020009	8681800	1702039
PASCHIM CHAMPARAN	3043466	646597	2733907	570753	309559	75844
PURBA CHAMPARAN	3939773	755005	3688687	689401	251086	65604
SHEOHAR *	515961	80076	494699	77226	21262	2850
SITAMARHI	2682720	568992	2529407	540632	153313	28360
MADHUBANI	3575281	641579	3450736	613144	124545	28435
SUPAUL *	1732578	302120	1644370	283017	88208	19103
ARARIA	2158608	887972	2026257	839492	132351	48480
KISHANGANJ	1296348	876105	1167340	818967	129008	57138
PURNIA	2543942	935239	2321544	885559	222398	49680
KATIHAR	2392638	1017495	2174361	973287	218277	44208
MADHEPURA	1526646	173605	1458679	163439	67967	10166
SAHARSA	1508182	217922	1383015	194017	125167	23905
DARBHANGA	3295789	748971	3028441	676027	267348	72944
MUZAFFARPUR	3746714	573951	3398361	506521	348353	67430
GOPALGANJ	2152638	367219	2022048	343465	130590	23754
SIWAN	2714349	494176	2564860	452087	149489	42089
SARAN	3248701	337767	2950064	294035	298637	43732
VAISHALI	2718421	259158	2531766	229827	186655	29331
SAMASTIPUR	3394793	355897	3271338	339492	123455	16405
BEGUSARAI	2349366	313713	2241743	303318	107623	10395
KHAGARIA	1280354	131441	1204027	116100	76327	15341
BHAGALPUR	2423172	423246	1970745	294679	452427	128567
BANKA *	1608773	190051	1552353	181005	56420	9046
MUNGER	1137797	89791	819950	48294	317847	41497
LAKHISARAI *	802225	35378	684485	30173	117740	5205
SHEIKHPURA *	525502	37755	444189	30354	81313	7401
NALANDA	2370528	176871	2016899	70677	353629	106194
PATNA	4718592	366164	2757060	108253	1961532	257911
BHOJPUR	2243144	163193	1930730	104765	312414	58428
BUXAR *	1402396	86382	1273422	68325	128974	18057
KAIMUR	1289074	123048	1247299	115001	41775	8047
ROHTAS	2450748	246760	2123942	176283	326806	70477
JEHANABAD	1514315	124149	1402703	102266	111612	21883

STATE /DISTRICT	TOTAL		RURAL		URBAN	
	ALL INDIA	MUSLIMS	ALL INDIA	MUSLIMS	ALL INDIA	MUSLIMS
AURANGABAD	2013055	196030	1842998	155714	170057	40316
GAYA	3473428	403439	2997479	303326	475949	100113
NAWADA	1809696	204457	1671253	171242	138443	33215
JAMUI *	1398796	170334	1295552	149846	103244	20488
CHHATTISGARH	20833803	409615	16648056	152167	4185747	257448
KORIYA	586327	22535	411536	5534	174791	17001
SURGUJA	1972094	63685	1834913	49993	137181	13692
JASHPUR	743160	11720	708965	9516	34195	2204
RAIGARH	1265529	12637	1096073	4674	169456	7963
KORBA	1011823	21761	644860	5705	366963	16056
JANJGIR - CHAMPA	1317431	11857	1172112	6359	145319	5498
BILASPUR	1998355	45342	1511661	13454	486694	31888
KAWARDHA	584552	9421	539660	6437	44892	2984
RAJNANDGAON	1283224	21035	1051577	7238	231647	13797
DURG	2810436	70398	1738127	11009	1072309	59389
RAIPUR	3016930	77963	2099312	13951	917618	64012
MAHASAMUND	860257	11076	762577	4390	97680	6686
DHAMTARI	706591	8933	613007	3400	93584	5533
KANKER	650934	5253	619549	2537	31385	2716
BASTAR	1306673	10335	1176652	3970	130021	6365
DANTEWADA	719487	5664	667475	4000	52012	1664
GOA	1347668	92210	677091	17093	670577	75117
NORTH GOA	758573	43383	416824	9434	341749	33949
SOUTH GOA	589095	48827	260267	7659	328828	41168
GUJARAT	50671017	4592854	31740767	1899033	18930250	2693821
KACHCHH	1583225	329254	1108333	242037	474892	87217
BANAS KANTHA	2504244	170142	2228743	125089	275501	45053
PATAN *	1182709	119748	944281	85882	238428	33866
MAHESANA	1837892	113631	1426175	71733	411717	41898
SABAR KANTHA	2082531	117806	1857402	64569	225129	53237
GANDHINAGAR	1334455	50559	867195	23274	467260	27285
AHMADABAD	5816519	662799	1152986	56171	4663533	606628
SURENDRANAGAR	1515148	97846	1112700	48016	402448	49830
RAJKOT	3169881	292676	1544019	114760	1625862	177916
JAMNAGAR	1904278	270223	1068022	86621	836256	183602

STATE /DISTRICT	TOTAL		RURAL		URBAN	
	ALL INDIA	MUSLIMS	ALL INDIA	MUSLIMS	ALL INDIA	MUSLIMS
PORBANDAR *	536835	28404	275460	5219	261375	23185
JUNAGADH	2448173	274481	1736645	118589	711528	155892
AMRELI	1393918	83077	1080960	35594	312958	47483
BHAVNAGAR	2469630	172740	1534592	39938	935038	132802
ANAND *	1856872	199263	1348901	102688	507971	96575
KHEDA	2024216	218660	1617766	134086	406450	84574
PANCH MAHALS	2025277	120676	1771915	33838	253362	86838
DOHAD *	1636433	52632	1480110	10616	156323	42016
VADODARA	3641802	317194	1995580	121783	1646222	195411
NARMADA *	514404	20429	462298	13529	52106	6900
BHARUCH	1370656	293459	1018096	202923	352560	90536
SURAT	4995174	447951	1999357	98036	2995817	349915
THE DANGS	186729	2792	186729	2792	0	0
NAVSARI *	1229463	69972	893110	39612	336353	30360
VALSAD	1410553	66440	1029392	21638	381161	44802
HARYANA	21144564	1222916	15029260	1045753	6115304	177163
PANCHKULA	468411	18297	260016	14236	208395	4061
AMBALA	1014411	17263	657383	13671	357028	3592
YAMUNANAGAR	1041630	104073	648608	86801	393022	17272
KURUKSHETRA	825454	12028	609943	9699	215511	2329
KAITHAL	946131	6777	762649	5549	183482	1228
KARNAL	1274183	22614	936341	19611	337842	3003
PANIPAT	967449	59696	575369	33060	392080	26636
SONIPAT	1279175	31954	957800	23234	321375	8720
JIND	1189827	20618	948250	17253	241577	3365
FATEHABAD	806158	6554	664001	5295	142157	1259
SIRSA	1116649	7056	823184	4742	293465	2314
HISAR	1537117	17431	1138999	14935	398118	2496
BHIWANI	1425022	12740	1154629	11405	270393	1335
ROHTAK	940128	5665	610524	3524	329604	2141
JHAJJAR	880072	8311	684975	5912	195097	2399
MAHENDRAGARH	812521	3434	702885	3111	109636	323
REWARI	765351	3194	629177	2310	136174	884
GURGAON	1660289	617918	1291285	592343	369004	25575
FARIDABAD	2194586	247293	973242	179062	1221344	68231

STATE /DISTRICT	TOTAL		RURAL		URBAN	
	ALL INDIA	MUSLIMS	ALL INDIA	MUSLIMS	ALL INDIA	MUSLIMS
HIMACHAL PRADESH	6077900	119512	5482319	102531	595581	16981
CHAMBA	460887	26801	426345	25538	34542	1263
KANGRA	1339030	15951	1266745	15328	72285	623
LAHUL & SPITI	33224	134	33224	134	0	0
KULLU	381571	1788	351478	1371	30093	417
MANDI	901344	8309	840362	6926	60982	1383
HAMIRPUR	412700	3489	382494	3031	30206	458
UNA	448273	11632	408849	11066	39424	566
BILASPUR	340885	5938	318934	4448	21951	1490
SOLAN	500557	11053	409362	8086	91195	2967
SIRMAUR	458593	25618	410923	21153	47670	4465
SHIMLA	722502	8493	555269	5144	167233	3349
KINNAUR	78334	306	78334	306	0	0
JAMMU & KASHMIR	10143700	6793240	7627062	5288748	2516638	1504492
KUPWARA	650393	633263	624898	609585	25495	23678
BARAMULA	1169780	1141162	973458	957429	196322	183733
SRINAGAR	1202447	1138175	256281	252497	946166	885678
BADGAM	629309	617212	558721	549837	70588	67375
PULWAMA	652607	637008	584100	571815	68507	65193
ANANTNAG	1172434	1154780	1004071	994310	168363	160470
LEH (LADAKH)	117232	16156	88593	11412	28639	4744
KARGIL	119307	95963	108650	86871	10657	9092
DODA	691929	400765	644234	370290	47695	30475
UDHAMPUR	743509	190112	626882	182058	116627	8054
PUNCH	372613	342512	348635	334335	23978	8177
RAJOURI	483284	291067	449629	277411	33655	13656
JAMMU	1588772	90272	887554	49146	701218	41126
KATHUA	550084	44793	471356	41752	78728	3041
JHARKHAND	26945829	3731308	20952088	2785913	5993741	945395
GARHWA	1035464	149102	992825	141987	42639	7115
PALAMU	2098359	242980	1973266	217101	125093	25879
CHATRA	791434	92434	749414	77777	42020	14657
HAZARIBAG	2277475	337117	1748406	251497	529069	85620
KODARMA	499403	74856	412654	62540	86749	12316
GIRIDIH	1904430	383253	1782066	343858	122364	39395

STATE /DISTRICT	TOTAL		RURAL		URBAN	
	ALL INDIA	MUSLIMS	ALL INDIA	MUSLIMS	ALL INDIA	MUSLIMS
DEOGHAR	1165390	221705	1005539	199096	159851	22609
GODDA	1047939	210734	1010931	202528	37008	8206
SAHIBGANJ	927770	290060	829639	268879	98131	21181
PAKAUR	701664	227069	665635	217962	36029	9107
DUMKA	1759602	203741	1644690	194812	114912	8929
DHANBAD	2397102	364807	1141744	156651	1255358	208156
BOKARO	1777662	194735	973005	102917	804657	91818
RANCHI	2785064	348774	1807243	184477	977821	164297
LOHARDAGA	364521	73316	318325	60453	46196	12863
GUMLA	1346767	59752	1273025	45526	73742	14226
PASHCHIMI SINGHBHUM	2082795	72044	1731897	42018	350898	30026
PURBI SINGHBHUM	1982988	184829	891784	15834	1091204	168995
KARNATAKA	52850562	6463127	34889033	2647826	17961529	3815301
BAGALKOTE	1651892	184013	1173372	79928	478520	104085
BANGALORE RURAL	1881514	170570	1474118	59692	407396	110878
BANGALORE URBAN	6537124	874600	777137	46016	5759987	828584
BELGAUM	4214505	440836	3201814	236150	1012691	204686
BELLARY	2027140	257806	1320290	88181	706850	169625
BIDAR	1502373	295762	1157498	168548	344875	127214
BIJAPUR	1806918	294491	1410829	166574	396089	127917
CHAMARAJANAGAR	965462	39764	817372	17288	148090	22476
CHIKMAGALUR	1140905	94429	918181	49571	222724	44858
CHITRADURGA	1517896	109412	1243658	44022	274238	65390
DAKSHIN KANNAD	1897730	418904	1168428	256120	729302	162784
DAVANGERE	1790952	226708	1247954	87563	542998	139145
DHARWAD	1604253	315177	722336	88403	881917	226774
GADAG	971835	126232	629652	52140	342183	74092
GULBARGA	3130922	551171	2278301	265012	852621	286159
HASSAN	1721669	104730	1416996	39785	304673	64945
HAVERI	1439116	253927	1140096	152843	299020	101084
KODAGU	548561	78466	473179	61771	75382	16695
KOLAR	2536069	298767	1910546	120969	625523	177798
KOPPAL	1196089	137174	997797	78643	198292	58531
MANDYA	1763705	69890	1480990	25724	282715	44166
MYSORE	2641027	234302	1658899	47718	982128	186584

STATE /DISTRICT	TOTAL		RURAL		URBAN	
	ALL INDIA	MUSLIMS	ALL INDIA	MUSLIMS	ALL INDIA	MUSLIMS
RAICHUR	1669762	228652	1248925	108229	420837	120423
SHIMOGA	1642545	200979	1071535	81127	571010	119852
TUKMUR	2584711	211732	2077509	92308	507202	119424
UDIPI	1112243	83059	905890	62386	206353	20673
UTTAR KANNAD	1353644	161574	965731	71115	387913	90459
KERALA	31841374	7863842	23574449	5865445	8266925	1998397
ALAPUZHA	2109160	208042	1487703	108312	621457	99730
ERNAKULAM	3105798	451764	1628713	180437	1477085	271327
IDUKKI	1129221	81222	1071628	66299	57593	14923
KANNUR	2408956	665648	1196058	285735	1212898	379913
KASARAGOD	1204078	413063	970378	326955	233700	86108
KOLLAM	2585208	474071	2119230	373410	465978	100661
KOTTAYAM	1953646	116686	1653838	75654	299808	41032
KOZHIKODE	2879131	1078750	1777974	656265	1101157	422485
MALAPPURAM	3625471	2484576	3269301	2242866	356170	241710
PALAKKAD	2617482	703596	2260907	623772	356575	79824
PATHANAMTHITTA	1234016	56457	1110218	42545	123798	13912
THIRUVANANTHAPURAM	3234356	431512	2142695	293553	1091661	137959
THRISSUR	2974232	488697	2134799	390725	839433	97972
WAYANAD	780619	209758	751007	198917	29612	10841
MADHYA PRADESH	60348023	3841449	44380878	1401239	15967145	2440210
SHEOPUR	559495	32822	470924	12829	88571	19993
MORENA	1592714	59903	1249409	30953	343305	28950
BHIND	1428559	55490	1089626	25217	338933	30273
GWALIOR	1632109	110171	649101	27921	983008	82250
DATIA	628240	23119	490691	6556	137549	16563
SHIVPURI	1441950	42918	1202277	12320	239673	30598
GUNA	1666767	73076	1311954	27077	354813	45999
TIKAMGARH	1202998	37094	990265	11882	212733	25212
CHHATARPUR	1474723	57659	1150428	18074	324295	39585
PANNA	856558	30043	748374	15228	108184	14815
SAGAR	2021987	83815	1431080	21672	590907	62143
DAMOH	1083949	41288	879598	17944	204351	23344
SATNA	1870104	50172	1484551	19179	385553	30993
REWA	1973306	68651	1652743	33891	320563	34760

STATE /DISTRICT	TOTAL		RURAL		URBAN	
	ALL INDIA	MUSLIMS	ALL INDIA	MUSLIMS	ALL INDIA	MUSLIMS
UMARIA	515963	14867	432830	7547	83133	7320
SHAHDOL	1575303	53668	1177149	18672	398154	34996
SIDHI	1831152	58632	1570121	44446	261031	14186
NEEMUCH	726070	56645	523100	14793	202970	41852
MANDSAUR	1183724	107010	963020	59329	220704	47681
RATLAM	1215393	124158	846959	28389	368434	95769
UJJAIN	1710982	191839	1048195	59163	662787	132676
SHAJAPUR	1290685	142569	1051455	83375	239230	59194
DEWAS	1308223	137379	949876	68265	358347	69114
JHABUA	1394561	26356	1273530	6680	121031	19676
DHAR	1740329	91485	1452145	45018	288184	46467
INDORE	2465827	287121	735464	54968	1730363	232153
WEST NIMAR	1529562	108719	1294103	49198	235459	59521
BARWANI	1081441	45821	923466	14343	157975	31478
EAST NIMAR	1713134	241897	1253213	88932	459921	152965
RAJGARH	1254085	83895	1036763	40235	217322	43660
VIDISHA	1214857	122788	954490	83044	260367	39744
BHOPAL	1843510	421365	360792	33530	1482718	387835
SEHORE	1078912	109122	885172	66395	193740	42727
RAISEN	1125154	101922	918354	61055	206800	40867
BETUL	1395175	32554	1136056	9444	259119	23110
HARDA	474416	29554	373249	13672	101167	15882
HOSHANGABAD	1084265	45155	749871	13398	334394	31757
KATNI	1064167	30474	838906	15946	225261	14528
JABALPUR	2151203	167522	923863	12340	1227340	155182
NARSIMHAPUR	957646	33461	804536	19865	153110	13596
DINDORI	580730	5498	553860	4271	26870	1227
MANDLA	894236	13280	802322	6584	91914	6696
CHHINDWARA	1849283	90548	1397080	33313	452203	57235
SEONI	1166608	65890	1045921	46747	120687	19143
BALAGHAT	1497968	34034	1303996	17539	193972	16495
MAHARASHTRA	96878627	10270485	55777647	3081552	41100980	7188933
AHMEDNAGAR	4040642	264145	3236945	148806	803697	115339
AKOLA	1630239	296272	1002742	108881	627497	187391
AMRAVATI	2607160	347250	1707581	138835	899579	208415

STATE /DISTRICT	TOTAL		RURAL		URBAN	
	ALL INDIA	MUSLIMS	ALL INDIA	MUSLIMS	ALL INDIA	MUSLIMS
AURANGABAD	2897013	569516	1809863	245935	1087150	323581
BHANDARA	1136146	23324	960418	10343	175728	12981
BID	2161250	256582	1774180	138832	387070	117750
BULDHANA	2232480	285387	1759097	160734	473383	124653
CHANDRAPUR	2071101	76050	1406034	20005	665067	56045
DHULE	1707947	149466	1262062	37107	445885	112359
GADCHIROLI	970294	17341	903033	11024	67261	6317
GONDIA	1200707	21980	1057276	11615	143431	10365
HINGOLI	987160	103199	833130	50912	154030	52287
JALGAON	3682690	455288	2629896	240778	1052794	214510
JALNA	1612980	211531	1305115	128299	307865	83232
KOLHAPUR	3523162	236875	2472809	109976	1050353	126899
LATUR	2080285	292996	1590024	163164	490261	129832
MUMBAI	3338031	734484	0	0	3338031	734484
MUMBAI SUBURBAN	8640419	1488987	0	0	8640419	1488987
NAGPUR	4067637	296709	1453886	26146	2613751	270563
NANDED	2876259	385081	2187195	174108	689064	210973
NANDURBAR	1311709	71215	1109036	24781	202673	46434
NASIK	4993796	525983	3056240	62411	1937556	463572
OSMANABAD	1486586	151181	1253330	96372	233256	54809
PARBHANI	1527715	243935	1042529	69243	485186	174692
PUNE	7232555	452397	3031718	79008	4200837	373389
RAIGAD	2207929	170003	1673094	98921	534835	71082
RATNAGIRI	1696777	175672	1504568	132142	192209	43530
SANGLI	2583524	203524	1950306	97937	633218	105587
SATARA	2808994	125661	2410873	77607	398121	48054
SINDHUDURG	868825	23668	786506	17528	82319	6140
SOLAPUR	3849543	377579	2624259	156871	1225284	220708
THANE	8131849	880827	2229376	58894	5902473	821933
WARDHA	1236736	47605	911695	21481	325041	26124
WASHIM	1020216	111863	841771	54640	178445	57223
YAVATMAL	2458271	196909	2001060	108216	457211	88693
MANIPUR	2166788	190939	1590820	135494	575968	55445
SENAPATI	156513	637	156513	637	0	0
TAMENGLONG	111499	1431	111499	1431	0	0

STATE /DISTRICT	TOTAL		RURAL		URBAN	
	ALL INDIA	MUSLIMS	ALL INDIA	MUSLIMS	ALL INDIA	MUSLIMS
CHURACHANDPUR	227905	2573	227905	2573	0	0
BISHNUPUR	208368	14194	133627	7877	74741	6317
THOUBAL	364140	86849	232868	58642	131272	28207
IMPHAL WEST	444382	19124	197699	6445	246683	12679
IMPHAL EAST *	394876	62932	286566	56563	108310	6369
UKHRUL	140778	881	140778	881	0	0
CHANDEL	118327	2318	103365	445	14962	1873
MEGHALAYA	2318822	99169	1864711	87021	454111	12148
WEST GARO HILLS	518390	78973	459412	78243	58978	730
EAST GARO HILLS	250582	3829	214675	1897	35907	1932
SOUTH GARO HILLS *	100980	2767	92337	2581	8643	186
WEST KHASI HILLS	296049	262	261451	211	34598	51
RI BHOI *	192790	1306	179610	1107	13180	199
EAST KHASI HILLS	660923	9796	383175	1049	277748	8747
JAINTIA HILLS	299108	2236	274051	1933	25057	303
MIZORAM	888573	10099	447567	3318	441006	6781
MAMIT	62785	1096	52132	956	10653	140
KOLASIB	65960	1995	29461	1553	36499	442
AIZAWL	325676	5185	77531	231	248145	4954
CHAMPAI	108392	432	66343	90	42049	342
SERCHHIP	53861	177	27983	55	25878	122
LUNGLEI	137223	775	79267	148	57956	627
LAWNGTLAI	73620	230	73620	230	0	0
SAIHA	61056	209	41230	55	19826	154
NAGALAND	1990036	35005	1647249	16632	342787	18373
MON	260652	1748	244062	1348	16590	400
TUENSANG	414818	1329	385046	619	29772	710
MOKOKCHUNG	232085	2128	200871	886	31214	1242
ZUNHEBOTO	153955	492	130874	209	23081	283
WOKHA	161223	1209	123587	407	37636	802
DIMAPUR *	309024	24706	194424	11752	114600	12954
KOHIMA	310084	2876	233054	1044	77030	1832
PHEK	148195	517	135331	367	12864	150
ORISSA	36804660	761985	31287422	444476	5517238	317509
BARGARH	1346336	6758	1242795	3927	103541	2831

STATE /DISTRICT	TOTAL		RURAL		URBAN	
	ALL INDIA	MUSLIMS	ALL INDIA	MUSLIMS	ALL INDIA	MUSLIMS
JHARSUGUDA	509716	9498	323831	1110	185885	8388
SAMBALPUR	935613	19438	681835	4334	253778	15104
DEBAGARH	274108	1055	254012	766	20096	289
SUNDARGARH	1830673	61873	1201479	18815	629194	43058
KENDUJHAR	1561990	20390	1348967	5557	213023	14833
MAYURBHANJ	2223456	26437	2067756	19808	155700	6629
BALESHWAR	2024508	76270	1804140	46123	220368	30147
BHADRAK	1333749	83993	1192678	33591	141071	50402
KENDRAPARA	1302005	43394	1227868	29310	74137	14084
JAGATSINGHAPUR	1057629	40586	953180	35573	104449	5013
CUTTACK	2341094	121529	1699964	72066	641130	49463
JAJAPUR	1624341	77825	1551361	72666	72980	5159
DHENKANAL	1066878	4177	973964	1832	92914	2345
ANUGUL	1140003	6610	981587	2071	158416	4539
NAYAGARH	864516	4233	827450	3923	37066	310
KHORDHA	1877395	67040	1071689	35586	805706	31454
PURI	1502682	38318	1298654	32731	204028	5587
GANJAM	3160635	10910	2604276	3078	556359	7832
GAJAPATI	518837	1623	465949	1202	52888	421
KANDHAMAL	648201	2253	604107	1367	44094	886
BAUDH	373372	747	355347	347	18025	400
SONAPUR	541835	1633	501767	1085	40068	548
BALANGIR	1337194	6138	1182871	2280	154323	3858
NUAPADA	530690	4045	500652	2278	30038	1767
KALAHANDI	1335494	3592	1235275	1258	100219	2334
RAYAGADA	831109	4545	715702	2441	115407	2104
NABARANGAPUR	1025766	6867	966496	4378	59270	2489
KORAPUT	1180637	8401	982188	3667	198449	4734
MALKANGIRI	504198	1807	469582	1306	34616	501
PUNJAB	24358999	382045	16096488	215516	8262511	166529
AMRITSAR	3096077	7171	1872802	3481	1223275	3690
BATHINDA	1183295	9847	831541	7550	351754	2297
FARIDKOT	550892	1739	357321	1010	193571	729
FATEHGARH SAHIB	538041	12789	386950	9440	151091	3349
FEROZPUR	1746107	3370	1295382	1918	450725	1452

STATE /DISTRICT	TOTAL		RURAL		URBAN	
	ALL INDIA	MUSLIMS	ALL INDIA	MUSLIMS	ALL INDIA	MUSLIMS
GURDASPUR	2104011	20768	1568788	16439	535223	4329
HOSHIARPUR	1480736	15394	1188662	13313	292074	2081
JALANDHAR	1962700	17308	1030717	9092	931983	8216
KAPURTHALA	754521	6408	507994	3947	246527	2461
LUDHIANA	3032831	52220	1339178	17198	1693653	35022
MANSA	688758	7071	546329	5701	142429	1370
MOGA	894854	5994	716214	5026	178640	968
MUKTSAR	777493	2643	578929	1632	198564	1011
NAWANSHAHR	587468	4057	506402	3412	81066	645
PATIALA	1844934	34828	1200224	26591	644710	8237
RUPNAGAR	1116108	22600	753701	16959	362407	5641
SANGRUR	2000173	157838	1415354	72807	584819	85031
RAJASTHAN	56507188	4788227	43292813	2470932	13214375	2317295
GANGANAGAR	1789423	42442	1336066	28670	453357	13772
HANUMANGARH *	1518005	94614	1214467	59550	303538	35064
BIKANER	1674271	172372	1079235	82606	595036	89766
CHURU	1923878	210446	1387682	54149	536196	156297
JHUNJHUNUN	1913689	197707	1518573	93813	395116	103894
ALWAR	2992592	383204	2557653	369749	434939	13455
BHARATPUR	2101142	264709	1692182	251397	408960	13312
DHAULPUR	983258	60125	806640	24867	176618	35258
KARAULI *	1209665	66536	1037720	33305	171945	33231
SAWAI MADHOPUR	1117057	126145	904417	80589	212640	45556
DAUSA *	1317063	35282	1181245	17884	135818	17398
JAIPUR	5251071	515124	2659004	64671	2592067	450453
SIKAR	2287788	261714	1815250	91300	472538	170414
NAGAU	2775058	356405	2297721	165092	477337	191313
JODHPUR	2886505	310114	1909423	133494	977082	176620
JAISALMER	508247	120174	431853	113103	76394	7071
BARMER	1964835	231918	1819431	220483	145404	11435
JALOR	1448940	57934	1338946	47637	109994	10297
SIROHI	851107	25439	700217	11902	150890	13537
PALI	1820251	114088	1429364	60593	390887	53495
AJMER	2181670	244341	1306994	144345	874676	99996
TONK	1211671	124440	958503	41066	253168	83374

STATE /DISTRICT	TOTAL		RURAL		URBAN	
	ALL INDIA	MUSLIMS	ALL INDIA	MUSLIMS	ALL INDIA	MUSLIMS
BUNDI	962620	56220	783058	22259	179562	33961
BHILWARA	2013789	112802	1598938	52932	414851	59870
RAJSAMAND *	987024	25619	858301	14740	128723	10879
UDAIPUR	2633312	88262	2142995	19110	490317	69152
DUNGARPUR	1107643	23549	1026787	7165	80856	16384
BANSWARA	1501589	39079	1394226	12754	107363	26325
CHITTAURGARH	1803524	98426	1514255	47310	289269	51116
KOTA	1568525	183716	729948	36923	838577	146793
BARAN *	1021653	66319	849638	27567	172015	38752
JHALAWAR	1180323	78962	1012081	39907	168242	39055
SIKKIM	540851	7693	480981	4913	59870	2780
NORTH	41030	391	39782	209	1248	182
WEST	123256	813	121432	695	1824	118
SOUTH	131525	1700	127579	1456	3946	244
EAST	245040	4789	192188	2553	52852	2236
TAMIL NADU	62405679	3470647	34921681	944810	27483998	2525837
THIRUVALLUR	2754756	99408	1254674	23558	1500082	75850
CHENNAI	4343645	379206	0	0	4343645	379206
KANCHEEPURAM	2877468	113666	1342502	22731	1534966	90935
VELLORE	3477317	350771	2169319	60224	1307998	290547
DHARMAPURI	2856300	123469	2400354	63114	455946	60355
TIRUVANNAMALAI	2186125	78506	1785364	32154	400761	46352
VILUPPURAM	2960373	110120	2533456	55659	426917	54461
SALEM	3016346	77648	1626162	9757	1390184	67891
NAMAKKAL	1493462	26907	948230	8097	545232	18810
ERODE	2581500	77211	1387537	10704	1193963	66507
THE NILGIRIS	762141	72766	307532	18538	454609	54228
COIMBATORE	4271856	227734	1451653	20806	2820203	206928
DINDIGUL	1923014	89680	1249762	26798	673252	62882
KARUR	935686	37272	624430	8426	311256	28846
TIRUCHIRAPPALLI	2418366	156345	1279204	30854	1139162	125491
PERAMBALUR	493646	24778	414426	12211	79220	12567
ARIYALUR	695524	7638	616539	4148	78985	3490
CUDDALORE	2285395	102508	1531034	31377	754361	71131
NAGAPATTINAM	1488839	112753	1158557	68716	330282	44037

STATE /DISTRICT	TOTAL		RURAL		URBAN	
	ALL INDIA	MUSLIMS	ALL INDIA	MUSLIMS	ALL INDIA	MUSLIMS
THIRUVARUR	1169474	83243	932231	44479	237243	38764
THANJAVUR	2216138	163286	1467577	74577	748561	88709
PUDUKKOTTAI	1459601	97723	1211217	61636	248384	36087
SIVAGANGA	1155356	59642	829272	18114	326084	41528
MADURAI	2578201	137443	1134025	31750	1444176	105693
THENI	1093950	48066	502109	6179	591841	41887
VIRUDHUNAGAR	1751301	43309	973956	14848	777345	28461
RAMANATHAPURAM	1187604	174079	885210	106395	302394	67684
THOOTHUKUDI	1572273	72875	907500	23593	664773	49282
TIRUNELVELI	2723988	252235	1415742	41382	1308246	210853
KANNIYAKUMARI	1676034	70360	582107	13985	1093927	56375
TRIPURA	3199203	254442	2653453	236748	545750	17694
West Tripura	1532982	127017	1122915	113930	410067	13087
SOUTH TRIPURA	767440	38999	713293	37445	54147	1554
DHALAI *	307868	6583	289001	6436	18867	147
NORTH TRIPURA	590913	81843	528244	78937	62669	2906
UTTAR PRADESH	166197921	30740158	131658339	19666297	34539582	11073861
AGRA	3620436	323634	2052727	81634	1567709	242000
ALIGARH	2992286	531956	2127592	203710	864694	328246
ALLAHABAD	4936105	627735	3729320	355227	1206785	272508
AMBEDKAR NAGAR	2026876	332212	1845783	222226	181093	109986
AURAIYA	1179993	83719	1011026	60165	168967	23554
AZAMGARH	3939916	593907	3642615	461471	297301	132436
BAGHPAT	1163991	287871	934559	214980	229432	72891
BAHRAICH	2381072	829361	2143074	687916	237998	141445
BALLIA	2761620	181553	2491676	138811	269944	42742
BALRAMPUR	1682350	617675	1546770	553966	135580	63709
BANDA	1537334	126203	1293316	90405	244018	35798
BARA BANKI	2673581	589197	2424836	456857	248745	132340
BAREILLY	3618589	1226386	2427139	670282	1191450	556104
BASTI	2084814	306540	1968829	279591	115985	26949
BIJNOR	3131619	1306329	2370268	797583	761351	508746
BUDAUN	3069426	654797	2512290	398365	557136	256432
BULANDSHAHR	2913122	613660	2238664	357438	674458	256222
CHANDAULI	1643251	168281	1469693	133852	173558	34429

STATE /DISTRICT	TOTAL		RURAL		URBAN	
	ALL INDIA	MUSLIMS	ALL INDIA	MUSLIMS	ALL INDIA	MUSLIMS
CHITRAKOOT	766225	27168	689665	19939	76560	7229
DEORIA	2712650	308731	2444345	266779	268305	41952
ETAH	2790410	319386	2306747	163810	483663	155576
ETAWAH	1338871	95926	1030789	28762	308082	67164
FAIZABAD	2088928	304434	1807655	229593	281273	74841
FARRUKHABAD	1570408	232599	1228864	147650	341544	84949
FATEHPUR	2308384	307047	2070634	231349	237750	75698
FIROZABAD	2052958	260414	1430405	61275	622553	199139
GAUTAM BUDDHA NAGAR	1202030	156415	752615	82034	449415	74381
GHAZIABAD	3290586	782915	1474171	402679	1816415	380236
GHAZIPUR	3037582	300327	2804212	231404	233370	68923
GONDA	2765586	532585	2571267	458394	194319	74191
GORAKHPUR	3769456	344960	3030865	198885	738591	146075
HAMIRPUR	1043724	83064	869916	46104	173808	36960
HARDOI	3398306	445419	2990993	292655	407313	152764
HATHRAS	1336031	134851	1071551	76452	264480	58399
JALAUN	1454452	146317	1113926	65911	340526	80406
JAUNPUR	3911679	399186	3622268	292185	289411	107001
JHANSI	1744931	129785	1033171	26697	711760	103088
JYOTIBA PHULE NAGAR	1499068	590308	1130881	351129	368187	239179
KANAUJ	1388923	219104	1156951	131030	231972	88074
KANPUR DEHAT	1563336	145525	1455569	121678	107767	23847
KANPUR NAGAR	4167999	653881	1370488	74676	2797511	579205
KAUSHAMBI	1293154	174698	1201369	145403	91785	29295
KHERI	3207232	612638	2861695	498426	345537	114212
KUSHI NAGAR	2893196	487674	2760673	455473	132523	32201
LALITPUR	977734	28796	835790	11001	141944	17795
LUCKNOW	3647834	748687	1326873	143017	2320961	605670
MAHARAJGANJ	2173878	357822	2063278	340969	110600	16853
MAHOBAB	708447	47335	553552	17951	154895	29384
MAINPURI	1596718	84577	1363625	46064	233093	38513
MATHURA	2074516	167628	1487493	80021	587023	87607
MAU	1853997	353003	1493628	141559	360369	211444
MEERUT	2997361	975715	1545378	435568	1451983	540147
MIRZAPUR	2116042	158204	1829536	104717	286506	53487

STATE /DISTRICT	TOTAL		RURAL		URBAN	
	ALL INDIA	MUSLIMS	ALL INDIA	MUSLIMS	ALL INDIA	MUSLIMS
MORADABAD	3810983	1735381	2647292	1101975	1163691	633406
MUZAFFARNAGAR	3543362	1349629	2639480	929236	903882	420393
PILIBHIT	1645183	390773	1350959	264315	294224	126458
PRATAPGARH	2731174	374126	2586619	331863	144555	42263
RAI BARELI	2872335	340129	2598337	256988	273998	83141
RAMPUR	1923739	945277	1443286	618435	480453	326842
SAHARANPUR	2896863	1132919	2149291	757820	747572	375099
SANT KABIR NAGAR	1420226	341154	1319675	304404	100551	36750
SANT RAVIDAS NAGAR	1353705	161962	1180220	83638	173485	78324
SHAHJAHANPUR	2547855	455049	2022329	240702	525526	214347
SHRAVASTI	1176391	301117	1143035	285637	33356	15480
SIDHARTHANAGAR	2040085	600336	1962284	573995	77801	26341
SITAPUR	3619661	696126	3186973	507115	432688	189011
SONBHADRA	1463519	79102	1188089	51578	275430	27524
SULTANPUR	3214832	524642	3062574	479273	152258	45369
UNNAO	2700324	296780	2288781	182224	411543	114556
VARANASI	3138671	497516	1878100	111381	1260571	386135
UTTARANCHAL	8489349	1012141	6310275	625932	2179074	386209
UTTARKASHI	295013	2817	272095	1856	22918	961
CHAMOLI	370359	3725	319656	2053	50703	1672
RUDRAPRAYAG *	227439	1406	224707	1047	2732	359
TEHRI GARHWAL	604747	6390	544901	3875	59846	2515
DEHRADUN	1282143	139197	603401	84654	678742	54543
GARHWAL	697078	20157	607203	10163	89875	9994
PITHORAGARH	462289	4031	402456	1330	59833	2701
BAGESHWAR	249462	1280	241659	734	7803	546
ALMORA	630567	7283	576062	3126	54505	4157
CHAMPAWAT	224542	6642	190764	2576	33778	4066
NAINITAL	762909	86532	493859	13304	269050	73228
UDHAM SINGH NAGAR *	1235614	254407	832600	134837	403014	119570
HARDWAR	1447187	478274	1000912	366377	446275	111897
WEST BENGAL	80176197	20240543	57748946	16845034	22427251	3395509
BANKURA	3192695	239722	2957447	228827	235248	10895
BARDDHAMAN	6895514	1364133	4348466	1019138	2547048	344995
BIRBHUM	3015422	1057861	2757002	1012468	258420	45393

STATE /DISTRICT	TOTAL		RURAL		URBAN	
	ALL INDIA	MUSLIMS	ALL INDIA	MUSLIMS	ALL INDIA	MUSLIMS
COACH BIHAR	2479155	600911	2253537	580777	225618	20134
DAKSHIN DINAJPUR	1503178	361047	1306324	359482	196854	1565
DARJILING	1609172	85378	1088740	59808	520432	25570
HOWRAH	4273099	1044383	2121109	549687	2151990	494696
HUGLI	5041976	763471	3354227	582518	1687749	180953
JALPAIGURI	3401173	369195	2794291	337324	606882	31871
KOLKATA	4572876	926769	0	0	4572876	926769
MALDAH	3290468	1636171	3049528	1609596	240940	26575
MURSHIDABAD	5866569	3735380	5133835	3424659	732734	310721
NADIA	4604827	1170282	3625308	1124308	979519	45974
NORTH 24 PARGANAS	8934286	2164058	4083339	1711861	4850947	452197
MEDINIPUR	9610788	1088618	8626883	964441	983905	124177
PURULIYA	2536516	180694	2281090	154137	255426	26557
SOUTH 24 PARGANAS	6906689	2295967	5820469	1993978	1086220	301989
UTTAR DINAJPUR	2441794	1156503	2147351	1132025	294443	24478
ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ISLANDS	356152	29265	239954	15326	116198	13939
ANDAMANS	314084	27134	197886	13195	116198	13939
NICOBARS	42068	2131	42068	2131	0	0
CHANDIGARH	900635	35548	92120	4057	808515	31491
CHANDIGARH	900635	35548	92120	4057	808515	31491
DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI	220490	6524	170027	2779	50463	3745
DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI	220490	6524	170027	2779	50463	3745
DAMAN & DIU	158204	12281	100856	4148	57348	8133
DIU	44215	2719	22637	573	21578	2146
DAMAN	113989	9562	78219	3575	35770	5987
NCT OF DELHI	13850507	1623520	944727	65300	12905780	1558220
NORTH WEST	2860869	173409	265363	16067	2595506	157342
NORTH	781525	126093	46585	2785	734940	123308
NORTH EAST	1768061	481607	141547	17661	1626514	463946
EAST	1463583	140335	18223	914	1445360	139421
NEW DELHI	179112	11416	0	0	179112	11416
CENTRAL	646385	193137	0	0	646385	193137
WEST	2128908	107079	86794	3544	2042114	103535
SOUTH WEST	1755041	76429	225454	7164	1529587	69265
SOUTH	2267023	314015	160761	17165	2106262	296850

STATE /DISTRICT	TOTAL		RURAL		URBAN	
	ALL INDIA	MUSLIMS	ALL INDIA	MUSLIMS	ALL INDIA	MUSLIMS
LAKSHADWEEP	60650	57903	33683	32674	26967	25229
LAKSHADWEEP	60650	57903	33683	32674	26967	25229
PONDICHERRY	974345	59358	325726	12471	648619	46887
YANAM	31394	831	0	0	31394	831
PONDICHERRY	735332	23276	229373	3346	505959	19930
MAHE	36828	11411	0	0	36828	11411
KARAIKAL	170791	23840	96353	9125	74438	14715

# APPENDIX

## STATE AND DISTRICT WISE POPULATION 2011

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STATE AND DISTRICT WISE POPULATION 2011

STATE /DISTRICT	TOTAL		RURAL		URBAN	
	ALL INDIA	MUSLIMS	ALL INDIA	MUSLIMS	ALL INDIA	MUSLIMS
ALL INDIA	1210854977	172245158	833748852	103504739	377106125	68740419
ANDHRA PRADESH	84580777	8082412	56361702	2839300	28219075	5243112
ADILABAD	2741239	275970	1980980	106059	760259	169911
NIZAMABAD	2551335	391596	1962963	181916	588372	209680
KARIMNAGAR	3776269	244723	2825044	89768	951225	154955
MEDAK	3033288	342449	2305417	195990	727871	146459
HYDERABAD	3943323	1713405	0	0	3943323	1713405
RANGAREDDY	5296741	617518	1577569	126097	3719172	491421
MAHBUBNAGAR	4053028	334172	3445336	186554	607692	147618
NALGONDA	3488809	188646	2826302	98497	662507	90149
WARANGAL	3512576	197333	2520243	70585	992333	126748
KHAMMAM	2797370	158887	2141459	77793	655911	81094
SRIKAKULAM	2703114	9025	2266411	3457	436703	5568
VIZIANAGARAM	2344474	16423	1853563	5686	490911	10737
VISAKHAPATNAM	4290589	86330	2254667	13208	2035922	73122
EAST GODAVARI	5154296	77777	3840324	30912	1313972	46865
WEST GODAVARI	3936966	86142	3128189	46218	808777	39924
KRISHNA	4517398	307043	2673738	121259	1843660	185784
GUNTUR	4887813	559770	3235075	276067	1652738	283703
PRAKASAM	3397448	220654	2732866	122842	664582	97812
SRI POTTI SRIRAMULU NELLORE	2963557	288378	2105927	144493	857630	143885
Y.S.R.	2882469	454108	1903337	189598	979132	264510
KURNOOL	4053463	670737	2904177	350948	1149286	319789
ANANTAPUR	4081148	443456	2935437	168775	1145711	274681
CHITTOOR	4174064	397870	2942678	232578	1231386	165292
ARUNACHAL PRADESH	1383727	27045	1066358	12488	317369	14557
TAWANG	49977	787	38775	514	11202	273

STATE /DISTRICT	TOTAL		RURAL		URBAN	
	ALL INDIA	MUSLIMS	ALL INDIA	MUSLIMS	ALL INDIA	MUSLIMS
WEST KAMENG	83947	1970	68015	1516	15932	454
EAST KAMENG	78690	652	60340	302	18350	350
PAPUM PARE	176573	6148	79610	1694	96963	4454
UPPER SUBANSIRI	83448	521	70043	251	13405	270
WEST SIANG	112274	2218	87306	659	24968	1559
EAST SIANG	99214	2289	71579	796	27635	1493
UPPER SIANG	35320	411	28780	213	6540	198
CHANGLANG	148226	2134	128998	1359	19228	775
TIRAP	111975	1103	91165	352	20810	751
LOWER SUBANSIRI	83030	1482	70224	638	12806	844
KURUNG KUMEY	92076	471	89731	417	2345	54
DIBANG VALLEY	8004	111	5620	58	2384	53
LOWER DIBANG VALLEY	54080	2247	42691	1472	11389	775
LOHIT	145726	3846	113296	1675	32430	2171
ANJAW	21167	655	20185	572	982	83
ASSAM	31205576	10679345	26807034	9877218	4398542	802127
KOKRAJHAR	887142	252271	832201	247800	54941	4471
DHUBRI	1949258	1553023	1745557	1468403	203701	84620
GOALPARA	1008183	579929	870121	503583	138062	76346
BARPETA	1693622	1198036	1546269	1173092	147353	24944
MORIGAON	957423	503257	884125	482206	73298	21051
NAGAON	2823768	1563203	2454234	1465320	369534	97883
SONITPUR	1924110	350536	1750265	328650	173845	21886
LAKHIMPUR	1042137	193476	950804	171210	91333	22266
DHEMAJI	686133	13475	637848	8917	48285	4558
TINSUKIA	1327929	48373	1063186	22277	264743	26096
DIBRUGARH	1326335	64526	1082605	34255	243730	30271
SIVASAGAR	1151050	95553	1040954	76107	110096	19446
JORHAT	1092256	54684	871722	33627	220534	21057
GOLAGHAT	1066888	90312	969152	76616	97736	13696
KARBI ANGLONG	956313	20290	843347	13696	112966	6594
DIMA HASAO	214102	4358	151613	1561	62489	2797
CACHAR	1736617	654816	1421153	584399	315464	70417
KARIMGANJ	1228686	692489	1118986	660569	109700	31920
HAILAKANDI	659296	397653	611156	385784	48140	11869

STATE /DISTRICT	TOTAL		RURAL		URBAN	
	ALL INDIA	MUSLIMS	ALL INDIA	MUSLIMS	ALL INDIA	MUSLIMS
BONGAIGAON	738804	371033	628994	355413	109810	15620
CHIRANG	482162	109248	446825	101456	35337	7792
KAMRUP	1517542	601784	1375148	572655	142394	29129
KAMRUP METROPOLITAN	1253938	151071	216927	22620	1037011	128451
NALBARI	771639	277488	688909	265399	82730	12089
BAKSA	950075	135750	937833	132496	12242	3254
DARRANG	928500	597392	873006	586628	55494	10764
UDALGURI	831668	105319	794094	102479	37574	2840
BIHAR	104099452	17557809	92341436	15196308	11758016	2361501
PASHCHIM CHAMPARAN	3935042	865090	3541877	761610	393165	103480
PURBA CHAMPARAN	5099371	990349	4698028	884531	401343	105818
SHEOHAR	656246	99342	628130	95567	28116	3775
SITAMARHI	3423574	740101	3233076	702523	190498	37578
MADHUBANI	4487379	818912	4325884	781732	161495	37180
SUPAUL	2229076	409251	2123518	385160	105558	24091
ARARIA	2811569	1207442	2642792	1144190	168777	63252
KISHANGANJ	1690400	1149095	1529277	1075603	161123	73492
PURNIA	3264619	1255641	2921614	1179134	343005	76507
KATI HAR	3071029	1365645	2797207	1305420	273822	60225
MADHEPURA	2001762	241760	1913301	228445	88461	13315
SAHARSA	1900661	266620	1744121	235053	156540	31567
DARBHANGA	3937385	881476	3554057	779816	383328	101660
MUZAFFARPUR	4801062	745546	4327625	648501	473437	97045
GOPALGANJ	2562012	436057	2399207	404348	162805	31709
SIWAN	3330464	608282	3147551	554970	182913	53312
SARAN	3951862	406449	3598660	356392	353202	50057
VAISHALI	3495021	333980	3261942	299118	233079	34862
SAMASTIPUR	4261566	452370	4113769	434472	147797	17898
BEGUSARAI	2970541	407348	2400718	296805	569823	110543
KHAGARIA	1666886	175588	1579727	158515	87159	17073
BHAGALPUR	3037766	537098	2435234	360482	602532	176616
BANKA	2034763	250925	1963450	239893	71313	11032
MUNGER	1367765	110416	987645	53359	380120	57057
LAKHISARAI	1000912	40886	857901	34705	143011	6181
SHEIKHPURA	636342	37653	527340	27425	109002	10228

STATE /DISTRICT	TOTAL		RURAL		URBAN	
	ALL INDIA	MUSLIMS	ALL INDIA	MUSLIMS	ALL INDIA	MUSLIMS
NALANDA	2877653	198033	2419759	71291	457894	126742
PATNA	5838465	439952	3323875	107286	2514590	332666
BHOJPUR	2728407	197819	2338546	126853	389861	70966
BUXAR	1706352	105423	1541853	79455	164499	25968
KAIMUR (BHABUA)	1626384	155283	1560813	142437	65571	12846
ROHTAS	2959918	300487	2532153	203758	427765	96729
AURANGABAD	2540073	237353	2303219	183822	236854	53531
GAYA	4391418	488121	3809817	376047	581601	112074
NAWADA	2219146	244394	2003567	187701	215579	56693
JAMUI	1760405	217621	1615072	185392	145333	32229
JEHANABAD	1125313	75742	990117	49291	135196	26451
ARWAL	700843	64259	648994	55206	51849	9053
CHHATTISGARH	25545198	514998	19607961	156540	5937237	358458
KORIYA	658917	25878	453618	5775	205299	20103
SURGUJA	2359886	81442	2116965	55085	242921	26357
JASHPUR	851669	15336	775677	9757	75992	5579
RAIGARH	1493984	17332	1247682	5119	246302	12213
KORBA	1206640	30195	760350	7517	446290	22678
CHAMPA	1619707	14173	1394646	6597	225061	7576
BILASPUR	2663629	57973	1983759	15538	679870	42435
KABEERDHAM	822526	12206	735131	7207	87395	4999
RAJNANDGAON	1537133	23648	1264621	7110	272512	16538
DURG	3343872	83499	2059107	9809	1284765	73690
RAIPUR	4063872	103038	2580583	12564	1483289	90474
MAHASAMUND	1032754	12570	912602	5184	120152	7386
DHAMTARI	799781	10425	650586	2421	149195	8004
UTTAR BASTAR KANKER	748941	6040	672180	1818	76761	4222
BASTAR	1413199	12413	1219705	2083	193494	10330
NARAYANPUR	139820	776	117714	167	22106	609
DAKSHIN BASTAR DANTEWADA	533638	6437	437405	2149	96233	4288
BIJAPUR	255230	1617	225630	640	29600	977
GOA	1458545	121564	551731	20460	906814	101104
NORTH GOA	818008	57941	324927	11325	493081	46616
SOUTH GOA	640537	63623	226804	9135	413733	54488
GUJARAT	60439692	5846761	34694609	2049186	25745083	3797575

STATE /DISTRICT	TOTAL		RURAL		URBAN	
	ALL INDIA	MUSLIMS	ALL INDIA	MUSLIMS	ALL INDIA	MUSLIMS
KACHCHH	2092371	442355	1363836	320173	728535	122182
BANAS KANTHA	3120506	213505	2705591	145573	414915	67932
PATAN	1343734	142797	1062653	97861	281081	44936
MAHESANA	2035064	136431	1520734	83175	514330	53256
SABAR KANTHA	2428589	148563	2064869	56671	363720	91892
GANDHINAGAR	1391753	57273	791126	21234	600627	36039
AHMADABAD	7214225	883238	1151178	49820	6063047	833418
SURENDRANAGAR	1756268	109681	1259352	48173	496916	61508
RAJKOT	3804558	361388	1590508	109657	2214050	251731
JAMNAGAR	2160119	320805	1189054	104162	971065	216643
PORBANDAR	585449	33565	299775	6567	285674	26998
JUNAGADH	2743082	334858	1836670	132791	906412	202067
AMRELI	1514190	99105	1127555	36585	386635	62520
BHAVNAGAR	2880365	212863	1697964	41483	1182401	171380
ANAND	2092745	250919	1457758	111199	634987	139720
KHEDA	2299885	264482	1776276	141620	523609	122862
PANCH MAHALS	2390776	158513	2055949	34670	334827	123843
DOHAD	2127086	66353	1935461	10540	191625	55813
VADODARA	4165626	384579	2099855	122170	2065771	262409
NARMADA	590297	22600	528425	12166	61872	10434
BHARUCH	1551019	343511	1026060	204960	524959	138551
THE DANGS	228291	3593	203604	1211	24687	2382
NAVSARI	1329672	78669	920535	40587	409137	38082
VALSAD	1705678	94034	1070177	13935	635501	80099
SURAT	6081322	660772	1232109	92507	4849213	568265
TAPI	807022	22309	727535	9696	79487	12613
HARYANA	25351462	1781342	16509359	1424576	8842103	356766
PANCHKULA	561293	23451	248063	15266	313230	8185
AMBALA	1128350	22143	627576	14282	500774	7861
YAMUNANAGAR	1214205	138569	741376	112735	472829	25834
KURUKSHETRA	964655	15970	685430	11766	279225	4204
KAITHAL	1074304	8232	838293	6439	236011	1793
KARNAL	1505324	31650	1050514	25463	454810	6187
PANIPAT	1205437	86622	650352	45464	555085	41158
SONIPAT	1450001	45100	996637	28472	453364	16628

STATE /DISTRICT	TOTAL		RURAL		URBAN	
	ALL INDIA	MUSLIMS	ALL INDIA	MUSLIMS	ALL INDIA	MUSLIMS
JIND	1334152	23016	1028569	17888	305583	5128
FATEHABAD	942011	8360	762423	6252	179588	2108
SIRSA	1295189	9524	975941	6586	319248	2938
HISAR	1743931	21650	1190443	16576	553488	5074
BHIWANI	1634445	15515	1313123	13841	321322	1674
ROHTAK	1061204	8185	615040	4120	446164	4065
JHAJJAR	958405	8247	715066	4465	243339	3782
MAHENDRAGARH	922088	5660	789233	4961	132855	699
REWARI	900332	5713	666902	3678	233430	2035
GURGAON	1514432	70842	472179	18784	1042253	52058
MEWAT	1089263	862647	965157	809312	124106	53335
FARIDABAD	1809733	161680	370878	57213	1438855	104467
PALWAL	1042708	208566	806164	201013	236544	7553
HIMACHAL PRADESH	6864602	149881	6176050	127901	688552	21980
CHAMBA	519080	32455	482972	31161	36108	1294
KANGRA	1510075	19797	1423794	18817	86281	980
LAHUL & SPITI	31564	74	31564	74	0	0
KULLU	437903	2974	396512	1948	41391	1026
MANDI	999777	9460	937140	7776	62637	1684
HAMIRPUR	454768	3711	423338	3182	31430	529
UNA	521173	14275	476260	13521	44913	754
BILASPUR	381956	6984	356827	5238	25129	1746
SOLAN	580320	14678	478173	10734	102147	3944
SIRMAUR	529855	33215	472690	27856	57165	5359
SHIMLA	814010	11810	612659	7146	201351	4664
KINNAUR	84121	448	84121	448	0	0
JAMMU & KASHMIR	12541302	8567485	9108060	6356473	3433242	2211012
KUPWARA	870354	823286	765625	729931	104729	93355
BADGAM	753745	736054	655833	646943	97912	89111
LEH(LADAKH)	133487	19057	87816	13888	45671	5169
KARGIL	140802	108239	124464	95568	16338	12671
PUNCH	476835	431279	438205	411431	38630	19848
RAJOURI	642415	402879	590101	385635	52314	17244
KATHUA	616435	64234	526722	60962	89713	3272
BARAMULA	1008039	959185	825539	802009	182500	157176

STATE /DISTRICT	TOTAL		RURAL		URBAN	
	ALL INDIA	MUSLIMS	ALL INDIA	MUSLIMS	ALL INDIA	MUSLIMS
BANDIPORE	392232	382006	326871	319449	65361	62557
SRINAGAR	1236829	1177342	17313	17271	1219516	1160071
GANDERBAL	297446	290581	250407	244083	47039	46498
PULWAMA	560440	535159	479978	462806	80462	72353
SHUPIYAN	266215	262263	249855	248203	16360	14060
ANANTNAG	1078692	1057005	795805	784432	282887	272573
KULGAM	424483	418076	343870	339857	80613	78219
DODA	409936	220614	377247	197946	32689	22668
RAMBAN	283713	200516	271902	194292	11811	6224
KISHTWAR	230696	133225	215831	122937	14865	10288
UDHAMPUR	554985	59771	446777	52018	108208	7753
REASI	314667	156275	287671	153199	26996	3076
JAMMU	1529958	107489	764945	53332	765013	54157
SAMBA	318898	22950	265283	20281	53615	2669
JHARKHAND	32988134	4793994	25055073	3446273	7933061	1347721
GARHWA	1322784	194680	1253114	183363	69670	11317
CHATRA	1042886	116710	979932	99619	62954	17091
KODARMA	716259	107018	575013	86785	141246	20233
GIRIDIH	2445474	508586	2237450	445198	208024	63388
DEOGHAR	1492073	302626	1233712	271040	258361	31586
GODDA	1313551	289182	1249132	275933	64419	13249
SAHIBGANJ	1150567	398243	990901	348248	159666	49995
PAKUR	900422	322963	832910	289702	67512	33261
DHANBAD	2684487	431762	1124093	160909	1560394	270853
BOKARO	2062330	241451	1078686	115428	983644	126023
LOHARDAGA	461790	95012	404379	78198	57411	16814
PURBI SINGHBHUM	2293919	203999	1019328	14034	1274591	189965
PALAMU	1939869	238295	1713866	192619	226003	45676
LATEHAR	726978	69808	675120	61511	51858	8297
HAZARIBAGH	1734495	281247	1459188	211943	275307	69304
RAMGARH	949443	129037	530488	68737	418955	60300
DUMKA	1321442	106865	1231264	96370	90178	10495
JAMTARA	791042	164406	715296	155013	75746	9393
RANCHI	2914253	410759	1656918	205070	1257335	205689
KHUNTI	531885	13122	486903	8635	44982	4487

STATE /DISTRICT	TOTAL		RURAL		URBAN	
	ALL INDIA	MUSLIMS	ALL INDIA	MUSLIMS	ALL INDIA	MUSLIMS
GUMLA	1025213	51429	960132	38721	65081	12708
SIMDEGA	599578	15103	556634	8328	42944	6775
PASHCHIMI SINGHBHUM	1502338	38103	1284304	10150	218034	27953
SARAIKELA-KHARSAWAN	1065056	63588	806310	20719	258746	42869
KARNATAKA	61095297	7893065	37469335	2883788	23625962	5009277
BELGAUM	4779661	528412	3568466	270294	1211195	258118
BAGALKOT	1889752	219991	1291906	84445	597846	135546
BIJAPUR	2177331	369588	1675353	204153	501978	165435
BIDAR	1703300	335184	1277348	185266	425952	149918
RAICHUR	1928812	272022	1438464	126535	490348	145487
KOPPAL	1389920	161770	1156216	92022	233704	69748
GADAG	1064570	143665	685261	57861	379309	85804
DHARWAD	1847023	386834	797484	100888	1049539	285946
UTTARA KANNADA	1437169	187974	1018188	82809	418981	105165
HAVERI	1597668	297927	1242167	175563	355501	122364
BELLARY	2452595	320834	1532356	99862	920239	220972
CHITRADURGA	1659456	128751	1329923	45894	329533	82857
DAVANAGERE	1945497	265805	1316487	96168	629010	169637
SHIMOGA	1752753	234664	1129026	89709	623727	144955
UDUPI	1177361	96740	843300	57326	334061	39414
CHIKMAGALUR	1137961	101235	898453	48858	239508	52377
TUMKUR	2678980	245923	2079902	96318	599078	149605
BANGALORE	9621551	1248294	871607	40692	8749944	1207602
MANDYA	1805769	77801	1497407	27341	308362	50460
HASSAN	1776421	120011	1399658	41413	376763	78598
DAKSHINA KANNADA	2089649	501896	1093563	230678	996086	271218
KODAGU	554519	87274	473531	67636	80988	19638
MYSORE	3001127	290549	1755714	47523	1245413	243026
CHAMARAJANAGAR	1020791	47210	845817	18189	174974	29021
GULBARGA	2566326	513125	1730775	219305	835551	293820
YADGIR	1174271	155340	953594	90406	220677	64934
KOLAR	1536401	199873	1056328	63163	480073	136710
CHIKKABALLAPURA	1255104	147810	973985	53838	281119	93972
BANGALORE RURAL	990923	92252	722179	47165	268744	45087
RAMANAGARA	1082636	114311	814877	22468	267759	91843

STATE /DISTRICT	TOTAL		RURAL		URBAN	
	ALL INDIA	MUSLIMS	ALL INDIA	MUSLIMS	ALL INDIA	MUSLIMS
KERALA	33406061	8873472	17471135	4251787	15934926	4621685
KASARAGOD	1307375	486913	798328	246736	509047	240177
KANNUR	2523003	742483	882017	193892	1640986	548591
WAYANAD	817420	234185	785840	221886	31580	12299
KOZHIKODE	3086293	1211131	1013721	432193	2072572	778938
MALAPPURAM	4112920	2888849	2295709	1586959	1817211	1301890
PALAKKAD	2809934	812936	2133124	603704	676810	209232
THRISSUR	3121200	532839	1024794	161119	2096406	371720
ERNAKULAM	3282388	514397	1048025	98422	2234363	415975
IDUKKI	1108974	82206	1056929	65527	52045	16679
KOTTAYAM	1974551	126499	1409158	64435	565393	62064
ALAPPUZHA	2127789	224545	979643	70292	1148146	154253
PATHANAMTHITTA	1197412	55074	1065799	40667	131613	14407
KOLLAM	2635375	508500	1448217	227880	1187158	280620
THIRUVANANTHAPURAM	3301427	452915	1529831	238075	1771596	214840
MADHYA PRADESH	72626809	4774695	52557404	1683683	20069405	3091012
SHEOPUR	687861	41396	580509	15767	107352	25629
MORENA	1965970	76159	1495508	38200	470462	37959
BHIND	1703005	66776	1270083	28411	432922	38365
GWALIOR	2032036	141735	758244	36077	1273792	105658
DATIA	786754	28483	604772	7446	181982	21037
SHIVPURI	1726050	51200	1430627	13942	295423	37258
TIKAMGARH	1445166	44143	1195293	14530	249873	29613
CHHATARPUR	1762375	70351	1363359	21371	399016	48980
PANNA	1016520	35214	891185	18327	125335	16887
SAGAR	2378458	103480	1669662	26327	708796	77153
DAMOH	1264219	47966	1013668	20331	250551	27635
SATNA	2228935	59471	1754517	22183	474418	37288
REWA	2365106	85414	1969321	43176	395785	42238
UMARIA	644758	15966	534214	7407	110544	8559
NEEMUCH	826067	67324	580837	16982	245230	50342
MANDSAUR	1340411	125548	1062807	65600	277604	59948
RATLAM	1455069	151071	1020038	35042	435031	116029
UJJAIN	1986864	233133	1207651	71219	779213	161914
SHAJAPUR	1512681	174724	1219133	102469	293548	72255

STATE /DISTRICT	TOTAL		RURAL		URBAN	
	ALL INDIA	MUSLIMS	ALL INDIA	MUSLIMS	ALL INDIA	MUSLIMS
DEWAS	1563715	174259	1111956	80603	451759	93656
DHAR	2185793	116202	1772572	53693	413221	62509
INDORE	3276697	415142	848988	67775	2427709	347367
KHARGONE (WEST NIMAR)	1873046	135085	1574190	54514	298856	80571
BARWANI	1385881	58222	1181812	16684	204069	41538
RAJGARH	1545814	106928	1269357	52887	276457	54041
VIDISHA	1458875	149548	1119257	100159	339618	49389
BHOPAL	2371061	525434	454010	43310	1917051	482124
SEHORE	1311332	137980	1062870	84343	248462	53637
RAISEN	1331597	120331	1028172	64059	303425	56272
BETUL	1575362	37590	1266211	7516	309151	30074
HARDA	570465	38640	451101	18777	119364	19863
HOSHANGABAD	1241350	52269	851364	15231	389986	37038
KATNI	1292042	37232	1028499	20052	263543	17180
JABALPUR	2463289	203652	1023255	13907	1440034	189745
NARSIMHAPUR	1091854	39048	888314	22304	203540	16744
DINDORI	704524	6736	672206	5159	32318	1577
MANDLA	1054905	16558	924716	7056	130189	9502
CHHINDWARA	2090922	100692	1585739	37404	505183	63288
SEONI	1379131	79739	1215241	53093	163890	26646
BALAGHAT	1701698	38542	1456882	17994	244816	20548
GUNA	1241519	49203	928844	14163	312675	35040
ASHOKNAGAR	845071	40707	691387	18751	153684	21956
SHAHDOL	1066063	42426	846463	18534	219600	23892
ANUPPUR	749237	21473	543996	4549	205241	16924
SIDHI	1127033	34419	1033912	30282	93121	4137
SINGRAULI	1178273	46574	951487	32016	226786	14558
JHABUA	1025048	15733	933065	3254	91983	12479
ALIRAJPUR	728999	17660	671925	4952	57074	12708
KHANDWA (EAST NIMAR)	1310061	116277	1050625	48100	259436	68177
BURHANPUR	757847	180840	497560	67755	260287	113085
MAHARASHTRA	112374333	12971152	61556074	3496807	50818259	9474345
NANDURBAR	1648295	96182	1372821	16928	275474	79254
DHULE	2050862	187901	1479826	40036	571036	147865
JALGAON	4229917	560261	2887206	264824	1342711	295437

STATE /DISTRICT	TOTAL		RURAL		URBAN	
	ALL INDIA	MUSLIMS	ALL INDIA	MUSLIMS	ALL INDIA	MUSLIMS
BULDANA	2586258	354236	2037398	198801	548860	155435
AKOLA	1813906	357253	1094165	132725	719741	224528
WASHIM	1197160	142672	985747	67690	211413	74982
AMRAVATI	2888445	421410	1851158	153030	1037287	268380
WARDHA	1300774	53854	877474	22012	423300	31842
NAGPUR	4653570	390974	1474811	30246	3178759	360728
BHANDARA	1200334	26502	966503	9149	233831	17353
GONDIYA	1322507	26157	1096577	10969	225930	15188
GADCHIROLI	1072942	21063	954909	10450	118033	10613
CHANDRAPUR	2204307	92297	1428929	22206	775378	70091
YAVATMAL	2772348	239236	2174195	110567	598153	128669
NANDED	3361292	471951	2447394	186377	913898	285574
HINGOLI	1177345	127552	998612	61471	178733	66081
PARBHANI	1836086	306364	1266280	86561	569806	219803
JALNA	1959046	274221	1581617	163998	377429	110223
AURANGABAD	3701282	786677	2081112	310027	1620170	476650
NASHIK	6107187	693052	3509814	60696	2597373	632356
THANE	11060148	1355630	2545470	51634	8514678	1303996
MUMBAI SUBURBAN	9356962	1795788	0	0	9356962	1795788
MUMBAI	3085411	773173	0	0	3085411	773173
RAIGARH	2634200	227465	1664005	112532	970195	114933
PUNE	9429408	673704	3678226	110986	5751182	562718
AHMADNAGAR	4543159	320743	3630542	175708	912617	145035
BID	2585049	320395	2070751	151692	514298	168703
LATUR	2454196	367664	1829216	195892	624980	171772
OSMANABAD	1657576	178925	1376519	111227	281057	67698
SOLAPUR	4317756	441254	2918665	176641	1399091	264613
SATARA	3003741	146970	2433363	77536	570378	69434
RATNAGIRI	1615069	187197	1351346	115586	263723	71611
SINDHUDURG	849651	26264	742645	17707	107006	8557
KOLHAPUR	3876001	286558	2645992	131071	1230009	155487
SANGLI	2822143	239607	2102786	109832	719357	129775
MANIPUR	2855794	239836	2021640	156420	834154	83416
SENAPATI	479148	1649	471672	1634	7476	15
TAMENGLONG	140651	589	121288	508	19363	81

STATE /DISTRICT	TOTAL		RURAL		URBAN	
	ALL INDIA	MUSLIMS	ALL INDIA	MUSLIMS	ALL INDIA	MUSLIMS
CHURACHANDPUR	274143	2886	255786	2527	18357	359
BISHNUPUR	237399	18691	149894	10104	87505	8587
THOUBAL	422168	107323	270835	73197	151333	34126
IMPHAL WEST	517992	24298	195113	8223	322879	16075
IMPHAL EAST	456113	80199	272906	58601	183207	21598
UKHRUL	183998	1115	156811	894	27187	221
CHANDEL	144182	3086	127335	732	16847	2354
MEGHALAYA	2966889	130399	2371439	115041	595450	15358
WEST GARO HILLS	643291	106788	568433	105905	74858	883
EAST GARO HILLS	317917	3359	273725	1669	44192	1690
SOUTH GARO HILLS	142334	1050	129203	902	13131	148
WEST KHASI HILLS	383461	1533	340356	1389	43105	144
RIBHOI	258840	1838	233587	1451	25253	387
EAST KHASI HILLS	825922	14185	459441	2357	366481	11828
JAINTIA HILLS	395124	1646	366694	1368	28430	278
MIZORAM	1097206	14832	525435	6549	571771	8283
MAMIT	86364	1782	71465	1368	14899	414
KOLASIB	83955	4426	37077	3248	46878	1178
AIZAWL	400309	5264	85555	637	314754	4627
CHAMPHAI	125745	699	77216	324	48529	375
SERCHHIP	64937	335	32918	140	32019	195
LUNGLEI	161428	1290	92676	478	68752	812
LAWNGTLAI	117894	522	97064	253	20830	269
SAIHA	56574	514	31464	101	25110	413
NAGALAND	1978502	48963	1407536	23007	570966	25956
MON	250260	3444	215816	1913	34444	1531
MOKOKCHUNG	194622	2057	138897	1036	55725	1021
ZUNHEBOTO	140757	772	113160	340	27597	432
WOKHA	166343	2043	131339	1289	35004	754
DIMAPUR	378811	31212	180942	14242	197869	16970
PHEK	163418	950	138843	652	24575	298
TUENSANG	196596	1052	159822	510	36774	542
LONGLENG	50484	635	42871	388	7613	247
KIPHIRE	74004	564	57517	248	16487	316
KOHIMA	267988	4384	146900	1159	121088	3225

STATE /DISTRICT	TOTAL		RURAL		URBAN	
	ALL INDIA	MUSLIMS	ALL INDIA	MUSLIMS	ALL INDIA	MUSLIMS
PEREN	95219	1850	81429	1230	13790	620
ODISHA	41974218	911670	34970562	501056	7003656	410614
BARGARH	1481255	7527	1331145	3394	150110	4133
JHARSUGUDA	579505	12783	348340	1506	231165	11277
SAMBALPUR	1041099	20120	733006	2402	308093	17718
DEBAGARH	312520	704	290130	381	22390	323
SUNDARGARH	2093437	71391	1355340	19679	738097	51712
KENDUJHAR	1801733	27752	1548674	7414	253059	20338
MAYURBHANJ	2519738	33706	2326842	24668	192896	9038
BALESHWAR	2320529	94254	2067236	57547	253293	36707
BHADRAK	1506337	104202	1320499	41498	185838	62704
KENDRAPARA	1440361	50247	1356827	33400	83534	16847
JAGATSINGHAPUR	1136971	46929	1020991	33762	115980	13167
CUTTACK	2624470	141263	1888423	86632	736047	54631
JAJAPUR	1827192	93642	1692095	72965	135097	20677
DHENKANAL	1192811	4805	1075305	2307	117506	2498
ANUGUL	1273821	7512	1067275	2415	206546	5097
NAYAGARH	962789	5278	883051	4257	79738	1021
KHORDHA	2251673	84060	1167357	42084	1084316	41976
PURI	1698730	46094	1433800	38780	264930	7314
GANJAM	3529031	13315	2761030	3512	768001	9803
GAJAPATI	577817	1556	507151	1050	70666	506
KANDHAMAL	733110	2138	660831	941	72279	1197
BAUDH	441162	1007	420738	571	20424	436
SUBARNAPUR	610183	1566	560242	882	49941	684
BALANGIR	1648997	7811	1451616	3082	197381	4729
NUAPADA	610382	4952	576328	2822	34054	2130
KALAHANDI	1576869	4975	1454882	2171	121987	2804
RAYAGADA	967911	4607	820945	1913	146966	2694
NABARANGAPUR	1220946	6753	1133321	3738	87625	3015
KORAPUT	1379647	8850	1153478	4050	226169	4800
MALKANGIRI	613192	1871	563664	1233	49528	638
PUNJAB	27743338	535489	17344192	278825	10399146	256664
GURDASPUR	2298323	27667	1639004	19375	659319	8292
KAPURTHALA	815168	10190	532706	6225	282462	3965

STATE /DISTRICT	TOTAL		RURAL		URBAN	
	ALL INDIA	MUSLIMS	ALL INDIA	MUSLIMS	ALL INDIA	MUSLIMS
JALANDHAR	2193590	30233	1032419	12408	1161171	17825
HOSHIARPUR	1586625	23089	1251656	20261	334969	2828
SHAHID BHAGAT SINGH NAGAR	612310	6829	486894	4868	125416	1961
FATEHGARH SAHIB	600163	16808	414681	11478	185482	5330
LUDHIANA	3498739	77713	1429031	24512	2069708	53201
MOGA	995746	9388	768500	7514	227246	1874
FIROZPUR	2029074	6844	1476518	3888	552556	2956
MUKTSAR	901896	4333	649705	2290	252191	2043
FARIDKOT	617508	3125	400457	1622	217051	1503
BATHINDA	1388525	16299	889308	9930	499217	6369
MANSA	769751	10375	606147	8230	163604	2145
PATIALA	1895686	40043	1132406	26231	763280	13812
AMRITSAR	2490656	12502	1156045	5051	1334611	7451
TARN TARAN	1119627	3855	977832	3360	141795	495
RUPNAGAR	684627	14492	506820	11135	177807	3357
SAHIBZADA AJIT SINGH NAGAR	994628	29488	450017	16994	544611	12494
SANGRUR	1655169	179116	1139204	74657	515965	104459
BARNALA	595527	13100	404842	8796	190685	4304
RAJASTHAN	68548437	6215377	51500352	3161857	17048085	3053520
GANGANAGAR	1969168	50688	1433736	33673	535432	17015
HANUMANGARH	1774692	118673	1424228	75274	350464	43399
BIKANER	2363937	235741	1563553	108259	800384	127482
CHURU	2039547	249736	1463312	64408	576235	185328
JHUNJHUNUN	2137045	228178	1647966	94767	489079	133411
ALWAR	3674179	547335	3019728	512041	654451	35294
BHARATPUR	2548462	371286	2053363	354436	495099	16850
DHAULPUR	1206516	72258	959066	22322	247450	49936
KARAULI	1458248	81553	1240143	39334	218105	42219
SAWAI MADHOPUR	1335551	155681	1069084	93956	266467	61725
DAUSA	1634409	45488	1432616	22771	201793	22717
JAIPUR	6626178	687452	3154331	76861	3471847	610591
SIKAR	2677333	327583	2043427	104952	633906	222631
NAGAU	3307743	454487	2670539	200171	637204	254316
JODHPUR	3687165	411558	2422551	183997	1264614	227561
JAISALMER	669919	168129	580894	160064	89025	8065

STATE /DISTRICT	TOTAL		RURAL		URBAN	
	ALL INDIA	MUSLIMS	ALL INDIA	MUSLIMS	ALL INDIA	MUSLIMS
BARMER	2603751	321192	2421914	306508	181837	14684
JALOR	1828730	78990	1676975	64736	151755	14254
SIROHI	1036346	30479	827692	11627	208654	18852
PALI	2037573	143476	1577567	75597	460006	67879
AJMER	2583052	314159	1547642	188817	1035410	125342
TONK	1421326	153146	1103603	46758	317723	106388
BUNDI	1110906	66609	888205	23014	222701	43595
BHILWARA	2408523	142427	1895869	64539	512654	77888
RAJSAMAND	1156597	33677	972777	18523	183820	15154
DUNGARPUR	1388552	28662	1299809	7595	88743	21067
BANSWARA	1797485	48834	1669864	16498	127621	32336
CHITTAURGARH	1544338	97855	1259074	42359	285264	55496
KOTA	1951014	243993	774410	39828	1176604	204165
BARAN	1222755	79984	968541	30445	254214	49539
JHALAWAR	1411129	96164	1181838	43355	229291	52809
UDAIPUR	3068420	104307	2459994	19876	608426	84431
PRATAPGARH	867848	25597	796041	14496	71807	11101
SIKKIM	610577	9867	456999	3658	153578	6209
NORTH DISTRICT	43709	815	39065	373	4644	442
WEST DISTRICT	136435	965	131187	638	5248	327
SOUTH DISTRICT	146850	1889	125651	798	21199	1091
EAST DISTRICT	283583	6198	161096	1849	122487	4349
TAMIL NADU	72147030	4229479	37229590	993822	34917440	3235657
THIRUVALLUR	3728104	143093	1299709	26388	2428395	116705
CHENNAI	4646732	439270	0	0	4646732	439270
KANCHEEPURAM	3998252	173785	1459916	26708	2538336	147077
VELLORE	3936331	414760	2234344	54726	1701987	360034
TIRUVANNAMALAI	2464875	91636	1969930	36918	494945	54718
VILUPPURAM	3458873	133896	2939785	64066	519088	69830
SALEM	3482056	95487	1707934	8196	1774122	87291
NAMAKKAL	1726601	32483	1030476	10278	696125	22205
ERODE	2251744	76098	1093768	9481	1157976	66617
THE NILGIRIS	735394	78452	299739	20509	435655	57943
DINDIGUL	2159775	105012	1351735	29572	808040	75440
KARUR	1064493	53292	629976	9945	434517	43347

STATE /DISTRICT	TOTAL		RURAL		URBAN	
	ALL INDIA	MUSLIMS	ALL INDIA	MUSLIMS	ALL INDIA	MUSLIMS
TIRUCHIRAPPALLI	2722290	190964	1384257	29196	1338033	161768
PERAMBALUR	565223	32702	468060	14857	97163	17845
ARIYALUR	754894	7942	671100	4232	83794	3710
CUDDALORE	2605914	123749	1720725	33294	885189	90455
NAGAPATTINAM	1616450	128617	1251826	75980	364624	52637
THIRUVARUR	1264277	96092	1006482	51361	257795	44731
THANJAVUR	2405890	190814	1554531	78621	851359	112193
PUDUKKOTTAI	1618345	114194	1301991	60197	316354	53997
SIVAGANGA	1339101	74310	926256	19349	412845	54961
MADURAI	3038252	168881	1191451	28648	1846801	140233
THENI	1245899	56751	575418	7363	670481	49388
VIRUDHUNAGAR	1942288	47838	962062	14206	980226	33632
RAMANATHAPURAM	1353445	208038	942746	102936	410699	105102
THOOTHUKKUDI	1750176	80740	873374	22277	876802	58463
TIRUNELVELI	3077233	303368	1557004	48899	1520229	254469
KANNIYAKUMARI	1870374	78590	330572	6768	1539802	71822
DHARMAPURI	1506843	38304	1245931	12361	260912	25943
KRISHNAGIRI	1879809	115303	1451446	61039	428363	54264
COIMBATORE	3458045	211035	839105	11574	2618940	199461
TIRUPPUR	2479052	123983	957941	13877	1521111	110106
TRIPURA	3673917	316042	2712464	269621	961453	46421
WEST TRIPURA	1725739	152791	1048101	120368	677638	32423
SOUTH TRIPURA	876001	49258	752970	41907	123031	7351
DHALAI	378230	8256	337731	7645	40499	611
NORTH TRIPURA	693947	105737	573662	99701	120285	6036
UTTAR PRADESH	199812341	38483967	155317278	24156057	44495063	14327910
SAHARANPUR	3466382	1454052	2399856	907101	1066526	546951
MUZAFFARNAGAR	4143512	1711453	2952200	1127955	1191312	583498
BIJNOR	3682713	1585210	2757401	960844	925312	624366
MORADABAD	4772006	2248392	3198383	1388330	1573623	860062
RAMPUR	2335819	1181337	1747172	774818	588647	406519
JYOTIBA PHULE NAGAR	1840221	750368	1381508	449292	458713	301076
MEERUT	3443689	1185643	1684507	521897	1759182	663746
BAGHPAT	1303048	364583	1028023	268284	275025	96299
GHAZIABAD	4681645	1186776	1519098	496356	3162547	690420

STATE /DISTRICT	TOTAL		RURAL		URBAN	
	ALL INDIA	MUSLIMS	ALL INDIA	MUSLIMS	ALL INDIA	MUSLIMS
GAUTAM BUDDHA NAGAR	1648115	215500	673806	88032	974309	127468
BULANDSHAHR	3499171	777407	2631742	444491	867429	332916
ALIGARH	3673889	729283	2456698	258196	1217191	471087
MAHAMAYA NAGAR	1564708	159448	1232015	88137	332693	71311
MATHURA	2547184	216933	1791191	107878	755993	109055
AGRA	4418797	411313	2394602	87749	2024195	323564
FIROZABAD	2498156	314812	1664987	74838	833169	239974
MAINPURI	1868529	100723	1580087	54540	288442	46183
BUDAUN	3681896	790515	3037301	486552	644595	303963
BAREILLY	4448359	1536534	2879950	796232	1568409	740302
PILIBHIT	2031007	489686	1679592	337982	351415	151704
SHAHJAHANPUR	3006538	527581	2412446	287721	594092	239860
KHERI	4021243	807600	3560208	649684	461035	157916
SITAPUR	4483992	893725	3953208	657378	530784	236347
HARDOI	4092845	556219	3551039	362672	541806	193547
UNNAO	3108367	363453	2576721	213080	531646	150373
LUCKNOW	4589838	985070	1550842	183601	3038996	801469
RAE BARELI	3405559	413243	3097564	315975	307995	97268
FARRUKHABAD	1885204	276846	1469019	168882	416185	107964
KANNAUJ	1656616	273967	1375775	164136	280841	109831
ETAWAH	1581810	113961	1215511	36571	366299	77390
AURAIYA	1379545	101963	1145323	62855	234222	39108
KANPUR DEHAT	1796184	176327	1622761	133336	173423	42991
KANPUR NAGAR	4581268	720660	1565623	95727	3015645	624933
JALAUN	1689974	171581	1271074	73216	418900	98365
JHANSI	1998603	147842	1165119	30445	833484	117397
LALITPUR	1221592	33724	1046214	12334	175378	21390
HAMIRPUR	1104285	91269	894437	48003	209848	43266
MAHOBAB	875958	57454	690577	23475	185381	33979
BANDA	1799410	157612	1523655	116858	275755	40754
CHITRAKOOT	991730	34559	895398	26076	96332	8483
FATEHPUR	2632733	350700	2310740	252988	321993	97712
PRATAPGARH	3209141	452394	3033899	399654	175242	52740
KAUSHAMBI	1599596	220423	1475140	181125	124456	39298
ALLAHABAD	5954391	796756	4481518	448153	1472873	348603

STATE /DISTRICT	TOTAL		RURAL		URBAN	
	ALL INDIA	MUSLIMS	ALL INDIA	MUSLIMS	ALL INDIA	MUSLIMS
BARA BANKI	3260699	737106	2929896	576472	330803	160634
FAIZABAD	2470996	365806	2130743	272973	340253	92833
AMBEDKAR NAGAR	2397888	401678	2117158	258240	280730	143438
SULTANPUR	3797117	650261	3597201	581720	199916	68541
BAHRAICH	3487731	1169330	3203687	999543	284044	169787
SHRAWASTI	1117361	343981	1078712	324952	38649	19029
BALRAMPUR	2148665	805975	1982274	723873	166391	82102
GONDA	3433919	678615	3208890	586964	225029	91651
SIDDHARTH NAGAR	2559297	748073	2398606	688664	160691	59409
BASTI	2464464	364510	2326367	333047	138097	31463
SANT KABIR NAGAR	1715183	404410	1586652	357644	128531	46766
MAHRAJGANJ	2684703	458650	2549973	436002	134730	22648
GORAKHPUR	4440895	403847	3604766	237844	836129	166003
KUSHINAGAR	3564544	620244	3396437	578823	168107	41421
DEORIA	3100946	358539	2784143	308236	316803	50303
AZAMGARH	4613913	718692	4220512	532582	393401	186110
MAU	2205968	428555	1706760	141371	499208	287184
BALLIA	3239774	213440	2935665	160550	304109	52890
JAUNPUR	4494204	483750	4147624	354776	346580	128974
GHAZIPUR	3620268	368153	3345908	282299	274360	85854
CHANDAULI	1952756	215081	1710203	149035	242553	66046
VARANASI	3676841	546987	2079790	123440	1597051	423547
SANT RAVIDAS NAGAR (BHADOHI)	1578213	203887	1348911	103573	229302	100314
MIRZAPUR	2496970	195765	2149403	128320	347567	67445
SONBHADRA	1862559	103567	1548217	71579	314342	31988
ETAH	1774480	146346	1506338	83326	268142	63020
KANSHIRAM NAGAR	1436719	213822	1148512	96760	288207	117062
UTTARAKHAND	10086292	1406825	7036954	790857	3049338	615968
UTTARKASHI	330086	3554	305781	2459	24305	1095
CHAMOLI	391605	4395	332209	2279	59396	2116
RUDRAPRAYAG	242285	1486	232360	1077	9925	409
TEHRI GARHWAL	618931	7374	548792	4412	70139	2962
DEHRADUN	1696694	202057	754753	100092	941941	101965
GARHWAL	687271	22931	574568	9621	112703	13310
PITHORAGARH	483439	6015	413834	2469	69605	3546

STATE /DISTRICT	TOTAL		RURAL		URBAN	
	ALL INDIA	MUSLIMS	ALL INDIA	MUSLIMS	ALL INDIA	MUSLIMS
BAGESHWAR	259898	1440	250819	902	9079	538
ALMORA	622506	7752	560192	3143	62314	4609
CHAMPAWAT	259648	8693	221305	3501	38343	5192
NAINITAL	954605	120742	582871	21454	371734	99288
UDHAM SINGH NAGAR	1648902	372267	1062142	181026	586760	191241
HARDWAR	1890422	648119	1197328	458422	693094	189697
WEST BENGAL	91276115	24654825	62183113	19146627	29093002	5508198
DARJILING	1846823	105086	1118860	69413	727963	35673
JALPAIGURI	3872846	445817	2812495	367078	1060351	78739
KOCH BIHAR	2819086	720033	2529652	688243	289434	31790
UTTAR DINAJPUR	3007134	1501170	2644906	1455303	362228	45867
DAKSHIN DINAJPUR	1676276	412788	1439981	410676	236295	2112
MALDAH	3988845	2045151	3447185	1853702	541660	191449
MURSHIDABAD	7103807	4707573	5703115	3930848	1400692	776725
BIRBHUM	3502404	1298054	3052956	1181750	449448	116304
BARDDHAMAN	7717563	1599764	4639264	1158796	3078299	440968
NADIA	5167600	1382682	3728727	1285658	1438873	97024
NORTH TWENTY FOUR PARGANAS	10009781	2584684	4277619	1937537	5732162	647147
HUGLI	5519145	870204	3390646	600147	2128499	270057
BANKURA	3596674	290450	3296901	273773	299773	16677
PURULIYA	2930115	227249	2556801	166013	373314	61236
HAORA	4850029	1270641	1775885	436402	3074144	834239
KOLKATA	4496694	926414	0	0	4496694	926414
SOUTH TWENTY FOUR PARGANAS	8161961	2903075	6074188	2187661	2087773	715414
PASCHIM MEDINIPUR	5913457	620554	5190771	542184	722686	78370
PURBA MEDINIPUR	5095875	743436	4503161	601443	592714	141993
ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ISLANDS	380581	32413	237093	15124	143488	17289
NICOBARS	36842	1336	36842	1336	0	0
NORTH & MIDDLE ANDAMAN	105597	2165	102856	2131	2741	34
SOUTH ANDAMAN	238142	28912	97395	11657	140747	17255
CHANDIGARH	1055450	51447	28991	1321	1026459	50126
CHANDIGARH	1055450	51447	28991	1321	1026459	50126
DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI	343709	12922	183114	3438	160595	9484
DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI	343709	12922	183114	3438	160595	9484
DAMAN & DIU	243247	19277	60396	2630	182851	16647

STATE /DISTRICT	TOTAL		RURAL		URBAN	
	ALL INDIA	MUSLIMS	ALL INDIA	MUSLIMS	ALL INDIA	MUSLIMS
DIU	52074	3190	28083	586	23991	2604
DAMAN	191173	16087	32313	2044	158860	14043
NCT OF DELHI	16787941	2158684	419042	29143	16368899	2129541
NORTH WEST	3656539	291330	213950	16900	3442589	274430
NORTH	887978	119792	17746	1092	870232	118700
NORTH EAST	2241624	657585	21527	3036	2220097	654549
EAST	1709346	178807	3530	78	1705816	178729
NEW DELHI	142004	8480	0	0	142004	8480
CENTRAL	582320	194278	0	0	582320	194278
WEST	2543243	149807	6420	404	2536823	149403
SOUTH WEST	2292958	112691	143676	4043	2149282	108648
SOUTH	2731929	445914	12193	3590	2719736	442324
LAKSHADWEEP	64473	62268	14141	13766	50332	48502
LAKSHADWEEP	64473	62268	14141	13766	50332	48502
PUDUCHERRY	1247953	75556	395200	13132	852753	62424
YANAM	55626	1191	0	0	55626	1191
PUDUCHERRY	950289	32674	293080	4719	657209	27955
MAHE	41816	12856	0	0	41816	12856
KARAIKAL	200222	28835	102120	8413	98102	20422