REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Safiuddin J. (2012) Patterns of employment and working condition sachar committee disclosed that in general the mean per capita consumption expenditure MPCE is lower for Muslims, than for all SRCS but not SC/ST. The rural area contains lower intensity of poverty for Muslims than for SC/ST & OBC. With compare to other SRCS poverty levels have declined among Muslims but the condition of Muslim have improved at a lower slower pace than most other SRCS especially in urban areas. According to UNNI 2010 the proportion of poor among the working poor population is higher among Muslims. As compared to agricultural Muslims worker are concentrated more in secondary and tertiary area.

Mondal, S. R. (2012) Muslims and self employment As compare to other SRCS Muslim are concentrated more in self employed activities and their participation in regular job. Muslims is highly invalid in self employment in urban areas as compared to rural areas and women prefer home based activities. Other sources show that the share of Muslims in regular works especially in the Govt. public sector and large private sector is very low. Earning of Muslims is relatively low among Muslims regular workers. A much larger proportion of Muslims workers are engaged in street wending and are without employee benefits and long term contracts.

(Khurshid 2012) Education plays a significant role in the dissemination of modern attitudes, values, approach and rational outlook. Educational level of a society or a community cannot be judged from its literacy rate, though it is an eventful indicator for making a distinction between literate and non-literate. A literate person is not defining on the basis of his/her educational attainment but only on the basis of knowledge of reading or writing any of the
language. Thus observed Prime Minister big Committee “External evaluations indicate that many so-called literates did not have the ability to apply their reading and writing skills to real-life situations & frequently a substantial proportion reverted to illiteracy within 4-5 years after leaving school this attitude is not taken into account by the Census definition. In Differentiation, the definition of the National Literacy Mission focuses on acquiring the skills of reading, writing and arithmetic and the skill to apply them to one’s day-to-day life.

Abusaleh, Shariff (2010). According to distribution of Muslim population: this city occupies third position among various states and union territories of the country in terms of percentage of Muslim population (i.e. 25 per cent) after Jammu and Kashmir (67 %) and Assam (30 %) However, Muslims community is not evenly distributed in all the districts of the state. There are ten districts of state n which Muslims have million decrees population. Districts of the state are arranged in descending order in terms of the percentage of Muslim population it is evident from the data that the highest concentration of Muslim population is found in the district of Murshidabad and their lowest percentage in Darjeeling Out of the eighteen districts (nineteen district was created after census of India 2011 i.e., Mednipur was divided into 2 districts East Mednipur and West Mednipur) there are six such districts where percentage of Muslim population is more than the state average. They are Uttar Dinajpur, Birbhum, South twenty for Parganas & Nadia In rest of the districts where Muslims from 5 per cent or more but less than the state average (25.24 per cent) are Haora, Kuch Bihar, North twenty for Parganas, Dakshin Dinajpur, Hugli, Mednipur, Jalpaiguri, Bankura, Purulia & Darjeeling. The data also reveals that there are 3districts namely Murshidabad, & Uttar Dinajpur may rightly be called ‘Muslim Concentration District’ as they constitute about half of the Muslim population of the districts.
Basant, Rakesh (2010) In order to analyze the socio-economic condition and political representation of the Muslims community, any broad indicators can be used. But it is reported that there is rarity of data on Indian Muslims community. Unfortunately, however, the big data collection agencies in the nation, namely, the Registrar General’s Office & the National Sample Survey, do not provide data by Muslim religion on grounds of political considerations though the data is available with them (Ahmad, 1981). But, the last census of India (2001), for the first time in after-independent India, has come out with religion-wise detail on few socio-economic indicators like, sex-ratio, employment level, literacy level & workers. Hence, we limit our study to demographic, urban population, rural population sex ratio, literacy rate, educational attainment, employment work participation rate and political representation of the community.

Dasgupta A. (2009). The India’s population is predominantly rural and hence the Muslim population. But the level of urbanization has been higher than the average. According to 2001 census data, Muslims community national average of urbanization is 35 per cent, which is quite higher than the national average of 27 %. In contrary only 16 % Muslims of this city live in urban sector. Hence, their rate of urbanization is twenty nine percentage points less than that of Indian Muslims. In other words, we can say that Muslims of this city are largely rural community as 83 per cent Muslims lives in villages. Among the Muslims in the rural areas it is found that they are deprived community in this city including the state of Bihar, Assam and Orissa (Srinivasan and Mohanty, 2004). The Muslims are excluded from the resources allocated by government agencies in the various districts of this city. Being, a rural community they are poor, landless & educationally backward. It is evident that ‘the ratio of population to amenities worsens progressively with an increasing proportion of Muslims in the clusters’.
Aleaz, B. (2005). According to Aleaz Socio-economic condition and political representation is an important indicator to measure the development level of any realign. This research is depending on the secondary data. The main objective of the research study is to explore the socio-economic condition and political representation of Muslims of this city. Though there is paucity of literature and data about this classified as poor community, it is an attempt to big the data from various sources and put together in a systematic fashion and analyzed. Indicators such as urban population, rural population, sex ratio, literacy rate, employment, educational attainment, & political representation are discussed. Hence, one can easy understand the plight of the community who are the victims of a process of invidious discrimination in Indian society

Hasina Ahmad (2005) the literacy rate in WEST BENGAL is not so bad and it is higher than the national average the literacy rate in WEST BENGAL is 68.64% against the national average 64.85 % Rural literacy rate in WEST BENGAL is 63 42 % & in urban part of the WEST BENGAL literacy rate is an 81.25 % in rural area Muslim literacy rate is about 56. % as compare to urban Muslims i.e. 66% as literacy rate in rural area is less than the urban areas also Muslims of west Bengal are rural community. It can be said that Muslims are educationally backward as compared to all other minorities’ community.

Hussain, Z. (2005) Advocacy of Muslime Intelligentsia According to Hussain there was no unanimity of opinion Muslim in intelligentsia about the approach of Muslims to word Some scholar’s world attribute that western education wold rise western education iman and ikhlas challenges In 18 th century a group of religious scholars name mirza abu talibe landhani, abdul rahim dahiry lufulla present the western culture thy were very fond of the education system English custom another lutf ullah is the first mulime wrote the
autobiography of English 4 November lutfullah born at daranagar malwa have present the capacity fo hard work clean nests an punctuality .lot of scholars take this initiative disseminate ideology

**Sarikhani, N. (2008)** To conclude, it may once again be emphasized that socio-economic backwardness and political alienation have given rise to some important questions as far as minority community is concerned. After 60 year of independence Muslims community in this city is lagging behind other community in terms of socio-economic condition and politically representation. Though they constitute 25 % Muslim population in the state and hence they are the second largest religious group in this Indian state. In some districts Muslim community constitute more than half of the district population. But the big concern is that they do not constitute the urban bulk of the population as 2001 census data shows that only 16 per cent Muslims live in urban area. Hence, we can say that Muslims of this city are a rural community. Being a rural Muslim community in the context of WB, they are bound to be economically poor Balance sex ratio is an indicator of equal status of men & women Moreover it also indicates the level of socio-economic development in a society or within a community.

**Hasan, Zoya and Ritu Menon (2004)** Sex-ratio is an important social indicator; demographers generally use this to depict the proportionate share of female in the population sample size. Sex ratio is defined as number of females per 1000 males. The sex ratio of population of a country or a community is an important indicator for measuring their socio-economic condition as well as the extent of prevailing equality between males and females at a given point of time. Declining sex ratio is one of the serious problems for a country or a Muslim community. At present, India is one of the country, which is facing the many problem of declining sex ratio and this city is not different. The menace of declining sex ratio has surfaced
due to the conglomeration of various factors, which inter alia are 1) Female infanticide, 2) Taking less care of the female child and of lactating mothers, 3) poor availability of nutritious food, 4) high rate of child mortality, 5) easier availability of sex determination 6) religious preference for sons.


Work participation rate is very important factor of development in work participation including economic activity and rate of employment ownership of physical assets etc. Poor economic condition chart shows average WPR WEST BENGAL 36.77%, rural area WPR is 4 % less urban area average WPR is 33.85 %. Stent of rural mail is high Muslim and Hindus stent of female is low (14.66%). State level 20.86 %, urban area WPR 11.57 % for female 10.48 % only

To measure the development level of any community socio economic conditions and political representation is an important indicator there a paucity of literature and data bought this classified as backward community, it is an attempt to gather the data frame various sources and put together in systematic fashion.

Metcalf, B. D. (1995) in their research works they explore the determinants of the differences in inter –caste and inter-religion earnings in India during the 1987-99. The data show that urgings differences between (upper) cast s and ST/SC declined between 1987/1999 Earning differences between Muslim and non Muslim has increased. Inter cast and tier realign dffraccts in earning can be explained largely by corresponding differences in educational endowment and returns. In so fast as the participation of Muslims in regular job is very limited such comparison are inadequate to provide a clear picture of awnings Difference.
Shariff, A. (1995) the sachar committee repots shown the be privations of Muslims in the field of education. The report shows literacy rates among Muslims are lower than most other SRCS in the year 1999-2010 and have not increased in comparison of literacy rates of high cast groups. Among Muslims, the decline in illiteracy rates was more dramatic for Muslims general (37 %) for Muslim OBC (34) during the year of 1999-2010. The sachar committee report presented some interesting points: 1) in rural areas literacy rates are very low, 2) the rates have improved in the last decade, for example, 2004-05, 3) literacy rates are not improved for women’s belongs to rural areas and specially Muslims OBC house hold.

Sayed Fazle (1998) According to Literacy rate: The literacy rate in West Bengal is not so bad and it is higher than the national average. The literacy rate in W. B. is 68.64 % against the national average 64.85 %. Rural literacy rate in W. B. is 63.42 per cent and in Urban part of the W. B.1 literacy rate is 81.25 %. In rural areas Muslim community literacy rate is about 56 per cent as compare to Urban Muslims community i.e., 66 %. As literacy rate in rural areas is less than the urban areas and also Muslims of West Bengal are rural community hence, we can say that Muslims community are educationally backward as compared all other minorities. There is also inter-religious inequality in literacy level. Hence, it would be apt to examine where the different minority group stand in terms of literacy. Recent study found ‘the literacy rate among Muslims are lower than most other SRCs (Socio-Religious Communities) and are not increasing fast enough to converge with literacy rates of other groups’. The data indicates that the literacy rate of Muslims is the lowest (i.e. 57.47 per cent) among the six religious groups in West Bengal while that of the Jains the highest i.e. 92.81 %. Sikhs community occupies the 2nd position with literacy rate of 87.19 per cent and third position by Buddhists with literacy rate of 74.73 %. Christian’s community occupies the fifth position having literacy rate of 69.72 %, more than
state average. The crux of the above argument leads to the conclusion that Muslims are the most educationally backward among other religious minority community.