CHAPTER - V

ECONOMIC DIMENSION

CHAPTER - V

ECONOMIC DIMENSION

The economic structure of Narsingpur village mainly consists of occupations, market and credit mechanisms embedded upon the activities of primary, secondary and tertiary sectors. The village is emerging as a multi-occupational village of growing market and investment /credit facilities in the wake of the on going differentiation of activities. In fact, the economic structure of the village signifies the process of change in the traditional situation of production, distribution and consumption of goods and services. Therefore, both the situations, traditional and contemporary, are discussed in this chapter.

Traditional Economy

In Narsingpur village, the traditional economic structure was closely related to land. From the long past some of people were Mirashdars on honoured with the titles as a choudhury, Bhuiya, Majumder, Laskar etc. by the Raja. Gradually, the land ownership and the pattern of land holding were fragmented due to increasing population and there emerged other occupation from the states contribution to developments after Indipendence.

As in the traditional economy the households have been the important units for its organization, the same units may be first taken for analysis to gauge the change occurring over the period of time after Independence.

Keeping this in view various economic structures and processes are revealed in the following analysis of occupational structure in the village.

Occupational Distribution of Households

The households in the village are broadly distributed into **four major** occupations; viz., agriculture, business and service covering, both, traditional new occupations in all the three sectors of economy; primary, secondary and tertiary. The following analysis is concerned with the general and particularistic features of occupations in the village.

5.1 : Distribution of the Households into the Occupational Types

Types of Occupation	Number of Households	Percentage of Households
Agriculture	250	65.78
Service	221	58.15
Business	105	27.63
Labour	38	10.0

The table shows that the households in Narsingpur are broadly divided into four major occupational categories; namely, agriculture, business, service and labour. 65.78% of the households are occupied with the agriculture followed by the service (58.15%), the business (27.63%) and the Labour (10.0%). In actual life of the villagers these occupations are found as combined variously to form two broad types; namely, the **major** occupations and the **minor** ones. Moreover the four major occupations are each differentiated

further into a fairly large number of sub-types. The households cannot depend on a single occupation for livelihood and therefore, the villagers are found engaged in more than one occupations simultaneously.

The following table reveals the actual occupational categories pursued by the villagers in their day-to-day life.

5.2: Distribution of the Households into the Actual Occupational Categories

Occupational Categories	Number of Households	Percentage of Households
Service	56	14.73
Service + Agriculture	136	35.79
Service +Business	8	2.13
Agriculture	22	5.78
Agriculture + Business	45	11.82
Agriculture + Service	21	5.52
Agriculture + Labour	11	2.89
Agriculture + Carpentary(s)	9	2.37
Business	20	5.26
Business + Priesthood	4	1.05
Business + Agriculture	4	1.05
Blacksmithery	14	3.68
Pottery Shop	1	0.26
Barbers shop	1	0.26
Hawkery	3	0.78
Sub Contractorship	3	0.78
Private Tuition	2	0.52
Labour	18	4.74
Begging + Agriculture	2	0.52
Total	**380**	**100.0**

The data show that the households are broadly divided into nineteen occupational categories. The first three categories comprise the government service as the main occupation. There 14.73% of the total households are occupied with the government service, 35.79% with the government service & agriculture, and 2.10% with the government service & business.

The category No. 4 to 8 constitute the agriculture as the main occupation of the households. 5.78% of the total households are occupied with the agriculture, 11.82% with the agriculture & small businesses (Rice, Chira, Kerosine Oil, Weaving and Betelnut processing), 5.52% with the agriculture & services 2.89% with the agriculture & (agricultural) labour and 2.37% with the domestic labour and carpentary.

The category No. 9 to 17 constitute the occupation of the business including blacksmithery pottery, barbar's shop, howkery, sub-contractorship and private tuition 5.26% of the total households are occupied with the shop-keeping, 1.05% each with the shop-keeping & priestly service, and the shop-keeping & agriculture, 3.68% with the blacksmithery, 0.26% each with the pottery and the barbar's shop, 0.78% each with the hawkery and the sub contractorship, 0.52% with the private tuition.

Category No 18 and 19 consist of the households occupied with the labour in the industry's shop & road construction (4.74%) and the begging & agriculture (0.52%).

A dynamic nature of these occupational categories is revealed in the following detailed analysis undertaken separately for each of them.

Agriculture

Agriculture is a major occupation of 28.14% households in the village but is the solely dependable occupation for livelihood only 5.78% households. 11.82% of the total households pursue the agriculture with various allied occupations (the petty businesses) such as flattened rice (chira), betelnut processing, kerosene oil selling, weaving and vegetables selling; 5.52% with the services such as clerical, driving and private industrial security in the villages or the town nearly, 2.89% with the (casual) labour in agriculture and 2.37% with the carpentary or house construction work. The allied activities are generally taken up during the off-season in agriculture and they comprise the activities of storing water from community well, cleaning houses, flooring of houses, etc. Besides, 35.79% of the households pursue the agriculture as the allied occupation with the main occupation of the government services.

The following table 5.3. reveals the distribution of **landholding size** of the households in the village.

5.3: Distribution of Households into the Categories of Landholding Size by Community and Caste Category

Size of Landholding (in Bigha)	Bengali				Manipuri			Hin-dustani	Barman	Grand Total				
	Gen. Castes	OBCs	SCs	Total	Gen. Castes	OBCs	Total	SCs	STs	Gen. Castes	OBCs	SCs	STs	Total
Land less	18 (37.5)	12 (4.61)	2 (33.34)	32 (10.19)	2 (50.0)	6 (1.88)	8 (14.03)	3 (37.5)	1 (100)	20 (38.46)	18 (5.76)	5 (35.71)	1 (100)	44 (11.57)
0-75 (Marginal)	14 (29.16)	120 (46.15)	3 (50.0)	137 (43.63)	2 (50.0)	27 (50.94)	29 (50.87)	3 (37.5)	–	16 (38.46)	147 (46.96)	6 (42.85)		169 (44.47)
7.5-15 (Small)	12 (25.0)	87 (33.46)	1 (16.66)	100 (31.84)	–	16 (30.18)	16 (28.07)	2 (25.1)	–	12 (23.07)	103 (32.90)	3 (21.42)	–	118 (31.05)
15-30 (Semi-medium)	4 (8.33)	37 (14.23)	–	41 (13.05)	–	4 (7.54)	4 (7.01)	–	–	4 (7.69)	41 (13.09)	–	–	45 (11.84)
31-75 (Medium)	–	4 (1.53)	–	4 (1.27)	–	–	–	–	–	–	4 (1.27)	–	–	4 (1.05)
Total	48 (100)	260 (100)	6 (100)	314 (100)	4 (100)	53 (100)	57 (100)	8 (100)	1 (100)	52 (100)	313 (100)	1 (100)	1 (100)	380 (100)

The data indicate that 11.57% of the households have no land of their own and work and live on mirashdar's (land owner's) land or live in govt. quarters. 44.47% of the households having 0.7[illegible] bighas of land are the marginal landholders, 11.84% having 15-30 bighas are the semi-medium landholders, and 1.05% having 30-35 bighas are the medium landholders. The village has no large landholders having 75 bighas or more landholding.

In the Bengali community, (43.63%) are the marginal landholders followed by (31.84%) as the small landholders, (13.05%) as the semi-medium landholders and (1.27%) as the medium landholders. Besides, (10.19%) of the households are landless. Further, the Bengali OBCs households are distributed over all the categories (land less to the medium) and except the landless category, they are numerically prepondent among them. Of the four types of land size, the largest one (46.15%) is the marginal landholders followed by the small (33.46%), the semi-medium (14.23%) and the medium (1.53%) landholders.

The general castes landholders are distributed into the categories between the land less and the semi-medium landholders. This caste category has the largest number of households, which pursue blacksmithery (37.5%) landless. Mostly the Dey and the Dutta households have no landholders except the housetead lands. (29.16%) of the General Castes households have the marginal landholdings, 25% have the small and (8.33%) have the semi-medium land holdings. The scheduled caste, households range over the categories between the landless and the small landholders. Of them, 50% are the marginal landholders, (33.34%) are the landless and (16.66%) are the small landholders.

Of the Manipuri community households distributed over the four categories of landholders, the largest (50.87%) have the marginal landholdings followed by the small (28.07%), the landless (14.03%) and the semi-medium (7.01%) landholders. The Manipuri OBCs households are distributed among the four categories (from the landless to the semi-medium landholders) and except in the landless category they are numerically largest in number in the categories of the marginals (50.94%), the small (30.18%), the semi-medium (7.54%) and the landless (1.88%). The General Caste's households divided into two categories are (50%) each in the categories of the marginal landholders and the rest of the land less.

The Hindustani households distributed into three categories are (37.5%) each in the categories of the marginal landholders and the landless, and (25.1%) in that of the small landholders. One ST (Barman) have no land at all.

The fact of the large number of households being the landless or the marginal landholders owe to the continuous fragmentation of landholdings in view of natural increase in population as well as to the emergence of the occupational categories of the service and the business requiring no cultivable lands to depend on for livelihood. These factors are ostensible from the data on the patterns of acquiring landholdings in the table -5.4.

5.4: Distribution of Households by the Patterns of Acquiring the Landholdings

Pattern of Acquiring Landholding	Number of Households	Percentage
Inherited from Father	266	70.6%
Purchased	25	6.48%
Inherited as well as purchased	45	11.85%
Land less	44	11.57%
Total	**380**	**100%**

The data indicate that 70.6% of the households have inherited the landholdings from their fathers, 6.48% have purchased and 11.85% have both inherited as well as purchased the landholdings. Thus, the patterns show the major process of land transfer through inheritance associated with its continuous fragmentation. The minor process of the transfer of landholding through its purchase is also operating in the wake of increasing incidence of unopertive landholdings and consequently impoverishment of the villagers.

Cropping Pattern

In the village the crops of two types are grown; viz.; the paddy and the vegetables. Paddy Seeds of two types - the *Aush Dhan* and the *Shail-Dhan* are grown alternately during the period of July to September and September to December respectively in a year. The Aush Dhan crops are Krishna, Ranjit, China, I.R.15, I.R.8, China, and the Shail Dhan - Balam, Chawamara, Pankaj, Manuhar shail, Harinaraiyan, Ijong. The vegetables such as Cauliflower, Bringal, Chilli, French beans, Cabbage, Turnip, Potato and Onion are generally grown once a year in the season from November to January. The paddy is grown mostly in the muddy fields and vegetables in the bichra (fertile lands) near the house on the banks of the erstwhile Rukni River. Some cultivators are growing, both the paddy and the vegetables, and the other small cultivators grow either of the two crops. In view of the fragmentation and decreasing fertility of the landholding and resort to allied or alternative occupations, the villagers seem to becoming less and less interested to grow vegetables on landholdings. The crops depend upon the monsoon, in the absence of irrigation facility as well as upon the use of fertilizer in the proportion of 20kg. Urea,

15kg. Super-phosphate and 10kg. Potash. Generally, the production per bigha landholding ranges between15 to 20 mons (i.e., 500 to 800 kg).

In view of the unoperative landholdings and the surplus agricultural labour the small and the relatively big landholders respectively have to give for different reasons their landholdings to the bagidars (sharecroppers) who are generally the marginal landholders or the landless. They cultivate the holdings on the terms of equal sharing of the yields at harvest. The cultivators take land on lease also from the landowners for three or five years with some mode of payment in cash or kind (dhan). The relatively big landowners do not sold their product (dhan) in the market immediately after harvesting. They stock the product into the Ugar (godown) and wait for price-rise. They take their product (Dhan) to market in a tractor or thella.

In the agricultural activities various implements are used for cultivation and processing. They are procured variously by the landholders and cultivators of various categories. Patterns of their procurement are discussed here.

5.5: Distribution of the Households by the Types of Agricultural Implements Owned

Types of the Implements Owned	Number of Households.	Percentage.
Own No Implements	187	49.27%
Plough, Chopper (Daa), Spade (Kudal), Sickle (Kachi) and Ladder (Moi).	116	30.52%
Chopper, Spade, Sickle, and Thella.	56	14.73%
Plough, Chopper, Spade, Sickle, Ladder and Water Pump.	3	0.78%
Spade, Sickle, Ladder, Thella and Power Tiller.	8	2.13%
Spade, Sickle, Ladder, Water Pump and Power-Tiller.	7	1.84%
Spade, Sickle, Ladder, Thella and Tractor.	3	0.78%
Total	**380**	**100.0**

The table shows that half of the households use various agricultural implements; viz., chopper, spade, sickle, ladder, thella (handcarts) water-pump, power tiller and tractor. By the implements they have the households are divided into six categories as shown in the table -5.5. But as the extent of use of the implements is concerned, spade and sickle are the two common implement followed by ladder, chopper and tella, plough, water-pump and power tiller and lastly by tractor. The three implements; namely, power tiller, tractor, and water-pump are the modern implements used by the villagers. These types of the implements used by the villagers are distributed into their households in the following table.

5.6 : Distribution of the Households by the Extent of Use of the Agricultural Implements

Name of the Implements Used	Number of Households	Percentage of Households
Spade and Siekle	193	100.0
Chopper and Ladder	119	61.65
Thella	67	34.71
Water-pump	10	5.18
Power Tiller	15	7.78
Tractor	3	1.55

The table shows that every implement user household has spade and sickle followed by chopper and by ladder (61.65%), thella (34.71%), water-pump (5.18%), power tiller (7.78%), and tractor (1.55%). The table shows a little emergence of the modern implements, which is the only feasibility in

view of the continuing fragmentation of the landholdings. The power-tiller. water-pump and tella are the only modern implements possible to be used in the emerging scenario of conditions. The heavy implements like tractor are useful only for a few big landowners or the agriculturists leasing in the holdings. Therefore, the traditional implements continue to dominate their activities in the village. However, the ownership of the traditional implements could not deter the increasing use of modern implements, inputs and practices.

The villagers now use manures and good quality seeds alongwith the latest agricultural tools for sowing and harvesting. The problem of lack of irrigation facilities is tackled through the use of water-pumps for dry farming. The new agricultural samiti known as **Anadi Field Management Committee** *(Regn.No. e/sn/94-95/230 dt. 14-8-99)* formed a few years ago, is the great advantage of the marginal farmers for getting facilities of tractor and water-pump at a very low rate of rent. Moreover, they are the principle beneficiaries of all kinds of government aids for greater agricultural investment through easier credit facilities of the banks. Thus, all these factors have some kind of increasingly **modernizing effect** on and dynamism of agricultural activities.

Credit/Loan Facility

The agriculture-based policy formation for rural credit has undergone change, and reflects an emphasis on the diversification and differentiation of credit programmes. It aims at the extension of credit facility for development of a number of activities in addition to agriculture.

In traditional agriculture, moneylenders and relatives are the major source of financing rural credit. After the Independence the Government and

Banking institutions have been gradually replacing them. Despite the intervention in rural credit market, the moneylenders and relatives-cum-friends still play some important role in the financing of rural credit. The table -5.7 shows the credit system in Narsingpur in the 1990's.

5.7: Distribution of the Households into the Types of Credit Institutions Accessed to for the Purpose of Credit in Narsingpur During 1990s

Credit Institution	Purpose of the Credit				
	Agriculture	Business	Consumption/ House Construction	No Credit	Total (%)
Nil	----	-----	------	345(100)	345 (90.78)
Banking	12 (70.58)	5 (45.55)	4 (57.14)	-----	21 (5.52)
Moneylender-cum Land Owner	3 (17.64)	6 (54.54)	------	-----	09 (2.37)
Relative-cum-Friend	2 (11.76)	-----	3 (42.86)	-----	05 (1.31)
Total	**17 (100)**	**11 (100)**	**7 (100)**	**345 (100)**	**380 (100)**

The data show that the modern banking credit facility is replacing the traditional credit systems. But the traditional systems still constitute a very significant part of the facility. Of the total households less than 10% utilized the credit facilities; 5.52% utilized bank facility, 2.37% utilized the money lender-cum-land owner's and 1.31% utilized the relative -cum-friend's credit facilities.

The interest rates on the amount advanced as the credit are 11%, 12%, 13% and 14% per annum at banking institutions and it is higher at the non-banking institutions. The fact that only small fraction of the households access to the credit facilities is underpinned by the size of land holdings and economic condition of the households.

The banking and non-banking credit facilities are generally availed for three purposes; namely, agricultural, business and consumption/house construction purpose. Of the households taking loans/credits for agricultural purpose 70.58% are from bank, 17.64% from money lander-cum-Landowner and 11.76% from relative-cum-friend; for business, 45.55% from bank 54.54% from money lender-cum-Landowner and for comsumption/household construction,57.14% are from bank and 42.86% from relative-cum-friend. An associate activity of the agriculture and rural economy is animal husbandry practice. It is therefore discussed here.

Animal Husbandry

The villagers keep animals for the purpose of milks, cultivation and other requirements. The types of animals owned by the villagers are given here.

5.8: **Distribution of Households into the Types of Animals by Their Number**

Kinds of Animals	Number of Households Having the Number of Animals			
	One	Two	More than Two	Total (%)
Cows	33	164	95	282 (74.22%)
Oxen or Buffaloes	24	59	31	114 (33.68%)
Goats	10	25	8	43 (11.32%)
Ducks and Hens	0	6	22	28 (7.37%)

The table show that the villagers keeps six types of animals; namely, cows, oxen and buffaloes, goats, ducks and hens. 74% of the households having cows generally keep for milk for family consumption. Of them 11.70% households keep one cow, 58.15% two cows and 33.68% more than two cows. 33.68% of the households keep oxen and buffaloes generally for cultivation (ploughing). Of them, 20.1% households keep one ox/buffalo, 51.76% two oxen/buffaloes and 27.19% more than two oxen/buffaloes. Of a small number (11.32%) of households keep goats. 23.25% households keep one goat, 58.13% two goats and 18.61% more than two goats. Of the households (7.37%) keeping ducks and hens, 21.43% keep two and 78.57% more than two ducks and hens. **Goats, ducks and hens** are kept for trading and supplementing food requirements.

Business

Business is a major occupation of 5.26% households and an allied occupation of 27.63% households, 11.82% of the households pursue the business as an allied activity of the agriculture, 2.10% as that of the government service and 1.05% each as that of the priestly service and agriculture. Further, 3.68% of the households are engaged in the blacksmithery 0.26% each in the pottery and the barber's shop, 0.78% each in the hawkery and the sub-constructorship, and 0.52% in the private tuition as the independent business activities. The occupation of business is found quite differentiated into various types in the table - 5.9.

5.9: Distribution of the Business Types Among the Households

Sl. No.	Business Types	Number of Households	Percentage of Households
1	Grocery Shop.	6	5.71%
2	Stationary Shop.	4	3.80%
3	Tailoring Shop.	4	3.80%
4	Hardware Shop.	3	2.85%
5	Furniture Shop.	2	1.90%
6	Vegetable Shop.	4	3.80%
7	Medicine Shop.	2	1.90 %
8	Tea Stall Shop.	6	5.71 %
9	Electric goods Shop.	2	1.90 %
10	Jewelry Shop	3	2.85 %
11	Pan Shop	4	3.80 %
12	Book Shop	1	0.95 %
13	Cloths Shop	2	1.90 %
14	Cane Furniture Shop	1	0.95 %
15	Tent or Catering Shop	1	0.95 %
16	Mechanics workshop	1	0.95 %
17	Barber's Shop	1	0.95 %
18	Pottery Shop	1	0.95 %
19	Blacksmithery	14	13.34 %
20	Private Tuition	2	1.90 %
21	Sub contractor	3	2.85 %
Total		67	63.81 %
22	Petty Businesses, Rice and/or Flattened Rice (Chira) Selling	7	6.67%
23	Betel-Nuts Selling	8	7.62%
24	Paddy Selling	6	5.71%
25	Kerosine Selling (Howkery)	3	2.85%
26	Grinding Mill	5	4.76%
27	Milk Selling	4	3.80%
28	Handloom Weaving	3	2.85%
29	Wine Selling	2	1.90%
Total		38	36.19%
Grand Total		105	100%

The table shows the twentynine categories of the business pursued by 105 households. Of them 63.81% constitute the shopkeepers comprising grocery (5.71%), stationery (3.80%), tailoring (3.80%), hardware (2.85%), furniture (1.90%), vegetable (3.80%), medicine (1.90%), tea stall (5.71%), electric goods (1.90%), jewelry (2.85%), Pan shop (3.80%), book shop (0.95%), cloth (1.90%), canefurniture shop (0.95%), catering shop (0.95%), mechanics workshop (0.95%), barber's shop (0.95%), pottery (0.95%), blacksmithery (13.34%), private tuition (1.90%), sub-contractor (2.85%)and the remaining (36.19%) of the petty businesses such as rice and flattened rice selling (6.67%), betel-nuts selling (7.62%), paddy selling (5.71%) kerosene selling (2.85%), Grinding Mill (4.76%), milk selling (3.80%), weaving and product selling (2.85%) and local wine selling (1.90%). The shopkeepers run small shops by selling articles of daily consumption and use, and purchasing agricultural products.

Some of the business activities are being described here to get a greater understanding of their nature.

Blacksmithery

There are 14 blacksmith households (13.34%) in the village, which have migrated in from different parts of Barak Valley after 1980. The two occupational castes, the Dey and the Dutta, have settled together in the Kumar (Karmakar) patty of the village and made spades, sickles, choppers, plough-blades, etc. to supply to the villagers as well as to sell in the town (Silchar) market.

Poterry

The traditional Kumbhakars (potters) have a household from the Paul caste supplying pots, earthen lamps on Diwali and toys to the villagers and to the market.

Hawkery

The Hawkers households (2.85%) take kerosene from local agencies and supply to the villagers in Narsingpur as well as in the villages near by. They charged 15 to 20 paise extra over the prescribed rate from the households. The hawkers belongs to the landless households of the Nath, the Manipuri and the Shahami Castes.

Barber (S)

Barber's household (0.95%) from the Chanda caste has hereditary occupation of hair cutting for long. Some households of the caste have changed their occupation and settled in the town. The barber's service is required during ordinary times but also at the occasions of marriage and funeral rites.

Sub-Contractorship

The sub-constructors comprising 2.85% households obtained from the contractors or the District Rural Development Agency. The works on contract are obtained for building construction road construction, school building, 'Indira Abash yojana', Community hall; community well etc. In view of

shrinking scope of their work they also try to have supplementary source of income.

Private tuition

This new occupation emerging in the village is being pursued by the Nath and the Dev caste households (1.90% each), They teach students to earn their livelihood.

Beggary

The beggary practised in two households of the Baishnab (Bairagi) caste is a part of their traditional (religious) way of life. They go door to door in a month or a week round the village and nearby area to supplement their income. They give their land holdings for cultivation to the bagiders (shareholders) and live in their akrabari (religious place). The villagers pay respects to them.

Service

The service as occupation is divisible into two broad types; viz; the government and the private services. The services of two types are found variously in the households as shown in table -5.10.

5.10: Distribution of Households into the Service as occupation by Their Types

Sl. No.	Name of Service	Number of Households in the Type of Service.		
		Government	Private	Total (%)
	(I)			
1	Teacher	65(34.94)	6 (17.14)	71 (32.12)
	(II)			
2	Clerk	32 (17.20)	7(20.0)	39(17.64)
3	Peon	14 (7.52)	5(14.28)	19 (8.59)
	(III)			
4	Soldier	25 (13.45)	4 (11.42)	29 (13.12)
5	Police	8(4.30)	-	8 (3.61)
6	Night Guard	2 (1.07)	1 (2.85)	3 (1.35)
	(IV)			
7	Agricultural Extension Officer	3 (1.61)	–	3 (1.35)
8	Supervisor	2 (1.07)	–	2 (0.90)
9	Patwari	2 (1.07)	–	2 (0.90)
	(V)			
10	Doctor	3 (1.61)	–	3 (1.35)
11	Nurses	4 (2.15)	–	4 (1.80)
12	Pharmacist	1 (0.53)	–	1 (0.45)
13	Veterinary Field Assistant.	3 (1.61)	–	3 (1.35)
14	Anganwadi Worker	2 (1.07)	–	2 (0.90)
	(VI)			
15	Engineer	5 (2.68)	–	5 (2.26)
16	Electric Mechanic	2 (1.07)	–	2 (0.90)
17	Driver	8 (4.30)	12(34.28)	20 (9.04)
	(VII)			
18	Post Master	1 (0.53)	–	1 (0.45)
19	Telephone Operator	4 (2.15)	–	4 (1.80)
	Total	**186 (100)**	**35 (100)**	**221 (100)**

The table shows, in all, the nineteen actual types of services in the government and the private sectors. They may be categorized into seven broad categories on the basis of the nature of work carried out through them. The

category I is consisted of the teachers (33.12%); the category II of clerks (17.64%) and peons (8.59%); the category III of soldiers (13.12%), police personal (3.61%) and night guards (1.35%); the category IV of agricultural extension officer (1.35%), supervisor and patwari (0.90% each); the category V of doctors (1.35%), nurses (1.80%), pharmacist (0.45%), veterinary field assistant (1.35%) and anganwadi worker (0.90%); the category VI of Engineers (2.26%), Electric Mechanics (0.90%) and drivers (9.04%); and the category VII of the postmaster (0.45%) and telephone operators (1.80%).

Of the two types, 13 services are solely in the government sector and six services in both the sectors. In the government service the largest service comprises the teachers (34.94%) followed by clerks (17.20%) soldiers (13.45%), the peons (7.42%), drivers and police personal 4.30% each, engineers (2.68% each), nurses and telephone operators (2.15%), agricultural extension officers, doctor and veterinary field assistant (1.61% each) night guard supervisor, patwari, anganwadi worker and the electric mechanics (1.07% each) and the pharmacist and the post master (0.53% each). In the private services, the largest ones are the driver (34.28%), followed by clerk (20%), Teachers (17.14%), soldiers (11.42%) and night guards (2.85%). Briefly, teachers constitute the largest point of the occupations followed by clerks, soldiers, peons, drivers and rest of small number of households.

Labour

The labour as occupation is important part in the village life. There are 10% of the total village households are engaged in labour activities of various kinds as shown in table -5.11.

5.11: Distribution of the Households into the Types of the Labour

Types of Labour	Number of Households	Percentage (%)
Agricultural Labour	11	28.95
Domestic Labour	9	23.63
Shop Labour	14	36.85
Road Construction	4	10.52
Total	**38**	**100**

The table show the **four categories** of the labour activities; namely; agricultural labour, domestic labour, shop labour and road construction labour. Of the households engaged in the labour, 28.95% comprises the agricultural labour, 23.68% the domestic labour 36.85% the shop labour and 10.52% the road construction labour. The **agricultural labour,** one of the allied occupations of the agriculture, consists of ploughing, watering, (paddy) plantation and harvesting crops. Generally, the male labour did these works, but the females of three Manipuri households worked with males in the paddy plantation and harvesting. The females are considered unable to do ploughing or some other works. The agricultural labour is paid the wages of Rs.50/- to Rs.60/- per day. The **domestic labour** allied to the agriculture is available in the off-season. It consists of the activities like storing water form community well, cleaning houses and repairing or building kutcha or pacca houses, the labourers are paid the wages in cash at the rate of Rs.50/- to Rs.70/- a day per labour. Those engaged in the house building are known as Cut (wood) Misthri (carpenter) or raj misthri (pacca misthri/mason). The **shop labour** comprises

that in hotels, confectioneries, small industries and cloth shops. The labourers are paid at the rate ranging between one thousand to three thousands a month in the village and mostly outside (village or town).

The **road construction** labour carried out works through the contractors in the village and nearby areas. The workers are casual labourers.

Income Structure

The income structure of the households is given here in table 5.12.

5.12 : Distribution of Households by Their Annual income

Annual Income (in Rs)	Number of Houlseholds	Percentage(%)
Less than 10,000	6	1.57
10001 to 20,000	8	2.10
20,001 to 30,000	20	5.26
30,001 to 40,000	28	7.36
45,001 to 50,000	41	10.78
50,001 to 60,000	62	16.31
60,001 to 70,000	57	15.10
70,001 to 80,000	55	14.47
80,001 to 90,000	46	12.10
90,001 to 1 Lakhs	33	8.68
More than 1 Lakhs	24	6.31

The data show that there are eleven categories of annual income between less than 10,000 to 1 lakhs and above; the highest 16.31% of the range between Rs. 50,001 to 60,000 followed by 15.10% of the Rs. 60,001 to 70,000, 14.47%

of the Rs. 70,001 to 80,000, 12.10% of the Rs. 80,001 to 90,000, 10.78% of the Rs. 40,001 to 50,000, 8.68% of the Rs. 90,001 to 1 lakhs, 7.36% of the Rs. 30,001 to 40,000, 6.31% more than 1 lakhs, 5.26% of the Rs. 20,001 to 30,000 and near about 3% households less than 20,000. Table indicates that more than 50% households constitute the range of annual income from 50,001 to 90,000.

Occupational Distribution of the Population

In the foregoing analysis the occupational distribution of the households in the village does indicate the processes of **occupational differentiation, modernization of credit** institutions and **commercialization** of products, services and labour. But in a changing economy it is the individuals rather than the households as the unit of analysis which reveal a real nature of the economic changes. The former as the unit of analysis leads one to know the **emergence of women** into new occupation, **inter-caste occupational mobility** and the categories of **working** and **non-working** populations. Out of 1920 persons, 735 (38.28%) constitute the working population of the village and the remaining 1185 (61.72%) the non-working population.

Distribution of the working population into the Major occupations

The working population in the village is differentially distributed into the Major occupations in terms of community, caste and sex, and indirectly shows the inter-and intra-generational occupational changes within households as shown in table -5.13.

5.13: Distribution of Working Population into the Major Occupational Categories by Community, Caste and Sex

Occupational Category	Bengali												Manipuri									Hindustani			Barman			Grand Total		
	General Caste			OBCs			SCs			Total			General			OBCs			Total			SCs			STs					
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
Service	23 (21.35)	7 (87.5)	30 (27.02)	118 (30.3)	34	152 (35.87)	2 (14.28)	-	2 (14.29)	143 (28.28)	41 (95.34)	184 (33.61)	2 (18.18)	1 (33.34)	3 (21.42)	34 (29.04)	4 (17.39)	40 (27.89)	38 (28.16)	5 (19.23)	43 (26.46)	4 (13.63)	2 (100)	6 (29.8)	1 (100)	-	1 (100)	187 (28.21)	47 (67.14)	234 (31.84)
Agriculture	42 (40.77)	—	42 (37.83)	260 (66.83)	—	260 (61.36)	6 (42.85)	-	6 (42.85)	308 (60.85)	—	308 (56.10)	3 (27.28)	—	3 (21.42)	85 (68.54)	7 (30.43)	93 (62.58)	88 (65.18)	7 (26.92)	95 (59.00)	5 (22.72)	—	5 (20.0)	—	-	—	401 (60.30)	7 (10.0)	408 (55.51)
Business	36 (34.95)	—	36 (32.43)	89 (22.87)	—	89	3 (21.42)	-	3 (21.42)	128 (25.26)	—	128 (33.31)	5 (49.58)	2 (66.66)	7 (50.0)	38 (30.64)	12 (52.17)	50 (34.01)	43 (31.83)	14 (53.84)	57 (35.40)	15 (68.18)	—	15 (62.5)	—	-	—	185 (27.81)	14 (20.0)	200 (27.21)
Labour	87 (6.76)	—	87 (6.30)	22 (5.65)	—	24 (5.16)	4 (28.57)	-	4 (28.57)	33 (6.52)	—	33 (6.52)	2 (18.18)	—	2 (14.28)	3 (3.41)	7 (30.43)	10 (6.86)	5 (3.70)	7 (26.92)	12 (7.45)	1 (4.54)	—	1 (4.16)	—	-	—	39 (5.86)	7 (10.0)	46 (6.26)
Other Occupations	23 (22.33)	1 (12.5)	24 (21.62)	4 (1.62)	1 (2.86)	5 (1.17)	4 (28.57)	-	4 (28.57)	31 (6.12)	2 (4.65)	33 (6.01)	1 (9.09)	—	1 (7.14)	1 (0.80)	—	1 (0.68)	2 (1.48)	—	2 (1.24)	1 (4.54)	—	1 (4.16)	—	-	—	34 (5.15)	2 (2.85)	36 (4.89)

M = Male, F = Female

The data show that 31.84 of the villagers who have gainful occupation are engaged in service, 55.61% in agriculture, 27.21% in business, 6.26% in labour and 4.89% in other occupations such as blacksmithery, pottery, barber's, hawkery, sub-contractorship, private tuition and beggary. Of the females, 67.14% are in service, 10.0% in agriculture, 20% in business, 10% in labour and 2.85% in the other occupations.

Of the Bengali population, 33.61 persons engaged in service, 56.10% in agriculture, 33.31% in business, 6.01% each in the labour and the other occupations. Of the (Bengali) females 95.34% are in service and 4.65% in private tuition. Of the (Bengali) General Castes 27.02% are in service, 37.83% in agriculture, 32.43% in business, 6.30% in labour and 21.62% in other occupations.87.5% and 12.5% of their females are engaged in service and private tuition respectively. Of the Other Backward Castes 35.87% are in service, 61.32% in agriculture, 20.99% in business 5.66% in labour and 1.17% in other occupations. Of the OBCs females 97.14% are in service and 2.86% in other occupations. Of the scheduled castes, 14.29% are in service, 42.85% are in agriculture, 21.42% in business, and 28.57% each in labour and other occupation.

Of the occupied Manipuri villagers 26.46% are engaged in service, 59% in agriculture, 35.49% in business, 7.45% in labour and 1.24% in other occupation. Of their females 19.23% in service, 26.92% in agriculture, 53.84% in business, 26.92% in labour. Of their General Castes 21.42% each are in service, and in agriculture, 50% in business, 14.28% in labour and 7.14% in

other occupations, and 33.34% of the females among them are in service and 66.66% in business. Of their Other Backward Castes 27.85% are in service, 62.58% in agriculture, 34.01% in business, 6.80% in labour and 0.68% in other occupations; and of the OBCs females 17.39% are in service, 30.43% in agriculture, 52.17% in business and 30.43% in labour.

Of the Hindustani population 25% are in service, 20% in agriculture, 62.5% in business, 4.16% each in labour and in other occupations and only two females in service. A Barman (ST) is also engaged in service.

Distribution of the Non-Working Population

Out of 1920 persons in the village, 1185 persons constitute the non-working populations in the households as children, unemployed youth and old aged in the various communities, castes and sexes. This distribution indicates differential patterns of the non-workers, the unemployed and the occupational status and emergence of the various social categories as shown in the table-5.14.

5.14: Distribution of the Non-Working Population into the Types of Non-Occupational Categories by Community, Caste and Sex

Categories	Bengali												Manipuri									Hindustani			Barman			Grand Total		
	General castes			OBCs			Scheduled Castes			Total			General Caste			OBCs			Total			Scheduled Caste			Scheduled Tribe					
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
House wives	—	79 (49.06)	79 (33.90)	—	282 (58.50)	282 (41.40)	—	7 (43.75)	7 (35.0)	—	368 (55.84)	368 (39.40)	—	6 (33.33)	6 (26.08)	—	65 (48.82)	65 (36.93)	—	104 (68.87)	104 (52.26)	—	9 (36.0)	9 (19.14)	—	1 (33.34)	1 (20.0)	—	449 (53.57)	449 (37.89)
Children (below15yrs)	35 (48.61)	34 (21.11)	69 (29.61)	115 (57.78)	121 (25.10)	236 (34.65)	3 (75.0)	5 (31.25)	8 (40.0)	153 (55.63)	163 (24.73)	313 (33.51)	2 (40.0)	6 (33.33)	8 (34.78)	27 (67.79)	39 (29.32)	66 (37.5)	29 (60.41)	35 (27.17)	64 (32.16)	13 (59.99)	10 (40.0)	23 (48.93)	2 (100)	2 (66.66)	4 (80.0)	197 (56.77)	217 (25.89)	414 (34.93)
Unoccupied youth	31 (43.05)	38 (23.60)	69 (29.61)	72 (36.18)	65 (13.48)	137 (20.11)	1 (25.0)	2 (12.5)	3 (15.0)	104 (37.81)	105 (15.93)	209 (22.37)	2 (40.0)	4 (22.33)	6 (26.08)	13 (30.23)	25 (18.79)	38 (21.59)	15 (31.25)	15 (9.93)	30 (15.07)	8 (36.36)	4 (16.0)	12 (15.53)	—	—	—	127 (36.59)	138 (16.46)	265 (22.36)
Old Aged	6 (8.33)	10 (6.21)	16 (6.86)	12 (6.03)	14 (2.90)	26 (3.81)	—	2 (12.5)	2 (10.0)	18 (6.54)	26 (5.94)	44 (4.71)	1 (20.0)	2 (11.11)	3 (13.04)	3 (6.97)	4 (3.00)	7 (3.97)	4 (8.33)	6 (3.97)	10 (5.02)	1 (4.54)	2 (8.0)	3 (6.38)	—	—	—	23 (6.62)	34 (4.05)	57 (4.81)
Total	72 (100)	161 (100)	233 (100)	199 (100)	482 (100)	681 (100)	4 (100)	16 (100)	20 (100)	275 (100)	654 (100)	934 (100)	5 (100)	18 (100)	23 (13.04)	43 (100)	133 (100)	176 (100)	48 (100)	151 (100)	199 (100)	22 (100)	25 (100)	47 (100)	2 (100)	3 (100)	5 (100)	347 (100)	838 (100)	1185 (100)

M = Male, F = Female

The data show that than half the villagers who have no gainful occupation comprises the housewives (37.89%) children below 15 years (34.94%), unemployed youth (22.36%) and the old aged (4.81%).

As the working population is actually found distributed into a number of categories within the major occupations, an analysis of these categories will provide actual occupational distribution of the **working population** as shown in the table -5.15.

5.15: Distribution of the Working Population into the Actual Occupational Categories by Community, Castes and Sex

Occupation Categories	Bengali												Manipuri									Hindustani			Barman			Grand Total		
	General Caste			OBCs			Scheduled Castes			Total			General Caste			OBCs			Total			Scheduled Castes			Scheduled Tribes					
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
Service	11 (10.87)	7 (87.5)	18 (16.21)	87 (21.36)	34 (97.14)	121 (28.64)	—	—	0	98 (18.77)	41 (98.34)	139 (26.31)	2 (18.18)	1 (33.33)	3 (21.42)	26 (10.36)	4 (17.39)	30 (20.40)	28 (20.40)	5 (19.23)	33 (29.49)	3 (20.40)	2 (100)	5 (20.88)	1 (100)	—	1 (100)	131 (19.69)	47 (67.14)	178 (24.20)
Service + Agriculture	2 (1.94)	—	2 (1.80)	16 (3.88)	—	16 (3.63)	1 (7.14)	—	1 (7.14)		—	18 (3.27)	—	—	0	4 (3.22)	—	4 (2.72)	4 (2.96)	—	4 (2.48)	—	—	0	—	—	0	22 (3.30)	—	22 (2.99)
Service + Business	—	—	0	4 (1.02)	—	4 (0.94)	—	—	0	4 (0.79)	—	4 (0.72)	—	—	0	—	—	0	—	—	0	—	—	0	—	—	0	4 (0.60)	—	4 (0.54)
Agriculture	14 (13.59)	—	14 (12.61)	160 (41.13)	—	160 (37.73)	1 (7.14)	—	1 (7.14)	175 (34.58)	—	175 (31.87)	1 (9.09)	—	1 (7.14)	46 (37.09)	—	46 (31.29)	47 (34.81)	—	47 (2919)	1 (4.54)	—	1 (4.16)	—	—	0	223 (33.83)	—	223 (30.34)
Agriculture + Business	12 (11.65)	—	12 (10.08)	50 (12.85)	—	50 (11.79)	1 (7.14)	—	1 (7.14)	63 (12.45)	—	63 (11.47)	1 (9.09)	—	1 (7.14)	18 (14.51)	—	18 (12.24)	19 (14.07)	—	19 (11.50)	1 (4.54)	—	1 (4.16)	—	—	0	83 (12.48)	—	83 (11.29)
Agriculture + Service	10 (9.70)	—	10 (9.00)	12 (3.08)	—	12 (2.83)	1 (7.14)	—	1 (7.14)	23 (4.45)	—	23 (4.18)	—	—	0	6 (4.83)	—	6 (4.08)	6 (4.44)	—	6 (3.72)	1 (4.54)	—	1 (4.16)	—	—	0	30 (4.51)	—	30 (4.08)
Agriculture + Labour	4 (3.88)	—	4 (3.60)	18 (4.62)	—	18 (4.25)	2 (14.28)	—	2 (14.28)	24 (4.74)	—	24 (4.37)	—	—	0	3 (2.41)	7 (30.43)	10 (6.80)	3 (2.22)	7 (26.92)	10 (6.21)	—	—	0	—	—	0	27 (4.06)	7 (10.0)	34 (4.62)
Business	20 (19.41)	—	20 (18.0)	28 (7.19)	—	28 (5.60)	2 (14.28)	—	2 (14.28)	50 (9.68)	—	50 (9.10)	1 (9.09)	2 (66.66)	3 (21.42)	12 (9.67)	12 (52.17)	24 (16.32)	13 (9.62)	14 (53.84)	27 (16.77)	12 (54.54)	—	12 (50.0)	—	—	0	75 (11.28)	14 (20.0)	89 (12.10)
Business + Priesthood	4 (3.88)	—	4 (3.60)	2 (0.51)	—	2 (0.47)	—	—	0	6 (1.16)	—	6 (1.09)	2 (18.18)	—	2 (14.28)	—	—	0	2 (1.48)	—	2 (1.24)	—	—	0	—	—	0	8 (1.20)	—	8 (1.08)
Business + Agriculture	—	—	0	5 (1.28)	—	5 (1.17)	—	—	0	5 (0.98)	—	5 (0.91)	1 (9.09)	—	1 (7.14)	8 (6.45)	—	8 (5.44)	9 (6.66)	—	9 (5.59)	2 (9.09)	—	2 (8.33)	—	—	0	16 (2.40)	—	16 (2.17)
Labour	3 (2.91)	—	3 (2.70)	4 (1.03)	—	84 (0.94)	2 (14.28)	—	2 (14.28)	9 (1.71)	—	9 (1.63)	2 (18.18)	—	2 (14.28)	—	—	0	2 (1.48)	—	2 (1.24)	1 (4.54)	—	0	—	—	0	12 (1.80)	—	12 (1.64)
Blacksmithery	19 (18.44)	—	19 (17.11)	—	—	0	—	—	0	19 (3.75)	—	19 (3.46)	—	—	0	—	—	0	—	—	0	—	—	0	—	—	0	19 (2.85)	—	19 (2.58)
Pottery	2 (1.94)	—[4]	2 (1.80)	—	—	0	—	—	0	2 (0.39)	—	2 (0.36)	—	—	0	—	—	0	—	—	0	—	—	0	—	—	0	2 (0.30)	—	2 (0.27)
Barber (s)	—	—	0	—	—	0	4 (28.56)	—	4 (23.56)	4 (0.89)	—	4 (0.54)	—	—	0	—	—	0	—	—	0	—	—	0	—	—	0	4 (0.60)	—	4 (0.54)
Howkery	—	—	0	1 (0.25)	—	1 (0.23)	—	—	0	1 (0.19)	—	1 (0.18)	—	—	0	1 (0.80)	—	1 (0.68)	1 (0.74)	—	1 (0.62)	1 (4.54)	—	1 (4.16)	—	—	0	3 (0.45)	—	3 (0.40)
Sub-Contructor-Ship	1 (0.97)	—	1 (0.90)	1 (0.25)	—	1 (0.23)	—	—	0	2 (0.39)	—	2 (0.36)	1 (9.09)	—	1 (7.14)	—	—	0	1 (0.74)	—	1 (0.62)	—	—	0	—	—	0	3 (0.45)	—	3 (0.40)
Private Tuition	1 (0.97)	1 (12.98)	2 (1.80)	—	1 (2.86)	1 (0.23)	—	—	0	1 (0.39)	2 (4.88)	3 (0.72)	—	—	0	—	—	0	—	—	0	—	—	0	—	—	0	1 (0.30)	2 (2.85)	3 (0.40)
Begerry + Agriculture	—	—	—	2 (0.51)	—	2 (0.47)	—	—	0	2 (0.39)	—	2 (0.36)	—	—	0	—	—	0	—	—	0	—	—	0	—	—	0	2 (0.30)	—	2 (0.28)
Total	103 (100)	8 (100)	111 (100)	380 (100)	35 (100)	424 (100)	14 (100)	—	14 (100)	506 (100)	43 (100)	549 (100)	11 (100)	3 (100)	14 (100)	124 (100)	23 (100)	147 (100)	135 (100)	26 (100)	161 (100)	22 (100)	2 (100)	24 (100)	1 (100)	—	1 (100)	665 (100)	70 (100)	735 (100)

M = Male, F = Female

The data indicate that of the total villagers engaged in gainful occupations 90.47% are males and 9.53% are females. Among them, service is the sole occupation of 24.20% while 2.99% combined it with agriculture and 0.54% with business. Agriculture is the sole occupation of 30.34% villagers while 11.29% combined it with business, 4.08% with service and 4.62% with labour. Business is the sole occupation of 12.10% villagers, while 1.08% combined it with the priesthood and 2.17% with agriculture. Labour is the sole occupation of 1.64% villagers. 2.58% villagers pursued blacksmithery as the sole occupation. Less than one percent of the villagers have the sole occupation one each of pottery, barber's, hawkery, sub-contractorship, private tuition and beggary. The females are found only in four occupations; 67.14% in service, 10% in labour, 20% in business and 2.85% in private tuition.

Of the occupationally engaged Bengali (74.69%) villagers 92.16% are males and 7.84% females. Of them 25.31% have service as the sole occupation while 3.27% combined it with agriculture and 0.72% with business. Agriculture is the sole occupation of 31.87% villagers while 11.47% combined it with business, 4.18% with service and 4.77% with labour. Business is the sole occupation of 9.10% villagers, 1.09% combined it with priesthood and 0.91% with agriculture. Labour is the sole occupation of 9.10% villagers, blacksmithery of 3.46% and pottery, barber's, hawkery, sub-contractorship, private tuition and beggary each of less than one percent. Of the working population of the females 95.34% are in service and 4.66% are private tuition.

Of these Bengali workers 20.21% are from the general castes, 77% from the other backward castes and 2.55% from the scheduled castes. Within the General castes, 16.21% have service as the sole occupation while 1.80% combined it with agriculture. Agriculture is the sole occupation of 12.61% while 10.08% combined it with business, 9% with service and 3.60% with labour. Business is the sole occupation of 18% while 3.60% combined it with priesthood. Labour is the sole occupation of 2.70%, blacksmithery of 17.11%, pottery of 1.80% and sub-contractorship and private tuition of less than one percent villagers. Of the females 87.5% have service as the sole occupation and 12.95% have private tuitions. Of the total Bengali General Castes occupied males 10.67% have service as the sole occupation while 1.94% combined it with agriculture. Agriculture is the sole occupation of 13.59% while 11.65% it with business, 9.70% with service and 3.88% with labour. Business is the sole occupation of 19.4% while 3.88% combined it with priesthood. Labour is the sole occupation of 2.91%, blacksmithery 18.44%, pottery 1.94% and sub-contractor ship and private tuition of less then one percent each.

Of the Bengali Other Backward Castes 28.54% have the sole occupation of service, while 3.53% combined it with agriculture and 0.94% with business. Agriculture is the sole occupation of 37.73% villagers while 11.79% combined it with business, 2.83% with service and 4.24% with labour. Business is the sole occupation of 6.60% while 0.47% combined it with priesthood, and 1.17% with agriculture. Labour is the sole occupation of 0.94% and sub-contractorship, private tuition and beggary of less than one percent workers. Of

the total Bengali Other Backward Castes female workers, 97.14% occupied with the sole occupation of service while the remaining (2.86%) are solely with private tuition. Of the males, 22.36% have the sole occupation of service, while 3.85% combined with agriculture and 1.02% with business. Agriculture is the sole occupation of 41.13% villages, while 12.85% combined it with business, 3.08% with service and 4.62% with labour. Business is the sole occupation of 7.19% villagers, 0.51% combined with priesthood and 1.28% with agriculture. Labour is the sole occupation of 1.03% workers, and hawkery, sub-contractor-ship, private tuition and beggary each of less than one percent.

Of the Bengali Scheduled Castes (all males) 7.14% combined service with agriculture, 7.14% have one each agriculture as the sole occupation and as combined with business and with service, and 14.28% combined it with labour. 14.28% of them have each the sole occupation of business and of labour and 28.56% have barber's work.

Of the occupied Manipuri workers 83.85% are males and 16.14% females. Service is the sole occupation of 20.40% workers while 2.48% combined it with agriculture. Agriculture is the sole occupation of 29.19% workers, while 11.80% combined it with business, 3.72% with service and 6.21% with labour. Business is the sole occupation of 16.77% workers while 1.24% combined it with priesthood, and 5.59% with agriculture. Labour is the sole occupation of 1.24% workers and hawkary and sub-contractar ship of less than one percent workers. Of the total Manipuri female workers 19.23% have sole occupation of service, 26.92% have labour combined with agriculture and

53.84% pursue business. Of the males service is the sole occupation of 20.40%, while 2.96% combined it with agriculture. Agriculture is the sole occupation of 34.81%, 14.07% combined it with business, 4.44% with service and 2.22% with labour. Business is the sole occupation of 9.62%, while 1.48% combined it with priesthood and 6.66% with agriculture. Labour is the sole occupation of 1.48%, and Howkary and sub-contractorship each of less than one percent.

Of the Manipuri General Castes, service is the sole occupation of 21.42% Agriculture is the sole occupation and the one combined with business of 7.14% each. Business is the sole occupation of 21.42% while 14.28% combined it with priesthood, and 7.14% with agriculture. 14.28% of them have sub-contractorship. Of the Manipuri General Castes female workers 33.33% have service and 66.66% have business as their occupations. Of the Males, service is the sole occupation of 18.18%. Agriculture is the sole occupation of as well as combined with business by 9.09% each. Business is the sole occupation of 9.09% while 18.18% combined it with priesthood, and 9.09% with agriculture. Labour is the sole occupation of 18.18% and sub-constructorship of 9.09%.

Of the Manipuri Other Backward Castes working 20.40% is the sole occupation of service while 2.72% combined it with agriculture. Agriculture is the sole occupation of 30.29% workers while 12.24% combined it with business, 4.08% with service and 6.80% with labour. Business is the sole occupation of 16.32% villagers, while 5.44% with agriculture and 0.68% have hawkery. Within these castes 17.39% of the females have the sole occupation

of service 30.43% combine it with Labour. Business is the sole occupation of 52.17% workers. Of the males service is the sole occupation of 10.35% while 3.22% combined it with agriculture. Agriculture is the sole occupation of 37.09% while 14.51% combined it with business, 4.83% with service and 2.41% with labour. Business is the sole occupation of 9.62% villagers while 6.45% combined it with agriculture. Less than one percent of the workers have hawkery as occupation.

Among the Hindustani (all) SCs workers service is the sole occupation of 20.86%, 4.16% have each agriculture as the sole occupation and as combined with business and with service. 50% pursued business as the sole occupation and 8.33% with agriculture. 4.16% have each the sole occupation of labour and hawkery. The only small number (two) female are engaged in service. A Barman (STs) has the sole occupation of service.

Distribution of the **working Population** into the **Actual Categories** of the Major Occupations; viz., Agriculture, Business, Service, Labour.

Nature and dynamics of the occupational mobility of the villagers from the various social categories becomes ostensible only when it is examined in detail at the level of each occupation. Keeping this in view, a **micro-analysis** is undertaken from the data in table -5.16. to 5.19.

The Villagers engaged primarily in growing Crops (agriculture) are differentiated in terms of the croping patterns. In all, 408 villagers (Croppers) are distributed into three Croping types as depicted in the tables -5.16.

5.16: Distribution of the Villagers into the Types of Crops by Community and Caste Categories

Types of Crops	Bengali			Manipuri				Hindustani	Grand Total			
	General Caste	OBCs	SCs	Total	General Caste	OBCs	Total	SCs	General Caste	OBCs	SCs	Total
Paddy + Vegetable Cropping	24 (57.14)	194 (74.61)	4 (66.66)	222 (72.07)	1 (33.34)	64 (69.56)	65 (68.42)	2 (40.0)	25 (55.55)	158 (73.29)	6 (54.55)	289 (70.83)
Paddy Cropping	10 (23.80)	30 (11.53)	0	40 (12.98)	0	15 (16.30)	15 (15.78)	0	10 (22.23)	45 (12.78)	0	55 (13.48)
Vegetable Cropping	8 (19.04)	36 (13.84)	2 (33.34)	46 (14.93)	2 (66.66)	13 (14.13)	15 (15.78)	3 (60.0)	10 (22.23)	49 (13.93)	5 (45.45)	64 (15.68)
Total	42 (13.63)	260 (84.4)	6 (1.94)	308 (100)	3 (3.15)	92 (96.84)	95 (23.38)	5 (1.23)	45 (11.02)	352 (86.27)	11 (2.70)	408 (100)

The table shows that 70.83% of the croppers in the village grow both paddy and vegetable while 13.48% grow only paddy and 15.68% only vegetables, 11.02% are from General castes, 86.27% from OBCs, and 2.70% from SCs. Of the General Castes 55.55% croppers grow both paddy and vegetables, while 22.23% each grow only paddy and vegetables. Of the Other Backward Castes 73.29% grow both paddy and vegetable, 12.78% grow only paddy and 13.93% grow only vegetables. Of the Scheduled Castes 54.55% grow both vegetable and paddy. The remaining 45.45% grow only vegetables.

Community wise, 75.49% of the croppers are from the Bengali community, 23.38% from the Manipuri community and 1.23% from the Hindustani Community. The Barman (ST) household has no landholding. Of the Bengali Community 72.07% of the croppers grow the crops of both types, 12.98% grow only paddy and 14.93% only vegetables. The Bengali General Castes (13.63%) grow the crops of all the three types each constituting 57.14%, 23% and 19.04% of the cropping in the community. The other Backward Castes (84.4%) also grow the crops of all the three types each constituting 74.61%, 11.53% and 13.84% of the croppers respectively. The scheduled castes (1.94) have 66.66% croppers growing both paddy and vegetables and 33.34% only vegetables. The Manipuri croppers 68.42% both paddy and vegetables and 15.78% each only paddy and only vegetables. The Manipuri General castes one only nominally engaged in the cultivation. The Manipuri Other Backward Castes have 69.56% cropper households growing paddy and

vegetables, 16.30% only paddy and 14.13% only vegetables. The Hindustani (SCs) have only a nominal number of households growing two types of crops.

Distribution of the Villagers into the Business Categories

Business is a quite differentiated occupation which comprises 25 actual business categories occupied differentially by persons in terms of community, caste and sex as shown in table -5.17.

5.17: Distribution of the Villagers Engaged in Business Activities into Various Categories by Community, Caste and Sex

Business Categories	Bengali												Manipuri									Hindustani			Grand Total		
	General Caste			OBCs			Scheduled Castes			Total			General Caste			OBCs			Total			Scheduled Castes					
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
Grocery shop	2 (5.55)	—	2 (5.55)	2 (2.24)	—	2 (2.24)	—	—	0	4 (3.12)	—	4 (3.12)	—	—	0	3 (7.89)	—	3 (6.0)	3 (6.97)	—	3 (5.26)	7 (46.60)	—	7 (46.60)	14 (7.56)	—	14 (7.0)
Stationary Shop	4 (11.12)	—	4 (11.12)	7 (7.86)	—	7 (7.86)	—	—	0	11 (8.59)	—	11 (8.59)	—	—	0	2 (5.26)	—	2 (4.0)	2 (4.65)	—	2 (3.50)	—	—	0	13 (7.02)	—	13 (6.5)
Tailaring	2 (5.55)	—	2 (5.55)	4 (4.49)	—	4 (4.49)	—	—	0	6 (4.68)	—	6 (4.68)	—	—	0	3 (7.89)	—	3 (6.0)	3 (6.97)	—	3 (5.26)		—	0	9 (4.86)	—	9 (4.5)
Hardware	1 (2.77)	—	1 (2.77)	4 (4.49)	—	4 (4.49)	—	—	0	5 (3.90)	—	5 (3.90)	—	—	0		—		—	—	0	2 (13.33)	—	2 (13.33)	7 (3.78)	—	7 (3.5)
Furniture		—	0		—	0	—	—	0	—	—	0	2 (40)	—	2 (40)	4 (10.52)	—	4 (8.0)	6 (13.95)	—	6 (10.52)	2 (13.33)	—	2 (13.33)	8 (4.32)	—	8 (4.0)
Vegetable/ Fruit	4 (11.12)	—	4 (11.12)	3 (3.37)	—	3 (3.37)	—	—	0	7 (5.46)	—	7 (5.46)	2 (40)	—	2 (40)		—	0	2 (4.65)	—	2 (3.50)	—	—	0	9 (4.86)	—	9 (4.5)
Medichine	1 (2.77)	—	1 (2.77)	4 (4.49)	—	4 (4.49)	—	—	0	5 (3.90)	—	5 (3.90)	—	—	0		—	0	—	—	0	—	—	0	5 (2.70)	—	5 (2.5)
Tea stall	3 (8.33)	—	3 (8.33)	8 (8.98)	—	8 (8.98)	—	—	0	11 (8.59)	—	11 (8.59)	—	—	0	3 (7.89)	—	3 (6.0)	3 (6.97)	—	3 (5.26)	2 (13.33)	—	2 (13.33)	16 (8.64)	—	16 (8.0)
Electric goods		—	0	2 (2.24)	—	2 (2.24)	—	—	0	2 (1.26)	—	2 (1.26)	—	—	0	1 (2.63)	—	1 (2.0)	1 (2.32)	—	1 (1.75)	—	—	0	3 (1.62)	—	3 (1.5)
Jewalery shop	6 (16.66)	—	6 (16.66)	1 (1.12)	—	1 (1.12)	—	—	0	7 (5.46)	—	7 (5.46)	—	—	0	4 (10.52)	—	4 (8.0)	4 (9.30)	—	4 (7.01)	—	—	0	11 (5.94)	—	11 (5.5)
Pan shop	3 (8.36)	—	3 (8.36)	12 (13.48)	—	12 (13.48)	—	—	0	15 (11.71)	—	15 (11.71)	—	—	0	2 (5.26)	—	2 (4.0)	2 (4.65)	—	2 (3.50)	—	—	0	17 (9.18)	—	17 (8.5)
Book shop	2 (5.55)	—	2 (5.55)	3 (3.37)	—	3 (3.37)	—	—	0	5 (3.90)	—	5 (3.90)	—	—	0		—			—	0	—	—	0	5 (2.70)	—	5 (2.5)
Cloth Shop		—	0		—	0	—	—	0	—	—	0	—	—	0	2 (5.26)	—	2 (4.0)	2 (4.65)	—	2 (3.50)	2 (13.33)	—	2 (13.33)	4 (2.16)	—	4 (2.0)
Cane Furniture	2 (5.55)	—	2 (5.55)	3 (3.37)	—	3 (3.37)	—	—	0	5 (3.90)	—	5 (3.90)	—	—	0		—			—	0	—	—	0	5 (2.70)	—	5 (2.5)
Tent /Catering	—	—	0	4 (4.49)	—	4 (4.49)	—	—	0	4 (3.12)	—	4 (3.12)	—	—	0		—			—	0	—	—	0	4 (2.16)	—	4 (2.0)
Work shop / Repairing of Car	—	—	0		—	0	—	—	0	—	—	0	1 (20.0)	—	1 (20.0)	3 (7.89)	—	3 (6.0)	4 (9.30)	—	4 (7.01)	—	—	0	4 (2.16)	—	4 (2.0)
Rice / Flattened-rice	—	—	0		—	0	—	—	0	—	—	0	—	1 (50.0)	1 (50.0)		12 (100)	12 (24.0)	—	13 (92.85)	13 (22.80)	—	—	0		13 (92.85)	13 (6.5)
Betal nut (selling)	—	—	0	16 (17.97)	—	16 (17.97)	—	—	0	16 (12.5)	—	16 (12.5)	—	—	0		—	0	—	—	0	—	—	0	16 (8.64)	—	16 (8.0)
Rice (Paddy)	—	—	0	6 (6.74)	—	6 (6.74)	2 (66.66)	—	2 (66.66)	8 (6.25)	—	8 (6.25)	—	1 (50.0)	1 (50.0)	3 (7.89)	—	3 (6.0)	3 (6.97)	1 (7.15)	4 (7.01)	—	—	0	11 (5.94)	1 (7.15)	12 (6.0)
Kerosine	2 (5.55)	—	2 (5.55)		—	0	1 (33.34)	—	1 (33.34)	3 (2.34)	—	3 (2.34)	—	—	0		—	0	—	—	0	—	—	0	3 (1.62)	—	3 (1.5)
Milk Seller	2 (5.55)	—	2 (5.55)	4 (4.49)	—	4 (4.49)	—	—	0	6 (4.68)	—	6 (4.68)	—	—	0	2 (5.26)	—	2 (4.0)	2 (4.65)	—	2 (3.50)	—	—	0	8 (4.32)	—	8 (4.0)
Weaving/ Selling	—	—	0	2 (2.24)	—	2 (2.24)	—	—	0	2 (1.56)	—	2 (1.56)	—	—	0	4 (10.52)	—	4 (8.0)	4 (9.30)	—	4 (7.01)	—	—	0	6 (2.24)	—	6 (3.0)
Wine seller	—	—	0	—	—	0	—	—	0	—	—	0	—	—	0	2 (5.26)	—	2 (4.0)	2 (4.65)	—	2 (3.50)	—	—	0	2 (1.08)	—	2 (1.0)
Cattle Business	—	—	0	1 (1.12)	—	1 (1.12)	—	—	0	1 (0.78)	—	1 (0.78)	—	—	0	—	—	0	—	—	0	—	—	0	1 (0.54)	—	1 (0.5)
Granding Mill	2 (5.55)	—	2 (5.55)	3 (3.37)	—	3 (3.37)	—	—	0	5 (3.90)	—	5 (3.90)	—	—	0	—	—	0	—	—	0	—	—	0	5 (2.70)	—	5 (2.5)
Total	36 (100)	0	36 (100)	89 (100)	0	89 (100)	3 (100)	0	3 (100)	128 (100)	0	128 (100)	5 (100)	2 (100)	7 (100)	38 (100)	12 (100)	50 (100)	43 (100)	14 (100)	57 (100)	15 (100)	0	15 (100)	185 (100)	14 (100)	200 (100)

M = Male, F = Female

The data show that there are in all twentyfive business categories in the villagers. Of them 8.5% have pan shops, followed by tea stall and betlenut business (8% each), grocery shop 7%, stationary shop, paddy trade (6% each), rice and flattened rice sellers 6.5%, jewellery shop (5.5%) and the other categories such as tailoring shop, hardware shop, wooden furniture shop, vegetable and fruit shop, medicine shop, electric goods shop, bookshop, cloth shop, cane furniture shop, catering service dealing, kerosene dealing milk selling, weaving/selling, wine selling pouttery trade and grinding mill each less than one percent. Of the workers engaged in the business activities 92.5% are **males** and 7.5% **females.** Of the females only some **Manipuri females** are engaged in paddy, rice and flattened rice selling.

The Bengali villagers in the business distributed over all the activities except five category such as furniture, cloth, car repairing workshop, rice trading and wine sellers. Of them 12.5% have the business of betelnut followed by the pan shop business (11.71%), tea stall and stationary shop (8.59% each), paddy business (6.25%), vegetable shop and jewellery shop (5.46% each), Tailoring shop and Milk seller (4.68% each) and the other activities such as grocery shop, hardware shop (tin, cement & rod) medicine shop, electrict good, book shop, cane-furniture (chair, table), catering service, kerosene dealership, wearing, cattle business (Duck, hen) and the rice grinding mill (each less than one percent).

In the Bengali Community 28.12% of the General Castes, 69.53% of the Other Backward Castes and 2.34% of the schedule castes, pursue business. Of

the General castes distributed into all the fourteen categories 16.66% have jewellery shops followed by stationary shop and vegetable shop (8.33% each), grocery shop, tailoring, bookshop, cane furniture, kerosene business, milk selling and rice grinding mill (5.55% each) and hardware shop and medicine shop (2.77% each). Of the Other Backward Castes distributed over all the activities of business, 17.97% have betelnut business followed by pan shop (13.48%), tea stall (8.98%) stationary shop (7.86%), tailoring shop, hardware shop, medicine shop, catering service dealing and milk sellers (4.49% each), vegetable shop, book shop, cane furniture and grinding mill (3.37% each), grocery shop, electric goods shop and handloom weaving (2.24% each), jewellery and pouttry business (1.12% each). Of the Scheduled Castes, occupied only with two categories, 66.66% have the paddy business and 33.34% have the kerosene business.

Of the Manipuri workers in the business distributed into sixteen categories. 13.95% have the furniture business followed by jewellery shop, car repairing workshop and handloom weaving (9.30% each), grocery shop, tailoring shop, tea stall, and paddy business (6.97% each), stationery shop, vegetable, pan shop, cloth, milk seller and wine seller (4.65% each), and electric goods business (2.32%); of the females (92.85%) have the rice or flattened rice business and the remaining have paddy business. Of the Manipuri General Castes (40%) are each engaged in furniture manufacturing and vegetable business and (20%) in car repairing workshop. Of the females two persons are engaged in flattered rice and paddy business. Of the Other

Backward Castes distributed into fifteen categories 8% are each in the furniture manufacturing, jewellering shop, weaving.6% each in grocery shop, tailoring, tea stall, workshop, pan shop, cloth shop, milk selling and wine selling and 2% in electric goods shop of them 24% are females engaged in rice and flattening rice business. Of the Hindustani (SCs) males engaged in business 46.66% have grocery shops and 13.33% have each hardware, furniture manufacturing, medicine and cloth shops.

Distribution of the Villages into the Service Categories

The occupation of service engaged villagers is largely differentiated into actual categories and characterized by dynamics of the various social categories. Therefore, a micro-analysis of it is undertaken with the help of the table 5.18.

5.18 : Distribution of the Villagers Engaged in service into Various Categories by Community, Caste and Sex

Service Category	Bengali												Manipuri									Hindustani			Barman			Grand Total		
Govt. Service	General Caste			OBCs			Scheduled Castes			Total			General Caste			OBCs			Total			Scheduled Castes			Scheduled Tribes					
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
Teacher (Head/ Assist.	2 (16.66)	4 (57.14)	6 (31.57)	26 (26.0)	20 (58.82)	46 (33.33)	—	—	0	28 (23.93)	24 (58.53)	52 (32.91)	1 (50.0)	1 (100)	2 (66.66)	6 (28.57)	4 (100)	12 (37.5)	9 30.0)	5 (100)	14 (40.0)	2 (100)	2 (100)	4 (100)	—	—	0	39 (25.82)	31 (65.95)	70 (35.36)
Lecturer in College	—	—	0	3 (2.88)	—	3 (2.17)	—	—	0	3 (2.56)	—	3 (1.89)	—	—	0	—	—	0	—	—	0	—	—	0	—	—	0	3 (1.98)	0	3 (1.51)
Clerk	5 (41.66)	2 (28.57)	7 (36.84)	17 (16.34)	4 (11.76)	21 (15.21)	1 (100)	—	1 (100)	23 (19.63)	6 (14.63)	29 (18.35)	1 (50.0)	—	1 (33.34)	4 (14.28)	—	4 (12.5)	5 (16.66)	—	5 (14.28)	—	—	0	—	—	0	28 (18.54)	6 (12.76)	34 (17.17)
Motor Driver	—	—	0	6 (5.76)	—	6 (4.34)	—	—	0	6 (5.12)	—	6 (3.79)	—	—	0	2 (7.14)	—	2 (6.25)	2 (6.66)	—	2 (5.71)	—	—	0	—	—	0	8 (5.29)	0	8 (4.04)
Peon	1 (8.33)	—	1 (5.26)	8 (7.69)	3 (8.82)	11 (7.97)	—	—	0	9 (9.09)	3 (7.31)	12 (7.59)	—	—	0	2 (7.14)	—	2 (6.25)	2 (6.66)	—	2 (5.71)	—	—	0	1 (100)	—	1 (100)	12 (7.94)	3 (6.38)	15 (7.57)
Soldier	1 (8.33)	—	1 (5.26)	19 (18.26)	—	19 (13.76)	—	—	0	20 (17.05)	—	20 (12.65)	—	—	0	6 (21.42)	—	6 (18.75)	6 (20.0)	—	6 (17.14)	—	—	0	—	—	0	26 (17.2)	0	26 (13.13)
Police	2 (8.66)	—	2 (10.52)	4 (3.84)	—	4 (2.89)	—	—	0	6 (5.12)	—	6 (3.79)	—	—	0	2 (7.14)	—	2 (6.25)	2 (6.66)	—	2 (5.71)	—	—	0	—	—	0	8 (5.29)	0	8 (4.04)
Night Guard	—	—	0	2 (1.92)	—	2 (1.44)	—	—	0	2 (1.70)	—	2 (1.26)	—	—	0	—	—	0		—	0	—	—	0	—	—	0	2 (1.32)	0	2 (1.01)
Anganwadi Worker	—	—	0	—	2 (5.88)	2 (1.44)	—	—	0	—	—	2 (1.26)	—	—	0	—	—	0		—	0	—	—	0	—	—	0	0		2 (1.01)
Supervisor	—	—	0	—	2 (5.88)	2 (1.44)	—	—	0	—	—	2 (1.26)	—	—	0	—	—	0		—	0	—	—	0	—	—	0	0	2 (4.25)	2 (1.01)
Ag. Exten. Officer	—		0	2 (1.92)	—	2 (1.44)	—		0	2 (1.70)	—	2 (1.26)	—	—	0	1 (3.57)	—	1 (3.12)	1 (3.33)	—	1 (2.86)	—	—	0	—	—	0	3 (1.98)	0	3 (1.51)
Doctor	1 (8.33)	—	1 (5.26)	2 (1.92)	—	2 (1.44)	—	—	0	3 (2.56)	—	3 (1.89)	—	—	0	—	—	0		—	0	—	—	0	—	—	0	3 (1.98)	0	3 (1.51)
Nurses	—	1 (14.28)	1 (5.26)	—	3 (8.82)	3 (2.17)	—	—	0	—	—	4 (2.63)	—	—	0	—	—	0		—	0	—	—	0	—	—	0	0	4 (8.51)	4 (2.02)
Pharmachist	—	—	0	1 (0.96)	—	1 (0.72)	—	—	0	1 (0.85)	—	1 (0.63)	—	—	0	—	—	0		—	0	—	—	0	—	—	0	1 (0.66)	0	1 (0.50)
Veterinary/ Field Assist.	—	—	0	2 (1.92)	—	2 (1.44)	—	—	0	2 (1.70)	—	2 (1.26)	—	—	0	1 (3.57)	—	1 (3.12)	1 (3.33)	—	1 (2.86)	—	—	0	—	—	0	3 (1.98)	0	3 (1.51)
Engineer	—	—	0	4 (3.84)	—	4 (2.89)	—	—	0	4 (3.41)	—	4 (2.53)	—	—	0	1 (3.57)	—	1 (3.12)	1 (3.33)	—	1 (2.86)	—	—	0	—	—	0	5 (3.31)	0	5 (2.52)
Electrician	—	—	0	2 (1.92)	—	2 (1.44)	—	—	0	2 (1.70)	—	2 (1.26)	—	—	0		—	0		—	0	—	—	0	—	—	0	2 (1.32)	0	2 (1.0)
Post Master	—	—	0	1 (0.96)	—	1 (0.72)	—	—	0	1 (0.85)	—	1 (0.63)	—	—	0		—	0		—	0	—	—	0	—	—	0	1 (0.66)	0	1 (0.50)
Telephone Operator		—	0	3 (2.88)	—	3 (2.17)	—	—	0	3 (2.56)	—	3 (1.89)	—	—	0	1 (3.57)	—	1 (3.12)	1 (3.33)	—	1 (2.86)	—	—	0	—	—	0	4 (2.64)	0	4 (2.02)
Patowari	—		0	2 (1.92)	—	2 (1.44)	—	—	0	2 (1.70)	—	2 (1.26)	—	—	0	—	—	0		—	0	—	—	0	—	—	0	2 (1.32)	0	2 (1.01)
Total	12(100) (7.59)	7(100) (4.43)	19(100) (12.02)	104(100) (65.82)	34(100) (21.34)	138(100) (87.34)	1(100) (0.63)	0	1(100) (0.63)	117(100) (74.05)	—	168(100) (79.80)	2(100) (5.71)	1(100) (2.85)	3(100) (8.57)	28(100) (80.0)	4(100) (11.42)	32(100) (19.42)	30(100) (85.71)	5(100) (14.28)	35(100) (87.87)	2(100) (50.0)	2(100) (50.0)	4(100) (2.02)	1(100) (100)	0	1(100) (0.50)	151(100) (76.26)	47(100) (23.74)	198(100) (100)
Private Service																														
Teacher	2 (18.18)	—	2 (18.18)	3 (21.42)	—	3 (21.42)	—	—	0	5 (20.73)	—	5 (20.73)	—	—	0	1 (12.60)	—	1 (12.6)	1 (12.5)	—	1 (12.6)	—	—	0	—	—	0	6 (18.66)	0	6 (16.66)
Clerk	2 (18.18)	—	2 (18.18)	4 (28.57)	—	4 (28.57)	—	—	0	6 (23.08)	—	6 (23.08)	—	—	0	1 (12.60)	—	1 (12.6)	1 (12.5)	—	1 (12.6)	—	—	0	—	—	0	7 (19.44)	0	7 (19.44)
Motor Driver/ Conductor	4 (36.36)	—	4 (36.36)	3 (21.42)	—	3 (21.42)	—	—	0	7 (26.92)	—	7 (26.92)	—	—	0	5 (62.5)	—	5 (62.5)	5 (62.5)	—	5 (62.5)	1 (50.0)	—	1 (50.0)	—	—	0	13 (36.11)	0	13 (36.11)
Peon	2 (18.0)	—	2 (18.0)	2 (18.66)	—	2 (14.27)	—	—	0	4 (16.39)	—	4 (15.39)	—	—	0	—	—	0		—	0	1 (50.0)	—	1 (50.0)	—	—	0	5 (16.66)	0	5 (15.66)
Industrial Security (Soldier)	1 (9.0)	—	1 (9.0)	1 (8.33)	—	1 (7.13)	1 (100)	—	1 (100)	3 (12.04)	—	3 (12.04)	—	—	0	1 (12.60)	—	1 (12.6)	1 (12.5)	—	1 (12.6)	—	—		—	—	0	4 (11.11)	0	4 (11.11)
Night Guard	—	—	0	1 (8.33)	—	1 (7.13)	—	—	0	1 (4.34)	—	1 (4.34)	—	—	0	—	—	0		—	0	—	—		—	—	0	1 (2.77)	0	1 (2.77)
Total	11(100) (43.47)	—	11(100) (43.47)	14(100) (52.17)	0	14(100) (52.17)	1(100) (4.34)	0	1(100) (4.34)	26(100) (100)	0	26(100) (100)	—	—	0	8(100) (100)	0	8(100) (100)	8(100) (100)	0	8(100) (100)	2(100) (3.32)	0	2(100) (3.33)	0	0	0	36(100) (100)	0	36(100) (100)
Grand Total	23 (12.16)	7 (3.86)	30 (16.02)	118 (77.34)	34 (18.78)	152 (82.87)	2 (1.10)	0	2 (1.10)	143 (74.03)	41 (22.0)	184 (79.38)	2 (4.87)	1 (2.43)	3 (7.31)	36 (82.92)	4 (9.76)	40 (92.68)	38 (87.80)	5 (12.19)	43 (17.98)	4 (70.9)	2 (30.1)	6 (2.19)	1 (0.43)	0	1 (0.43)	187 (79.91)	47 (20.9)	234 (100)

M = Male, F = Female

The table shows that out of the 234 persons engaged in service (84.61%) are in the government sector and 15.39% in the private sector. The services comprise those of teacher, clerk, motor driver, peon, soldier, police, night guard, anganwadi worker, supervisor, pharmacist, veterinary field assistant, engineer, electric mechanics, post master telephone operator and patwari. The five categories; namely, teachers clerks, drivers/conductor, peons and night guards are common to the Government and the private sector. The industrial security service is only in the private sector. 79.91% are males and 20.09% females, all the females are only in the government service. In the **Government sector** teacher are the largest (35.36%) followed by clerks (17.17%), soldier (13.13%), peons (5.57%) and motor driver, police 4.04% each and the other services such as, night guard, anganwadi worker, supervisor, agriculture extension officer, doctor, nurses, pharmasists veterinary field assistant, engineer, electric mechanics, postmaster. Telephone operator and patwari (less than 3% each).

Of the **Bengali Community** has 79.80% of serving person in the Government sector. Of them 32.92% are teachers followed by clerks (18.35%), soldier (12.63%) and peon (7.59%), police and driver (3.79% each), nurses and engineer (2.53% each), and the others such as Lecturer, night guard, anganwadi worker, supervisor, agricultural extension officer, Doctor, pharmacist, veterinary field assistant, electric mechanics, postmaster, telephone operator, patwari (each less than 2%). The females comprise six categories of government service such as teacher58.53%, clerk (14.63%) peon (7.31%), anganwadi worker, supervisor (4.78% each) and Nurses (9.75%). Of the

Bangali community the **General Castes** constitute (12.02%), other Backward castes 87.34% and schedule caste 0.63% of the General Castes there are teacher (31.57%) clerks (36.84%), and the peon, soldier, doctor and nurses (5.26% each). The females constituted are teacher 57.14% clerks (28.57%), and nurses (14.28%). Of the other backward castes there are teachers (33.33%) college lecturer (2.17%), clerk (15.21%) driver (4.34%), peon (7.97%). Soldier (13.76%), police and engineer (2.89% each), night guard, anganwadi worker, supervisor, agricultural extension officer, doctor, veterinary field assistant, electric mechanics, patwari (1.44% each), and pharmacist and postmaster (0.72% each). Of the females, teachers constitute 58.82%, clerks 11.76%, peons 8.82%, anganwadi workers and supervisor 5.88% each and nurses 8.62%. of the scheduled castes one person is a clerk.

Of the **Manipuri** occupants of service 17.67% are in the government sector. Of them, there are teachers (40%), clerks (14.28%), drivers, peons and police (5.71% each), soldiers (17.14%), agricultural extension officer, veterinary field assistant, engineer and telephone operator (2.83% each). The only five females (14.28%) are engaged as teachers. Of the General Castes, 66.66% are teachers and 33.34% clerk. Of the other backward castes, there are teachers (37.5%) soldiers (18.75%), clerks 12.5%, drivers, peons and police (6.25% each) and agricultural extension officer, veterinary field assistant, engineer & telephone operator (3.12% each). Of the **Hindustani** (SCs) occupants of services all are teachers. Of them, 50% are male (two) and 50% females (two). One **Barman** (ST) is a peon.

Private sector

In the private sector (all males) there are teacher (16.66%), clerks (14.44%), driver & conductor (36.11% each), peon (13.88%), industrial security service (11.11%) and night guards (2.77%). In the Bengali community there are teachers (20.73%), clerks (23.08%) drive/conductor (17.39%), peon (15.39%), industrial security service (12.04%), and night guard (4.34%). Of the Bengali General castes there are teachers, clerks & peons (18.18% each), drivers (36.36%), industrial security and night guards (8.33% each). Of the Other Backward Castes there are teachers and night guards (7.13% each). One S.C. is in Industrial security service. In the Manipuri community there are drivers and bus conductors (62.5% each) and teacher, clerk, industrial security (12.6% each). All of them are the Other Backward Castes. Of the Hindustani (S.C.s) two persons are one each driver and peon.

Distribution of the Villagers into the Categories of Labour

The labour as occupation is also not monolithic category and is in the process of differentiation into various categories. Various labour categories are available in the table 5.19.

5.19: Distribution of the Villagers Engaged in the Occupation of Labour into Various Categories by Community, Caste and Sex

Labour Categories	Bengali												Manipuri									Hindustani			Grand Total		
	General Caste			OBCs			Scheduled Castes			Total			General Caste			OBCs			Total			Scheduled Castes					
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
Agricultural Labour	–	–	0	–	–	0	–	–	0	–	–	0	–	–	0	–	7 (100)	7 (70.0)	–	7 (100)	7 (58.34)	–	–	0	0	7 (100)	7 (15.21)
Curpentary	–	–	–	4 (18.18)	–	4 (18.18)	1 (25.0)	–	1 (25.0)	5 (15.15)	–	5 (15.15)	–	–	0	1 (33.33)	–	1 (10.0)	1 (20.0)	–	1 (8.33)	1 (100)	–	1 (100)	7 (17.94)	–	7 (15.21)
Shop Labour	2 (28.57)	–	2 (28.57)	6 (27.27)	–	6 (27.27)	–	–	0	8 (24.25)	–	8 (24.25)	2 (100)	–	2 (100)	–	–	–	2 (40.0)	–	2 (16.66)	–	–	0	10 (25.64)	–	10 (21.73)
Agricultural Labour+ Domestic Labour	–	–	–	2 (9.09)	–	2 (9.09)	1 (25.0)	–	1 (25.0)	3 (9.09)	–	3 (9.09)	–	–	0	–	–	0	–	–	0	–	–	0	3 (7.69)	–	3 (6.52)
Agricultural+ Construction Work	2 (28.57)	–	2 (28.57)	5 (22.72)	–	5 (22.72)	1 (25.0)	–	1 (25.0)	8 (24.25)	–	8 (24.25)	–	–	0	–	–	0	–	–	0	–	–	0	8 (20.51)	–	8 (17.40)
Agricultural Labour+ Thellapuller	–	–		1 (4.54)	–	1 (4.54)	–	–	0	1 (3.03)	–	1 (3.03)	–	–	0	1 (33.33)	–	1 (10.0)	1 (20.0)	–	1 (8.33)	–	–	0	2 (5.12)	–	2 (4.35)
Industrial Labour	2 (28.57)	–	2 (28.57)	2 (9.09)	–	2 (9.09)	–	–	0	4 (12.12)	–	4 (12.12)	–	–	0	1 (33.33)	–	1 (10.0)	1 (20.0)	–	1 (8.33)	–	–	0	5 (12.83)	–	5 (10.86)
Read Construction Labour	1 (14.28)	–	1 (14.28)	2 (9.09)	–	2 (9.09)	1 (25.0)	–	1 (25.0)	4 (12.12)	–	4 (12.12)	–	–	0	–	–	0	–	–	0	–	–	0	4 (10.25)	–	4 (8.69)
Total	7 (100)	0	9 (100)	22 (100)	0	22 (100)	4 (100)	0	4 (100)	33 (100)	0	33 (100)	2 (100)	0	2 (100)	3 (100)	7 (100)	10 (100)	5 (100)	7 (100)	12 (100)	1 (100)	0	1 (100)	39 (100)	7 (100)	46 (100)

M = Male, F = Female

The data show in all eight categories of the labour in the village; viz., Agricultural labour and carpentry (15.21% each) shop labour (21.73%), agricultural labour and domestic labour (6.52%) agricultural labour and construction work (17.40%), agricultural labour and thellapulers (4.35%), industrial labour 10.86% road construction labour 8.69%. Of the labourer 84.78% are males and 15.22% females (all Manipuri) doing manual works in agricultural season. Of the total labours 71.73% is from the Bengali community 26% from the Manipuri community and 2.17% from Hindustani (SCs) community.

Of the Bengali, labours engaged in seven types of manual labour. 24.25% each comprises shop labour and agricultural labour & construction work, 15.15% carpentry labours, 12.12% each the industrial labour, and road construction labour. 9.09% are engaged in agricultural labour and domestic labour, 3.07% agricultural labour and thellapullers. Of the Bengali General Castes there is shop labour, agricultural labour & construction work, and industrial labour (28.57% each), road construction labour (14.28%). Of the Other Backward Castes there is shop labour (27.27%), carpentry (18.18%), agricultural labour and construction work (22.72%), agricultural labour and thellepullers (4.54%), and industrial labour, road construction work (9.09% each).of the scheduled castes carpentry, agricultural labour & domestic labour, agricultural labour & construction work, and road construction labour each constitute 25% of their labour occupants.

Of the Manipuri labour occupants agricultural labour (58.34%) is constituted by the females only. Then, there is shop labour (16.66%) and

carpentry, agricultural labour and thellapuller, and Industrial labour (8.33% each). The General Caste constitute only shop labour. Of the Other Backward Castes 70% are in agricultural labour, 10% in each of the carpentry, agricultural labour, and thellapuller and industrial labours. Of the Hindustani (SCs) one person is engaged in carpentry (Manual) labour.

Briefly, this shows occupational differentiation, mobility and sexual composition of occupations. The four major categories are largely differentiated owing to both, the internal population pressure and the external forcesc (state and market).

Market

The villagers buy their essential commodities from their local market, which known as **Nutun Bazar** (village market), it was 'Babhur Bazar' to the local people earlier. In Narsingpur weekly market is also held at Nutun Bazar on every wednessday besides the regular one.

In sum, the village depicts a large matrix of differentiated occupations, income, market and credit institutions which have particularistic nature in the given situation.

***