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ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Occupational Pattern of the Workers in the Urban Areas of Koch Bihar District, West Bengal (India)

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Abstract:

Economic development is a multi-dimensional process. It is a process of betterment for a large human group and includes economic transformation. The economic development improves the standard of living of people or the habitat. The economic facilities play a catalytic role in the process of development of a region. The pattern of development in the context of economic development refers to a value positive concept, which aims at enhancing the levels of living of people or habitat in a region. A worker is a person whose main activity is participation in any economically productive work by his physical or mental activity. Work involves not only actual work but effective supervision and direction of work.

There are certain types of work which are not carried on throughout the year such as cultivation, livestock keeping, plantation work, same type of household industry etc. In 1981 census anyone who has done any work at all during the last one year is a worker.The present study is to asses the occupational pattern of the workers in the urban areas of Koch Bihar district.The study is based on town-wise published data for the year 2001 obtained from all municipalities of Koch Bihar district, West Bengal (India). All secondary data are collected from District Statistical Handbook, Koch Bihar, 2001 and Census of India Publications (1991 – 2001), New Delhi.

KEY WARD:

Transformation, participation, occupation, habitat, household, Municipal town (M.T), Census town(C.T)

1. INTRODUCTION :

The definition of workers difference between 1971 and 1981 and this system of dividing the entire population by the application of the concept of worker has also undergone a very important change. Earlier in 1961 and then in 1971 the total population was divided into two categories mutually exclusive of each other. They were workers and no-workers respectively. But in 1981, this dichotomy has been replaced by a tracheotomy with there categories mutually exclusive of each other viz. main workers, marginal workers and non-workers.The 1961 census definition of worker is as follows: "The basis of work will be satisfied in the case of seasonal work like cultivation livestock, dairying; household industry etc. of the person has had some regular work of more than one hour a day through and the greater part of the working season. In the

case of regular employment in any trade, profession, service, business or commerce, the basis of work will be satisfied of the person was employed during any of the fifteen days preceding the day on which > an (Enumerator) visited the "household".

In 1971, the following definition was applied : "A worker is a person whose main activity is participation in any economically productive work by his physical or mental activity. Work involves not only actual work but effective supervision and direction of work. The reference period is one week prior to the date of enumerator in the case of regular work in trade profession, service or business. If a person had any such regular work on any one of the days during this reference period and this has been retired as his main activity, the person will be categorised accordingly … There are certain types of work which are not carried on throughout the year such as cultivation, livestock keeping, plantation work, same type of household industry etc. A person's main activity should be ascertained with reference to such work in last one year even if he was not economically active in the week prior to enumerator "Further those who did not do any work in the manner described above, yet did some work to came under the category of secondary work. As per 1971 definition it was to cover "Cases like persons performing household duties or students who may not be engaged in any other economically productive work at all, as also those who, though basically are performing household duties or students etc. for the purpose of their main activity, still participated in same other economic activity such as helping the household in several items of work, is as in cultivation, or in household industry, or in looking after the cattle, in attending to family business etc. but not to the extent as a full time work such participation of work will be considered as secondary work of those persons participation of work that goes to augment the income of the household will only be treated as economic activity".

In 1981 census anyone who has done any work at all during the last one year is a worker. The definition of work as participation in any economically productive activity either in physical or mental way remain more or less the same as in 1971 but this time the population has been classified into three main groups, each mutually exclusive of the others viz.

I) Main workers :

The main worker are those who have worked major part of the year preceding the enumeration. In other wards, the main worker is some body that has done economically productive work for at least 183 days during the year preceding enumeration. All workers have been categorised in four district parts viz. i) Cultivators, ii) Agricultural labourers, iii) Household industries and iv) Other workers in 1981 census. This is the major departure from 1971 categories of workers in 1971 census the worker divided into 9 categories. ii) Marginal workers : The marginal workers are those who have worked any time at all in the year preceding enumeration but have not worked for a major part of the year. In other words, marginal workers are those who participated in economically productive work for less than 183 days during the year preceding enumeration.

iii) Non workers :

Non workers are those who have not done any economically productive work at all during the last one year. All non workers have been divided into seven categories in 1981 census. They are i) Students, ii) Household duties, iii) Renters / Retired persons, iii) Beggars etc. v) Inmates of Institutions vi) Dependents and vii) Others.

In spite of very liberal definition of workers in 2001 census, it has of this district out 2,25,618 total urban population 73,394 persons are workers comprising 60,4191 workers and 12,903 female workers out of total workers 68,566 persons are the main workers comprising 57593 male and 10,973 females, 4828 persons are marginal workers including 2,898 males and 1930 females and the rest of the urban population as non workers who are believed to be dependent on the working population for their sustenance comprising 54,362 males and 97,862 females.

2. THE STUDY AREA :

The state of Koch Bihar, which once formed a part of ancient kingdom of Kamrupa, Khens, Koch has a great historical tradition. Even after the independence of India, Koch Bihar still remained a feudatory native state in political relation with the Govt. of India under Hindu King – the Maharaja of Koch Bihar. In January, 1950, Koch Bihar merged with the state of West Bengal is presently the farthest north-eastern border district of West Bengal adjacent to Assam and Bangladesh. In Koch Bihar district, now there are five

sub divisions viz. Cooch Behar Sadar, Dinhata, Mathabhanga, Tufanganj and Mekhliganj covering eight police stations viz. Cooch Behar Kotowali (Sadar), Dinhata and Sitai in Dinhata Subdivision, Mathabhanga and Sitalkuchi in Mathabhanga Subdivision, Tufanganj in Tufanganj subdivision and Mekhliganj and Haldibari in Mekhliganj Subdivision. In this district there are six municipal towns viz. Cooch Behar (District Headquarter), Dinhata, Mathabhanga, Tufanganj, Mekhliganj and Haldibari.

3. OBJECTIVES : THE OBJECTIVES OF THE PRESENT STUDY ARE :

i) To analyze the exhisting work participation of the workers,
ii) To analyze the Proportion of different workers,
iii) To conclude regarding occupational pattern of the workers,

4. METHODOLOGY :

In order to carry out the study, all six municipal and four census towns of Koch Bihar are selected purposively. The present work is based on secondary data. All data are collected from books, journals, the census reports, district census hand books and key of statistics of Koch Bihar district, In order to analyse and interpret the data obtained from the census of this district statistical tools and techniques are used in this study. The occupational patterns are classified into very high, high, moderate, low and very low category.The calculated data are plotted by suitable cartographic methods such as histogram, bar graphs etc.

5. DISCUSSIONS :

5.1 Work participation ratio :

The proportion of population engaged in economic activities (Work participation rate) and the occupational structure of the workers indicate to a great extent the over all economic development scenario of the district. In the urban areas of this district, the labour participation or the percentage of working population is even worse than the rural sector of the district. The labour participation ratio or the percentage of workers to the total population in the urban areas of this district is even below the state average comprising 32.55% and 67.45% as per census 2001.
Among different towns of this district, Mathabhanga (M.T.) has recorded the highest labour or work participation where 34.9% of its population belongs to workers followed by Bhangri Pratham Khanda (C.T.) comprising 34.7% working population and then by Tufanganj (M.T.) where 33.1% of their populations are workers. All other towns of this district have 31.8% to 32.8% working population. Among these towns Guriahati (C.T.) has recorded as the lowest work participation with 31.8% population.
So far the spatial variation in work participation rate in this district is concerned, the labour participation rate in all towns of this district is classified into three categories. viz.

➢Areas of High Work Participation — This type of above 34% working population is to be found in two towns of this district. They are class III town Mathabhanga and class VI town, Bhangri Pratham Khanda comprising 34.9% and 34.7% respectively. The highest proportion of working population is recorded in Mathabhanga (34.80%).
➢Areas of Medium Work Participation — These areas of medium work participation (32 – 34%) have been recorded in 5 towns of this district comprising Tufanganj (33.1%), Khagrabari (32.8%), Haldibari (32.7),Cooch Behar (32.1%) and Kharimala Khagrabari (32.1%).
➢Areas of Low Work Participation — These areas of low work participation have been recorded in three towns of the district comprising Guriahati (31.9%), Dinhata (31.9%) and Mekhliganj (31.8%).

5.2 Work participation by sex :

5.2.1 Male work participation — The work participation by males is found to be the highest in Bhangri Pratham Khanda (C.T.) comprising 56.7% of its male population followed by Mathabhanga (M.T.) where 55.9% male population belongs to workers. The work participation by males is found to be the lowest in Mekhliganj (M.T.) comprising 49.9% male working population. In all other towns of this district, the ratio varies between 50.7% to 537.7%.
The work participation rate is categorized into three categories among different size class towns viz.

➢High Male Work Participation — In urban areas of this district, two towns viz. class III town Mathabhanga (56.7%) and class VI town Bhangri Pratham Khanda (55.9%) have high male work participation.
➢Medium Male Work Participation — Four towns viz. class II town Cooch Behar, class III town Dinhata, class IV town Tufanganj and Khagrabari have medium male work participation of above 52 – 55% comprising 52.2%, 53.01%, 53.6% and 53.7% respectively.
➢Low Male Work Participation — In the urban areas of the district, four towns, viz. class IV town Haldibari, Guriahati, Mekhliganj and class V town Kharimala Khagrabari have low male work participation having 51.7%, 50.3%, 50.7% and 49.9% (lowest) respectively.

5.2.1 Female work participation :

It is to be noted that the female work participation rate is found to be the lowest in this district and it is awfully below the state average. The economic conditions and the social prejudices play an important role in determining the female work participation in different towns of this district. The female work participation is highest in Kharimala Khagrabari (C.T.) where only 14.0% of the female populations are workers followed by Haldibari (M.T.) comprising 13.2% female workers. In all other towns it is found to be 10.0% to 12.8%. The spatial distribution of female work participation in all towns of this district is classified into the following categories. viz.

➢Areas of High Female Work Participation — Two towns viz. class V town Kharimala Khagrabari (14.0%) and class IV town Haldibari (13.2%) are included in this category of high female participation of the district.
➢Areas of Medium Female Work Participation — Six towns viz. class III town Mathabhanga (13.0%), class IV town Guriahati (12.8%), Tufanganj (11.9%), Mekhliganj (11.6%) and class II town Cooch Behar (11.4%) and class VI town Bhangri Pratham Khanda have medium female work participation.
➢Areas of Low Female Work Participation — Two towns viz. class IV town Khagrabari (10.9%) and class III town Dinhata (10.0%) are included in this category of low female work participation and Dinhata (M.T.) has been recorded as the lowest female work participation in the urban areas of this district.

5.3 Proportion of main workers :

The proportion of main workers in different towns of Koch Bihar district is not uniform. It is highest in Mathabhanga (M.T.) where 31.7% of the working populations are the main workers and it is lowest in Mekhliganj (M.T.), comprising 27.4% main workers. All other towns have main workers between 28.9% to 31.4%. Distribution of main workers in different class towns in categorized into the following categories.

➢High Proportion of Main Workers — In the urban areas of this district four towns viz. class III town Mathabhanga (31.7%), class VI town Bhangri Pratham Khanda (31.4%), class II town Cooch Behar (31.1%) and class IV town Tufanganj (31.1%) have high proportion of main workers.
➢Medium Proportion of Main Workers — Four towns viz. class IV town Khagrabari (30.8%), class V town Kharimala Khagrabari, class III town Dinhata (29.7%) and class IV town Haldibari (29.2%) have the medium proportion of main workers.
➢Low Proportion of Main Workers — This low percentage of main workers are to be found in two class IV towns viz. Guriahati and Mekhliganj comprising 28.9% and 27.4% main working population respectively.

5.4 Occupational pattern of main main workers :

In different towns of Koch Bihar district most of the main workers are engaged in other activities. It is highest in class II town Cooch Behar (97.9%) and class III town Dinhata (97.9%). All other towns have above 80% other workers. The participation in cultivation and agricultural pursuits are highest in Mekhliganj (6.3% and 4.9%) and Bhangri Pratham Khanda (4.1% and 5.1%). Lowest proportion of cultivators and agricultural labourers are to be found in Cooch Behar comprising only 0.3% and 0.1% respectively followed by Mathabhanga (0.6% and 0.3%) and Dinhata (0.6% and 0.6%). It is also noted that participation of main workers in household industries is recorded highest in Tufanganj (9.9%) followed by Kharimala Khagrabari (9.5%). It is recorded lowest in Mathabhanga (1.2%) followed by Cooch Behar (1.7%).

5.5 Proportion of marginal workers :

　　　　The proportion of marginal workers in different towns of Koch Bihar district is very low of below 5%. Here the highest percentage of marginal workers is to be found in Mekhliganj municipal town (Class IV) with only (4.3%) and lowest in Cooch Behar municipal town (Class II) with only 1.1% marginal workers. Besides the male marginal workers is also highest in Mekhliganj (5.8%) and lowest in Cooch Behar (1.4%). But the participation of female marginal workers is highest in Mathabhanga municipal town (3.4%) and lowest is in Cooch Behar municipal town with only 0.7% female marginal workers.

5.6 Occupational patterns of marginal workers :

　　　　 In different towns of this district most of the marginal workers are engaged themselves in other activities. It is highest in class III town Mathabhanga (92.6%) followed by class IV town Guriahati (86.6%). The participation of marginal workers in other activities is recorded lowest in Khagrabari (60.5%). All other towns have 60.5% to 92.6% other workers. The proportion of cultivators is very low in all towns of this district. It is highest in Haldibari municipal town ranging only 2.1% marginal cultivators. The proportion of marginal workers in agricultural pursuits is recorded highest in Kharimala Khagrabari (23.5%) followed by Mekhliganj (22.8%) and Khagrabari (21.2%). Their proportion is recorded lowest in Cooch Behar (0.2%) followed by Tufanganj (0.5%). The participation of marginal workers in household industries is recorded highest in Bhangri Pratham Khanda (30.6%) followed by Tufanganj (24.9%) and their percentage is lowest in Mekhliganj (11.8%), Cooch Behar (15.0%), Dinhata (11.4%), Guriahati (10.2%) and Khagrabari (17.3%) have above 10% household industrial workers.

5.7 Occupational pattern of the workers :

　　　　In general most of the workers in different towns of Koch Bihar district are engaged in other works or activities followed by household industry. In the urban sector of the district out of 73,394 persons of working population, 68,191 persons are engaged in other activities and only 3228 persons are in household industry. The proportion of cultivators and agricultural labourers in different towns are very low comprising 780 and 1,195 persons respectively. The participation in cultivation and agricultural pursuits are very low in the urban areas of this district with only 1.1% and 1.6% respectively. Whereas the participation in other activities or services are comparatively high among all other works with 92.9% of the total working population followed by any industrial pursuits, household or non-household with only 4.4% of the total workers in the urban sectors of the district. In all other spheres of activity, the participation in different towns of Koch Bihar district is much lower proportion than that of the state. Industries do not have any significant role in the economic life of the urban habitats in Koch Bihar district.

5.7.1 Cultivators :

　　　　Though the proportion of cultivators is very low in different towns, it is categorised into the following categories

➢High Concentration — In Mekhliganj municipal town the proportion of cultivators is even high as 5.4% of the total workers.
➢Low concentration — Low concentration of cultivators is confined in four towns of this district viz. Bhangri Pratham Khanda (3.8%), Haldibari (3.1%), Khagrabari (1.6%) and Tufanganj (1.1%).
➢Very Low Concentration — Five towns viz. Dinhata (0.7%), Guriahati (0.7%), Mathabhanga (0.6%), Cooch Behar (0.3%) and Kharimala Khagrabari (0.2%) are included in this category of very low concentration of cultivators. It is noted that the lowest concentration is recorded in Kharimala Khagrabari Census Town (0.2%).
➢
5.7.2 Agricultural labours :

　　　　 In spite of low proportion of agricultural labour in different towns of this district, it is classified into the following categories.

➢High Concentration — In Mekhliganj municipal town, the proportion of agricultural labourers is also comparatively high as 7.3% of the total workers.
➢Low Concentration — Five towns viz. Khagrabari (6.1%), Bhangri Pratham Khanda (5.1%), Haldibari

(3.3%), Kharimala Khagrabari (3.1%) and Guriahati (1.1%) have low concentration of agricultural labourers in this district.
➢Very Low Concentration — In Dinhata (0.8%), Tufanganj (0.7%), Mathabhanga (0.4%) and Cooch Behar (0.1%) very low concentration of agricultural labourers is to be found. It is also to be noted that lowest concentration of agriculture labourers is recorded in Cooch Behar municipal town comprising only 0.1% agricultural labourers to the total working population.

5.7.3 Workers in household industry :

The uneven distribution of workers in household industries in different towns of Koch Bihar district is classified into the following categories viz.

➢High Concentration — The employment in household industry is high in Tufanganj where 10.8% of the workers are engaged in household industry.
➢Moderate Concentration — This type of moderate concentration is to be found in three towns of this district viz. Kharimala Khagrabari (9.4%), Bhangri Pratham Khanda (8.2%) and Khagrabari (7.5%).
➢Low Concentration — Three towns viz, Guriahati (5.9%), Haldibari(5.7%) and Dinhata (3.5%) have low concentration of employment engaged in household industry.
➢ Very Low Concentration — Three towns viz, Mekhliganj (2.6%), Cooch Behar (2.1%) and Mathabhanga (1.6%) have very low concentration of workers engaged in household industry. Among these towns Mathabhanga is recorded as the lowest concentration of the employment engaged in household industry.

5.7.4 Workers in other activities :

Generally the participation of the worker in other activities is high in different towns of this district. But their participation is classified into three broad categories viz,

Very High Concentration — The employment engaged in other activities is very high in Cooch Behar (97.5%) and Mathabhanga (97.4%) and it is highest in Cooch Behar municipal town.
➢High Concentration — This type of high concentration of other workers are recorded in four towns of this district viz, Dinhata (95.1%), Haldibari (87.9%), Tufanganj (87%) and Kharimala Khagrabari (87.4%).
➢Moderate Concentration — Khagrabari (84.8%), Mekhliganj (84.6%), Guriahati (82.3%) and Bhangri Pratham Khanda (82.9%) have moderate concentration of other workers.

5.8 Occupational structure of the female workers :

The proportion of working women of different towns of Koch Bihar district is not in significant position in cultivation and agriculture. But the exception is only in household industry and other work of services. In most of the towns the female working population is higher than males only in household industries. The proportion of female workers in household industries is highest in Bhangri Pratham Khanda Census Town with 35.1% followed by Tufanganj municipal town and Kharimala Khagrabari Census Town with 25.9% and 25.0% of its total working population respectively. Then Khagrabari Census Town belongs with 21.6% of its total working population. The lowest female working population in household industries is found in Mathabhanga municipal town with only 4.6% of its working population. In other service work, female work participation is higher than male working population in Mekhliganj municipal town with 92.6% female workers compared to male workers with 82.9% of its total working population.

5.9 Different types of occupations :

In household industries workers are mostly employed in manufacturing of food stuffs (Chira, Muri, Chhatu, Khai, Chaul, Pitha etc.), tobacco products, cotton textile by handloom, manufacture of woolen product, manufacture of materials from bamboo, cane, leaves and other allied products, feather and leather products, woolen products, production of potato chips, anchar, jam-jelly products woolen garment products, manufacture of jewellery, manufacture of bidi, pati and sital pati, production of rice, ata, flour etc. by milling, ladies garments, silver ware and wears using gold and other precious metal, spinning and weaving, dyeing and cleaning and related works, tailoring, cutters, manufacture of bag, dry fish, ice-cream, preparation of confectionary products in bakery, radio and watch reparing etc. Maximum persons are engaged in the manufacture of bidi, pati and handloom or weaving tant sarees as a household industry. Of those who are engaged in non-household industries, majority are employed in different towns of services

and next in trade and commerce and also employed in fishing inland waters or ponds or dighis.
A good proportion of workers in different towns, Koch Bihar district are engaged in different whole sale and retail trading; in transporting such as carrying of luggage, hand cart driving, cycle-rickshaw, thela, van, tempo, auto, truck, bus, taxi etc. A large number of workers are also engaged in different public services, educational, medical and health, religious, welfare and personal services etc. There are also some other persons whose services could not be classified.

6. CONCLUSSION :

In Haldibari, Mathabhanga, Tufanganj, Dinhata municipal town and Kharimala Khagrabari and Bhangri Pratham Khanda, the highest number of workers are engaged themselves in trade and commerce. On the other hand, in Mekhliganj, Cooch Behar municipal town and Guriahati census town, the highest number of working population engaged themselves in other services and related activities. The highest proportion of working population is recorded in Mathabhanga and Guriahati (C.T.) has recorded as the lowest work participation. The work participation by males is found to be the highest in Bhangri Pratham Khanda (C.T.) and lowest in Mekhliganj (M.T.). The female work participation is highest in Kharimala Khagrabari (C.T.) followed by Haldibari (M.T.) . The proportion of main workers is highest in Mathabhanga (M.T) and lowest in Mekhliganj (M.T.) In different towns of Koch Bihar district most of the main workers are engaged in other activities. It is highest in class II town Cooch Behar (97.9%) and class III town Dinhata (97.9%). All other towns have above 80% other workers. The proportion of marginal workers in different towns of Koch Bihar district is very low of below 5%. Here the highest percentage of marginal workers is to be found in Mekhliganj municipal town (Class IV) with only (4.3%) and lowest in Cooch Behar municipal town (Class II) with only 1.1% marginal workers.

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Table – 1 Work Participation Ratein Different Towns of the District

Category	Work Participation(%)	Number of Towns	Name of the Municipal Towns	Name of theCensus Towns
High	Above 34	2	Mathabhanga,	Bhangri Pratham Khanda
Medium	32 – 34	5	Tufanganj, Haldibari, Cooch Behar ,	Khagrabari, Kharimala Khagrabari
Low	Below 32	3	Dinhata, Mekhliganj	Guriahati

Calculated by the Author.

Table – 2 Work Participation RateinDifferent Class Towns of the District

Category	Work Participation (%)	Number of Towns					Total
		II	III	IV	V	VI	
High	Above 34	–	1	–	–	1	2
Medium	32 – 34	1	–	3	1	–	5
Low	Below 32	–	1	2	–	–	3

Calculated by the Author.

Table – 3   Male Work Participation

Category	Work Participation(%)	Number of Towns	Name of the Municipal Towns	Name of the Census Towns
High	Above 55	2	Mathabhanga,	Bhangri Pratham Khanda
Medium	52 – 55	4	Dinhata, Tufanganj, Cooch Behar	Khagrabari,
Low	Below 52	4	Haldibari, Mekhliganj,	Guriahati, Kharimala Khagrabari

Calculated by the Author.

Table – 4   Male Work Participation Rate in   Different Class Towns

Category	Male work Participation	Number of Towns					Total
		II	III	IV	V	VI	
High	Above 55	–	1	–	–	1	2
Medium	52 – 55	1	1	2	–	–	4
Low	Below 52	–	–	3	1	–	4

Calculated by the Author.

Table – 5   Spatial Distribution of Female Work Participation in Different Towns

Category	Female Work Participation(%)	Number of Towns	Name of the Municipal Towns	Name of the Census Towns
High	Above 13	2	, Haldibari Mathabhanga,	Kharimala Khagrabari Guriahati, Bhangri
Medium	11 – 13	6	Tufanganj, Mekhliganj, Cooch Behar ,	Pratham Khanda
Low	Below 11	2	Dinhata.	Khagrabari

Calculated by the Author.

Table – 6   Spatial Distribution of Female Work Participation in Different Class Towns

Category	Female work Participation(%)	Number of Towns					Total
		II	III	IV	V	VI	
High	Above 13	–	–	1	1	–	2
Medium	11 – 13	1	1	3	–	1	6
Low	Below 11	–	1	1	–	–	2

Calculated by the Author

Table – 7   Spatial Distribution of Main Workers in Different Towns by Category

Category	% of Main Workers	Number of Towns	Name of the Municipal Towns	Name of the Census Towns
High	Above 31	4	Mathabhanga, Tufanganj, Cooch Behar,	Bhangri Pratham Khanda
Medium	29 – 31	4	Dinhata, Haldibari	Khagrabari, Kharimala Khagrabari,
Low	Below 29	2	Mekhliganj	Guriahati

Calculated by the Author.

Table – 8   Percentage Distribution of Cultivators by   Category in Different Towns of Koch Bihar District

Category	Cultivators (%)	Number of Towns	Name of the Municipal Towns	Name of the Census Towns
High	Above 5.0	1	Mekhliganj	
Low	1.0 – 5.0	4	Haldibari, Tufanganj	Bhangri Pratham Khanda, Khagrabari
Very Low	Below 1.0	5	Dinhata, Mathabhanga, Cooch Behar,	Guriahati, Kharimala Khagrabari

Calculated by the Author

Table – 9 Distribution of Workers in Household Industries by Category in Different Towns of Koch Bihar District

Category	% in House-hold Industry	Number of Towns	Name of the Municipal Towns	Name of the Census Towns
High	Above 10	1	Tufanganj	
Moderate	7 – 10	3		Kharimala Khagrabari, Bhangri Pratham Khanda, Khagrabari
Low	3 – 6	3	Haldibari, Dinhata Mekhliganj, Cooch Behar, Mathabhanga	Guriahati,
Very Low	Below 3	3		

Table – 10
Participation of Worker in Other Activities in Different Towns of Koch Bihar District

Category	Other Workers (%)	Number of the Towns	Name of the Municipal Towns	Name of the Census Towns
Very High	Above 96	2	Cooch Behar, Mathabhanga	
High	87 – 96	4	Dinhata, Haldibari, Tufanganj,	Kharimala Khagrabari,
Moderate	80 – 86	4	Mekhliganj,	Khagrabari, Guriahati, Bhangri Pratham Khanda

Table – III.36
Percentage of Population Engaged
in Different Types of Occupation

Sl. No.	Main Type of Occupation	% of Population Engaged
1	Agricultural Labour	1.63
2	Cultivator	1.06
3	Household Industry	4.40
4	Other Activities	92.91
	Total	**100**

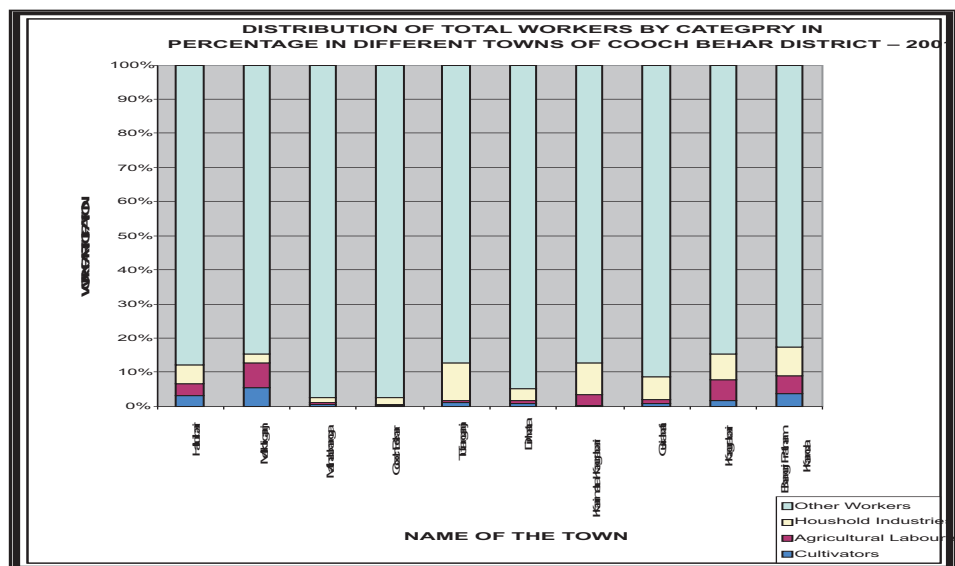*Calculated by the Author.*

Figure – 1

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