



सत्यमेव जयते

Census of India 2011

WEST BENGAL

SERIES-20

PART XII-A

DISTRICT CENSUS HANDBOOK

KOLKATA

VILLAGE AND TOWN DIRECTORY



2011

**DIRECTORATE OF CENSUS OPERATIONS
WEST BENGAL**



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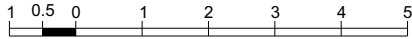


2011

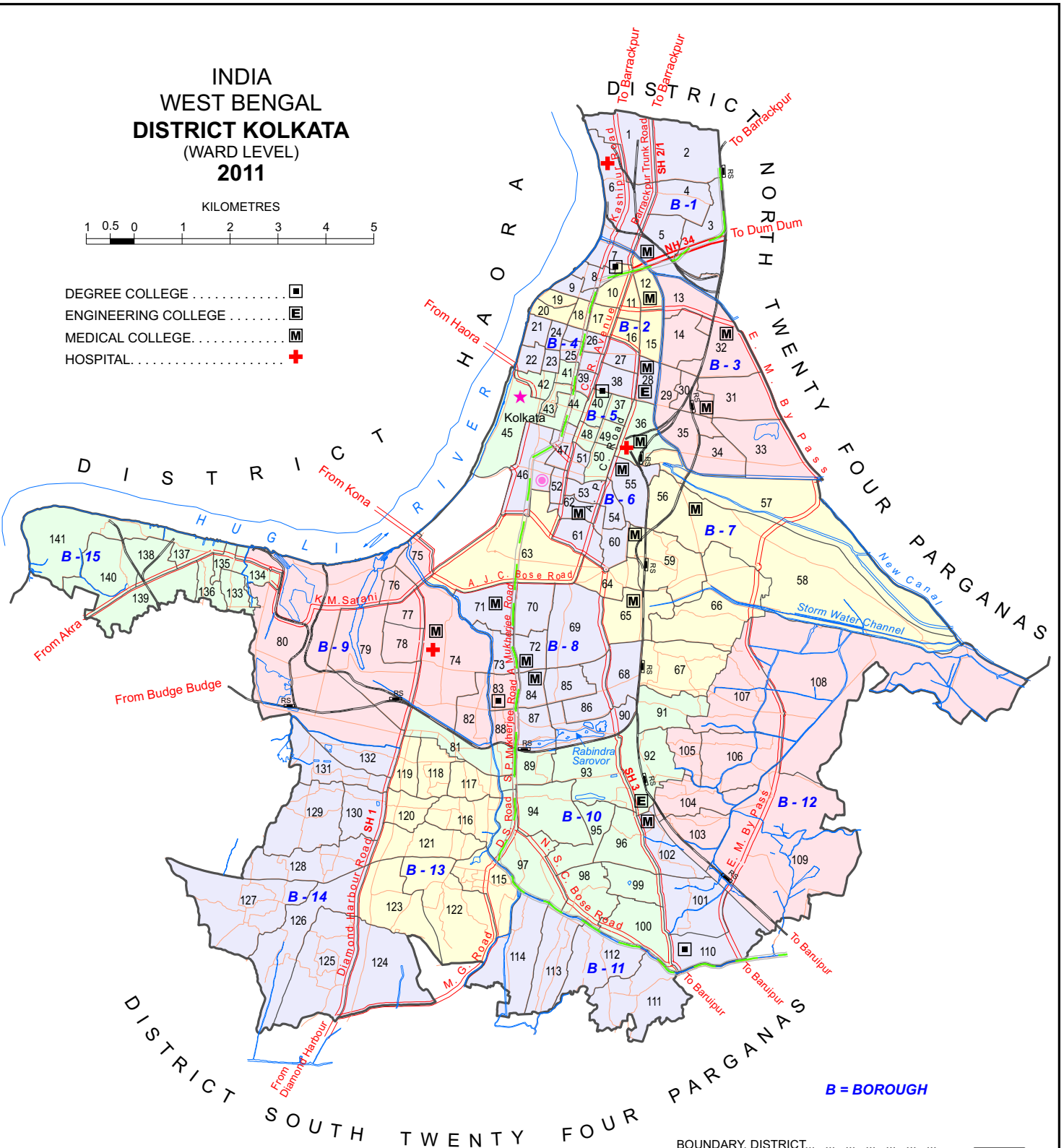
**DIRECTORATE OF CENSUS OPERATIONS
WEST BENGAL**

INDIA
WEST BENGAL
DISTRICT KOLKATA
(WARD LEVEL)
2011

KILOMETRES



- DEGREE COLLEGE □
- ENGINEERING COLLEGE □
- MEDICAL COLLEGE □
- HOSPITAL +



B = BOROUGH

TOTAL AREA OF THE DISTRICT	185.00 Sq. Kms.
TOTAL POPULATION OF THE DISTRICT.....	4496694
TOTAL NUMBER OF WARDS.....	141

The district Kolkata is entirely urban

- BOUNDARY, DISTRICT..... ———
- " " WARD..... ———
- HEADQUARTERS: STATE; KOLKATA M. CORP. ★ ○
- NATIONAL HIGHWAY
- STATE HIGHWAY
- MAJOR ROAD
- IMPORTANT METALLED ROAD.....
- RAILWAY LINE WITH STATION, BROAD GAUGE. —+—
- METRO RAILWAY..... —+—
- WATER BODIES

M O T I F



Jorasanko Thakur Bari

Jorasanko Thakur Bari is one of the most famous houses of Kolkata, from where many illustrious figures of 'Bengal Renaissance Period' emerged; who redesigned the culture and heritage of Bengal for the better. Gurudev Rabindranath Tagore (1861-1941), the literary genius and first non-European Nobel laureate, was born in this house, spent his childhood and a major portion of his creative years and breathed his last.

The house, built in the 18th century by eminent businessman and banker Prince Dwarkanath Tagore (Rabindranath Tagore's grandfather) is now a campus of Rabindra Bharati University, a University named after the great poet. A part of the house is restored and currently serve as the Tagore Museum where many rare and invaluable documents of historic importance relating to the poet's life and work along with many of his paintings, are preserved. The Museum also offers documents about the history of the Tagore family including their involvement with the Bengal Renaissance and the Brahma Samaj.

A visit to Jorasanko Thakur Bari is always an exhilarating experience. Apart from the heritage routine, Rabindra Bharati University organizes regular cultural programmes on the poet's birthday, *Panchise Baisakh*, when thousands flock to Jorasanko Thakur Bari, and on other occasions, such as his death anniversary, *Baishe Shraavan*. It also organises a festival of arts, 'Aban Mela'.

Part A

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FOREWORD

The District Census Handbook (DCHB) is an important publication of the Census Organization since 1951. It contains both Census and non-Census data of urban and rural areas for each District. The Census data provide information on demographic and socio-economic characteristics of population at the lowest administrative unit i.e. of each Village and Town and ward of the District. The Primary Census Abstract (PCA) part of this publication contains Census data including data on household amenities collected during 1st phase of the Census i.e. House Listing and Housing Census. The non-Census data presented in the DCHB is in the form of Village Directory and Town Directory contain information on various infrastructure facilities available in the village and town viz. education, medical, drinking water, communication and transport, post and telegraph, electricity, banking, and other miscellaneous facilities. Later on, the Telegraph Services were closed by the Government of India on 15th July, 2013. The data of DCHB are of considerable importance in the context of planning and development at the grass-root level.

2. In the 1961 Census, DCHB provided a descriptive account of the District, administrative statistics, Census tables and Village and Town Directory including Primary Census Abstract. This pattern was changed in 1971 Census and the DCHB was published in three parts: Part-A related to Village and Town Directory, Part-B to Village and Town PCA and Part-C comprised analytical report, administrative statistics, District Census tables and certain analytical tables based on PCA and amenity data in respect of Villages. The 1981 Census DCHB was published in two parts : Part-A contained Village and Town Directory and Part-B the PCA of Village and Town including the SCs and STs PCA up to Tahsil/Town levels. New features along with restructuring of the formats of Village and Town Directory were added. In Village Directory, all amenities except electricity were brought together and if any amenity was not available in the referent Village, the distance in broad ranges from the nearest place having such an amenity, was given.

3. The pattern of 1981 Census was followed by and large for the DCHB of 1991 Census except the format of PCA. It was restructured. Nine-fold industrial classification of main workers was given against the four-fold industrial classification presented in the 1981 Census. In addition, sex wise population in 0-6 age group was included in the PCA for the first time with a view to enable the data users to compile more realistic literacy rate as all children below 7 years of age had been treated as illiterate at the time of 1991 Census. One of the important innovations in the 1991 Census was the Community Development Block (CD Block) level presentation of Village Directory and PCA data instead of the traditional Tahsil/Taluk/ PS level presentation.

4. As regards DCHB of 2001 Census, the scope of Village Directory was improved by including some other amenities like banking, recreational and cultural facilities, newspapers & magazines and 'most important commodity' manufactured in a Village in addition to prescribed facilities of earlier Censuses. In Town Directory, the statement on Slums was modified and its coverage was enlarged by including details on all slums instead of 'notified slums'.

5. The scope and coverage of Village Directory of 2011 DCHB has been widened by including a number of new amenities in addition to those of 2001. These newly added amenities are : Pre-Primary School, Engineering College, Medical College, Management Institute, Polytechnic, Non-formal Training Centre, Special School for Disabled, Community Health Centre, Veterinary Hospital, Mobile Health Clinic, Medical Practitioner with MBBS Degree, Medical Practitioner with no degree, Traditional Practitioner and faith Healer, Medicine Shop, Community Toilet, Rural Sanitary Mart or Sanitary Hardware Outlet in the Village, Community Bio- gas, Sub Post Office, Village Pin Code, Public Call Office, Mobile Phone Coverage, Internet Cafes/ Common Service Centre, Private Courier Facility, Auto/Modified Autos, Taxis and Vans, Tractors, Cycle-pulled Rickshaws, Carts

driven by Animals, Village connected to National Highway, State Highway, Major District Road, and Other District Road, Availability of Water Bounded Macadam Roads in Village, ATM, Self-Help Group, Public Distribution System(PDS) Shop, Mandis/Regular Market, Weekly Haat, Agricultural Marketing Society, Nutritional Centers (ICDS), Anganwadi Centre, ASHA (Accredited Social Health Activist), Sports Field, Public Library, Public Reading Room, Assembly Polling station, Birth & Death Registration Office. In the Town Directory, seven Statements containing the details and the data of each Town have been presented viz. (i) Status and Growth History of Towns,(ii)- Physical Aspects and Location of Towns, (iii) Civic and other Amenities, (iv) Medical Facilities, (v) Educational, Recreational & Cultural Facilities, (vi) Industry & Banking, and (vii) Civic & other amenities in Slums respectively. CD Block wise data of Village Directory and Village PCA have been presented in DCHB of 2011 Census as presented in earlier Census.

6. The data of DCHB 2011 Census have been presented in two parts, Part-A contains Village and Town Directory and Part-B contains Village and Town wise Primary Census Abstract. Both the Parts have been published in separate volumes in 2011 Census.

7. The Village and Town level amenities data have been collected, compiled and computerized under the supervision of Shri Dipak Ghosh, IAS, Director of Census Operations, West Bengal. The task of Planning, Designing and Co-ordination of this publication was carried out by Dr. Pratibha Kumari, Assistant Registrar General (SS) under the guidance & supervision of Dr. R.C. Sethi, Ex-Addl. RGI and Shri Deepak Rastogi present Addl. RGI. Shri A.P. Singh, Deputy Registrar General (Map) provided the technical guidance in the preparation of maps. Shri A.K. Arora, Joint Director of Data Processing Division under the overall supervision of Shri M.S. Thapa, Addl. Director (EDP) provided full co-operation in preparation of record structure for digitization and validity checking of Village and Town Directory data and the programme for the generation of Village Directory and Town Directory including various analytical inset tables as well as Primary Census Abstract (PCA). The work of preparation of DCHB, 2011 Census has been monitored in the Social Studies Division. I am thankful to all of them and others who have contributed to bring out this publication in time.

New Delhi
Dated : 16-06-2014

(C. Chandramouli)
Registrar General &
Census Commissioner, India

PREFACE

The District Census Hand Book or DCHB is the most popular and widely used publication which is compiled and prepared by the Census Organization. The first ever DCHB was published in the year 1951. Thereafter Census Directorate is coming up with the publication of DCHB in every decadal Census and the present volume of DCHB of 2011 is seventh in the series.

Over the time, the contents of DCHB have been changing keeping in track with the requirement of the data user on different amenities. Since DCHB is a compilation of Census and non-Census data, the presentation is being done in two parts, viz. the Part-A and Part-B separately for each district. Part-A contains Village & Town Directory data with some important tables depicting availability of basic civic amenities such as drinking water facilities, educational facilities, post & telegraph facilities, banking facilities etc. at the C.D. Block/Village and Town level. Part-B on the other hand contains District Primary Census Abstract of Total Population including Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes at the C.D. Block/Village level and ward level for urban units like for Statutory Towns and Census Towns. Part-B contains data for sex wise distribution of population, age group of 0-6 years, literate and illiterate, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, worker and non-worker data, economic category i.e. cultivator, agricultural labour, household industry worker and other worker.

Apart from the above, DCHB also furnishes a variety of essential information pertaining to the district like brief history, administrative set-up, location, climate, economic resources, land use, transport, industry, trade and commerce, place of historical, archaeological and tourists importance etc. It also provides brief analysis of Census data, presentation of the data through various tables, graphs and maps that made the publication much more attractive and valuable.

While preparation of DCHBs of Census of India, 2011 our most sincere and deepest gratitude is expressed to Shri Sailesh, IAS, Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India for his constant inspiration, support and valuable suggestions. Our sincere and deepest thanks and gratitude also goes to Dr. C. Chandramouli, IAS, former Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India. Our thanks also go to Shri Kameswar Ojha, Additional Registrar General, India. The support and assistance of Dr. R.C. Sethi and Shri Deepak Rastogi, former Additional Registrar Generals, India worth special mentioning. We are also grateful to Dr. A.P. Singh and Dr. R. Joseph, former Deputy Registrar Generals (Map) for providing the technical guidance in the preparation of maps and to Dr. Pratibha Kumari, Deputy Registrar General (SS) for her overall supervision. Shri A.K. Arora, Joint Director of Data Processing Division under the overall supervision of Shri M.S. Thapa, Additional Director (EDP) provided full co-operation in preparation of record structure for digitization and validity checking of Village and Town Directory data and the computer programming for generation of Village Directory and Town Directory data including various analytical inset tables as well as Primary Census Abstract (PCA). Heartfelt thanks to all the Officers of the Office of the Registrar General, India who contributed their share in befitting manner.

The sincere contributions made by the District Magistrates of all districts, Municipal Commissioners of Kolkata and Haora Municipal Corporations, District Census Officers, Additional District Census Officers (Officer In-charge, Census) and the Block Development Officers (BDOs) are worth mentioning. The contribution of officials of innumerable Villages, C.D. Blocks and Towns of all the districts of West Bengal are hereby greatly acknowledged for their sincere efforts in collecting the data of villages and towns under their jurisdiction.

At this Directorate level, sincere thanks are due to all those who put utmost sincerity and zeal towards the successful completion of this publication within the stipulated time. As it is not feasible to express recognitions individually, a separate page of acknowledgement is included in this publication.

Kolkata, 25th day of July, 2016

Directorate of Census Operations, West Bengal

Acknowledgements

- A. The Directorate of Census Operations, West Bengal respectfully acknowledges the devoted, sincere hard work rendered by about two lakhs Census Enumerators, Supervisors and Officials at the District, Block and Municipal levels without whose heroic efforts, the Census 2011 could never be undertaken.
- B. The Census Directorate, West Bengal also gratefully acknowledges the sincere and dedicated work of the following officers/officials of this Directorate associated with the preparation of this District Census Hand Book, 2011 whose hard-work, dedication and diligence has made the publication of this volume possible.

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HISTORY AND SCOPE OF THE DISTRICT CENSUS HANDBOOK

The need of data at the grass root level for the administrative and planning purposes at sub micro level as well as academic studies prompted the innovation of District Census Handbook. District Census Handbook is a unique publication from the Census organization which provides most authentic details of Census and non-Census information from village and town level to district level. The District Census Handbook was firstly introduced during the 1951 Census. It contains both Census and non-Census data of urban as well as rural areas for each district. The Census data contain several demographic and socio-economic characteristics of the lowest administrative unit i.e. of each village and town and ward of the district. The non-Census data comprise of data on availability of various civic amenities and infrastructural facilities etc. at the town and village level which constitute Village Directory and Town Directory part of the DCHB. The data of DCHB are of considerable importance in the context of planning and development at grass-root level.

In 1961 Census DCHB provided a descriptive account of the district, administrative statistics, Census tables and village and town directory including Primary Census Abstract. This pattern was changed in 1971 Census and the DCHB was published in three parts: Part-A related to village and town directory, Part-B to village and town PCA and Part-C comprised analytical report, administrative statistics, district Census tables and certain analytical tables based on PCA and amenity data in respect of villages. The 1981 Census DCHB was published in two parts: Part-A contained village and town directory and Part-B the PCA of village and town including the SCs and STs PCA up to tahsil/town levels. New features along with restructuring of the formats of village and town directory were added into it. In Village Directory, all amenities except electricity were brought together and if any amenity was not available in the referent village, the distance in broad ranges from the nearest place having such an amenity, was given.

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Brief history of the District :

The Naming : Before we go ‘down the memory lane’ let us have a glimpse about the naming of the city. Without knowing about the history of naming, a large portion about the history of the city may remain in dark though there is no clear indication or source from which we can get a distinct document about the naming of the city.

It is presumed that the word Kolkata derives from the Bengali term Kôlikata [ˈkɔlikat̪a], the name of one of three villages that were in existence before the arrival of the British, in the area where the city eventually was to be established; the other two villages were Sutanuti and Govindapur.

There are several explanations about the etymology of this name. The term Kolikata is thought to be a variation of Kalikkhetrô (ˈkalikʰ:et̪rɔ) meaning “Field of the Goddess Kali”. Alternatively, it is presumed that the name may have been derived from the Bengali term *kilkila* or “flat area”. There is another opinion that the name may have its origin from the words *khal* (ˈkʰal) meaning “canal”, followed by *kaṭa* (ˈkʰat̪a) which may mean “dug” therefore meaning digging of canal. According to another theory, the area specialised in the production of quicklime or *koli chun* (ˈkɔlit̪ʃun) and coir or *kata* (ˈkʰat̪a) hence, it was called Kolikata (ˈkɔlikat̪a).

While the city’s name has always been pronounced Kolkata (ˈkɔlkʰat̪a) or Kôlikata (ˈkɔlikat̪a) in Bengali, Calcutta remained the official name until 2001. Afterwards it was changed to “Kolkata” in order to match Bengali pronunciation.

Whatever the reason may be, the city’s nomenclature presently contain two names : Kolkata (ˈkɔlkʰat̪a) in official records and ‘Kalikata’ in the standard Bengali. As per recorded historical chronology, it is the sixth capital or urban centre of the province of Bengal. The five others being Gour, Rajmahal, Dhaka, Nadia and Murshidabad (the seat of the last *Nawabs* of Bengal).

The History : The Capital of West Bengal is Kolkata which is the only cent percent urban district of West Bengal. Located on the east bank of the Hooghly river, it is the principal commercial, cultural and educational centre of East India. The Port of Kolkata is India’s oldest operating port as well as its sole major riverine port. Aged more than 300 years, Kolkata was the Capital of British India till 1911 until it was shifted to Delhi.

The place ‘Kolkata’ was first mentioned in the *Ain-E-Akbari*, an encyclopedic work compiled by Abdul Fazal, Prime Minister of Emperor Akbar. It was a *Khas Mahal* or imperial jagir. The *zamindari* (land lordship) rights of Kolkata and the adjoining lands from Barisha to Halisahar were conferred upon the Sabarno Roy Chowdhuri family of Barisha by Mughal Emperor Janhangir.

Next, Job Charnock, a Junior Member of the Council of Kashimbazar, landed probably near today’s Mohantuni’s *Ghat* (bank), between Beniatola and Shobhabazar *ghats* on Sunday 24 August 1690. A tendency has developed to celebrate this date as the birthday of the city of Kolkata. But, as one can easily understand, it is not so. A birth of a city cannot be defined by any precise date or by landing of a particular person on a particular place. Also, there are distinct proofs of human settlements before that date, i.e. Sunday 24 August 1690, as three villages viz. Sutanuti, Dihi Kalikata and Gobindapur was in existence. Sutanuti was bounded by the Hooghly river on the west, the Chitpur creek on the north and the rough line of the present Central Avenue and Lalbazar to the east and south respectively. Gobindapur was situated further south, is now occupied by Fort William and the Maidan. Between Sutanuti and Gobindapur was the lesser settlement of Kalikata. Sutanuti was the centre of a flourishing textile trade and was under the control of the Sheths and Basaks. After the decline of Satgaon as a port, four families of Basak’s and one of Sheth’s came further downstream in search of a convenient site for continuation of their trade. They cleared the forest and settled. The village of

Gobindapur on the east bank of Hooghly river has been named so after the Sheth's deity Gobindaji. Northward they further proceeded to set up cotton and yarn market named Sutanuti Hat. Besides meeting the demand of the weavers of nearby Chitpur village they did good business with the foreign merchants in the shipping season (September to March). Afterwards the city of Kolkata came into existence by amalgamating Sutanuti, Dihi Kalikata and Gobindapur; another four settlements were considered part of the original constituents of the city – Chitpur and Kalighat on the east of river Ganga and Salkia and Betore on the west of river Ganga. To the north lay another satellite village which was also a textile centre famous for its *rumals* or handkerchiefs (from Bafta cloth); first a Portuguese settlement then a Dutch, it is Baranagar.

Historians also have found traces and mention of few more families in existence before the arrival of Job Charnock. They are the Basus of Darmahata, Malliks of Pathuriaghata and Jorasanko, Ghoshes and Mitras of Kumartuli, Ghoshes of Chitpur, Dattas of Hatkhola and Thakurs of Pathuriaghata. Apart from these upper caste people, fishermen belonging to the Nikaris, Jalias and Pundrakshatriyas used to anchor their boats in the creeks adjoining these three villages. The ancestors of the Mondals of Kotulpur near Baruipur were also among the early settlers of Kolkata. It is evident from the ancient Indian history that these villages i.e. Sutanuti, *Dihi* Kalikata and Gobindapur were part of a *Khas Mahal* or imperial estate belonging to the Mughal Emperor (ref. Ain-E-Akbari by Abdul Fazal as mentioned earlier). The holding rights were held by the Sabarno Roy Choudhuri family of Barisha-Behala in the southern suburbs of modern Kolkata. The Sabarno Roy Choudhuris hailed from Halisahar was known as Majumdar in the Mogul court and while their old generation stick to their birth place, the new generation moved to Barisha and settled there. Their rise as *zamindar* was linked with the fall of Pratapaditya, the most powerful *Bhuinya* of Bengal. It may be mentioned here that Pratapaditya's uncle Basanta Roy is credited with the establishment of the Kali temple at Kalighat. One Lakshmikanta (Ganguli) came to have contacts with Basanta Roy in connection with the construction of Kali temple at Kalighat and eventually entered in the service of Pratapaditya.

British came to India primarily for trading purpose but gradually 'the face of traders' transformed to 'the face of rulers'. This transmission came slowly but steadily between 1698 and 1757. The dominance of Mughals were gradually weakening in this part of the country. In the commencement of further deteriorating Mughal Rule the opportunity was taken at it's full by the foreign traders who came from Portugal, France, England and few other countries. The English people got trading right of Bengal against a payment of Rs. 3,000/- per annum as a return gift from the then Mughal Emperor Farrukhsiyar who was cured of a painful disease by the English doctor of East India Company. They were allowed to build a fort also which is known in history as the old Fort William. It was a small triangular shape fort on the site where present General Post Office, Customs House and Eastern Railway Headquarters stand. Later *Subedar* Murshid Quli Jafar Khan of Bengal refused to allow any extra benefits to the English beyond their right to trade and thus the conflict began. In 1740 Alivardi Khan became the *Nawab* of Bengal with its capital in Murshidabad. He was very much disturbed with the Maratha trouble. Building of strong fortifications by the English and the French was also not to his liking. He even questioned the need : "You are merchants, what need have you of a fortress? Being under my protection, you have no enemies to fear." His grandson and successor Siraj-ud-doula felt it even more. However, he rightly felt that if he allowed the English to build strong fortifications within his dominion his de-facto sovereign of the *Subah* of Bengal would crumble. Therefore when the English built additional fort (as a measure against the possible attack by the French which was then frequent in India, Africa as well as Europe) for which they sought no permission of *Nawab*, the enraged *Nawab* ordered for immediate demolitions. Added to his fury was the English act of giving protection to the dissidents. Enraged Siraj took over the English factory in Cossimbazar in the month of June, 1756. After twelve days (16-06-1756) he reached Kolkata and on 20 June, 1756 he captured the Fort William from the English. The siege of Kolkata is famous in history for

the so called Black Hole episode. This was the time when the name of the city was changed to Alinagar and it was left to the charge of Siraj's lieutenant Manikchand. The English took refuge in Falta along the downstream of the river Hooghly but didn't sit idle. Later that year Robert Clive and Col. Watson arrived from Madras (present Chennai) with force. On 2nd January, 1757 they recaptured Kolkata and following this they plundered Hooghly. In March, 1757 Clive and Watson captured the French territory of Chandannagar despite the protests from the *Nawab* of Bengal. The situation gradually led to the tragic end at the battle of Plassey (Palasi), a place 150 km. to the north of Kolkata. It was a saga of bribery, treachery and manipulation of a bunch of opportunists around Siraj-ud-daula by the English. A one day battle (23rd June, 1757) was fought and the *Nawab* of Bengal lost to the English. Siraj was assassinated and Mir Jafar became *Subedar* of Bengal who became a puppet in the hands of Robert Clive and gave a large sum of money and *zamindari* of Twenty Four Parganas surrounding the city of Kolkata to the company as rewards to Clive. The *zamindari* of the Twenty Four Parganas district was presented to Clive in 1759 as his personal *jagir*. It became the *zamindari* of the Company in effect only after Clive's death in 1774. A small part of the district was amalgamated with Kolkata.

During the year 1758, the English purchased fifty five villages from *Nawab* Mir Jafar, after the fall of *Nawab* Siraj-ud-doula. These fifty five villages were en-bloc as 'Dihi Panchannagram'. The names of these villages are as follows :

- (a) *Dihi* Sinthee : (1) Sinthee (2) Cossipur (3) Paikpara
- (b) *Dihi* Chitpore : (4) Chitpore (5) Tallah (6) Beerpara (7) Kalidaha
- (c) *Dihi* Bagzollah : (8) Dakhindarie (9) Kankooria (10) Noabad
- (d) *Dihi* Dakhin Paikparah : (11) Belgachya
- (e) *Dihi* Ooltadangah : (12) Ooltadangah (13) Bagmari (14) Gouriberh
- (f) *Dihi* Similiah : (15) Bahir Similiah (16) Narikeldanga
- (g) *Dihi* Soorah : (17) Soorah (18) Kankoorgatchi (19) Koochnan (20) Duttabad
- (h) *Dihi* Cooliah : (21) Mullickabad (22) Cooleah
- (i) *Dihi* Sealdah : (23) Sealdah (24) Baliaghata
- (j) *Dihi* Entally : (25) Entally (26) Pagladanga (27) Neemuckpota (28) Gobrah (29) Tangrah
- (k) *Dihi* Topsiah : (30) Topsea (31) Tiljulla (32) Baniapooker (33) Kareya
- (l) *Dihi* Serampur : (34) Chowbagah (35) Dhullunda (36) Sanpgatchee (37) Auntobad (38) Nonadanga (39) Bondel-Ooloberia (40) Beddeadanga (41) Koostea (42) Purannuggur (43) Ghoogoodanga (44) Serampur
- (m) *Dihi* Chuckerberh : (45) Ballygunj (46) Gudshaha (47) Chuckerberh
- (n) *Dihi* Bhowanipur : (48) Bhowanipur (49) Neejgram
- (o) *Dihi* Monoharpur : (50) Beltola (51) Kalighat (52) Monoharpur (53) Moodeali (54) Shahnagar (55) Koykalee

It may be mentioned here that the names of some of the above mentioned villages still are in existence as name of the street or name of the locality. They are (a) Sinthee (South Sinthee Road) (b) Cossipur (Cossipur Road) (c) Paikpara (Paikpara Row) (d) Chitpore (Chitpur Road) (e) Belgachya (Belgachia Road) (f) Dihi Ooltadangah (Ultadanga Road) (g) Bagmari (Bagmari Road) (h) Narikeldanga (Narkeldanga Road) (i) Soorah (Sura East Road) (j) Kankoorgatchi (Kankurgachi Road) (k) Cooleah (Kulia Tangra Lane) (l) Baliaghata (Beliaghata Road) (m) Pagladanga (Pagladanga Road) (n) Gobrah (Gobra Road) (o) Tangrah (Tangra Road) (p) Topsea (Tapsia Road) (q) Tiljulla

(Tiljala Road) (r) Baniapooker (Beniapukur Road) (s) Kareya (Karaya Road) (t) Bondel-Ooloberia (Bondel Road) (t) Serampur (Dihi Serampur Road) (u) Ballygunj (Ballygunge Circular Road) (v) Gudshaha (Garcha Road) (w) Chuckerberh (Chakraberia Road) (x) Beltola (Beltala Road) (y) Kalighat (Kalighat Road) (z) Manoharpur (Monoharpukur Road) (aa) Moodeali (Mudiali Road) (ab) Shahnagar (Shahnagar Road).

(Source: *District Census Handbook, Calcutta, 1951*)

In 1765 as per the 'Treaty of Allahabad' following the battle of Buxar, East India Company was appointed imperial tax collector of the Mughal emperor in the province of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, while Mughal-appointed *Nawabs* continued to rule the province. Declared a presidency city, Calcutta became the headquarters of the East India Company by 1772. In 1793, ruling power of the *Nawabs* was abolished and East India Company took complete control of the city and the province. Richard Wellesley, Governor-General of India between 1797 and 1805, was largely responsible for the development of the city and its public architecture. Throughout the late 18th and early 19th century, the city was a centre of the East India Company's opium trade. In the early 19th century, the marshes surrounding the city were drained; the government area was laid out along the banks of the Hooghly River.

By the 1850s, Calcutta was divided into two distinct areas : White Town, which was primarily British and centered around Chowringhee; and Black Town, mainly Indian and centered around North Calcutta. In the field of textile and jute, the city underwent rapid industrial growth starting in the early 1850s. For purely trading purpose the British started to concentrate in building up adequate infrastructure which included telegraph connections and Howrah railway station. Local people were engaged for smooth functioning of the British machineries and a new class emerged, those who are referred as the *babus*. They usually belonged to upper-caste Hindu communities. In the 19th century, the Bengal witnessed an increase in its socio-economic-cultural field which is referred as the Renaissance of Bengal. In 1883, Calcutta was host to the first national conference of the Indian National Association, the first avowed nationalist organisation in India headed by *Rashtraguru* Surendranath Banerjee. Gradually, Calcutta became a centre for revolutionary organisations associated with the Indian Independence Movement.

In 1905 Calcutta protested the partition of Bengal and boycotted all the British Goods. The partition of Bengal along communal lines resulted in widespread public agitation and a boycott of British goods by the *Swadeshi* movement. These activities, along with the administratively disadvantageous location of Calcutta on the eastern fringes of India, prompted the British to move the capital to New Delhi in 1911.

Gradually Calcutta became an important hub for Indian Independence Movement, especially for the revolutionary parties. During the World War II, the city and its port were bombed several times by the Japanese between 1942 and 1944. Coinciding with the war, millions starved to death during the Bengal famine of 1943 due to a combination of military, administrative and natural factors. Demands for the creation of a Muslim state led in 1946 to an episode of communal violence that killed over 4,000 people. The partition of India led to further clashes and a demographic shift – many Muslims left for East Pakistan (present Bangladesh) while hundreds of thousands of Hindus fled into the city.

A divided India was declared 'Independent' on 15th August 1947. The British handed over the power to the main political party, Indian National Congress. *Shri* Prafulla Chandra Ghosh took oath as the first Chief Minister of West Bengal. Kolkata was declared as the Capital of the State whose main administrative building was and still is the Writers' Buildings.

Before we proceed further, a few words about the post of Governor and Chief Minister of West Bengal will not be out of place to mention. The Governor of West Bengal is the constitutional head of the West Bengal Government. When India and Pakistan

attained independence on 15 August 1947, the British province of Bengal was partitioned into two, with West Bengal becoming part of India and East Bengal part of Pakistan. Supported by Jawaharlal Nehru, Chakravarti Rajagopalachari was appointed first Governor of West Bengal. C. Rajagopalachari, informally called 'Rajaji' or 'C.R.', was an Indian lawyer, independence activist, politician, writer and statesman. He was the last Governor-General of India too. He also served as leader of the Indian National Congress, Premier of the Madras Presidency, Minister for Home Affairs of the Indian Union and Chief Minister of Madras state. Rajagopalachari founded the Swatantra Party and was one of the first recipients of India's highest civilian award, the "Bharat Ratna". On the other hand, The Chief Minister of West Bengal is the Chief Executive of the state. Between 1937 and 1947, West Bengal was intermittently governed by a popularly elected ministry, whose head is often designated the Premier of Bengal. All three erstwhile Bengal premiers – A.K. Fazlul Huq, Khawaja Nazimuddin and H.S. Suhrawardy – became Pakistani citizens; the latter two went on to become Prime Ministers of Pakistan in the 1950s.

During the 1960s and 1970s, severe power shortages, strikes and a violent Marxist-Maoist movement by groups, known as the Naxalites, damaged much of the city's infrastructure resulting in economic stagnation. The Bangladesh Liberation War of 1971 led to a massive influx of thousands of refugees, many of them penny less, that strained Kolkata's infrastructure. During the mid-1980s, Mumbai (erstwhile Bombay) overtook Kolkata as India's most populous city. The city's economic recovery gathered momentum after the 1990s, when India began to institute pro-market reforms. Since 2000, the Information Technology (IT) services sector has revitalised Kolkata's stagnant economy though due to scarcity of space, the IT hub were constructed and is still in function in the neighbouring district of North Twenty Four Parganas. The city is also experiencing marked growth in its manufacturing base.

Kolkata, as a district itself, is governed by Kolkata Municipal Corporation (KMC) (erstwhile The Calcutta Municipal Corporation or CMC). KMC is responsible for the civic infrastructure and administration of the city of Kolkata. This civic administrative body administers an area of 185 Sq. km.

Bengal Renaissance Period:

During nineteenth century, Kolkata was the second largest city of entire British Empire, after London. However, the growth and development of the city initiated more than hundred years back. Through the various socio-economic changes, here the way of thinking of the people also changed rapidly than people living in other part of the country. By the advent of British Raj, European education and culture also helped people to boost their thinking ability. It led to a transfer in people's mind which ultimately led to social reforms. The Bengal Renaissance took place which show the way to a socio-cultural and religious reform movement during the nineteenth and early twentieth century in undivided India's Bengal province whose impact spread all over India. It is said that the Bengal Renaissance began with *Raja* Ram Mohan Roy (1775–1833) and continued until the death of Rabindranath Tagore in 1941. The Renaissance was a revival of the positives of India's past and appreciation of the impact of the Modern West, as it had emerged since the fifteenth century European Renaissance. Thus, the Bengal Renaissance blended together the teachings of the *Upanishad* in order to create public opinion against Hindu superstitions including *sati*, infanticide, polygamy, child marriage, caste-division, inter-caste hatred, dowry, untouchability etc. and the efforts of the Christian Missionaries and the British Colonial Government who introduced Western education, politics and law to administer all those who indulged in superstitions and caste-based Hindu medievalism.

During this period, Bengal witnessed an intellectual awakening questioning the prevalent orthodoxies concerning the social status of women, marriage, the caste system, superstitious beliefs and religion. One of the earliest social movements that emerged during this time was the Young Bengal Movement, which espouse rationalism and

atheism as the common denominators of civil conduct among upper caste educated Hindus.

Brahmo Samaj developed the parallel socio-religious movement during this time and counted many of the leaders of the Bengal Renaissance among its followers. In the earlier years the Brahmo Samaj, like the rest of society, could not however, conceptualize, in that feudal-colonial era, a free India as it was influenced by the European Enlightenment although it traced its intellectual roots to the Upanishads. It has been argued by some scholars that the Brahmo Samaj movement, in spite of its universality, initially remained restricted to the elite, although Hindu society has accepted most of the social reform programmes conceived and implemented by the Brahmo Samaj. It must also be acknowledged that many of the later Brahmos were also among the leaders of the freedom movement. A large part of the women rights and educational policies still being implemented in Bengal as well as the country owes the origin to the followers of Brahmo Dharma.

The renaissance period after the Indian Rebellion of 1857 saw a magnificent outburst of Bengali literature. While *Raja* Ram Mohan Roy and *Pandit* Iswar Chandra *Vidyasagar* were the pioneers, others like *Sahitya Samrat* Bankim Chandra Chatterjee widened it and built upon it. The first significant nationalist detour to the Bengal Renaissance was given by the brilliant writings of Bankim Chandra Chatterjee. Later writers of the period who introduced broad discussion of social problems and more colloquial forms of Bengali into mainstream literature included the *Amar Katha Silpi* Sarat Chandra Chatterjee.

The Tagore family led the educational reform of Bengal. Their contribution to the Bengal Renaissance was multi-faceted. Indeed, Rabindranath Tagore's 1901 Bengali novel 'Nastanirh' was written as a critique of men who professed to follow the ideals of the Renaissance. In many ways Rabindranath Tagore's writings (especially poems and songs) can be seen as imbued with the spirit of the *Upanishads*. His works repeatedly allude to *Upanishadic* ideas regarding soul, liberation, transmigration and about a spirit that fills all creation not unlike the *Upanishadic* 'Brahman'. Tagore's English translation of a set of poems titled the 'Gitanjali' won him the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1913. He was the first Asian to win this award. That was the only example at the time but the contribution of the Tagore family was enormous.

The Italian Renaissance was a 'rebirth' of the Greco-Roman learning, sculpture and painting in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, though it was preceded by the ninth century and the twelfth century Renaissance. The Italian Renaissance also marked the beginning of the new in the field of political thought and science; and thus it blended together the Pagan old and the new of emerging Europe. In the same way the Bengal Renaissance as well retained the positives of the past and welcomed the new in the domain of science and politics. The role played by Bengal in the modern awakening of India is comparable to the position occupied by Italy in the European renaissance. Very much like the Italian Renaissance, it was not a mass movement; but instead restricted to the upper classes.

The Bengal Renaissance saw the emergence of pioneering Bengali scientists such as *Acharya* Jagadish Chandra Bose, *Acharya* Satyendra Nath Bose, Upendranath Brahmachari, Meghnad Saha and *Acharya* Prafulla Chandra Roy.

According to historian Ramesh Chunder Dutt "The conquest of Bengal by the English was not only a political revolution, but ushered in a greater revolution in thoughts and ideas, in religion and society... From the stories of gods and goddesses, kings and queens, princes and princesses, we have learnt to descend to the humble walks of life, to sympathise with the common citizen or even common peasant ... Every revolution is attended with vigour, and the present one is no exception to the rule. Nowhere in the annals of Bengali literature are so many and so bright names found crowded together in the limited space of one century as those of Ram Mohan Roy, Akshay Kumar Datta,

Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar, Michael Madhusudan Dutt, Sharat Chandra Chatterji, Bankim Chandra Chatterjee and Dina Bandhu Mitra. Within the three quarters of the present century, prose, blank verse, historical fiction and drama have been introduced for the first time in the Bengali literature... ”.

Role of Kolkata in Indian Freedom Struggle :

City of Kolkata, lying in the epicentre of the British Dominion in India, experienced the earliest awakening of Nationalist thoughts in the country and remained the center of Indian Nationalism throughout the struggle for Indian Independence. Owing to the socio-cultural reforms initiated during the Bengal Renaissance period, the educated class of Kolkata became the pioneers in raising voice against the British and several movements were planned or gained momentum from this city. The first rebellion of Indian Independence in 1857 broke out in Barrackpore Cantonment adjacent to Kolkata with the direct refusal to use British Cartridges by Shahid Mangal Pandey. The Indian National Association was subsequently formed in 1876 under the leadership of *Rashtraguru* Surendranath Banerjee, which induced the establishment of Indian National Congress in 1885. Womesh Chunder Bonnerjee (Umesh Chandra Banerjee) from Kolkata became the first elected President of Indian National Congress. The writings and works of prominent Bengali literati based on Kolkata like *Rishi* Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay, Swami Vivekananda, Shri Aurobindo, *Gurudev* Rabindranath Tagore influenced millions across the country. Re-discovery of India's glorious past centred on Kolkata also added to the growth of Indian Nationalist and Patriotic sensation to the highest level. The *Swadeshi* Movement and *Banga Vanga Andolan* emancipated the thoughts that the struggles would not be given up till *Purna Swaraj* is achieved. Establishment of *Anushilan Samity* with the objective of direct conflict against the British was another important step towards the goal. Aurobinda Ghosh (Shri Aurobindo), Bipin Chandra Pal, Rash Behari Basu, *Deshbandhu* Chittaranjan Das were among the pioneers of such movements.

The latter half of Indian Freedom Struggle in Kolkata centred around Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose, the revered leader, visionary, the real hero; who was not willing to give up till the complete independence of the country is achieved. His slogan of "Jai Hind" reverberated across India. The *Azad Hind Fauz* (Indian National Army) was revamped under his able guidance and revered Netaji rose the position of the Head of State of *Ārzi Hukūmat-e-Āzād Hind* (Provisional Government of Free India) staying in exile. The *Azad Hind Fauz* under Netaji was a model of diversity by region, ethnicity, religion, and even gender. Many prominent historians have opined that Azad Hind Fauz and the activities by Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose played a crucial role in hastening the end of British rule in India.

Administrative set-up of district :

(i) Region of the state where district is located :

Kolkata is situated in the eastern part of river Hooghly (main tributary of River Ganga, the national river of India) and is within the great Ganga-Padma delta. Kolkata district lies between 22°37' and 22°30' North latitude and 88°23' and 88°18' East longitude. On the north the district has North Twenty Four Parganas district, south is surrounded by South Twenty Four Parganas district. In the west the district has natural barrier in the form of the Hooghly river and Haora district also and in the East the district is bounded by North Twenty Four Parganas district.

(ii) Total number of C.D. Blocks or the next Administrative units after district and changes therein including jurisdictional changes during 2001-2011 :

Kolkata is the only district in the state which is entirely urbanized. So in case of Kolkata district there are no rural areas.

(iii) Total number of Towns/Villages etc. :

Kolkata is the only district in the state which is entirely urbanized and there is no rural areas found and earmarked as village.

(iv) If the district is newly created, the area from which it has been carved out :

It is not a newly created district.

(v) Urban Local Bodies :

India has seen the formation of urban local bodies since the time of Indus Valley Civilization. The first Municipal Corporation was set up at erstwhile Madras (now Chennai) under a charter granted by James-II during the British rule in 1687. There are different types of urban local bodies, namely, Municipal Corporations, Municipal Councils, Municipalities, Notified Area Committees, Cantonment Boards etc. Except the Cantonment Boards all other types of municipal bodies are governed by the state municipal laws. Cantonment Boards are controlled by the Central Act called Cantonment Acts, 1924. A municipality is constituted with elected members of the inhabitants of a city or town and municipal corporations, and is created by the enactment of State Legislatures or of Parliament in case of Union Territories. The area which does not fulfill all the conditions laid down as necessary for the constitution of a municipality or it may also be created for newly developing towns or areas are known as Notified Area Committee. Except Notified Area, the councils of all these corporate bodies comprise of elected members of the public through adult franchise (citizen of 18 years and above) based on secret ballot. The notified area is governed by the state governments through a body nominated by it. Apart from overall planning, creation and maintenance of Civil Administration, the primary object of every urban local body is to provide certain civic amenities to the people.

If we concentrate on urban local body of Kolkata we have to go back to history once again. Though it is said that Job Charnock established the City of Calcutta, people used to stay before that also. But, Calcutta as a city was highly under developed. Gradually, people flourished here with the advancement of trade. What is called the Kolkata Municipal Corporation today was germinated with the establishment of a Mayor's Court in 1727 by a Royal Charter which, besides judicial functions undertook some civic work. With the grant of *Diwani* of Bengal in 1765 to the Company, it also became a moral obligation to the Company to provide civic services. As Kolkata got the status of Capital of British India in 1773, the demand for municipal services grew gradually. Consequently attempt to develop conservancy system began and a tiny police force came into being. To govern the city, a Collector was appointed. In 1794, the power of the municipal administration of the Controller was shifted to the 'Justices of Peace' which comprised of the Governor General himself and the members of his Council and the Judges of the Supreme Court. Taxes on houses and license fees upon liquor sale were imposed to meet municipal expenses. The whole credit for the improvement of the city in the next century belonged to the Lottery Committee which was set up in the year 1804 by the Governor General Lord Wellesley. The amount collected through tax was used in building up infrastructure for the city by creation of new roads and improvement of old roads, digging tanks and built a Town Hall. This is the Committee which over a period of thirty years up to 1836 gave Kolkata the first taste of town planning and improvement as per European norm.

With the increasing growth of the city, the need for a municipal corporation for Kolkata was felt from the middle of the 19th Century. In 1847 the electoral system was introduced for the first time and the Justices were replaced by a Board of 7 paid members, 4 of whom were elected by the tax payers. A change was introduced in 1852 when a new board was formed with 4 members of whom 2 were to be nominated by the government. It was again reduced to 3 members in 1856. In 1863 a body composed of all Justices of the provinces but residents of Kolkata, elected its own Vice-Chairman. The

system of engaging a regular Health Officer, Engineer, Surveyor, Tax Collector and Assessor was introduced this time. A water tax was imposed and house tax increased to 10 per cent. In 1866 the Municipal Slaughter House was established and the New Market took shape in 1874. Footpaths also came into being during this period, though mainly along the main roads. In 1876, when the new corporation was set up with 72 Commissioners, a Chairman and a Vice-Chairman, the electoral system got a new dimension. The drainage and water supply were largely developed, the Harrison Road (present Mahatma Gandhi Road) was constructed linking the two terminals of Sealdah and Howrah railway stations during this period. The number of Commissioners was increased to 75 in 1888 of whom 50 were elected, 15 were Government appointed and 10 nominated by Chambers of Commerce, Port Trust and Traders' Associations.

It was *Rashtraguru* Surendranath Banerjee, the first minister for Local Self Government in Bengal, who brought the most significant change in 1923 in the power-structure of the Corporation. The constitution, now liberalised by his sincere effort, paved the way for more freedom for Corporation on democratic lines. The government control lessened and the Corporation began to have a Mayor, elected to preside over the deliberations of the Corporation, with a Deputy Mayor, five Aldermen and ninety Councillors. This was the time when a large area comprising Maniktala, Cossipur, Chitpur and Garden Reach as well as the New Dock Extension area was added to form "Greater Calcutta". Women were enfranchised for the first time. *Deshbandhu* Chittaranjan Das was the first elected Mayor and *Netaji* Subhas Chandra Bose his Chief Executive Officer. The city was ruled under the Act till March 1948 when the State Government superseded the Corporation.

In March 1948, after India got freedom, the State Government took over the administration of the Kolkata Municipal Corporation. An Administrator, as the highest authority, was appointed and this state of control continued until 1952. In the meantime the Calcutta Municipal Act was framed which became operative in 1951. This Act reduced the number of Councillors from 95 to 76 who were to be returned from the general territorial constituencies. The special territorial and non-territorial organs stood abolished. The Chairman of the Calcutta Improvement Trust (CIT) was made an ex-officio member and the city was divided into 75 wards. The Act also provided three distinct and independent authorities viz. (1) the Corporation (2) the seven Standing Committees : Education, Accounts, Taxation, Finance, Health, Town Planning and Improvement Works and Buildings, and (3) the Commissioner. Another feature of the Act was the creation of Borough Committees.

Amendments to this Act were made thrice, in 1953, 1964 and 1978. In the last amendment the age of a voter was reduced from 21 to 18. The Corporation was superseded by order of the Governor in 1972 with immediate effect for a period of one year and this period of super session was extended from time to time till the formation of the new Corporation on 30 July 1985 by the Act 1980. This Act again extended the boundaries of Kolkata by including the Municipalities of South Suburban, Garden Reach (second time inclusion) and Jadavpur within Kolkata. The number of wards of the Corporation was also raised from 100 to 141 this time. The provisions relating to *bustees* (slums) were modified during this time. A major amendment was introduced in 1984 when more transparency in the matters of assessment and valuation of lands and buildings, recovery of taxes etc. came into effect. From this time on, the municipal authority consisted of three branches : (1) the Corporation (2) the Mayor-in-Council, and (3) the elected Councillors from the wards. Now the Corporation discharges its duties through the Mayor-in-Council consisting of the Mayor, Deputy Mayor and ten other elected members of the Kolkata Municipal Corporation (KMC). The Mayor is to be elected by the members and he holds office for 5 years. The 141 wards of the Corporation are grouped under the Boroughs (15 nos. in total). Each Borough has a Committee consisting of the Councillors elected from the respective wards of the Borough. The Borough Committees look after the basic amenities such as water supply, drainage, collection and removal of solid waste,

disinfection and health immunization, *bustee* services, lighting, repairs of certain categories of roads, maintenance of parks, drains and *gullies* (small streets) etc. There is a Municipal Commissioner who is the Principal Executive Officer and is a cadre of Indian Administrative Service (IAS). The Commissioner in turn is under the control and supervision of the Mayor who is the Chief Executive Officer (CEO) of the Corporation. CEO is assisted by a group of senior civil officers comprising Joint Municipal Commissioners, Deputy Municipal Commissioners, Chief Engineers, Controller of Municipal Finance and Accounts, Chief Health Officer, Chief Municipal Auditor and Municipal Secretary. The 74th Constitutional Amendment of 1992 has widened the scope of representation of all sections of the society by reserving seats for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and for Women.

The city also has an apolitical titular post, that of the Sheriff of Kolkata who is appointed for one year and generally she/he is a prominent citizen of Kolkata. Mumbai and Kolkata (Calcutta) are the only cities in India to maintain this post. The Sheriff has a separate office in Calcutta High Court and staff but does not have executive powers. The Sheriff presides over various city-related functions and conferences. In the order of protocol the Sheriff ranks just below the Mayor. The Sheriff presides over various city-related functions and conferences and is in charge of receiving foreign guests of the Government. *Raja* Digambar Mitra (1817-1879) was one of the leading Derozians and first Bengali Sheriff of Kolkata. Smt. Suchitra Mitra (19 September 1924 - 3 January 2011) was the first woman Sheriff of Kolkata in 2001. She was an Indian singer, composer, exponent of Rabindra Sangeet or the songs of Bengal's poet Nobel laureate Rabindranath Tagore. Famous people like George Yule, David Hare, Mahendralal Sarkar, *Deshbandhu* Chittaranjan Das, *Netaji* Subhas Chandra Bose, Jatindra Mohan Sengupta held the post in the past. In present times, eminent personalities like footballer Chuni Goswami and writer Sunil Gangopadhyay held the post.

(vi) Civil Administration :

As Kolkata is the Capital of the State of West Bengal and also among the six Metropolitan cities of India, the Civil Administration of Kolkata certainly is different from the other cities of the State. Kolkata has got its own police force headed by the Commissioner of Police. He is responsible for the law and order situation of Kolkata. To get smooth functioning of the police force, 48+9 (9 Police Stations in K.M.C. area are under the control of Superintendent of Police, South Twenty Four Parganas district) police stations are established at different localities headed by an officer not below the rank of an Inspector. The present police headquarters at Lalbazar was erected in 1919. It was the place where once stood the residence of John Palmer, a popular and charitable merchant. The efficiency of Kolkata Police is world famous and it was referred as 'the second Scotland Yard' during the British regime.

Kolkata Metropolitan Development Authority (KMDA) :

Without having a few words about Kolkata Metropolitan Development Authority (KMDA), erstwhile Calcutta Metropolitan Development Authority (CMDA), the discussion about urban local body will remain incomplete. Due to constant scarcity of funds, KMC always faces difficulty to meet the demand for civic service and civic development of Kolkata. To overcome this shortcomings, few civic bodies other than KMC were formed i.e. Calcutta Improvement Trust (now Kolkata Improvement Trust or KIT), Calcutta Metropolitan Planning Organisation (CMPO; now abolished) and Calcutta Metropolitan Water and Sanitation Authority (now Kolkata Metropolitan Water and Sanitation Authority or KMWSA). These are, in a way or the other, the functional organisations of KMC which is the central civic authority. Of these organisations, it may be noted that, only KIT's jurisdiction is confined to the inner or proper Kolkata, whose planned development is its concern and other two organisations, that is, CMPO and KMWSA are metropolitan in nature, which imply that their jurisdiction is greater than that of KIT. However, after the great umbrella organisation KMDA (erstwhile CMDA) was proposed in 1970 and was set

up the next year, KIT was formally brought under it in 1989, CMPO stood abolished and its functions were assumed by the KMDA and KMWSA was brought under KMDA in 1974. Since then KMDA became the supreme authority for survey, planning and development work throughout the Kolkata Metropolitan Area (KMA), the inner or proper Kolkata was included. Its original and crucial purpose is to execute development projects involving capital outlay and once completed, to hand over them to the KMC or other urban local bodies for running and maintenance.

(Source: District Census Hand Book, Kolkata, 2001)

Kolkata Police Force :

The Kolkata Police Force is entirely dedicated for the safety of the city of Kolkata under the Calcutta Police Act, 1866 and the Calcutta Suburban Police Act, 1866. Apart from maintaining law and order of the city, traffic management, prevention and detection of crime, the force also uses various modern technologies for effective handling of unconventional crimes, terrorism and related activities within its territorial jurisdiction.

A mention of existence of police is found in ancient Mughal history when technically Bengal a part of the Mughal Empire though the *Nawab's* of Murshidabad were its effective rulers. The city's law and order was entrusted to a *kotwal* who along with 45 peons under him armed with traditional weapons like staves and spears patrolled the town. After Job Charnok's arrival in Kolkata and East India Company getting the business rights and gaining power, the Company formally appointed an English officer to be in charge of civil and criminal administration in the year 1720. He was assisted by an Indian functionary commonly known as black deputy or black *zamindar* under whom there were three *naib-dewans*. One of the *naib-dewan* was in charge of police. Police station or *thanas* were formed with *thanadars* as its in-charge and *naiks* and *paiks* under his control. In 1794, 'Justices of Peace' were appointed for the municipal administration of Calcutta and its suburbs, under a Chief Magistrate who was directly in charge of the Police. In 1806 Justices of Peace were constituted as magistrates of Twenty Four Parganas and parts of the adjacent districts within a 20 mile radius of the town.

Systematization and institutionalization of the police force started in the middle decades of the 19th century. William Coats Blacquiere, a City Magistrate inaugurated the network of spies or *goendas*. In 1845, Kolkata police started to adapt the model of London Metropolitan Police as recommended by J.H. Patton and his committee. In 1856 the Governor-General promulgated an Act treating Calcutta Police as a separate organization and S. Wauchope, who was then the Chief Magistrate of Calcutta, was appointed as the first Commissioner of Police. In 1857, India witnessed first upsurge against the British rule which in history is referred as the First Struggle of Indian Independence. To strengthen the police force in order to prevent any further uprising against the British rule, Calcutta Police Act and the Calcutta Suburban Police Act were enacted in 1866. Name of few notable Bengali Police officers in British Raj is worth mentioning. They are Ramgati Banerjee, Sukumar Sengupta and Zakir Hussain (eventually became the first Bengali Inspector General of Police, West Bengal).

After India gained Independence from British rule in 1947, Calcutta Police was re-organised as an essential element of the Indian law enforcement agencies. Surendra Nath Chatterjee was the first Indian Commissioner of Police. The Commissioner is the Chief of the Kolkata Police. The Commissioner is appointed by the Government of West Bengal and reports independently to the Home Secretary of the State. The headquarters are at 18, Lalbazar Street, near B.B.D. Bagh area in Central Kolkata. The Commissioner is an Indian Police Service (IPS) officer of the rank of Additional Director General of Police. Presently, there are 48 Police Stations in Kolkata led by the Police Commissioner with a Police Force comprising a squad of more than thirty thousand persons, both men and women, in various capacities.

Analytical Note

Analytical Note

Physical features :

(a) Location and Size :

Kolkata district lies between 22°37' and 22°30' North latitude and 88°23' and 88°18' East longitude. On the north lies the district of North Twenty Four Parganas, south is surrounded by South Twenty Four Parganas district. In the west the district has natural barrier in the form of river Hooghly (Bhagirathi – Hooghly or Ganga) with district Haora lying on the other shore. In the east Kolkata is bounded by district North Twenty Four Parganas.

(b) Physiography :

Kolkata sits along the east bank of the Hooghly river within the lower Ganges Delta of eastern India. The city stands at an average elevation of 6.4 metres (17 feet) above the sea level. Much of the city was originally a part of a wetland that has been gradually reclaimed over the decades to accommodate a growing population. Some of the wet-land is still remaining towards north-east, known as the East Kolkata Wetlands, is of prime importance in maintaining the ecological balance of the city. It was designated a “wetland of international importance” by the Ramsar Convention (1975). As with most of the Indo-Gangetic Plain, the soil and water are predominantly alluvial in origin. According to the Bureau of Indian Standards, on a scale ranging from I to V in order of increasing susceptibility to earthquakes, the city lies inside Seismic Zone III; according to a United Nations Development Programme report, its wind and cyclone zone is “very high damage risk”. During the British period few Tidal Creeks were filled in to construct habitations and roads. Two such tidal creeks still exist in Kolkata and are worth mentioning. One is Beliaghata Creek, which is now largely filled up but survives in the name of Creek Row and the Chitpur Creek, the later deepened in part to form a segment of the Maratha Ditch (present Circular Road) dug during the rule of *Nawab* Alibardi Khan in middle of the eighteenth century.

Geology :

The city of Kolkata is a part of the Bengal Basin. The Bengal Basin is the portion of north-eastern part of India fractured and sank below sea-level, sometime after the plate collision in the Oligocene period which gradually filled up over a period of 37 million years to form Bengal Basin. The landmass in this part is formed of sediments underlain by the old rocks of the Gondwana continent which was itself the result of a breakup from single continental mass called Pangaea about 200 million years ago. The Bengal Basin is divided into two plateaus, the Meghalaya plateau and the Chhota Nagpur plateau. The line of division is the Garo-Rajmahal gap. To the north of the line of division lies the ‘fore deep’ (filled in deep depression) in front of the Himalayas and to the south of the line of division lies the Gangetic Delta proper. The basal deposits of this region are marked by gravel and coarse sand followed by medium sand, fine sand, silt and clay.

“A typical swamp-type vegetation including mangroves”, as experts opine, “throve in and around Calcutta at least 3000 years ago from today, which very much resemble the present day vegetation (without *Heritiera* in the western part). Perhaps, with the rise of land as a result of continued river silting and increased population the forest has since migrated southwards giving rise to the swampy forest of the present day Sundarbans”.

(Source : *Calcutta and Calcuttans by Oncil Biswas, 1992*).

It is evident that this swampy condition of Kolkata 5000 years ago did not permit human settlement. However the existence of 1000 years old rice plants in the peat and other recent excavations indicate human settlement about 2000 years ago.

(c) Flora and Fauna :

Presently, the city of Kolkata has very little stretch of vegetation with negligible volume of floral diversity. The stock of natural fauna is also very limited. However, as Kolkata was once lied in extended part of the Sundarbans, the area might have been dominated by the same eco-system as of Sundarbans. The area, about 500 years ago, was likely to be full of foliage containing mangroves as of Sunderbans and several species of mammals like Tiger, variety of Monkeys, Fishing and other Cats, Deers, Boar, Jackals, Civets, Mongooses, Indian Hare etc. By days gone by, natural trees and forests have retreated far away. Still it is a matter of pride that Kolkata still manages to retain its wetland and suburbs with orchards and crop fields that act as habitat of present day wildlife in Kolkata.

The East Kolkata Wetlands is the most important of all the wetlands of Kolkata and still retains natural ecosystem in some areas. Kolkata has few other important waterbodies and lakes also, namely Brace Bridge marshes, the Santragachhi *Jhil*, the Mathura *Jhil* near Kanchrapara (Greater Kolkata), the Rabindra *Sarobar* (Dhakuria Lakes), Subhas *Sarobar* (Beliaghata Lakes) and the banks and shallows of river Hooghly. Apart from residential species like the little cormorants, little grebe, water hen, moor hen, bronze-winged jacana, red-wattled lapwing, brahmyn kite, the purple heron, night heron, purple moorhen, whiskered tern, the comb duck, the cotton teal and very rarely the large whistling teal etc. There is a large waterbody inside the Alipore Zoo also. Numerous migratory birds from far-away places visit these wetlands during winter seasons, most numerous being the lesser whistling teal. The lake inside the Alipur Zoo also attracts them, though their numbers and types are lessening day by day. The most important wetland mammals are carnivorous and they include the fishing cat, the jackal and the otter. Marsh mongoose is a variety of special significance.

In the habitat around the periphery of the city or even enclosed within it which used to be called 'Suburb' by the British, some of the vegetation is still remaining. Extensive crop-fields and groves of fruit trees, coconut or bamboo still exist in some areas of these suburbs thereby forming a dense and shady habitat. In these suburban habitat shelters most of the common birds like the green Pigeon, orange-headed Ground Thrush, blossom-headed Parakeet, Hawk-Cuckoo, stork billed King Fisher, crested Serpent Eagle, Shikra etc.; some less common like Emerald Dove, Indian Pitta, Paradise Flycatcher, Indian Cuckoo, Brown Fish-owl etc. and migratory birds like the Swallows, various Warblers and Wagtails can still be found. The mammals like the Civet, the Mongoose, the Jackal, the Jungle cat, the Fishing cat and the Indian hare can also be found.

Amazingly, the concrete jungle of Kolkata still harbours an remarkable variety of common birds – the Pariah Kite, Blue Rock Pigeon, Spotted Dove, Myna, Bulbul (two types), Tailor Bird, Sunbird (two types), Magpie-Robin along with House-crow and House-sparrow. The birds like the Little Cormorant, various Herons, King Fishers and Wood Peckers, White-backed Vulture etc. can be fairly seen. However it is hardly a habitat for wild mammals except for small rodents like Indian mole rat and House-shrew. Some Jackals, two species of Mongooses, Common Palm Civets and Toddy Cats are reported as existing from some areas of Kolkata.

(d) Drainage :

City of Kolkata was built on the bank of river Hooghly, which is the life of the city. River Hooghly, is basically the lowest course of sacred river Ganga. Coming in the North-South direction, the river takes a reverse L shaped turn flowing towards South-West bound direction to the west bank of the city. City of Kolkata is developed along the shore and has been spread south and east in due course of time. Although there are no tributaries under the jurisdiction of the city, several water channels (locally known as *Khal*) have been dug out from time to time, to meet the water requirement and function as navigational channels.

From ancient time, the region of present Kolkata was located between two channels and crisscrossed with various minor water ways. These channels played the role of drainage during the phase of industrial development of the city. The first mention of water-channel erected by human is found in the history of the Maratha Ditch (Circular Road of later period) which was excavated in 1742. The first attempt to quarry an eastward drainage cum navigational channel to use the bed of the almost dead channel of Adi Ganga was made through a private venture of William Tolly, was completed in 1777. Major Tolly wanted to connect the waterways with the riverine system out of commercial interest. The total stretch of the Tolly's Nullah is about 27 Km. Lake Channel was cut through the Salt Lake later on and Beliaghata Canal was erected in 1800 and excavation of Circular Canal from Entally to Hooghly river was done in 1820. The canalisation of Bhangor Khal was taken up in 1897-98 and the 16 Km long Krishnapur Khal, a navigational channel, was excavated in 1910 connecting Kolkata with Nona-Gang-Kulti-Gang in neighbouring district South Twenty Four Parganas.

Since 1742 river Bidyadhari served as an outlet for the drainage of the city. But deterioration of Yamuna river caused Bidyadhari gradually ceasing to survive as it lost much of its upland flood water supply. Dr. Birendranath Dey, an Engineer, who later became Chief Engineer of Kolkata Municipal Corporation, initiated a new scheme for both the outfall and internal drainage system necessitating separation of storm-water and dry-weather flows. This 'combined' system of drainage and sewerage' became operative on and from 1943.

Major water features such as tank, lake reservoirs etc.

Inside the concrete jungle of Kolkata, few lakes, reservoirs and waterbodies can still be found. The most famous tank, of course, is Pir Laldighi which was excavated in 1690 AD, is situated at the administrative hub of Kolkata. The famous war where the army of *Nawab* Siraj-ud-doula clashed with the English army and defeated them was fought here on 18th of June, 1756. Initially this tank belonged to the family of Sabarna Roy Choudhuri.

One of the oldest tanks of Kolkata was excavated some 400 years back by *Raja* Pratapaditya's uncle *Raja* Basanta Roy of Jessore and presently is situated in Ward no. 128 (Behala). Two tanks were named after two queens of *Raja* Basanta Roy, Kamala and Bimala. The other one stood beside the Roygarh fort (presently abolished) and hence was named Roydighi. Sendighi at Boral near the Tripurasundari temple is another tank worth mentioning. There is another tank behind the Jubilee Park in Tollyganj. Sibganga tank in Khidirpur was excavated by the Ghosals of Bhukailash in 1780 AD. There is a 200 years old pond adjacent to a mosque in Chetla which may have a connection with one Misri Begum, a sister of Tipu Sultan, whose waqf trust still runs the mosque. There is a pond in Belegghata which was excavated by an ancestor of *Raja* Rajendralal Mitra and another in Cossipure connected to the name of Raghu Dakat, the Robinhood of late medieval Bengal. Today known as swimming pool, Hedua was once a pond of old Kolkata. By 1820 AD it was cleansed and beautified by the Lottery Committee. It is here that the first swimming club of Kolkata was established. There are a number of ponds in Muraripukur, some are connected to the *swadesis*. And the only pond of Dharmatala as of now is Manohardas Tarag.

East Kolkata Wetlands : Kolkata's Pride

The East Kolkata Wetlands play a very vital role in maintaining the ecological balance in the vicinity of Kolkata. The wetland is designated as "wetland of international importance" by the Ramsar Convention (1975) along with 19 other sites. Covering over 12,500 hectares, it is situated between river Hooghly on the west and the water channel of Kultigang on the east. Here huge quantities of solid urban waste, liquid sewage (including toxic effluents) and polluted air generated by the metropolis are recycled into clean air, fresh water, organic nutrients and a daily supply of fresh fish and green vegetables for Kolkata kitchens. The surrounding countryside continues its subsistence living with the

help of this eco-system. This marshland has always functioned as Kolkata's natural drainage retention spill basin. Acquiring a square mile of land onward from 1865, the municipal authorities began dumping the city's garbage in the wetlands. The present Kolkata Municipal Corporation (K.M.C.) dump is 2,600 tons of solid waste per day. Added to this, another 2,076 tons of suspended solids come from the discharged waste water per day. The Kolkata eco-system makes wise use of this solid waste. All forms of non-organic material (metal objects, bottles, foil, rubber, cork, plastics etc.) from the waste are removed. The non-organic parts go in for resale and the organic garbage is reduced to humus in due course of time. This humus, precious natural fertilizer, is applied to the part of the wetlands which is under cultivation. Some 2,000 acres of land in this area are used for vegetable and similar cultivation. An estimated 55,000 tons of fresh vegetables is supplied annually to the Kolkata markets. More than 20,000 people are engaged in cultivation and 17,000 odd people from the city and neighbouring areas are employed in fisheries on 2,500 hectares of low-lying land supplying 20 tons of fish daily. The water from the sewerage canals, locally known as sweet water is taken through channels to the *bheris*. There, from spawn and fingerlings to full-grown carp, *tilapia* and other species are raised. The fish have been stringently examined and found to be free from all contamination. This swamp is an eye-opener for both the urban planners and the environmentalists.

A comprehensive description of the complex ecological process which successfully works in the East Kolkata Wetlands is provided below :

“Organic loading rate in these fishponds appears to vary between 20 to 70 kg. per hectare per day (in the form of bio-chemical oxygen demand). There is a network of channels that is used to supply untreated sewage and to drain out the spent water (effluent). The cumulative efficiency in reducing the BOD (a measure of organic population) of the wastewater is above 80 per cent and that in reducing coli-form bacteria is 99.99 per cent on an average. The solar radiation here is about 250 langleys per day, and is adequate for photosynthesis to take place. In fact, the sewage-fed fishery ponds act as solar reactors. This solar energy is tapped by a dense plankton population, which, in turn, the fish consume. While the plankton plays a highly significant role in degrading the organic matter in the wastewater, tackling plankton or overgrowth does become a problem in terms of pond management. It is at this critical phase of the ecological process that the fish play an important role by grazing on the plankton. The two-fold role played by the fish is indeed crucial : they maintain a balance of the plankton population in the pond and convert the available nutrients in the waste water into readily consumable form (viz. fish) for the humans. This is the complex ecological process that has been adopted by the fish farmers of the East Calcutta Wetlands. They have developed such a mastery over these resource recovery activities that they are easily growing fish at a yield rate and production cost unmatched in any other freshwater fishponds of this country.”

(Source : Dhrubajyoti Ghosh in his *Ecology and Traditional Wetland Practice; Worldview, Kolkata, 2005, p. 55*)

Due to rapid growth of population followed by urbanization, the wetlands of Kolkata are facing a huge threat. The eastward expansion of Salt Lake City, the construction of Eastern Metropolitan By-pass, construction of office and residential buildings have already swallowed one-fourth of the wetlands. It is observed that if in this process the entire system breaks down, Kolkata will face immense crisis of drainage and conservancy especially to the people of east Kolkata.

(e) Climate :

Kolkata has a Tropical wet-and-dry climate. Summer is hot and humid and during dry spells the maximum temperature often touches 40°C (104°F) during May and June. Winter tends to last for only about two and a half months, with seasonal lows dipping almost to 10°C (50°F) between December and January. Often during early summer, dusty squalls followed by spells of thunderstorm and heavy rains lash the city, bringing relief

from the humid heat. This thunderstorm is convective in nature, and is locally known as *Kal Baisakhi*. The yearly average temperature in degree Celsius from 2007-2011 is shown here under :

Yearly Average Temperature of Kolkata District

(in degree Celsius)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Maximum</u>	<u>Minimum</u>
2007	38°C	11°C
2008	40°C	11°C
2009	42°C	11°C
2010	40°C	11°C
2011	39°C	10°C

(Source : District Statistical Hand Book, Kolkata, 2010-11)

Rains brought by the Bay of Bengal branch of South-West Monsoon lash the city between June and September and supplies the city with most of its annual rainfall. The highest rainfall usually occurs during the monsoon in August. The city receives an average of 2,528 hours of sunshine per annum, with the maximum sunlight occurring in March. Pollution is a major concern in Kolkata, and the Suspended Particulate Matter (SPM) level is high when compared to other major cities of India, leading to regular smog and haze. Severe air pollution in the city has caused rise in pollution-related respiratory ailments. The yearly average rainfall in millimeter from 2007-2011 is shown here under :

Yearly Average Rainfall of Kolkata District

(in Millimeters)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Annual Rainfall</u>
2007	2341
2008	1949
2009	1583
2010	1536
2011	1583

(Source : District Statistical Hand Book, Kolkata, 2010-11)

Kolkata's Environment :

Without few words about Kolkata's environment, the discussion about Kolkata's climate will remain incomplete. The environment of Kolkata is highly polluted physical. Clean environment largely depends upon the existence of trees. A report generated by Institute of Ecological Exploration Survey Report, 1984 shows that Kolkata has only 21 trees per km. far below the standard mark of 100 trees per km. Naturally, it affects the oxygen-carbon dioxide balance. In winter season wind velocity being usually very low causes thermal inversion. The ground remains colder than the air above resulting into confinement of the pollutants to ground level. The mixture of smoke and fog that envelops Kolkata on winter mornings and evenings is of high SPM (Suspended Particulate Matter) level causing breathing related diseases. During the rainy season the contrary happens – the pollutant effluents being unable to be dispersed easily, settle at the city's bottom to cause serious water pollution.

The open space per capita is too low in the city, only 20 sq. ft. And with lowest percentage of road area (6.5 only) pollutants from motor exhausts as well as from other sources are trapped between the walls especially during the winter. Being home for millions of people the situation further worsened by the disposal of the garbage. The KMC area alone has 1012 registered working factories and more than 30,000 small industrial establishments which are another source of pollution. Many of these factories produce highly toxic chemicals such as acids, chemicals, paint and varnish and many of whose emissions are suspected of causing cancer. Trades of metals, pottery, storage of dangerous chemicals like saltpeter and stores are located in thickly populated areas sometimes even in a dwelling house. The tanneries of Tangra discharge waste effluents of

considerable quantum. The water of the area not only smells foul, but contains 1000 times more than the permissible limit of chromium compounds also suspected of causing cancer.

Kolkata is also affected by the noise pollution which is considered the most severe of all types of pollution in many countries. According to the Indian Council of Medical Research estimate 10.0 per cent of the population of Kolkata and Chennai and 9.5 per cent in Delhi have had their hearing impaired in this way. Following areas are found to be beyond the noise tolerance level of the average human being which is 60-65 decibels (dB).

<u>Name of the Area</u>	<u>Range of Decibels</u>
Binay-Badal-Dinesh Bag	80 – 85 dB
Esplanade	70 – 84 dB
Park Street	78 – 81 dB
Gariahat	80 – 82 dB
Shyambazar	80 – 82 dB

(f) Natural Economic Resources :

(i) Forestry : Kolkata has no definitive forest area.

(ii) Minerals and Mining : There are no mines of any kind in the district.

(iii) Soil and Cropping Pattern : Being an entirely urban district, the question of soil and cropping pattern does not arise in case of Kolkata district.

(iv) Land and Land-Use Pattern : As already stated, Kolkata is situated along the east bank of the Hooghly river within the lower Ganges Delta of eastern India; the city’s elevation is 1.5-9 mtrs. (5-30 feet). Once a part of Sundarban forest and large wetlands, it left little land for use. Human habitation gradually increased and the land pattern changed. Forests were demolished; the wetlands were filled to give space to people. With less trees, less green fields Kolkata is densely populated city with no empty space. People are moving to the suburban cities and districts to stay nearer to the city. The only breathing place is the Brigade Parade Ground maintained by the Indian Army and is rightly designated as the ‘Heart of Kolkata’. New rule for protection of water bodies have protected the lakes and ponds of the city whose details are given earlier under “Major water features such as tank, lake reservoirs etc.”

(v) Tenancy : The State Government is the owner of the all estate land since the enactment of West Bengal Estate Acquisition Act, 1948. But in case of agricultural land, the tenancy is contractual with the owner. After the land reform measures taken up by the State Government, there is no intermediary system of tenancy in the district.

Slums : The definition of slum as defined under Section 3 of the Slum Area Improvement and Clearance Act, 1956 is “the residential area where dwellings are in any respect unfit for human habitation by reasons of dilapidation, overcrowding, faulty arrangements and designs of such buildings, narrowness or faulty arrangements of streets, lack of ventilation, light or sanitation facilities or any combination of these factors which are detrimental to safety, health and morals”. Thus, conceptually slums are compact overcrowded residential areas (and not isolated or scattered dwellings) unfit for habitation due to lack of one or more of the basic infrastructure like drinking water, sanitation, electricity, sewerage, streets etc. Slums are locally referred as *bustee* and they are recognised by the KMC. Unauthorised slums are generally referred as *jhupris* and are situated by the side of canals, large drains, garbage dumps, railway tracks and roads.

The authorised slums have been classified into four broad groups by the present-day sociologists of Kolkata. The first types of slums are those existed during the British period when middlemen took land from the land owners usually for a long term and built hutments to let out to migrants. The second types of slums are called ‘thika tenant slums’ where the slum dwellers have taken possession at a fixed rent and have constructed their shelters. The third types of slums are those constructed by the *zamindars* (land owners)

themselves to let out to the slum dwellers. These types of slums in conjunction are locally called *bustees*. But there is yet another type of slums. They are not called *bustees*, but *Udbastu* Colonies. They are in fact Refugee Resettlement Colonies. In the case of these colonies the land has been leased out for 99 years to the *refugees* (from present-day Bangladesh) by the Government at nominal rents.

The un-authorised slums are those which are squatter settlements (*jhupris*), or in other words, simple encroachments at the side of the public thoroughfares, on the banks of the canals, along the railway tracks or in any vacant place. The dwellers in these *jhupris* are mainly either displaced from the city itself or retrenched from their work place.

(vi) Agriculture : Being an entirely urban district, Kolkata have no agricultural land or agricultural produce.

(vii) Irrigation : In the absence of agriculture, the district of Kolkata has nothing to do with Irrigation.

(viii) Animal Husbandry : The details of animal husbandry in Kolkata district for the period 1989 to 2007 with an intermediate gap of 5 years is shown hereunder :

Live-stock and Poultry of Kolkata

		(in number)				
Sl. No.	Category	1989	1994	1997	2003	2007
1	Cattle :					
	Cows	12626	10951	11247	2241	2372
	Bulls and Bullocks	164	623	632	473	352
	Young Stock	5434	4446	4573	1182	1583
	Total Cattles :	18224	16020	16452	3896	4307
2	Buffaloes :					
	Cows	13288	2012	2037	753	891
	Bulls and Bullocks	125	134	138	406	1987
	Young Stock	2478	947	957	179	..
	Total Buffaloes :	15891	3093	3132	1338	2878
3	Sheep	3079	2795	2796	949	185
4	Goats	11198	37878	41987	10697	37602
5	Horses and ponies	705	675	680	128	248
6	Pigs	977	5919	6383	1559	2777
7	Other Live-stock	---	---	---	54273	59232
	Total Live-Stocks :	50074	66380	71430	72840	107229
8	Poultry :					
	Fowls	129894	91727	97123	58808	374127
	Ducks	18779	16415	18120	4623	3112
	Others	717	52	27	2396	2081
	Total Poultry :	149390	108194	115270	65827	379320

(Source : District Statistical Hand Book, Kolkata, 2010-11)

The Haringhata Dairy supplies milk and milk produce all over Kolkata district. The details is hereunder :

Activities of Dairies and Veterinary Facilities in Kolkata

Year	Milk Booths Under Haringhata Dairy (No.)	Quantity of milk supplied by Haringhata Dairy ('000 Litres)			Selling Price of Milk of Haringhata Dairy (Rs. per Litre)			
		Cow Milk	Toned Milk	Double Toned Milk*	Cow Milk	Toned Milk	Double Toned Milk	Janata Milk
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
2006-07	520	4614	---	11497	16.00	---	12.50	10.50
2007-08	518	5703	---	11236	18.00	---	14.50	12.50
2008-09	487	5967	---	10256	20.00	---	16.50	14.50
2009-10	485	6664	---	2893	22.00	---	14.50	16.00
2010-11	480	6110	---	7215	24.00	---	16.50	16.00

* Including Janata Milk

Sale of Milk Products

Year	Ghee		Lassi		Table Butter		Chocolate	
	Qty. Sold (kg.)	Rate per kg (Rs.)	Qty. Sold (pkt. 200 ml.)	Rate per pkt. (Rs.)	Qty. Sold (pkt. 100 gm.)	Rate per pkt. (Rs.)	Qty. Sold (pkt. 50 gm.)	Rate per pkt. (Rs.)
(1)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
2006-07	6900	190.00	11180	6.00	1160	14.00	2750	7.00
2007-08	5360	200.00	6300	6.00	N.A.	14.00	1400	7.00

2008-09	3670	200.00	---	---	---	---	600	7.00
2009-10	3180	200.00	---	---	---	---	800	7.00
2010-11	3525	200.00	---	---	---	---	600	7.00

(Source : District Statistical Hand Book, Kolkata, 2010-11)

(ix) Fishery : There is no fishery in the district.

(x) Industry : Economic prosperity of a state depends upon the numbers of opportunities like, geographical advantages and location-specific conveniences. Again, as the Capital of British India and the main city of Eastern India, industry flourished in Kolkata from its very beginning. In early stages with the absence of road or air transport, waterway transport flourished here. A few words about the Calcutta Port will be not out of the track to mention here. British East India Company got the license of trading in Bengal from the Mughal Emperor Aurangzeb. By the left bank of the river Hooghly, Kolkata Port was built which is about 203 km. near Khidderpur. In 1779 Colonel Watson had begun to set up shipbuilding docks and the venture started with two large sail windmills in the present Watganj area. Following the shift of power from the company to the British Crown, a port commission was set up in 1870. Though the port was conceived to be a commercial port and gateway of eastern India, the port played a very important role in the Second World War. It was bombed twice by the Japanese forces.

After independence, the Commissioners for the Port of Kolkata were in responsibility of the port till January 1975 when Major Port Trusts Act, 1963, came into force. The Port is now run by a Board of Trustees having representatives from the Government, Trade Bodies, various Port Users, Labor Unions and some nominated members. Kolkata Port Trust has the largest dry dock facility in India. This dry dock caters to the diverse repair and maintenance needs of the vessels calling on the Eastern Ports of India. In addition, shipbuilding facilities are also available in these dry docks. All the dry docks are inside the impounded dock system. At present due to the constraints of the river (like silting, sandbars etc.) no seagoing vessel above 200 GRT is allowed to navigate without a qualified pilot of the Kolkata Port Trust. The total pilot-age distance is 223 kilometres, comprising 148 kilometres in river and 75 kilometres) in sea.

In communication industry, First Telegraph line was installed as early as 1839 by William Brooke O'Shaughnessy at Haora across the river, subsequently the electric telegraph was born in Kolkata. The government promoted permanent electric telegraph line from Kolkata to Diamond Harbour was erected in 1850. Here also we find another Bengali named Shibchandra Nandi making mark as the first Indian Electrical Engineer. He was in charge of lying 1500 km. of trunk lines covering Northern and Eastern India. The drawing of his methods to accomplish the job and his proposals for innovations for telegraph posts prove that he was far more than mere a technician.

In 1822, Dr. Toulmin of Dharmatala area devised gas light apparatus and since 1857, it was industrially promoted by the Oriental Gas Company. From 1881, B.L. Ghosh and Co. had entered the gaslight industry as gas fitters and plumbers as their competitors. The success of Oriental Gas Company however was enormous and the use of gas as street illuminate under their control continued almost to the present day. Some of Kolkata streets were having gas lamps even in the 1960s. Afterwards, the development in the field of electricity superseded this.

The industrial scenario of Kolkata started to flourish in the hand of William Jones who reached Kolkata in 1800. Later he settled in Shibpur across river where he had also set up a canvas manufactory at Albion Ghat and designed the first Gothic building in India, the Bishop's College (part of the Shibpur Bengal Engineering College). Jones has also been considered as the first man to work a coal mine in India at Raniganj (Barddhaman district) where he possibly used steam power to drain the mine. It was his Raniganj mine which was acquired by the Carr, Tagore & Co. in 1836.

The dominant partner of the Carr, Tagore & Co. was none but Prince Dwarakanath Thakur. The cultural role of the Thakur family of Jorasanko has eclipsed Prince

Dwarakanath's industrial efforts. In the truest sense of the term he is the Industrial Pioneer of Bengal. His beam steam engine with a flywheel nearly ten feet in diameter is still in show in the Birla Industrial and Technological Museum, Kolkata. He had intensively toured the mines, dockyards, steel plants and engineering factories of Europe and in true zeal attempted to create similar type of establishments in Bengal. Today he is considered a Visionary so far Indian Railways is concerned.

Again it is mentioned here that due to its political importance, Kolkata was the hub of the most important industrial establishments. During the beginning of the twentieth century the giant who succeeded to rise above these constraints was Sir Rajendra Nath Mookerjee, who probably was also the first Bengalee to introduce scientific management in industry in Bengal. He built up partnership with Sir Thomas Aquin Martin and began with building and bridge construction. Erection of Victoria Memorial, construction of the Assembly House, the Ramakrishna Mission and the Howrah Bridge etc. are among their achievements.

The credit of establishing India's pharmaceutical concern goes to the Bengal Chemical & Pharmaceutical Works, established in 1893 by distinguished Bengali scientist *Acharya* Prafulla Chandra Ray. Bengal Immunity Company was formed by Sir Nilratan Sircar, Sir Kailash Chandra Basu and Dr. Bidhan Chandra Ray in 1919. Calcutta Chemical came up earlier in 1916 with Khagen Chandra Das, Rajendra Nath Sen and Birendra Nath Moitra in the team. East India Pharmaceuticals followed in 1936 under Ashok Sen's management with only a team of six workers initially. Eight years later a medical store, namely, Dey's Medical Stores was to emerge in 1958 as a significant pharmaceutical manufacturing unit.

The film industry of Bengal should get a special mention. The cinema industry of West Bengal is based in Kolkata. The cinema studios are located in Tollygunge. The film industry of Tollygunge is known as Tollywood. Tollywood was the very first Hollywood-inspired name, dating back to a 1932 article by Wilford E. Deming, an American engineer who was involved in the production of the first Indian sound film. He gave the industry the name Tollywood as it was based rhymed with "Hollywood", and because Tollygunge was the center of the cinema of India as a whole at the time much like Hollywood was in the cinema of the United States. In the same article Deming also considered the name "Hollygunge" but decided to go with "Tollywood" as the nickname for the Tollygunge area due to "Tolly being a proper name and Gunge meaning locality" in the Bengali language. It was this "chance juxtaposition of two pairs of rhyming syllables," In the 1890s bioscopes were shown in the theatres of Calcutta (now Kolkata). Within a decade, the first seed of the industry was sown by Hiralal Sen, considered a stalwart of Victorian era cinema when he set up the Royal Bioscope Company, producing scenes from the stage productions of a number of popular shows at the Star Theatre, Minerva Theatre and Classic Theatre. Following a long gap after Sen's works, Dharendra Nath Ganguly (popularly known as D.G) established Indo British Film Co. (IBFC), the first Bengali owned production company in 1918. However, the first silent Bengali feature film, Billwamangal, was produced in 1919, under the banner of Madan Theatre. Bilal Ferat was the IBFC's first production in 1921. A long history has been traversed since then, with stalwarts such as Satyajit Ray, Ritwik Ghatak, Mrinal Sen, Rituparno Ghosh and others having earned international acclaim and securing their place in the movie history.

The early beginnings of the "talking film" industry go back to the early 1930s, when it came to British India and to Calcutta. The movies were originally made in Urdu or Persian as to accommodate a specific elite market. One of the earliest known studios was the East India Film Company. The first Bengali film to be made as a talkie was 'Jamai Shashthi', released in 1931 which was produced by the Madan Theatre. It was at this time that the early heroes of the Bengali film industry like Pramathesh Barua and Debaki Bose were at the peak of their popularity. Barua also directed a number of movies, exploring new dimension in Indian cinema. Debaki Bose directed 'Chandidas' in 1932; this film is

noted for its breakthrough in recording sound. Sound recordist Mukul Bose found out solution to the problem of spacing out dialogue and frequency modulation.

The following two tables will give details of the industrial picture of Kolkata district.

**Selected Characteristics of Factories by Industry group in Kolkata
for the year 2008-09**

NIC'08 Code	No. of factories	Fixed Capital (Rs. in Lakh)	Invested Capital (Rs. in Lakh)	No. of Employees	Man days employed (in thousand)	Emoluments (Rs. in Lakh)	Values of Input (Rs. in Lakh)	Values of Output (Rs. in Lakh)	Net value added (Rs. in Lakh)	Net income (Rs. in Lakh)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
10	29	785	1366	768	240	621	10393	11308	814	704
11	2	744	747	68	24	105	315	490	121	103
13	18	315	865	411	121	375	4151	4877	691	651
14	14	511	1496	316	92	236	6988	7399	343	209
15	30	4325	10096	1082	319	1414	24206	27283	2629	1826
16	6	55	152	64	17	30	463	547	78	64
17	23	445	779	378	103	224	2571	3256	621	534
18	67	11471	14031	1574	464	1720	13261	17166	3009	2139
20	13	70	309	156	43	91	606	748	138	122
21	15	1009	2855	1598	439	2289	4846	8038	3077	2883
22	21	1257	1949	523	155	1100	6991	8581	1451	1302
23	4	24	39	70	21	40	126	179	51	46
24	12	536	1005	222	65	96	3138	3931	726	694
25	21	286	740	359	106	290	1161	1515	316	275
26	11	361	1423	241	63	246	2009	2354	319	277
27	37	795	2347	791	233	649	17631	19458	1715	1235
28	6	168	277	103	30	129	952	1152	186	145
29	3	29	80	69	19	23	293	372	75	71
30	5	229	333	52	14	54	3495	3874	372	350
31	4	10	19	31	9	13	30	61	29	28
32	11	60	219	222	62	111	1066	1270	194	173
33	4	522	1459	277	82	400	4546	5487	873	753
35	2	6018	6495	411	113	894	2780	4328	1141	-509
43	1	18	18	8	2	4	25	36	9	8
45	11	929	1560	243	69	188	7484	7855	349	302
47	4	14	71	7	2	1	23	27	3	2
58	5	33871	39626	1354	486	10834	34618	57907	22102	19589
59	1	0	0	2	1	1	5	7	2	2
74	2	269	275	52	15	59	344	486	93	79
82	2	279	279	360	105	171	622	975	318	11
93	1	11	11	35	10	56	13	48	34	32
95	2	97	878	105	31	187	4317	4695	363	197
96	2	0	0	18	5	8	5	14	9	9
All Industry	389	65513	91799	11970	3560	22659	159474	205724	42251	34306

NIC'08 Code

Description

10	Manufacture of Food Products
11	Manufacture of beverages
13	Manufacture of Textiles
14	Manufacture of wearing apparel
15	Manufacture of leather and related products
16	Manufacture of wood and products of wood and cork, except furniture; manufacture of articles of straw and plaiting materials
17	Manufacture of paper and paper products
18	Printing and reproduction of recorded media
20	Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products
21	Manufacture of pharmaceuticals, medicinal chemical and botanical products
22	Manufacture of rubber and plastics products
23	Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products
24	Manufacture of basic metals
25	Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment
26	Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products
27	Manufacture of electrical equipment
28	Manufacture of machinery and equipment not elsewhere classified.

- 29 Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers
- 30 Manufacture of other transport equipment
- 31 Manufacture of furniture
- 32 Other manufacturing
- 33 Repair and installation of machinery and equipment
- 35 Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply
- 43 Specialized construction activities
- 45 Wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles
- 47 Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles
- 58 Publishing activities
- 59 Motion Picture, Video and television programme production, sound recording and music publishing activities
- 74 Other professional, scientific and technical activities
- 82 Office administrative, office support and other business support activities
- 93 Sports activities and amusement and recreation activities
- 95 Repair of computers and personal and household goods
- 96 Other personal service activities

(Source : District Statistical Hand Book, Kolkata, 2010-11)

Registered Working Factories in Kolkata district as per NIC'98
(Number)

NIC' 98 Code	Name of the Industry	Year			
		2007	2008	2009	2010
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
15	Manufacture of food products and beverages	90	91	91	93
16	Manufacture of Tobacco products	1	1	1	1
17	Manufacture of textiles	30	30	30	30
18	Manufacture of wearing apparel, dressing & dyeing of fur	12	12	14	17
19	Tanning and dressing of leather, manufacture of luggage, handbags, saddler, harness & footwear	48	48	49	49
20	Manufacture of wood and of products of wood & cork, except furniture; Manufacture of articles of straw & plaiting materials	16	16	16	16
21	Manufacture of paper and paper products	23	23	24	24
22	Publishing, printing and reproduction of recorded media	166	168	168	174
23	Manufacture of Coke, refined petroleum products and nuclear fuel	1	1	1	1
24	Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	46	46	46	49
25	Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	108	108	108	111
26	Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	7	7	8	8
27	Manufacture of basic metals	8	8	8	8
28	Manufacture of fabricated metal products except machinery and equipment	59	59	60	62
29	Manufacture of machinery and equipment not elsewhere classified	63	64	65	75
30	Manufacture of office, accounting and computing machinery	1	1	1	1
31	Manufacture of electrical machinery and apparatus not elsewhere classified	21	21	23	23
32	Manufacture of Radio, Television and Communication equipment and apparatus	18	18	18	18
33	Manufacture of Medical precision and optical instruments, watches and clocks	9	10	10	10
35	Manufacture of other transport equipment	8	8	8	8
36	Manufacture of furniture ; manufacturing not elsewhere classified	51	51	51	51
40	Electricity, gas, steam and hot water supply	14	14	14	14
41	Collection, purification and distribution of water	3	3	3	3
50	Sale, maintenance and repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles; retail sale of automotive fuel	87	87	87	87
51	Whole sale trade and commission trade except for motor vehicles and motor cycles	1	1	1	1
52	Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motor cycles; repair of personal and household goods	10	10	10	10
63	Supporting and auxiliary transport activities ; activities of	34	34	34	34

	travel agencies				
72	Computer and related activities	2	3	3	3
74	Other business activities	11	11	11	11
80	Education	2	2	2	2
90	Sewage and Refuse Disposal, Sanitation and Similar Activities	-	4	4	4
93	Other service activities	14	14	14	14
Total :		964	974	983	1012

(Source : District Statistical Hand Book, Kolkata, 2010-11)

(xi) Trade and Commerce : The history of Kolkata's trade and commerce dates back even before the arrival of Job Charnock. However, with the decline of Satgaon port, the Sheths and Basaks had moved downstream and founded the village of Gobindapur and the market of Sutanuti. The commercial settlements in Chitpur and Salkia (now in Haora district) flourished with the trade carried on by the locals with the Dutch and the Portuguese factories. One of the reasons of the English settlements at Kolkata was the existence of several populous villages filled with cloth manufacturers.

However amazing the variety be, it should be stated that all along there has been a systematic arrangement in this highly specialized market. Specific area concentration for each type of commodity has traditionally been the characteristic of Barabazar. Thus Pagiapatti for apparel, Sutapatti for imported thread or cloth, Tulapatti for hessian and cotton, Chinipatti for sugar and so on and so forth and further subdivisions called *katra* or *chowk* or *kothi* for more specific items have always saved valuable time of the busiest customers.

In the beginning the most important merchants were the Sheths and Basaks of Sutanuti. When the Company took over control of the place, the Company's purchases, known as so-called 'investment' and which can be described as its public trade, was mainly provided by the Bengali *dadni* merchants. The 1751-52 records show that, of the Sheths - Gopinath Sheth, Ramkrishna Sheth, Lakshmi Kanta Sheth and of the Basaks - Shobharam Basak were among the notable Bengali *dadni* merchants. They traded mainly in cotton piece-goods and opium. Most famous *banians* of the second half of the eighteenth century were mostly Bengalees and almost all of them had keen interest in trade and commerce. Some such names are Gokul Ghosal, Baranasi Ghosh, Hydaram Banerjee, Akrur Dutt and Monohar Mukherjee. But the Bengalees failed to fly the flag of business for long. Lord Cornwallis successfully diverted the attention of the Bengalees from the field of trade and commerce to that of the *zamindari*, obviously for English interest. The collapse of the Union Bank in 1848 was another reason why the Bengali businessmen practically withdrew from the trade and commerce in Bengal. The activities of the Union Bank were the part of the European banking activities in Bengal. The ruin of this bank was regarded as a public calamity. The violent and indiscriminating panic affected all financial circles, depreciating all securities, public and private. The faith in British honesty disappeared. All rich men in Calcutta have lost their riches. Almost all of them declared themselves bankrupt.

To be honest, the failure of Bengali merchants in the field of trade and commerce of Bengal should also be taken into account. One of their shortcomings was lack of their interest in going abroad and thus engages in import-export trade on wide scale (with only exception of a few like Ramdulal Dey etc.) as the Parsis did. The other was of a more complex kind. Trade has possibly never been held in high esteem in Bengal. The way the stimulus of western culture had worked in Bengal, the trade did not. Another thing which is really queer is that the success or failure whatever it is of the Bengali merchants in the field of trade and commerce in Bengal is connected to some Hindu names. The Muslim society in at least two ways being advanced than the Hindu's - it was not caste-ridden and did not suffer from the economic disabilities of the joint family system, the new spirit of commercial adventure was not found in them either.

Naturally the vacuum was quickly filled in by the ubiquitous Marwaris, who combined their indigenous banking with merchandising and gradually took commanding

position in Kolkata's economy. After the prelude that ruined the banker like Jagat Sheths, the Marwari merchants of Kolkata numbered only a handful in the late eighteenth century. They surfaced again in greater number and this time to dominate Kolkata's economy after the coming of railways (1860) that opened the floodgates.

There are some scholars who are inclined to think that merchants from Rajputana established themselves in Burrabazar about the turn of the nineteenth century. Their ascendancy in the fields of inland trade and indigenous banking, is a much longer story. But their fanning out as retail traders and their acquisition of landed property in Burrabazar area on an extensive scale came later.

During the 1830's some of the best-known Marwari families, viz. the Singhanias, the Sarafs, the Kotharis and the Bagris were well-established in business in Kolkata. Turn of the century saw few more Marwaris making mark. They were the Poddars, the Mundhras, the Dalmias, the Dugars, the Jalans, the Jhunjhunwalas, the Jaipurias, the Rampurias and the Birlas.

Markets and Shopping : It is recorded that in the early nineteenth century there were 36 markets in Kolkata. Griffin, who compiled a list of such markets, described them as "places for shops, for stalls and for business." Markets like Bowbazar, Dharamtalla and Tiretta Bazar dealt mostly in vegetables, spices and fishes whereas Chinabazar housed permanent shop establishments as no other market did. This was also the largest market of local traders and retailers who dealt in paper and boards, glass sheets, electrical, streamers and stationary. Bagri Market on Canning Street presents wholesale and retail market for plastic toys, stationeries, fireworks, dairy products, electrical goods and glass wares. Bowbazar market specialises in wooden furniture, musical instruments, shoes, laminated sheets, jewelleryes and seasonal fruits. Modern Barabazar stocks a wide range of products, such as textiles, cereals, food grains, dry fruits, edible oils, sugars and groceries. Chadni market offers hardwares, paints, clothiers, steel trunks and suitcases, electronic products and furnishing materials. College Street market is abounding with silk and handloom shops, footwear shops and book shops. The long stretch of Dharamtalla market is dotted with shops selling woolen goods, hosieries, paper and stationeries, musical instruments, watches and clocks, leather and plastic furnishings, cutleries, guns and firearms. Fancy Market at Kidderpore, Air Conditioned Market at Shakespeare Sarani and Vardhan Market at Camac Street offer almost anything from the imported varieties. Hawker's market at Gariahata and Hatibagan is worth mentioning. Kolay Market located near Sealdah is packed of wholesale and retail trade of vegetables, fishes, milk and poultry products, jewelleryes, wooden furnitures, plywoods, plastic and acrylic sheets and fruits. Posta Wholesale Market on the way to Howrah Bridge is frequented by buyers of cereals, spices, edible oils and vanaspati products, salts, sugars, food grains and seasonal vegetables. Jadu Babu's Bazar, Manicktala Bazar etc. are widely known for essential goods. Jagannath Ghat Market is famous for flowers. New Market (old S.S. Hogg Market) had served the people of Kolkata for over a century with finest silks to fancy silverwares, ready-made garments, furnishings, confectionaries, poultry products, fishes, meats and a lot more items. After a fire broke out in the rear portion of the market a new multi-storied complex has been constructed and for the first time elevators have been introduced for the benefit of the consumers. Uttarapan and Dakshinapan Market offer choice handlooms, textiles, handicrafts, imitation jewellery and curios from different states of the country housed in single complex. Apart from the Markets, there are a number of emporiums in Kolkata set up by Govt. of West Bengal and other states and private enterprises to cater to specialised and select products.

We may close this article with a mention that keeping the world trend Kolkata has now got many shopping malls in which almost everything are available under a single roof. Some shopping malls even have multiplex where one can watch movies.

Banking : History of informal banking system in Kolkata dates back to the medieval period. Hiranand Sahu was a banker from Rajputana. He had come all the way from

Amber to Patna to serve as a banker to *Maharaja* Mansingh. His son Mahatabchand became the banker to *Nawab* Murshid Kuli Khan and acquired such enormous wealth that he was named 'Jagat Sheth' or the richest man of the world. His fabulous earnings became so legendary that often he was compared with the Bank of England itself. Over a large period they successfully led the indigenous banking of both Eastern and Northern India and ensured a sound system of bank credit. The Jagat Sheths collected taxes and remitted revenues through the banking houses from Bengal to Delhi, besides extending credits to *zamindars* and seizing *zamindari* properties by foreclosing mortgages etc. In 1753 they were sole purchasers of all the gold bars imported into Bengal.

Afterwards when the English left Hugli district and Kolkata grew as the Capital of British India, the indigenous banking system started developing. The bankers usually belonged to the Subarnabanik caste. The most prominent of these bankers in the early years of British rule was Lakshmi Kanta Dhar alias Naku Dhar. In the history of indigenous banking in Bengal the native banking house of Mathura Mohan Sen also occupies a place of importance. Chronologically it comes after the house of Jagat Sheth and before that of Gopal Das and others. The firm was established perhaps not long after the beginning of the rapid decline of the house of Jagat Sheth by one Joymoney Sen. It lasted for quite a considerable time.

The Union Bank of India and establishment of other Banks in Kolkata : In order to raise fund for General Wellesley's wars against Tipu Sultan and the Marathas, The Bank of Calcutta was founded on 2 June 1806, mainly to create fund. It was the first bank of India and was renamed as Bank of Bengal on 2 January 1809. Prince Dwarakanath Tagore (Grandfather of *Gurudev* Rabindranath Tagore) was the pioneer of modern banking system in India. In 1828 he became the first Indian Director to a Bank. He was also one of the founder figures of the Union Bank of India, which was established in a partnership set-up (joint enterprise) in 1829. The Union Bank, however, faltered upon his death in 1847.

Meanwhile, the Bank of Bengal expanded its reaches and opened branches at Rangoon/ Yangon (1861), Patna (1862), Mirzapur (1862), and Benaras (1862). When the base became strong that the Bank of Bengal intended to open a branch at Dacca (now Capital of neighbouring country Bangladesh), negotiations resulted in amalgamation Dacca Bank (est. 1846) with Bank of Bengal in 1862. A branch at Cawnpore (Kanpur in Uttar Pradesh) followed. In a later significant move to Indian Banking Sector, the Bank of Bengal, and the two other Presidency banks — the Bank of Bombay and the Bank of Madras — amalgamated on 27 January 1921 and the reorganized banking entity assumed the name of Imperial Bank of India. Subsequent to the formation of Reserve Bank of India as the central banking organization of India, after independence, in the year 1955, acquired a controlling interest in the Imperial Bank of India and the Imperial Bank of India was christened on 30 April 1955 as the State Bank of India, which is presently the largest bank of India.

The Calcutta Stock Exchange : Calcutta Stock Exchange, also abbreviated to CSE, located at the Lyons Range, is the oldest stock exchange in South Asia. It was incorporated in 1908 and is the second largest bourse in India. In 1830, the bourse activities in Kolkata used to conduct under a *neem* tree. The earliest record of dealings in securities in India is the British East India Company's loan securities. In 1908, the stock exchange was incorporated and consisted of 150 members. The present building at the Lyons Range was constructed in 1928. The Calcutta Stock Exchange was granted permanent recognition by the Government of India with effect from April 14, 1980 under the relevant provisions of the Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956. The Calcutta Stock Exchange followed the familiar outcry system for stock trading up until 1997, when it was replaced by an electronic (e-Trading) system known as C-STAR (CSE Screen Based Trading And Reporting).

Kolkata sea route and airport plays a major role in Trade and Commerce of Kolkata as well as India. The following Table will give an idea about the participation of Kolkata Ports (sea and air) in the foreign trade of India.

Participation of Kolkata Ports (Sea and Air) in the Foreign Trade of India

(Values in Rs. crore)

Period	Through Kolkata Ports (Sea and Air)		Share of Kolkata Ports (Sea and Air) in All India Foreign Trade (per cent)	
	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
2006-07	18023.47	62003.44	3.15	7.26
2007-08	19768.54	63661.94	3.01	6.29
2008-09	26444.05	84531.37	3.15	6.15
2009-10	19018.51	73562.56	2.25	5.39
2010-11	31594.35	81654.18	2.77	4.85

Note : Exports include re-exports (Source : District Statistical Hand Book, Kolkata, 2010-11)

(xii) Transport : United Trade Council of Fort William made the first land survey of Calcutta (Kolkata) in 1704 followed by another well-organized survey in 1707. The later survey reveals that during that time Calcutta got only two roads and two lanes. The word 'street' was first found in 1726's land survey. All the streets of Calcutta were *kutchra* made of brick. The *pucca* road construction started in Calcutta only after the 1839 and pavements began to be provided along the main roads only from 1838 in order to facilitate the erection of gas lights. During that period, the roads got name only with reference to its destinations or directions as 'Road to Dum Dum', 'Avenue leading to the Eastward', 'Street from Omichand's house to Mir Bahar Chouki' etc. The early transport of Calcutta was confined to traditional *palki* (palanquin) and bullock cart and horse-drawn carriages. It is evident from early records that the *palki* and bullock carts were used for postal purpose also even to distant lands like Merrut, Agra, Delhi and Lahore.

In those days the transport of Kolkata was highly depended on water ways due to absence of sufficient roadways. There was a canal parallel to the Tolly's Nulla and went through Beliaghata to Salt Lake. It was a big canal and navigable as well. River Hooghly was the most indispensable waterways for journeys to distant as well as short distance places. It is recorded that during 1844-45, nearly 60 thousand passengers were ferried between Kolkata and Baranasi. After the introduction of steamers in 1823, they plied also between Kolkata and Chinsurah for a fare of eight rupees in those days. Six steamers were made at the Government Khidirpur Dock during the forties of the nineteenth century and run under three managements, viz. India Steam Navigation Company, Ganges Steam Navigation Company and the Oriental Steam Company Limited. Tugs meant for carrying freights were also locally made under the drive and initiative of two great Bengalees – Prince Dwaraka Nath Thakur and Radhamadhab Banerjee.

Kolkata Port : Kolkata Port was set up by the British East India Company after the company received trading rights from the Mughal emperor Aurangzeb. Following the shift of power from the company to the British crown, a Port Commission was set up in 1870. Though the port was conceived to be a commercial port and gateway of eastern India, the port played a very important role in the Second World War. It was bombed twice by the Japanese forces. After the independence, the Commissioners for the Port of Kolkata were in responsibility of the port till January 1975 when Major Port Trusts Act, 1963 came into force. The Port is now run by a Board of Trustees having representatives from the Government, Trade Bodies, various Port Users, Labor Unions and some nominated members.

The Kolkata Port is situated on the left bank of the Hooghly River at 22°32'53"N 88°18'05"E about 203 km. upstream from the sea. It has the largest dry dock facility in India. This dry dock caters to the diverse repair and maintenance needs of the vessels

calling on the Eastern Ports of India. In addition, shipbuilding facilities are also available in these dry docks. All the dry docks are inside the impounded dock system.

Due to the constraints of Hooghly river (like silting, sandbars etc.) no seagoing vessel above 200 GRT is allowed to navigate without a qualified pilot of the Kolkata Port Trust. The total pilotage distance is 223 km, comprising 148 km. in river and 75 km. in sea.

Cargo Handled at Kolkata Port in Kolkata

<i>(Thousand tonnes)</i>					
Items	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Export Cargo	16698	18361	17588	16187	16714
Import Cargo	38262	38852	36413	29823	30482
Total Sea-borne traffic	54960	57213	54001	46010	47196
Inland vessels cargo / IWAI Traffic	90	116	219	413	349
Total Traffic	55050	57329	54220	46423	47545

Note : Including the figures for Haldia Dock (Source : District Statistical Hand Book, Kolkata, 2010-11)
IWAI = Inland Waterways Authority of India

Today, waterways also serve as an important mode of transport in daily life of the people of Kolkata, either residents or people who come to city daily for different purposes. Two water transport organizations i.e. Hooghly Nadi Jalapath Paribahan Samabay Samiti and the West Bengal Water Surface Transport Corporation Ltd. are providing ferry services to peoples coming to the city via Howrah Railway Station. Almost 50,000 people ply daily using this mode of transport.

Water Surface Transport in Kolkata

<i>(Number)</i>					
Name of Ferry Services	No. of launch on routes	No. of routes	No. of Passengers carried (per day)*	No. of Employees engaged	Freight collected (Rs. in lakh)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
W.B. Water Surface Transport :					
2006-07	19	7	20000	170	370.83
2007-08	14	6	17260	170	380.10
2008-09	17	6	18082	198	392.58
2009-10	17	6	18659	204	453.68
2010-11	17	6	19953	204	466.31
Co-operative Launch :					
2006-07	38	14	75000	398	878.21
2007-08	41	15	80000	381	915.64
2008-09	41	15	82000	366	919.32
2009-10	41	15	80000	354	900.15
2010-11	38	13	81000	342	911.34

* Average on 365 days

(Source : District Statistical Hand Book, Kolkata, 2010-11)

Railways : After railway was introduced in India on 16th April 1853, the first train from Howrah Railway Station to Pandua ran on 28th June 1854. The regular rail service started on 15th August of the same year. In 1857 the East Bengal Railway (EBR) was formed to extend the railway connection to Dhaka. Its line to Kusthia was opened in 1862 ending at Kolkata at a tin-roofed station room at Sealdah. In the same year another line was also opened that ran southward the then Beliaghata station to Port Canning. Bay passing of times, new lines were laid and transportation of goods and people increased. Today local and express trains ply from both the stations of Sealdah and Howrah railway stations.

The Metro Railways : The Kolkata Metro (erstwhile Calcutta Metro) was first underground railways service as well as Metro (Mass Rapid Transport System (MRTS) service in the country and is one of the state of the art railway services all over the world. It is the first underground railway network of India and was commissioned for service way

back in 1984 ahead of all the states of India. Presently it is the 17th zone of the Indian Railways.

The transport problem of Kolkata was acute from the very beginning. The roads of Kolkata account only 4.2 per cent of the total surface area in comparison to Delhi which is 25 per cent and in other cities which is 30 per cent. The second Chief Minister of West Bengal, Dr. Bidhan Chandra Roy first came up with the idea of building an underground railway system for the city of Calcutta in 1949 to solve the problem. A survey was done then by a team of French experts but nothing concrete came out. In 1969 Metropolitan Transport Project (Rlys.) was set up and a master plan was prepared with help of Soviet specialists (Lenmetroproekt). The project was sanctioned on 1st June 1972 by the Central Government for a length of 16.45 km. between Dum Dum and Tollygunge. The foundation stone of the project was led by Smt. Indira Gandhi, the then Prime Minister of India on 29th December 1972. After lot of difficulties including fund problem, the first metro railway ran between Esplanade and Bhowanipur on 24th October 1984 covering a distance of only 3.40 km. Then after part by part this line has been extended. On November 12th 1984, another 2.15 km. stretch in the north between Dum Dum and Belgachhia was set open. The commuter service was extended up to Tollygunge on April 29, 1986 covering a further distance of 4.24 km. making the service available over a distance of 9.79 km. and covering 11 stations. After a gap of more than eight years, the 1.62 km. Belgachhia-Shyambazaar section, along with the Dum Dum-Belgachhia stretch, was opened on August 13, 1994. Another 0.71 km. stretch from Esplanade to Chandni Chowk was commissioned shortly afterwards, on October 2, 1994. The Shyambazaar-Shobhabazar-Girish Park (1.93 km.) and Chandni Chowk-Central (0.60 km.) sections were opened on February 19, 1995. Services on the entire stretch of the Metro were introduced from September 27, 1995 by bridging the vital gap of 1.80 km. in the middle. In the final stage, the extension of Line 1 to an elevated corridor from Tollygunge to New Garia was constructed and opened in two phases, Mahanayak Uttam Kumar to Kavi Nazrul in 2009 and Kavi Nazrul to Kavi Subhash in 2010.

The Circular Railways : The Metro Railway even didn't solve the transport problem of Kolkata totally though reduced it in a great extent. It was surveyed and found that three quarters of old Kolkata was already ringed by railway lines. Plans were chalked out to use this railway tracks and thus the Circular Railway came into act. Today daily passengers from suburban areas use this facility to reach their destination without changing the mode of transportation which they were habituated earlier either by catching the metro railways from Dum Dum station or by catching other road transport from Sealdah Railway Station.

Metro and Circular Railway in Kolkata

Particulars	Metro Railway				
	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Length of route (km.)	16.45	16.45	16.45	23.94	25.15
Number of Stations	17	17	17	21	23
Passengers originating (No. in thousand)	114852	120622	126537	136973	159064
contd.....					
Particulars	Circular Railway				
	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
(1)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Length of route (km.)	19.00	19.00	19.00	19.00	19.00
Number of Stations	13	13	13	13	13
Passengers originating (No. in thousand)	6119	6126	6338	6616	6708

(Source : District Statistical Hand Book, Kolkata, 2010-11)

Airways : It is recorded that the first aeroplane to touch Kolkata was landed at Maidan on 24th December 1912 piloted by two Frenchmen.

Bengal Flying Club at Calcutta aerodrome was opened in February 1929 by the then Governor of Bengal Sir Stanley Jackson. Next year the air field was made fit for use round the year which attracted international airways. Traditionally the Kolkata airport served as a strategic stopover on the air route from Europe to Indonesia and Australia. Calcutta played an important role in the Second World War. In 1942, the United States Army Air Forces 7th Bombardment Group flew B-24 Liberator bombers from the airport on combat missions over Burma. The airfield was used as a cargo aerial port for the Air Transport Command, and was also used as a communication center for the Tenth Air Force. Passenger services grew after the Second World War. In 1964 Indian Airlines introduced the first Indian domestic jet service, using Caravelle jets on the Calcutta–Delhi route. Later in 1975, the airport opened the first dedicated cargo terminal in India.

Presently Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose International Airport (earlier known as Dum Dum Airport) plays the major air traffic centre connecting north-east India, Bangladesh, Bhutan, China and South East Asian countries with other parts of the nation. Last five years have experienced a steady increase in both domestic and international traffic from this airport. The airport is located approximately 17 km. from the center of the city covering an area over 2,460 acres and is the largest in eastern India and one of only two international airports operating in West Bengal, the other one being in Bagdogra.

Air Traffic Movement at Kolkata Airport

Particulars	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1. Total International Traffic :					
i) Number of passengers	805191	1007502	1002169	1187160	1428086
ii) Freight (in tonnes)	36379	41004	40743	40088	45098
iii) Mail (in tonnes)	265	261	296	323	313
2. Total Domestic Traffic :					
i) Number of passengers	5197072	6451730	5987750	6858564	8203586
ii) Freight (in tonnes)	47144	49905	49127	70168	84861
iii) Mail (in tonnes)	3206	2750	2638	2025	2381
3. Total Commercial Traffic :					
i) Number of passengers	6002263	7459232	6989919	8045724	9631672
ii) Freight (in tonnes)	83523	90909	89870	110256	129959
iii) Mail (in tonnes)	3471	3011	2934	2348	2694

(Source : District Statistical Hand Book, Kolkata, 2010-11)

Roadways : Without discussing about roadways discussion about transportation shouldn't have been completed. It is the oldest mode of transportation well ahead of the others. From *palkis* to bullock cart and horse-drawn carriages, Kolkata has now advanced very very much. But before jumping to the present, let us note that during 1900, to negotiate with the flooded streets, rickshaw was introduced in the city by the Chinese. Motor car service was introduced in 1896 and the taxis first ply in Kolkata in the year 1906. Motor bus began its service during 1920 and around this time Calcutta Transport Corporation (CTC) also began its own bus service. Then it was merely trucks fitted with benches. Public buses started as family business and by 1928 such bus owners formed their own association which is named Bengal Bus Syndicate. Some of the public bus were double decked with open roof and was introduced by the Walford Transport Ltd. in 1926. As there was no fixed rule and regulation, the situation was chaotic. West Bengal State Transport Organisation (WBSTO) which was formed under the Directorate of Transportation immediately after independence. It was reconstituted on June 15, 1960 and renamed Calcutta State Transport Corporation (CSTC). On 14th April 1968 CSTC introduced its long distance service to serve areas beyond the limit of Kolkata Metropolitan. Around 1972 North Bengal State Transport Corporation was formed to operate from Kolkata to North Bengal and still later South Bengal State Transport Corporation was also formed to carry passengers in and around South Bengal from Kolkata. Today the road of Kolkata is flooded with cars ranging from vintage to ultra-modern. It is interesting to note that even today horse-drawn carriages are seen to ply near Victoria Memorial though they are used as joy rides.

**Performance Parameters of the Calcutta State Transport Corporation (C.S.T.C.) of
Government of West Bengal in Kolkata**

Items	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1. Number of buses purchased during the year (fit for operation after body building)	60	60	150	220	202
2. Number of serviceable buses at the end of year	1142	1013	999	1010	878
3. Utilisation :					
a) Total earning Km. for the fleet (in lakh)	508.37	483.43	438.00	398.79	348.58
b) Percentage of buses on road to the average fleet held	54.79	55.45	54.00	56.11	52.40
c) Vehicle productivity (km. per day per bus on average fleet held)	120.00	122.00	116.61	111.71	99.89
4. Load factor (per cent)	57.20	60.01	59.39	69.11	60.02
5. Staff-Bus Ratio (on average fleet held)	6.28:1	6.44:1	6.52:1	6.87:1	6.78:1
6. Staff productivity (km. per worker per day)	19.00	19.00	17.88	16.00	14.72
7. Number of depots	11	11	11	11	11

(Source : District Statistical Hand Book, Kolkata, 2010-11)

Kolkata Tramways : Being the Capital of British India Kolkata was blessed with all the advantages of British Rules. The Calcutta Tramways is one of those. It is currently the only operating tram network in India and the oldest operating electric tram in Asia. The Company was set up in London in 1879. Next year, tram route was inaugurated on 1st November 1880 when horse drawn tram plied between Sealdah to Armenian Ghat via Bowbazar Street (now Bepin Behari Ganguli Street) and Strand Road in meter gauge line. The route was inaugurated by the Viceroy Lord Ripon. Within a couple of years Kolkata got steam locomotives and by the end of the nineteenth century the Company owned 166 tram cars, 1000 horses, 7 steam locomotives and 30 Km. of tram track. Electric tram cars were first introduced in 1900 and by 1905, i.e. only after five years, the entire system switched over to electric traction. It may be mentioned here that the early horse-drawn tram cars were imported from England. The tram cars were manufactured and bought from the English Electric Company and Dick, Kerr & Co. After 1952, the cars were built in India.

The introductory stock was single-coach, like other Indian cities (Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai and Kanpur), because the new mode of transport was experimental. Since it gained popularity quickly, another coach was attached later (as in Mumbai), which is now standard. Double decker trams (like Mumbai's) have never yet been used in Kolkata. Triple-coach trams were unsuccessfully tried. Single-coach trams were used on the Shibpur line until its closure in 1970.

With the electrification of the tram ways, the tram tracks shifted to 4 feet 8½ inch (1,435 mm.–standard gauge) from meter gauge. On 27 March 1902, the first electric tram car in Asia ran from Esplanade to Kidderpore. On 14 June another route came operative i.e. from Esplanade to Kalighat which was extended to Tollygunge in 1903. Slowly by passing of days, the tram route increased and in 1943 when the Howrah section through Howrah Bridge (Rabindra Setu) was connected, the total track length reached 67.59 km. in total.

In the year 1951, the Government of West Bengal entered into an agreement with the Calcutta Tramways Company (CTC) and the Calcutta Tramways Act of 1951 was enacted. Later on 19 July 1967, the Government of West Bengal passed the Calcutta Tramways Company Act (taking over of management) and assumed management.

CTC now owns 257 tram cars, of which 125 tram cars are running on the streets of Kolkata on a daily basis. The cars are single-deck articulated cars and can carry 200 passengers (60 seated). The design and other technicalities of the tram cars changed several times. At present there are seven tram depots – Belgachhia, Rajabazar, Park Circus, Gariahat, Tollygunge, Kalighat and Kidderpur; nine terminals – Shyambazar, Galiff Street, Bidhannagar, Ballygunge, Esplanade, B.B.D. Bagh and Howrah Bridge; and

one workshop at Nonapukur. Rajabazar and Tollygunge depots are the largest in terms of tracks and area, respectively. Kidderpur depot is the oldest and Kalighat the smallest. The Esplanade terminus has the most tram routes.

Recently, two tram cars were completely renovated to world-class standards with front and back glass, fluorescent lights, FM radio, digital display boards, slanted seats and a fiberglass ceiling. From 2008 to 2010 the Nonapukur Workshop manufactured 19 new-look trams. The rooftop is clear polycarbonate sheeting with a wide window space, comfortable seating and better visibility from inside and out. Nonapukur Workshop is now manufacturing new tram cars and renovating existing steel-body (BSCL) cars. Currently-manufactured tram cars in the CTC Workshop now compare favourably with those of other developed countries. After plans for banquet/cafeteria trams and air-conditioned tram cars to attract commuters and foreign tourists as well as to increase revenue for the company, one single-bogie air-conditioned banquet tram cars has now been introduced and offers heritage tours to north Kolkata in the morning and south Kolkata in the evening. In addition to passenger cars, there are also rail-scrubber cars (which polish the tracks using jets of water), flat cars for goods transportation (some of which are modified from obsolete single-coach Howrah trams) and a tower-inspection car for checking wires.

Electric tram cars were the sole public transport of Kolkata until 1920, when the public bus was introduced. However, tram service until the 1950s was quite smooth and comfortable (although most new lines and extensions were built in pre-independence India). Anti-tram sentiment began about 1955, and spread around the world. Many countries (both developed and developing) began closing their tram systems, and India was no exception. Tram service closed in Kanpur in 1933, Chennai in 1955, Delhi in 1962 and Mumbai in 1964. Kolkata's network survived, but in a truncated form. At the same time the automobile boom began, quickly spreading throughout India. There were many closures between 1970 and 1980 around the world and many thought that it was the beginning of the end for trams in Kolkata, but the situation changed after 1990. At that time, many cities around the world began re-evaluating tram service for its various advantages especially for its environmental friendliness. Greater numbers of automobiles increased air pollution. High prices of petrol and diesel fuel on the international market also made electric-powered street rail more attractive.

Some political leaders (and many environmentalists) favoured tram service. As a result the Kolkata tram survived, but not as robustly as it did before 1970. Tramways in Kolkata are now suffering, due to motor traffic and the outdated business model of its operators (the CTC and the Government of West Bengal), although there has been some conversion of track bed from stone to concrete and renovation of rolling stock. With a mix of good and bad, however, the Kolkata tram is still running as Asia's oldest operating electric tram and the only tram in India.

**Performance Parameters of the Calcutta Tramways Co. (1978) Limited (C.T.C.) of
Government of West Bengal in Kolkata**

Items		2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	Number of Vehicles purchased during the year (fit for operation after body building)					
	a) Tram	---	---	---	---	---
	b) Bus	70	17	33	150	65
2.	Number of serviceable fleet at the end of year					
	a) Tram	250	250	269	265	265
	b) Bus	300	317	311	340	380
3.	Utilisation					
	A) Total revenue km. for the fleet (in lakh)					
	a) Tram	28.74	20.45	21.83	26.07	23.54
	b) Bus	196.74	198.45	196.98	185.78	200.14
	B) Vehicles on road to the average fleet held (percentage)					
	a) Tram	39	31	36	35	33
	b) Bus	67	67	65	63	58
	C) Vehicle productivity (km. per car per day on average fleet operated)					
	a) Tram	63	57	62	77	74
	b) Bus	235	246	242	238	245
4.	Load factor (per cent)					
	a) Tram	53.01	53.00	47.00	48.00	48.00
	b) Bus	66.00	67.00	67.00	70.00	70.00

5. Staff-Car Ratio (on average fleet held)	a) Tram	15.53	15.06	17.00	17.00	17.00
	b) Bus	6.02	6.70	6.33	6.17	5.64
6. Staff productivity (km. per worker per day)	a) Tram	1.57	1.17	1.29	1.60	1.16
	b) Bus	22.96	24.65	24.86	24.05	23.38
7. Number of depots :						
	a) Tram Exclusively for Tram Services	7	7	7	7	7
	b) Combine for Tram & Bus Services	4	4	4	4	5
	c) Exclusively for Bus	5	5	5	5	6

(Source : District Statistical Hand Book, Kolkata, 2010-11)

Kolkata Roads : After discussing about Kolkata's transportation in brief, let us have a few glimpses about few of the major roads of Kolkata because roads and transport are interrelated. Before landing of Job Charnock in 1690, there was already a road in existence which led to Kalighat Temple at the end of Gobindapur from Chitpur in the north. It is designated as the city's oldest road and its name was and still is Chitpur Road. The Company's Englishmen called referred this road as 'Road to Kaligot' and to the countrymen it was the 'Pilgrim's Path'. The name Chitpur came from the temple of Chitteswari which stood in the northern end of the road and from which the locality was known and still is known as Chitpur. Later Chitpur Road was bisected from Mechhuabazar and renamed as Upper Chitpur Road (upto Baghbazar) and Lower Chitpur Road (upto Lalbazar). In 1963 again those bisected parts were reunited and named Rabindra Sarani to commemorate the poetic genius Rabindranath Tagore.

Historians are of the opinion that Chitpur Road originally was further stretched between Halisahar (North Twenty Four Parganas district) and Barisha (South Twenty Four Paraganas district). The reason of such belief is because Halisahar was the place of original settlement of the Sabarna Roychoudhury family and Barisha was the settlement of their new generation.

Chitpur Road from its stretch from Sutanuti to Gobindapur crisscrossed the oldest major road of the city viz. Chouringhee Road much before the nineteenth century. The mention of this road can be found in the map prepared by Lieutenant Colonel Mark Wood in 1784. At that time the area was occupied by two villages namely Birjee and Chouringhee. The road got its name from Chouringhee village. Birjee or Dihi Birjee to be precise is today's Maidan, the Victoria Memorial and Rabindra Sadan area. At the end of the Dihi Birjee there stood a Deer Park which is today's Park Street. The name of Chouringhee Road is changed today and is renamed as Jawaharlal Nehru Road after the first Prime Minister of India *Pandit* Jawaharlal Nehru. Locally the area is better known as Dharmatala.

Circular Road has got a historic past. It was originally Maratha Ditch which was excavated in 1742 to prevent the Maratha attack though ironically the Maratha's never came. It was later filled up and thus Circular Road was created. Later from Shyambazar to Sealdah Railway Station the road was named Upper Circular Road and from Sealdah Railway Station to Khidirpur Bridge it was named Lower Circular Road. The commemorate two great scientists whose home and work place was by the side of this road, the roads were renamed again – the upper part was renamed *Acharya* Prafulla Chandra Roy Road in 1958 and the lower, *Acharya* Jagadish Chandra Bose Road in 1960 by the KMC.

All other roads apart than those described above were built by the East India Company after the proclaimed *zamindari* of Twenty Four Parganas in 1757. The Shyambazar Road, Dullendaw Road (Bhabanipur Road), Manickchurn Road (Manicktala Street), Gopalnagar Road, Beliaghata Road and Dum Dum Road or Belgachhia Road all were built in 1766 and after. The whole credit for the work of the road-building in the next century belonged to the Lottery Committee which played most important role in the history of the roads of Kolkata. It was set up in the year 1804 by Lord Wellesley. It used its funds to develop the city of Kolkata in many ways, one of which was building of roads. This is the Committee which over a period of thirty years up to 1836 gave Kolkata the first

taste of town planning and improvement as per European norm. The finest application was of course the creation of a great central road running north and south through the whole length of Kolkata. It was the Lottery Committee which built Red Road in 1824. Thus there came into being such arterial roads like Wood Street, Wellesley Street (presently Rafi Ahmed Kidwai Road), Wellington Street (presently Nirmal Chandra Street), College Street and Cornwallis Street (presently Bidhan Sarani). The Committee also built Hastings Street (presently Kiran Shankar Ray Road), Loudon Street (present Dr. U. N. Brahmachari Road) and opened up and widened Free School Street (presently Mirza Ghalib Street), Kyd Street (presently Dr. Muhammad Ishaque Street), Mangoe Lane, Bentinck Street and Creek Row, the last by filling up an old creek flowing eastward.

**Length of Roads Maintained by Kolkata
Municipal Corporation in Kolkata**

(Kilometre)

Year	Surfaced	Un-surfaced	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
2006-07	1650	220	1870
2007-08	1655	225	1880
2008-09	1659	232	1891
2009-10	1667	237	1904
2010-11	1670	239	1909

(Source : District Statistical Hand Book, Kolkata, 2010-11)

Being the Capital of the State of West Bengal, huge numbers of motor vehicles ply throughout the city all year round. Vehicles from neighbouring districts also use to arrive in the city during business hours and leave the city afterwards. Vehicles from far away districts as well as from different states also use to come to Kolkata which includes good vehicles as well as private motor vehicles. The following Table describes the number of registered motor vehicles of Kolkata from which one can get a clear idea about the transport pressure of the city if compared by the above Table i.e. length of roads maintained by the Kolkata Municipal Corporation.

Number of Registered Motor Vehicles on Roads in Kolkata

Year (as on 31st March)	Goods Vehicles	Motor car & Jeep	Motor cycle & Scooter	Taxi & Contract Carriage	Auto Rickshaw	Mini Bus	Stage Carriage	Tractor & Trailer	Others	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
2007	72576	383047	435413	40555	18083	1501	9617	4854	21168	986814
2008	74350	404701	451030	41599	18512	1532	9755	4856	21215	1027550
2009	35356	313900	173891	32826	16745	1322	5616	609	983	581248
2010	36983	338241	188899	37585	21843	1402	6643	---	1126	632722
2011	38455	366516	208009	41662	23570	1443	6953	---	1310	687918

(Source : District Statistical Hand Book, Kolkata, 2010-11)

(xiii) Electricity and Power : On July 24 1879, the first demonstration of electric light in Calcutta was conducted by P.W. Fleury & Co. and within a couple of years i.e. in 1881 a Cotton Mill of Mackinnon & Mackenzie was lit up with 36 electric lights. Calcutta Electric Lighting Act was passed by the Government of Bengal in 1895 to cover up an area of 5.64 square miles (14.6 km²). On 7 January 1897 Kilburn & Co. secured the Calcutta electric lighting license as agents of The Indian Electric Company Limited and soon changed its name to the Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation Limited and in the same year the company was registered in London.

Two years afterwards, on 17 April 1899 to be precise, the first thermal power plant of The Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation Limited was commissioned at Emambagh Lane near Princep Ghat and it marked the beginning of thermal power generation in India. The Calcutta Tramways Company switched to electricity from horse-drawn carriages in 1902 and the demand of electricity grew up. Three new power generating

stations were started by 1906. The company was shifted to the Victoria House in Dharmatala, Kolkata in 1933, and still operates from this address.

Long after India's independent the control of the Company was transferred from London to Kolkata in 1970. In 1978 it was christen as - The Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation (India) Ltd. The RPG Group was associated with The Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation (India) Limited from 1989, and the name was changed from The Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation (India) Limited to Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation (CESC) Limited. In 2011, CESC became a part of the RP-Sanjiv Goenka Group, which was formed on 13 July 2011 by Sanjiv Goenka, the youngest son of Dr. R.P. Goenka, the late founder of RPG Enterprises.

At present interruption of power supply due to shortage of electricity is a forgotten chapter though it was very common during the 70s and the 80s. Establishment of new plants as well as updating the existing plants with new improved machineries has helped the company to overcome those horrifying days. The company not only generates electricity but is the sole distribution company serving about 567 square kilometres of area administered by the Kolkata Municipal Corporation, in the city of Kolkata, as well as parts of Haora, Hugli, North Twenty Four Parganas and South Twenty Four Parganas districts in the state of West Bengal. It serves over 2.8 million consumers which includes domestic, industrial and commercial users.

Following are the last five years consumption of electricity in the district of Kolkata in million KWH :

Consumption of Electricity in Kolkata

Year	L.T. Domestic	L.T. Commercial	L.T. Industrial	H.T. Domestic	H.T. Commercial	H.T. Industrial	Others	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
2006-07	2387	787	561	277	477	1362	573	6424
2007-08	2542	821	634	286	513	1555	597	6948
2008-09	2679	846	697	293	556	1518	617	7206
2009-10	2944	914	752	312	573	1441	659	7595
2010-11	3147	992	789	320	608	1561	718	8135

Note : L.T. = Low tension, H.T. = High tension

(Source : District Statistical Hand Book, Kolkata, 2010-11)

Gram Panchayat/Urban Civic Body (in case of Kolkata M Corp.) : The concept of Gram Panchayat is for rural West Bengal. The fully urbanized district of Kolkata is governed by Kolkata Municipal Corporation (KMC) (erstwhile The Calcutta Municipal Corporation or CMC). KMC is responsible for the civic infrastructure and administration of the city of Kolkata who administrates 185 sq. km. of area through 15 Boroughs which are further divided into 141 Wards. Each Ward is represented by a Councilor who is elected through adult franchise. Kolkata Municipal Corporation is headed by a Mayor elected for 5 years who distributes the work amongst selected Councilors called the Mayor-in-Council. Through the boroughs and from there further down to the wards, K.M.C. undertakes public works like water supply, drainage, collection and removal of solid waste, disinfection and health immunization, *bustee* services, lighting, repairs of certain categories of roads, maintenance of parks, drains and *gullies* (small streets) etc. The details about the Kolkata Municipal Corporation have already been described earlier under 'Chapter 7, Brief History of the District, sub-heading (v) Urban Local Bodies'.

Census and Non-Census Concepts & Definitions

Census Concepts and Definitions

Building : A 'Building' is generally a single structure on the ground. Usually a structure will have four walls and a roof. Sometimes it is made up of more than one component unit which are used or likely to be used as dwellings (residences) or establishments such as shops, business houses, offices, factories, workshops, work sheds, Schools, places of entertainment, places of worship, go-downs, stores etc. It is also possible that building which have component units may be used for a combination of purposes such as shop-cum-residence, workshop-cum-residence, office-cum-residence etc. But in some areas the very nature of construction of houses is such that there may not be any wall. Such is the case of conical structures where entrance is also provided but they may not have any walls. Therefore, such of the conical structures are also treated as separate buildings.

Pucca Houses : Houses, the walls and roof of which are made of permanent materials. The material of walls can be any one from the following, namely, Stones (duly packed with lime or cement mortar), G.I/metal/asbestos sheets, Burnt bricks, Cement bricks, Concrete. Roof may be made of from any one of the following materials, namely, Machine-made tiles, Cement tiles, Burnt bricks, Cement bricks, Stone, Slate, G.I/Metal/Asbestos sheets, Concrete. Such houses are treated as Pucca house.

Kutch Houses : Houses in which both walls and roof are made of materials, which have to be replaced frequently. Walls may be made from any one of the following temporary materials, namely, grass, un-burnt bricks, bamboos, mud, grass, reeds, thatch, plastic/polythene, loosed packed stone, etc. Such houses are treated as Kutch house.

Dwelling Room : A room is treated as a dwelling room if it has walls with a doorway and a roof and should be wide and long enough for a person to sleep in, i.e. it should have a length of not less than 2 meters and a breadth of at least 1.5 meters and a height of 2 meters. A dwelling room would include living room, bedroom, dining room, drawing room, study room, servant's room and other habitable rooms. Kitchen, bathroom, latrine, store room, passageway and verandah which are not normally usable for living are not considered as dwelling rooms. A room, used for multipurpose such as sleeping, sitting, dining, storing, cooking, etc., is regarded as a dwelling room. In a situation where a Census house is used as a shop or office, etc., and the household also stays in it then the room is not considered as a dwelling room. But if a garage or servant quarter is used by a servant and if she/ he also lives in it as a separate household then this has been considered as a dwelling room available to the servant's household. Tent or conical shaped hut if used for living by any household is also considered as dwelling room. A dwelling room, which is shared by more than one household, has not been counted for any of them. If two households have a dwelling room each but in addition also share a common dwelling room, then the common room has not been counted for either of the households.

Census House : A 'Census House' is a building or part of a building used or recognized as a separate unit because of having a separate main entrance from the road or common courtyard or staircase, etc. It may be occupied or vacant. It may be used for residential or non-residential purpose or both. If a building has a number of Flats or Blocks/Wings, which are independent of one another having separate entrances of their own from the road or a common staircase or a common courtyard leading to a main gate, these are considered as a separate Census house.

Village : The basic unit for rural areas is the revenue village, which has definite surveyed boundaries. The revenue village may comprise of one or more hamlets but the entire village is treated as one unit for presentation of data. In un-surveyed areas, like villages within forest areas, each habitation area with locally recognized boundaries is treated as one village.

Rural-Urban area : The data in the Census are presented separately for rural and urban areas. The unit of classification in this regard is 'town' for urban areas and 'village' for

rural areas. The urban area comprises two types of towns viz. Statutory towns and Census towns. In the Census of India 2011, the definition of urban area adopted is as follows :

(a) Statutory Towns : All places with a municipality, corporation, cantonment board or notified town area committee etc. are known as statutory towns.

(b) Census Towns : All other places satisfying the following three criteria simultaneously are treated as Census Towns.

i) A minimum population of 5,000;

ii) At least 75 per cent of male working population engaged in non-agricultural pursuits;
and

iii) A density of population of at least 400 per sq. km. (1,000 per sq. mile)

For identification of places which would qualify to be classified as 'urban' all villages, which, as per the 2001 Census had a population of 4,000 and above, a population density of 400 persons per sq. km. and having at least 75 per cent of male working population engaged in non-agricultural activity were considered. To work out the proportion of male working population referred to above against b) (ii), the data relating to main workers were taken into account. In addition the above stated towns, urban areas also constitutes of OGs which are the parts of UAs.

Urban Agglomeration : An Urban Agglomeration is a continuous urban spread constituting a town and its adjoining urban outgrowths (OGs) or two or more physically contiguous towns together with or without urban outgrowths of such towns. In some cases, railway colonies, university campuses, port areas, military camps etc. may come up near a statutory town outside its statutory limits but within the revenue limits of a village or villages contiguous to the town. Each such individual area by itself may not satisfy the minimum population limit to qualify it to be treated as an independent urban unit but may qualify to be clubbed with the existing town as their continuous urban spread (i.e. an Out Growth). Each such town together with its outgrowth (s) is treated as an integrated urban area and is designated as an 'Urban Agglomeration'. For the purpose of delineation of Urban Agglomerations during Census of India 2011, following criteria has been adopted:

(a) The core town or at least one of the constituent towns of an urban agglomeration should necessarily be a statutory town; and

(b) The total population of an Urban Agglomeration (i.e. all the constituents put together) should not be less than 20,000 as per the 2001 Census. In varying local conditions, there were similar other combinations which have been treated as urban agglomerations satisfying the basic condition of contiguity.

Out Growth (OG) : The outgrowth is a viable unit such as a village or a hamlet or an enumeration block and clearly identifiable in terms of its boundaries and location. While determining the outgrowth of a town, it has been ensured that it possesses the urban features in terms of infrastructure and amenities such as pucca roads, electricity, taps, drainage system for disposal of waste water etc. educational institutions, post offices, medical facilities, banks etc. and physically contiguous with the core town of the UA.

City : Towns with population of 100,000 and above are called cities.

Household : A 'household' is usually a group of persons who normally live together and take their meals from a common kitchen unless the exigencies of work prevent any of them from doing so. Persons in a household may be related or unrelated or a mix of both. However, if a group of unrelated persons live in a Census house but do not take their meals from the common kitchen, then they are not constituent of a common household. Each such person was to be treated as a separate household. The important link in finding out whether it was a household or not was a common kitchen/common cooking.

There may be one member households, two member households or multi-member households.

Institutional Household : A group of unrelated persons who live in an institution and take their meals from a common kitchen is called an Institutional Household. Examples of Institutional Households are boarding houses, messes, hostels, hotels, rescue homes, observation homes, beggar's homes, jails, ashrams, old age homes, children homes, orphanages, etc. To make the definition more clearly perceptible to the enumerators at the Census 2011, it was specifically mentioned that this category or households would cover only those households where a group of unrelated persons live in an institution and share a common kitchen.

Houseless Household : Households who do not live in buildings or Census houses but live in the open or roadside, pavements, in hume pipes, under flyovers and staircases, or in the open in places of worship, *mandaps*, railway platforms, etc., are treated as Houseless Households.

Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes :

The list of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes applicable for West Bengal is given hereunder :

: List of Scheduled Castes (Census 2011) :

- | | |
|--|---------------------------|
| 1 Bagdi, Duley | 2 Bahelia |
| 3 Baiti | 4 Bantar |
| 5 Bauri | 6 Beldar |
| 7 Bhogta | 8 Bhuimali |
| 9 Bhuiya | 10 Bind |
| 11 Chamar, Charmakar, Mochi, Muchi, Rabidas, Ruidas, Rishi | |
| 12 Chaupal | 13 Dabgar |
| 14 Damai (Nepali) | 15 Dhoba, Dhobi |
| 16 Doai | 17 Dom, Dhangad |
| 18 Dosadh, Dusadh, Dhari, Dharhi | 19 Ghasi |
| 20 Gonrhi | 21 Halalkhor |
| 22 Hari, Mehtar, Mehtor, Bhangi, Balmiki | 23 Jalia Kaibartta |
| 24 Jhalo-Malo, Malo | 25 Kadar |
| 26 Kami (Nepali) | 27 Kandra |
| 28 Kanjar | 29 Kaora |
| 30 Karenga, Koranga | 31 Kaur |
| 32 Keot, Keyot | 33 Khaira |
| 34 Khatik | 35 Koch |
| 36 Konai | 37 Konwar |
| 38 Kotal | 39 Kurariar |
| 40 Lalbegi | 41 Lohar |
| 42 Mahar | 43 Mal |
| 44 Mallah | 45 Musahar |
| 46 Namasudra | 47 Nat |
| 48 Nuniya | 49 Paliya |
| 50 Pan, Sawasi | 51 Pasi |
| 52 Patni | 53 Pod, Poundra |
| 54 Rajbanshi | 55 Rajwar |
| 56 Sarki (Nepali) | 57 Sunri (excluding Saha) |
| 58 Tiyar | 59 Turi |
| 60 Chain (in Malda, Murshidabad, Nadia & Dakshin Dinajpur districts) | |

: List of Scheduled Tribes (Census 2011) :

1	Asur	2	Baiga
3	Bedia, Bediya	4	Bhumij
5	Bhutia, Sherpa, Toto, Dukpa, Kagatay, Tibetan, Yolmo		
6	Birhor	7	Birjia
8	Chakma	9	Chero
10	Chik Baraik	11	Garo
12	Gond	13	Gorait
14	Hajang	15	Ho
16	Karmali	17	Kharwar
18	Khond	19	Kisan
20	Kora	21	Korwa
22	Lepcha	23	Lodha, Kheria, Kharia
24	Lohara, Lohra, Lohar	25	Magh
26	Mahali	27	Mahli
28	Mal Pahariya	29	Mech
30	Mru	31	Munda
32	Nagesia	33	Oraon
34	Parhaiya	35	Rabha
36	Santal	37	Sauria Paharia
38	Savar	39	Limbu (Subba)
40	Tamang		

Language and Mother Tongue : As per the Census concept, each language is a group of mother tongues. The Census questionnaire collects information on the mother tongue of each person. Mother tongue is the language spoken in childhood by the person's mother to the person. If the mother died in infancy, the language mainly spoken in the person's home in childhood will be the mother tongue. In the case of infants and deaf mutes, the language usually spoken by the mother is considered as mother tongue. It is not necessary that the language spoken as mother tongue should have a script. The mother tongues returned by the respondents in Census are classified and grouped under appropriate languages according to their linguistic characteristics.

Literate : A person aged 7 years and above who can both read and write with understanding in any language is taken as literate. A person who can only read but cannot write is not literate. It is not necessary that to be considered as literate, a person should have received any formal education or passed any minimum educational standard. Literacy could have been achieved through adult literacy classes or through any non-formal educational system. People who are blind and can read in Braille are treated as literates.

Literacy Rate : Literacy rate of the population is defined as the percentage of literates in the age-group seven years and above. For different age-groups the percentage of literates in that age-group gives the literacy rate.

Educational level : The highest level of education a person has completed.

Work : Work is defined as participation in any economically productive activity with or without compensation, wages or profit. Such participation may be physical and/or mental in nature. Work involves not only actual work but also includes effective supervision and direction of work. It even includes part time help or unpaid work on farm, family enterprise or in any other economic activity. All persons engaged in 'work' as defined above are workers. The main point to note is that the activity should be economically productive. Reference period for determining a person as worker and non-worker is one year preceding the date of enumeration.

Main Worker : A person who has worked for major part of the reference period (i.e. six months or more during the last one year preceding the date of enumeration) in any economically productive activity is termed as 'main worker'.

Marginal Worker : A person who worked for 3 months or less but less than six months of the reference period (i.e. in the last one year preceding the date of enumeration) in any economic activity is termed as 'marginal worker'.

Non-Worker : A person who has not worked at all in any economically productive activity during the reference period (i.e. last one year preceding the date of enumeration) is termed as 'non-worker'.

Cultivator : For purposes of the Census, a person is classified as cultivator if he or she is engaged in cultivation of land owned or from government or from private persons or institutions for payment in money, kind or share. Cultivation also includes effective supervision or direction in cultivation. Cultivation involves ploughing, sowing, harvesting and production of cereals and millet crops such as wheat, paddy, *jowar*, *bajra*, *ragi*, etc., and other crops such as sugarcane, tobacco, ground-nuts, tapioca, etc., and pulses, raw jute and kindred fiber crop, cotton, cinchona and other medicinal plants, fruit growing, vegetable growing or keeping orchards or groves, etc. Cultivation does not include the plantation crops like – tea, coffee, rubber, coconut and betel nuts (*areca*). The workers engaged in Plantation crops are recorded under "other workers".

Agricultural Labourer : A person who works on another person's land for wages in cash or kind or share is regarded as an agricultural labourer. She/he has no risk in the cultivation, but merely works on another person's land for wages. An agricultural labourer has no right of lease or contract on land on which she/he works.

Household Industry Worker : Household industry is defined as an industry conducted by one or more members of the household at home or within the village in rural areas and only within the precincts of the house where the household lives in urban areas. The larger proportion of workers in household industry should consist of members of the household. The industry should not be run on the scale of a registered factory which would qualify or has to be registered under the Indian Factories Act and should be engaged in manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs of goods. The activity relate to production, processing, servicing, repairing or making and selling of goods. It does not include professions such as a pleader, Doctor, Musician, Dancer, Waterman, Astrologer, Dhobi, Barber, etc. or merely trade or business, even if such professions, trade or services are run at home by members of the household.

Other Worker : A person, who has been engaged in some economic activity during the last year of reference period but not as a cultivator or agricultural labourer or worker in Household Industry. The type of workers that come under this category include all government servants, municipal employees, teachers, factory workers, plantation workers, those engaged in trade, commerce, business, transport, banking, mining, construction, political or social work, priests, entertainment artists, etc. In fact, all those workers other than cultivators or agricultural labourers or household industry workers are 'Other Workers'.

Work Participation Rate : Percentage of Workers (Main+Marginal) to total population.

Population Density : Population density is the number of persons inhabited per square kilometer of the area.

Age : Age is measured in terms of the completed number of years.

Sex Ratio : Number of females per 1,000 males in a population.

Non-Census Concepts and Definitions

Civic status of urban units : Civic Status of a town/city is determined on the basis of Civic Administrative Authority of the town e.g., Municipal Corporation/Corporation, Municipal Committee/Municipal council, Municipality etc.

Size class of U.A./town : Size-class of U.A./Town is based on the population size of the U.A./City/Town.

U.A.s/Towns with 100,000 and above population is classified as Class I U.A.s/Towns. Towns with 50,000 to 99,999 population are classified as Class II towns, 20,000 to 49,999 population are Class III towns, population with 10,000 to 19,999 are Class IV towns, population with 5,000 and 9,999 are Class V towns and towns with less than 5,000 population are Class VI towns.

Slum area : The Slum Areas (Improvement and Clearance) Act, 1956, which was enacted by the Central Government defined slums as (a) Areas where buildings are in any respect unfit for human habitation; or (b) are by reasons of dilapidation, overcrowding, faulty arrangement and design of such buildings, narrowness or faulty arrangement of streets, lack of ventilation, light or sanitation facilities, or any combination of these factors, are detrimental to safety, health or morals.

Mega City : The concept of 'Mega City' is a recent phenomenon in the Urban Sociology and is defined in term of metropolitan city in the form of large size, problem of management of civic amenities and capacity to absorb the relatively high growth of population. Indian Census in 1991 treated the population size of 5 million and above as the cutoff point to identify a place as the Mega City. Whereas, for the purpose of inclusion in Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Infrastructure Development in Mega Cities the Ministry of Urban Affairs and employment, Department of Urban Development adopted the criteria of 4 million and above population as per 1991 Census for Mega Cities. In 2001 Census, cities with 10 million and above population have been treated as Mega Cities and the same criteria of population have been adopted in 2011 Census.

Concepts used in VD and TD of DCHB :

1. Educational Amenities : The type of different educational facilities available in the village is given in numbers. Both Government and private educational facilities/institutions are considered for this-purpose. If there are composite schools like Middle schools with Primary classes, or Secondary schools with middle classes, these are included in the number of Primary and Middle schools respectively. For example, if in a village there are two Primary schools and one Middle school with primary classes, the number of Primary schools in the village are given as three and that of Middle school as one even though there may be only three educational institutions. So also in case of Secondary schools. For better understanding, the distinctiveness of different types of schools is depicted hereunder :

1.1 Pre-primary (PP) : Now-a-days, the children are sent to schools at a very early stage. Lot of pre-primary schools, private schools in particular, has come up in villages and towns. These may or may not be recognized by the competent authorities. Even many Secondary schools have classes starting from preprimary level. Pre-primary classes include Nursery, K.G., Pre-basic, Play school, etc.

1.2 Primary School (P) : Schools providing education from Standard 1 and upward up to and inclusive of Standard V are classified as Primary Schools.

1.3 Middle School (M) : Schools providing education from Standard VI and upward up to and inclusive of Standard VIII are classified as Middle Schools. A School with Class 1 to VIII is treated as two units, i.e. one Primary School and one Middle School.

1.4 Secondary School (S) : Schools providing education from Standard IX and upwards up to and inclusive of Standard X are classified as Secondary Schools. A composite school

with 1 to X standard is treated as three separate units and counted separately under the categories of Primary School, Middle School and Secondary School.

1.5 Senior Secondary School (SS) : Schools and colleges that provide education for Standards XI and XII and first and second year of the Pre-University Course fall under this category. There are Senior Secondary Schools with Standard I and upwards up to Standard XII.

1.6. Degree College :

(i) Arts/Science/Commerce : These are all educational institutions that provide post-PUC level education leading to University degree/diploma in any subject or combination of subjects and also post-graduate levels of education. The college offering courses in Arts, Science or Commerce either separately or in combination are covered under this category.

(ii) Engineering College (E) : It is a graduate/post-graduate degree college providing Bachelor of Engineering (BE) or Bachelor of Technology (B. Tech.) or post-graduate engineering degrees like M. Tech.

(iii) Medical Colleges : These are graduate/post-graduate degree colleges providing MBBS or equivalent degree in alternative medicine like Ayurveda, Unani, Homeopathy etc. or post-graduate medical degrees like M.D or equivalent in the above branches of medicine.

1.7. Management College/Institute (MI) : It offers courses like Diploma in Management, Post-Graduate Diploma in Management, Masters of Business Administration (MBA) and specializations in different disciplines of Management like Marketing, Human Resources Development (HRD) etc.

1.8. Polytechnic (Pt) : An Institution providing certificate/diploma (not equivalent to degree) in any technical subject like engineering, vocational courses like embroidery, fashion designing etc. It may be Government or Private.

1.9. Vocational School/ITI : It is a vocational training institute imparting trainings in specific fields acquiring necessary skill, which will make the trainees employable or create them opportunities of self-employment. Trainings offered by Industrial Training Institutes (ITI) fall under this category.

1.10. Non-formal Education/Training Centre (NFTC) : Non-vocational education centers, established by the Central and State Governments provide educational facilities to the interested persons irrespective of educational qualification, and age. These education centers are open to all.

1.11. Special School for Disabled : There are Government and Government recognized institutions/organizations engaged for providing education to different groups of disabled persons.

2. Medical Facilities :

2.1 Hospital-Allopathic and Hospital-Alternative medicine : A hospital is an Institution, where sick or injured are given medical or surgical care. Bed strength differs from hospital to hospital ranging from 31 to 500 depending upon whether these are sub-district, sub-divisional or district hospitals. If there are hospitals providing facilities under different systems of medicines such as, Allopathy, Ayurveda, Unani and Homeopathy etc. these details are given separately.

(a) Allopathy : The system of medical practice, which treats disease by the use of remedies which produce effects different from those produced by the disease under treatment.

(b) Ayurveda : Ayurveda means 'Science of life'. The philosophy of Ayurveda is based on the theory of *Pancha Mahabhootas* (Five elements) of which all the objects and living bodies are composed of. The combinations of these five elements are represented in the

form of Tridosha : Vata, Pitta and Kapha. These three 'doshas' are physiological entities of living beings. Ayurveda developed into eight distinct specialities, i.e., Internal Medicine, Pediatrics, Psychiatry, Eye and ENT, Surgery, Toxicology, Geriatrics and Science of virility. Two types of treatments, Preventive and Curative, are given in Ayurveda.

(c) Unani : Treatment of Unani consists of three components, namely, preventive, promotive and curative. Unani system of medicine has been found to be efficacious in conditions like Rheumatic Arthritis. Jaundice, Filariasis, Eczema, Sinusitis and Bronchial Asthma. For the prevention of the disease and promotion of health, the Unani System emphasizes six essentials: pure air, food and water, physical movement and rest, psychic movement and rest, sleep and wakefulness and retention of useful materials and evacuation of waste materials from the body.

(d) Homoeopathy : Treatment in Homoeopathy, which is holistic in nature, focuses on an individual's response to a specific environment. Homoeopathic medicines are prepared mainly from natural substances such as plant products, minerals and animal sources. Homoeopathic medicines do not have any toxic, poisonous or side effects. Homoeopathic treatment is economical as well and has a very broad public acceptance.

2.2 Community Health Centre (CHC) : Community Health Centres are designed to provide referral health care for cases from PHC and those in need of specialist health care approaching the CHC directly. 4 PHCs are included under each CHC thus catering approximately 80,000 populations in tribal/hilly areas and 1,20,000 populations for plain areas. CHC is a 30 bedded hospital providing specialist care in Medicine, Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Surgery and Paediatrics.

2.3 Primary Health Centre (PHC) : A Primary Health Centre is the first contact point between a village community and the Government medical officer. A PHC covers a population of 20,000 in hilly, tribal or difficult areas and 30,000 populations in plain areas with 4-6 indoor/observation beds. It acts as a referral unit for 6 sub-centres. It has a medical officer and para medical staff.

2.4 Primary Health Sub-Centre (PHS) : A Primary Health Sub-centre is the first contact point between the primary health care system and the community. As per the population norms, one PHS is established for every 5,000 population in plain areas and 3,000 populations in hilly/tribal/desert areas. Each PHS has a sanctioned strength of one male and one female health worker.

2.5 Maternity and Child Welfare Centre (MCW) : It provides pre-natal and post-natal services for both mother and child. The services include regular check-up of pregnant women, giving folic tablets, counseling, delivery, immunization of children with check-up etc.

2.6 TB Clinic (TBC) : The diagnosis and treatment of TB are functions of the general health services and hence it is a part and parcel of Primary Health Care. Specialized units such as the District Tuberculosis Centre (DTC) act as referral centres. TB clinics are established by the Government of India under the National Tuberculosis Control Programme and implemented through a network of DTC. The DTC is the nodal point for TB control activities in the district and it also functions as a specialized referral centre. The functions of sub-district level Tuberculosis Unit (TU) are implementation, monitoring and supervision of TB control activities in its designated geographical areas.

2.7 Health Centre : Clinic where medicine and medical supplies are dispensed. It has no in-patient facility. A clinic (or an outpatient clinic) is a small private or public health facility that is devoted to the care of outpatients, often in a community, in contrast to larger hospitals, which also treat inpatients.

2.8 Dispensary : Place where patients are treated and medicines provided but with no in-patient facility. Immunizations, MCH Services and sometimes pathological tests are carried out here. It may be of allopathic or any alternative medicine.

2.9 Veterinary Hospital : Mostly run by the State Government or local body for treatment and preventive measures against diseases of domestic animals like cows, buffaloes etc. in rural areas.

2.10 Mobile Health Clinic : These are Mobile vans well equipped with a range of health services to villages located far away from the CHCs, PHCs or any public health sources. The vans visit villages on designated days to deliver the health care services. The services generally offered are OPD, ante-natal and post-natal, B.P. examination, X-ray, ECG, Immunization, First Aid etc.

2.11 Family Welfare Centre : Check-up and counseling is provided to the pregnant and married women regarding small family norm and devices for having a small family. Temporary and permanent contraceptive devices are provided here.

2.12 Nursing Home : A nursing home is a long-term care facility licensed by the state that offers 24-hour room and board and health care services including basic and skilled nursing care, rehabilitation and a full range of other therapies., treatments and programs to old and sick people. The difference between a hospital and a nursing home is that a nursing home gives importance to convalescence from a disease while a hospital gives medical treatment for the disease.

2.13 Medicine Shop : A shop which sells drugs and medicines of any system of medicine viz. allopathic, homeopathic, ayurvedic or unani medicines, is considered as a medicine shop. Sometimes some shops and Paan shops also keep ordinary medicines, like Crocin, Burnol etc. These shops are not taken as medicine shops.

3. Drinking water : The following are the main source of drinking water facility(ies) available in the village.

3.1 Tap Water-treated : This source of drinking water refers to a source of drinking water which is provided to the villagers through pipes within their premises or to the villagers through common taps (public taps/community water points) by the Government departments, local bodies, panchayats, public or private estate agencies, etc. after treatment. Such a source is treated as 'Tap water from treated source'.

3.2 Tap Water-un-treated : If the villagers are drawing drinking water through pipes either directly from a well or bore well or after pumping the well or tube well water, or the water is supplied through pipes to the households of the village or through public taps without treatment. Such a source is treated as 'Tap water from un-treated source'.

3.3 Covered Well (CW) : A well that is (1) covered on sides from run-off water (i.e. excess water from rain, snowmelt or other sources flows over the land) through a wall lining or casting that is raised above ground level on a platform that diverts spilled water away from the well and (2) covered so that bird droppings and animals cannot fall down the hole. It is considered as covered well.

3.4 Un-covered Well (UW) : A well which is (1) un-covered on sides from runoff water, (2) un-covered from bird droppings and animals; or (3) both.

3.5 Hand Pump (HP) : Hand pump means where ground water is taken out manually by operating a hand pump.

3.6 Tube Well/Borehole (TW) : Tube well denotes the ground water source from where ground water is taken out through electrical or diesel pump. Spring, River/Canal, Tank/Pond/Lark are self-explanatory.

4. Community Toilet Complex : Community Toilet may be constructed and maintained by Gram Panchayats or Private NGOs like Sulabh Sauchalaya or likes.

5. Rural Sanitary Mart or Sanitary Hardware Outlet (RSM) : It is an outlet dealing with the materials, hardware and designs required for the construction of not only sanitary latrines but other sanitary facilities such as compost pit, washing platform and other

sanitation and hygiene accessories required for individuals, households and the environment in the rural areas.

6. Community bio-gas or recycle of waste for productive use : Many of the solid wastes having economic values but put for disposal can be recycled for reuse. For example, food, cow dung, leaves, vegetable, paper, wood, plastics, old cloth etc. However, some of the wastes are not recyclable. These are carbon paper, thermo coal etc. When recyclable solid wastes are subjected to decomposition, bio-gas could be produced under favourable conditions. These systems of recycling may be there at the village level organized by Gram Panchayats with technical support from Governments or non-government organizations.

7. Communication and Transport Facilities :

7.1 Post Office (PO) : Self-explanatory.

7.2 Sub-Post Office (SPO) : Sub-post office includes Extra Departmental Post Offices and those providing franchise postal services and also part time services in lieu of some honorarium. The limited postal services include sale of stamps, receipt of letters and money orders and also distribution of letters.

7.3 Post & Telegraph Office (PTO) : Telegraph office is set up by the Government to enable people to send or receive telegrams. If the phonogram facility is available (though the Telegraph office may not be equipped with Morse Code Transmitters), the village is considered to be having telegraph facility.

7.4 Telephones (landlines) : If the village is having the Public Call Office (PCO) either run by the Post Office or by individuals or by a private shop, then the village is considered to be having telephone facility.

7.5 Public Call Office (PCO)/Mobile PCO : Self-explanatory.

7.6 Mobile Phone Coverage : Mobile phones are now very common particularly in urban areas. Some villages by virtue of being in close proximity to the urban areas also enjoy the benefits of the mobile phone services. Even if a few villagers avail the services of mobile phones, then the village is considered to be having access to mobile phone.

7.7 Internet Cafes/Common Service Centres (CSC) : If the village is having the facility of Cyber Cafes or shops owned by private individuals providing the facility of surfing of the internet, then the village is considered to be having access to internet/cyber cafe facility. Government of India formulated the scheme of CSC with the vision of providing all government services in an integrated manner at the door step of the citizen at an affordable cost even in the remotest corners of the country through a combination of it based as well as non-IT based services.

7.8 National Highway (NH) : These are main highways running through the length and breadth of the country. Each NH is numbered like NH-1, NH-2 for easy identification.

7.9 State Highway (SH) : These are roads of a state linking district headquarters and important cities within a State and connecting them with NHs or Highways of the neighboring States.

7.10 Major District Roads (MDR) : These are important roads within a district, serving areas of production and markets and connecting these with each other or with the main Highways.

7.11 Other District Roads (ODR) : These are roads serving rural areas of production and providing them with outlet to market centres, taluka headquarters, block development headquarters or other main roads.

7.12 Village Road : The approach to village refers to the state of road etc. leading to the village. This is to see whether the village is approachable both in fair and foul weather, and whether it is inaccessible only for some time in the year.

7.13. Black-Topped (Pucca) Road (BTR) : A road provided with a bituminous surfacing.

7.14 Gravel (Kuchha) Road (GR) : A road constructed using well compacted crushed rock or gravel material (coarse sand, small stones), which is fairly resilient and does not become slippery when wet.

7.15 Water Bound Macadam (WBM) : This is the road layer made of crushed or broken mixture of sand and rock fragments mechanically interlocked by rolling and voids filled with screening and binding material with the assistance of water.

7.16 Foot Path (FP) : A trodden path for the use by pedestrians and in some cases bicycles. The Foot Paths are not suitable for vehicular traffic except bicycles in some cases. Most of the interior/forest villages are connected by Foot Paths.

8. Banks and Credit Societies : Banking facility means a place where a person can operate a bank account.

8.1 Commercial Bank (CB) : These may be banks wholly owned by the Government of India. or by Indian or Foreign Companies.

8.2 Cooperative Banks (Coop. B) : A co-operative bank is a financial entity which belongs to its members, who are at the same time the owners and the customers of their bank. Cooperative banks are often created by persons belonging to the some local or professional community or sharing a common interest. These banks are registered under the Cooperative Societies Act. The cooperative banks are regulated by RBI and are covered by the Banking Regulations Act, 1949.

8.3 Agricultural Credit Society (ACS) : Major objectives of the ACS are to supply agricultural credit to meet the requirements of funds for agricultural production, the distribution of essential consumer commodities, the provision of storage and marketing facilities and for light agricultural implements and machinery.

8.4 Non-Agricultural Credit Society (NCS) : These societies include consumer cooperative societies and also credit cooperative societies of certain categories of persons like teachers, health workers etc.

9. Miscellaneous Facilities :

9.1 Self-help Group (SHG) : Self-Help Groups are groups of between 10-25 women created by either NGOs or under the SGSY (*Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana*) for the purposes of meeting local credit needs. They are sometimes called *Mahila Mandals* in villages.

9.2. Public Distribution System (PDS) Shop : The shops through which some essential commodities are sold by the government at subsidized rates. They may also be known as ration shops and control shops.

9.3. Mandis/Regular Market : These are those clusters of shops with or without fixed premises which are open on at least six days a week and opens at least from morning hours to dusk.

9.4. Weekly Haat : These are those clusters of shops with or without fixed premises which are open once a week.

9.5. Agricultural Marketing Society : It is a common platform to analyse the issues among all the individuals and institutions in the field of agricultural marketing.

9.6. Nutrition Centre : Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) : The Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme set up by the Government of India with the objective of providing following package of services to the children under 6 years and pregnant and lactating mothers in villages such as; Immunization, Health Check-up, Referral Services, Pre-school Non-formal Education and Nutrition & Health Education.

9.7. Anganwadi Centre : Each centre under the ICDS scheme is run by an Anganwadi Worker. One Anganwadi worker is appointed for specified population of the village. They are basically local women. They are assisted by Anganwadi helper. They provide pre-school non-formal education at the Centre and provide food to the children.

9.8. Accredited Social Health Activist (ASHA) : ASHA is a health activist in the community who will create awareness on health and its social determinants and mobilize the community towards local health planning and increased utilization and accountability of the existing health services. She would be a promoter of good health practices. She will also provide a minimum package of curative care as appropriate and feasible for that level and make timely referrals. She will act as a motivator of different types of health related activities. Unlike ANM, she will not be involved in any clinical activities like immunization.

9.9. Sports Club/Recreation Centre : Indoor and out-door games are arranged by the Club and activities like wrestling, Judo Karate etc. are also done there.

9.10. Cinema/Video Hall (CV) : If regular cinema houses licensed by Government are available, then the town/village is considered to be having the facility of Cinema Hall. Video hall owners screen films in their own or hired premises.

9.11. Public Library : Books are kept there which can be accessed by the public on loan basis. These may be sponsored by Government or Local Body or *Panchayat* or any influential person. Free service or nominal charges are made for using the facility.

9.12. Public Reading Room : Here the public may read newspapers and magazines. These may be sponsored by Government or Local Body or *Panchayat* or any influential person.

9.13. Newspaper Supply : The availability of the Newspaper(s), both in English or vernacular, in the village is considered to having the said facility.

10. Availability of Electricity/Power : If power is actually available, whatever may be the form of its use, it is indicated affirmative. If the village is having electricity for domestic purposes and the residents are using the same for domestic use, then it is considered that domestic power supply is available. If the electricity authority has not given domestic supply to the households on their request and people are using unauthorized electricity either by stealthily or misuse the supply meant for agricultural or industrial purposes, then it is not considered as availability of electricity for domestic purposes. However, if the village goes out of power due to temporary technical problems such as, transformer failures, theft of electrical equipment, etc. it is considered that electricity is available. Supply of electricity is considered available even when there is a temporary ban on new domestic connections. Connections to residential houses, bungalows, clubs, hostels and hospitals run on non-commercial basis, charitable, educational and religious institutions are included in the domestic category.

10.1 Power Supply for domestic use : This category includes electricity used only for domestic consumption.

10.2 Power supply for agricultural use : This category includes all electricity connections given to the farmers for conducting various agricultural activities including irrigation.

10.3 Power supply for commercial use : This category includes electricity connections given for workshops, industries etc. or for any commercial purposes.

10.4 Power supply for all uses : This category includes electricity connection is available for domestic use, agricultural use, and for any commercial purposes.

11. Land Use Pattern : The land use area of the villages is given in hectares. The land use patterns in the Village Directory conform to the pattern of classification of land use as recommended by the Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India. The Ministry has

recommended the maintenance of records of land use pattern under the 9 categories as indicated in the Village Directory.

12. System of Drainage : Generally, by drainage system, we mean the network of mains and branches of underground conduits for the conveyance of sewerage to the point of disposal. Sewers that carry only household and industrial wastage are called separate sewers; those that carry storm water from roofs, streets and other surfaces are known as storm water drains, while those carrying both sewage and storm water are called combined sewers. However, in towns, which are not provided with such underground sewerage system, it is mentioned whether it has open drainage system. There may be possibility of the town having both closed as well as open drainage systems.

13. Type of Latrines : The data on various types of latrines both public and private together are collected. The three types of latrines considered here are, Pit Latrine, Flush/Pour Flush Latrine and Service Latrine.

(i) Pit System : The latrines are attached to the pit that is dug into the ground for the reception of night soil, are reckoned as pit latrine.

(ii) Flush/pour flush : A flush latrine uses a cistern or holding tank for flushing water and has a water seal, which is a U-shaped pipe, below the seat or squatting pan that prevents the passage of flies and odours. A pour flush latrine uses a water seal, but unlike a flush latrine, a pour flush latrine uses water poured by hand for flushing (no cistern is used).

(iii) Service : Type of latrine from where night soil is removed manually by scavengers. All other types of latrines are covered under "Others" category.

14. Protected Water Supply - Source and capacity of Storage system : There are various sources of water supply and its storage system in the town.

14.1 Service Reservoir : A service reservoir is a water storage container that holds clean water after it has been treated in a water plant, and before it is piped to the end users. These containers are covered, and are designed to keep the water safe from contamination. Their main purpose is to provide a buffer within the water supply system so that water supplies can be maintained across periods of varying demand.

14.2 River Infiltration Gallery : Infiltration Galleries are capable of supplying large quantities of water, and are used where wells are unable to supply water needs, i.e. where an impermeable rock barrier affects well efficiency, or where surface water sources are too shallow for intake screens. Infiltration galleries are one or more horizontal screens placed adjacent to (on-shore), or directly underneath (bed-mounted), a surface water source.

14.3 Bore Well Pumping System : A bore well is a well of 6" to 12" in diameter drilled into the earth for retrieving water. The depth of a bore well can vary from 50 feet to 3000 feet. Water is pumped out to surface through electricity/generator.

14.4 Pressure Tank : Tank that is used to ensure consistent water pressure and for storage of water. Usually located in basement of house but sometimes (in older settings) located in well pit.

15. Road Lighting (Points) : Road lighting means the number of street lights that are maintained in the town.

16. Home Orphanage : Orphanage is the name to describe a residential institution devoted to the care of orphans – children whose parents are deceased or otherwise unable to care for them. Parents, and sometimes grandparents, are legally responsible for supporting children, but in the absence of these or other relatives willing to care for the children, they become a ward of the state, and orphanages are a way of providing for their care and housing.

17. Working Women's Hostel : These may be recognised or non-recognised by any public authority. The data on number of working women's hostels available in the town are collected with number of seats.

18. Old Age Home : There are two types of Old Age Homes in India. One is the "Free" type which cares for the destitute old people who have no one else to care for them. They are given shelter, food, clothing and medical care. The second type is the "Paid" home where care is provided for a fee. Nowadays, such "Retirement" homes have become very popular in India and they are well worth considering.

19. Stadium : A stadium is a place, or venue, for (mostly) outdoor sports, concerts or other events, consisting of a field or stage partly or completely surrounded by a structure designed to allow spectators to stand or sit and view the event.

20. Auditorium/Community Hall : These are the places where meetings, social functions etc. are organised.

Analysis of Data
Census Findings
and
Inset Tables
Based on Primary Census Abstract
And Town Directory Data

Census Findings

(a) Distribution of Population in Rural-Urban Areas :

The total population of Kolkata district as per 2011 Census is 44,96,694. The population distribution of Kolkata district for the last six Census decades has been shown in Table 1 below. It may be noted that there is no rural areas in Kolkata district and therefore rural population is shown as blank everywhere.

TABLE 1 : RURAL AND URBAN POPULATION IN KOLKATA DISTRICT WITH PERCENTAGE TO TOTAL POPULATION IN BRACKETS (1951-2011)

Sector/ Census year	1951	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
Total	2698494	2927289	3148746	3305006	4399819	4572876	4496694
Rural	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Urban	2698494	2927289 (100.00)	3148746 (100.00)	3305006 (100.00)	4399819 (100.00)	4572876 (100.00)	4496694 (100.00)

Note : Figures within brackets indicate percentage to total population.

It can be observed from the above Table that the total population of the district has increased steadily from 1951 to 2001. However, in 2011 Census, population of Kolkata decreased to 44,96,694 from 45,72,876 in 2001 Census.

(b) Size-Class and Status of Towns with Population, Growth Rate, Density of Population, Sex Ratio, Work Participation Rate, Literacy Rate, Religion, Availability of University Education in the District :

Size-Class and Status of Towns with Population

Table 2 below shows population size wise classification of town as per Census classification.

TABLE 2 : POPULATION SIZE CLASS AND STATUS OF TOWNS, 2011

Sl. No.	Town Name	Size Class	Population		
			Person	Male	Female
1	801742 – Kolkata (M Corp.)	I	4496694	2356766	2139928

The above Table shows that Kolkata (M Corp.) falls in Class-I category.

Growth Rate : The decadal growth rate is one of the important indicators of population dynamics of a district as well as a country. The decadal growth rate of Kolkata district can be observed from the following Table 3.

TABLE 3 : DECADAL GROWTH RATE OF POPULATION IN KOLKATA DISTRICT (1951-2011)

T/R/U	1951-61	1961-71	1971-81	1981-91	1991-2001	2001-2011
Total	8.5	7.6	5.0	33.1	3.9	-1.7
Rural	---	---	---	---	---	---
Urban	8.5	7.6	5.0	33.1	3.9	-1.7

It is observed from the above Table that the total decadal growth rate of population of the district Kolkata decreased during the first three consecutive decades of 1951-61, 1961-71 and 1971-81 i.e. from 8.5 per cent to 7.6 per cent and then to 5.0 per cent. During 1981-91 it increased to 33.1 per cent and then decreased to 3.9 per cent during 1991-2001. The decadal growth rate of 2001-2001 is negative i.e. (-) 1.7 per cent.

Density of Population : The density of population (persons per sq. km.) of Kolkata district for the last six decennial Census are shown in Table 4 below :

TABLE 4 : DENSITY OF POPULATION (PERONS PER SQ. KM.) OF KOLKATA DISTRICT (1961-2011)

T/R/U	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
Total	28393	30276	31779	23783	24718	24306
Rural	---	---	---	---	---	---
Urban	28393	30276	31779	23783	24718	24306

The above Table shows that total density of population of the district has followed an increasing trend from 28,393 persons per sq. km. in 1961 to 31,779 persons per sq. km. in 1981 then decreased to 23,783 persons per sq. km. in 1991. But in 2011 Census it has decreased to 24,306 persons per sq. km. from 24,718 persons per sq. km. in 2001 Census.

Sex Ratio : Sex Ratio is also an important demographic indicator for ascertaining the gender balance of the population and it is compiled for every Census Year. The following Table 5 shows the sex ratio of Kolkata district for the last seven decennial Censuses.

TABLE 5 : SEX RATIO IN KOLKATA DISTRICT, 1951-2011

Census Year	Sex Ratio		
	Total	Rural	Urban
1951	593	---	593
1961	630	---	630
1971	662	---	662
1981	741	---	741
1991	799	---	799
2001	829	---	829
2011	908	---	908

It is observed from the above Table that the Sex Ratio of Kolkata district in 2011 Census is 908. Total Sex Ratio of the district depicts an increasing trend from 1951 Census (593) to 2011 Census (908).

Work Participation Rate :

Work Participation Rate is the percentage of workers (main+marginal) to total population. The following Table 6 shows the Work Participation Rate for the district Kolkata as well as the State for rural and urban areas :

TABLE 6 : PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL WORKERS (MAIN+MARGINAL) TO TOTAL POPULATION (1951-2011)

Year	West Bengal			Kolkata		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1951	34.7	32.6	40.9	44.8	---	44.8
1961	33.2	32.7	34.7	40.4	---	40.4
1971	27.9	27.2	30.1	37.0	---	37.0
1981	30.2	30.3	29.8	35.2	---	35.2
1991	32.2	33.2	29.6	33.0	---	33.0
2001	36.8	37.9	33.9	37.6	---	37.6
2011	38.1	38.7	36.7	39.9	---	39.9

Note : Since 1981 Census, Workers are being classified as Main workers and Marginal workers

It can be seen from the Table that total Work Participation Rate of the district has always remained higher than that of the State average since 1951. The Work Participation Rate of the district reduced from 44.8 in 1951 Census to 39.9 in 2011 Census.

The gender-wise distribution of main workers to total population is shown as Table 7 below :

TABLE 7 : PERCENTAGE OF MAIN WORKERS TO TOTAL POPULATION BY SEX (1951-2011)

Year	West Bengal			Kolkata		
	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female
1951	34.7	54.8	11.3	44.8	65.3	8.8
1961	33.2	54.0	9.4	40.4	61.4	6.1
1971	27.9	48.8	4.4	37.0	57.0	5.7
1981	28.3	48.7	5.8	34.9	55.3	6.2
1991	30.2	50.7	8.0	32.8	53.6	6.8
2001	28.7	47.0	9.1	35.5	55.5	11.4
2011	28.1	46.3	9.0	35.1	54.9	13.2

Note : Since 1981 Census, Workers are being classified as Main workers and Marginal workers

The above Table shows that the percentage of main workers to total population for Kolkata district in Census 2001 and 2011 are 35.5 and 35.1 respectively. For the State as a whole it was 28.7 in 2001 Census and 28.1 in 2011 Census. In the State level the figure is gradually decreasing for the last three Censuses (1991, 2001 and 2011). On the other hand, for Kolkata, the figure has steadily decreased from 44.8 in 1951 to 32.8 in 1991. Then in Census 2001 the proportion was increased to 35.5 to again reduce to 35.1 in Census 2011. The lowest percentage of main workers to total population for the district is recorded in Census 1991 (at 32.8) and for the State the lowest has been observed in Census 1971 (at 27.9).

Gender wise distribution shows that the proportion for male main workers in the district is following a decreasing trend from 1951 (65.3 per cent) to 2011 (54.9 per cent) Census except in 2001 Census where it increased to 55.5 per cent. For female counterpart the distribution shows that the proportion for main workers in the district is following a decreasing trend from 1951 Census (8.8 per cent) to 1971 Census (5.7 per cent) and then from 1981 Census it follows an increasing trend from 6.2 per cent to 13.2 per cent in 2011 Census. The lowest proportion of male main workers to total population for the district is recorded in Census 1991 (at 53.6) and the highest has been observed in Census 1951 (at 65.3). For female the lowest proportion of main workers to total population for the district is recorded in Census 1971 (at 5.7) and the highest has been observed in Census 2011 (at 13.2).

Literacy Rate :

Literacy Rate of the population is described as the percentage of literates in the age group seven years and above. Table 8 shows the sex-wise comparative literacy rate for the State and the district :

TABLE 8 : COMPARATIVE LITERACY RATE BY SEX AND RESIDENCE, WEST BENGAL AND KOLKATA WITH CHANGE IN DECENNIAL PERCENTAGE POINT IN PARENTHESIS (1951-2011)

Year	Total/ Rural/ Urban	West Bengal			Kolkata		
		Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1951	T	25.0	34.7	13.2	53.0	55.5	47.9
	R	18.8	28.9	7.6	---	---	---
	U	45.7	51.0	37.1	53.0	55.5	47.9
1961	T	34.5 (9.5)	46.6 (11.9)	20.3 (7.1)	65.0 (12.0)	68.5 (13.0)	59.0 (11.0)
	R	25.8 (7.1)	38.9 (10.0)	11.7 (4.2)	---	---	---
	U	59.6 (13.8)	66.0 (15.0)	50.0 (12.9)	65.0 (12.0)	68.5 (13.0)	59.0 (11.0)
1971	T	38.9 (4.4)	49.6 (3.0)	26.6 (6.3)	65.5 (0.5)	68.7 (0.2)	60.3 (1.4)
	R	30.6 (4.8)	42.3 (3.4)	18.1 (6.3)	---	---	---
	U	62.3 (2.7)	68.2 (2.2)	54.1 (4.1)	65.5 (0.5)	68.7 (0.2)	60.3 (1.4)
1981	T	46.3 (7.5)	57.0 (7.5)	34.4 (7.9)	74.1 (8.6)	78.1 (9.4)	68.5 (8.1)
	R	37.9 (7.3)	49.7 (7.4)	25.3 (7.3)	---	---	---
	U	68.7 (6.5)	75.2 (7.0)	60.7 (6.6)	74.1 (8.6)	78.1 (9.4)	68.5 (8.1)
1991	T	57.7 (11.4)	67.8 (10.8)	46.6 (12.1)	77.6 (3.5)	81.9 (3.9)	72.1 (3.6)
	R	50.5 (12.6)	62.1 (12.3)	38.1 (12.8)	---	---	---
	U	75.3 (6.5)	81.2 (6.0)	68.3 (7.5)	77.6 (3.5)	81.9 (3.9)	72.1 (3.6)
2001	T	68.6 (10.9)	77.0 (9.2)	59.6 (13.1)	80.9 (3.3)	83.8 (1.9)	77.3 (5.2)

	R	63.4 (12.9)	73.1 (11.1)	53.2 (15.0)	---	---	---
	U	81.3 (6.0)	86.1 (4.9)	75.7 (7.5)	80.9 (3.3)	83.8 (1.9)	77.3 (5.2)
2011	T	76.3 (7.6)	81.7 (4.7)	70.5 (10.9)	86.3 (5.4)	88.3 (4.6)	84.1 (6.8)
	R	72.1 (8.7)	78.4 (5.3)	65.5 (12.3)	---	---	---
	U	84.8 (3.5)	88.4 (2.2)	81.0 (5.2)	86.3 (5.4)	88.3 (4.6)	84.1 (6.8)

Note : Due to change in minimum age for attaining literacy, the definition of literacy rate slightly varied over the decades.

It can be seen from the above Table that district literacy rate has always remained higher than that of State from 1951 to 2011. This is applicable for male and female literacy rate also. The literacy rates for the State has increased from 25.0 in 1951 to 76.3 in 2011 Census whereas for the district it has increased from 53.0 in 1951 to 86.3 in 2011 Census.

Religion :

Decennial Census also collects data on religion. The following Table shows the position of six major religious communities of Kolkata district since 1961 Census.

TABLE 9 : POPULATION BY RELIGION IN KOLKATA DISTRICT (1961-2011)

Year	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Jain	Buddhist	Sikh	Other religion and persuasions	Religion not stated	Total Population
	1	2	3	4	6	5	7	8	9
1961	2457144 (83.9)	374126 (12.8)	53229 (1.8)	17045 (0.6)	9190 (0.3)	14864 (0.5)	1681 (0.1)	10 (0.0)	2927289 (100.0)
1971	2617589 (83.1)	446932 (14.2)	45 (1.4)	18937 (0.6)	9196 (0.3)	11323 (0.4)	664 (0.0)	368 (0.0)	3148746 (100.0)
1981	2706511 (81.9)	506942 (15.3)	45 (1.4)	20487 (0.6)	10387 (0.3)	14954 (0.5)	624 (0.0)	54 (0.0)	3305006 (100.0)
1991	3546431 (80.6)	779433 (17.7)	38155 (0.9)	13053 (0.3)	6171 (0.1)	15786 (0.4)	757 (0.0)	33 (0.0)	4399819 (100.0)
2001	3552274 (77.7)	926769 (20.3)	40218 (0.9)	20859 (0.5)	6445 (0.1)	15599 (0.3)	2179 (0.1)	8533 (0.2)	4572876 (100.0)
2011	3440290 (76.5)	926414 (20.6)	39758 (0.9)	21178 (0.5)	4771 (0.1)	13849 (0.3)	1452 (0.0)	48982 (1.1)	4496694 (100.0)

Note : Figures in parenthesis indicate percentage to total population

It is observed from the above Table that during 2011 Census, out of the total district population of 44,96,694, majority of the population belong to Hindu community with a population share of 76.5 per cent followed by Muslims 20.6 per cent. It is also observed from the Table that the percentage of Hindu population of the district has a decreasing trend from Census 1961 to the latest Census 2011. On the other hand, the percentage of Muslim population has an increasing trend from 12.8 per cent in 1961 Census to 20.6 per cent in 2011 Census. As per Census 2011, merely 0.9 per cent of total district population belong to the Christian community.

Availability of University Education in the District :

TABLE 10 : AVAILABILITY OF UNIVERSITY EDUCATION IN KOLKATA DISTRICT

Sl. No.	Name of the University	Date of Establishment	Address	Territorial Jurisdiction
1	University of Calcutta	24th January, 1857	College Street, Senate House, Calcutta - 700073	The whole of West Bengal excluding the area of jurisdiction of other universities established by law within West Bengal
2	Jadavpur University	24th December, 1955	Jadavpur, Calcutta - 700032	A radius of two miles from the university office at Jadavpur.

3	Rabindra Bharati University	8th May, 1962	56A, B.T. Road, Calcutta- 700050	All Institutions in the State teaching dance, drama, music and visual arts (except the Government College of Art & Craft)
4	Presidency University	2010	86/1, College Street, Kolkata- 700073	The whole of West Bengal
5	Netaji Subhas Open University	20th August, 1997	1, Woodburn Park, Kolkata- 700020	The whole of West Bengal
6	University of Animal and Fishery Sciences	2nd January, 1995	37 & 68, Khudiram Bose Sarani, Belgachia, Kolkata- 700037	The whole of West Bengal
7	Aliah University	2007	21, Hazi Md. Mahasin Sq., Kolkata- 700016 Salt Lake Campus: DN-47, Salt Lake, Sector-V, Kolkata-91	The whole of West Bengal

Source : Annual Report, 2010-2011 of the Department of Higher Education, Govt. of West Bengal

The above Table shows that Kolkata district has seven universities viz. University of Calcutta, Jadavpur University, Rabindra Bharati University, Presidency University, Netaji Subhas Open University, University of Animal and Fishery Sciences and Aliah University. The territorial jurisdiction of the above Universities is spread over the entire state of West Bengal.

Kolkata has been playing the vital role of being the centre of educational facilities for the State as well as Eastern India, has 15 institutions of National Importance which play a crucial part in the country's academic scenario.

(c) Mother Tongue, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the District of Kolkata from earlier Census Decades :

Mother Tongue :

TABLE 11 : POPULATION BY MOTHER TONGUE IN KOLKATA DISTRICT (1961-2001)

Year	Bengali	Hindi	Urdu	Oriya	Gujarati	Punjabi	Marwari	Nepali	Total Population
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	17
1961	1868855 (63.8)	566227 (19.3)	262840 (9.0)	61352 (2.1)	20774 (0.7)	6036 (0.2)	13534 (0.5)	17302 (0.6)	2927289
1971	1887471 (59.9)	731853 (23.2)	348689 (11.1)	42252 (1.3)	26939 (0.9)	26363 (0.8)	---	15784 (0.5)	3148746
1981	1933141 (58.5)	733907 (22.2)	378272 (11.4)	18780 (0.6)	25016 (0.8)	23995 (0.7)	---	9435 (0.3)	3305006
1991	2798357 (63.6)	917403 (20.9)	520162 (11.8)	33509 (0.8)	23879 (0.5)	23681 (0.5)	6532 (0.1)	14669 (0.3)	4399819
2001	2836647 (62.0)	926186 (20.3)	623620 (13.6)	37430 (0.8)	29788 (0.7)	20061 (0.4)	17190 (0.4)	12484 (0.3)	4572876

Year	English	Tamil	Telugu	Malayalam	Bhojpuri	Maithili	Sindhi	Other Mother Tongues	Total Population
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1961	27857 (1.0)	15333 (0.5)	12881 (0.4)	5225 (0.2)	---	419 (0.0)	1621 (0.1)	47033 (1.6)	2927289
1971	20237 (0.6)	13194 (0.4)	7675 (0.2)	8092 (0.3)	---	---	4351 (0.1)	15846 (0.5)	3148746
1981	4805 (0.1)	11129 (0.3)	2315 (0.1)	3175 (0.1)	---	---	3689 (0.1)	157347 (4.8)	3305006
1991	10860 (0.2)	13251 (0.3)	5850 (0.1)	8116 (0.2)	2245 (0.1)	1440 (0.0)	3757 (0.1)	16108 (0.4)	4399819
2001	9892 (0.2)	9353 (0.2)	9269 (0.2)	7216 (0.2)	5577 (0.1)	4916 (0.1)	4023 (0.1)	19224 (0.4)	4572876

One of the important characteristic of a population is mother tongue. As per Census definition, mother tongue is the language spoken in childhood by the person's

mother to the person. The Table shows the population by mother tongue for Kolkata district since 1961. It is observed from the Table that as per Census 2001, Bengali is the mother tongue for 62.0 per cent population followed by Hindi at 20.3 per cent population. 13.6 per cent population in the district have returned Urdu as their mother tongue. The percentage of population reported Bengali as a mother tongue has decreased from 1961 Census (at 63.8 per cent) to 1981 Census (at 58.5 per cent) then increased in 1991 Census (at 63.6 per cent) and again decreased at 2001 Census (at 62.0 per cent) whereas, the percentage of population reported Hindi as mother tongue has decreased from 1971 Census (at 23.2 per cent) to 2001 Census (at 20.3 per cent).

Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Population :

One of the important information that collects every decennial Census is the population statistics on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The list containing the name of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes varies from State to State. The list for West Bengal for Census 2011 is provided in Chapter 8(ii) "Census Concepts and Definitions" of this publication.

Table 12 : SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULE TRIBES POPULATION IN KOLKATA (1961-2011)

Total/ Rural/ Urban	1961		1971		1981	
	SC 1	ST 2	SC 3	ST 4	SC 5	ST 6
Total	126652	2520	118967	2408	149903	4420
			-(6.1)	-(4.4)	(26.0)	(83.6)
Rural	---	---	---	---	---	---
Urban	126652	2520	118967	2408	149903	4420
			-(6.1)	-(4.4)	(26.0)	(83.6)

Table 12 : contd...

Total/ Rural/ Urban	1991		2001		2011	
	SC 1	ST 2	SC 3	ST 4	SC 5	ST 6
Total	283602	8593	274835	9810	241932	10684
	(89.2)	(94.4)	-(3.1)	(14.2)	-(12.0)	(8.9)
Rural	---	---	---	---	---	---
Urban	283602	8593	274835	9810	241932	10684
	(89.2)	(94.4)	-(3.1)	(14.2)	-(12.0)	(8.9)

Note : Figures within brackets indicate decennial growth rate

The above Table shows the distribution of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes population in the district Kolkata since 1961. The decadal variation of population with respect to the previous decade is shown in the parenthesis. It is observed from the above Table that like other metropolitan cities of India, Kolkata has a small share of population falling under the Scheduled Tribes category. The absolute population figure for Scheduled Castes population decreased to 1,18,967 in 1971 from 1,26,652 in 1961 then increased up to 1991 Census and then followed decreasing trend up to 2011 Census. The decadal growth rate of Scheduled Castes population was negative during 1961-71, then followed increasing and positive in 1971-81 and 1981-91, after that it was negative during 1991-2001 and 2001-2011.

In case of Scheduled Tribes, the absolute population decreased to 2,408 in 1971 from 2,520 in 1961 after that it follows an increasing trend and reached to 10,684 in 2011 Census. But the decadal growth rate of Scheduled Tribes population was negative during 1961-71, followed increasing trend in 1971-81 and 1981-1991 and followed decreasing trend up to 2001-2011.

Brief Analysis of Inset Tables based on Primary Census Abstract, 2011

Before analysing the Inset Tables of Kolkata it may be mentioned that Kolkata is the only fully urbanised district of West Bengal. Hence only the Inset Tables which are relevant to Kolkata have been analysed. The Inset Tables pertaining to rural areas or villages i.e. Table nos. 2, 6, 7, 10, 11, 14, 15, 16, 18, 21, 22, 24, 25, 27, 28, 31 and 36 to 41 have been omitted in this volume.

Table 1 : Decadal change in population of by Residence, 2001-2011

Sl. No.	Area	Population						Percentage decadal variation 2001-2011			Percentage urban population	
		2001			2011			Total	Rural	Urban	2001	2011
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban					
1	Kolkata (M. Corp.)	4572876	0	4572876	4496694	0	4496694	-1.67	---	-1.67	100.00	100.00
	District Total :	4572876	0	4572876	4496694	0	4496694	-1.67	---	-1.67	100.00	100.00

Table 1 shows the decadal change in population of Kolkata from 2001 Census to 2011 Census. It is evident from the above Table that decadal growth rate of the district is negative (-1.67) i.e. population of Kolkata has declined from 2001 to 2011.

Table 3 : New Towns, De-notified, De-classified and Merged town in 2011 Census

(a)	New	
	(i) Statutory Town	Nil
	(ii) Census Town	Nil
(b)	De-notified	Nil
	(i) Statutory towns of 2001 Census de-notified and also did not satisfy the criteria to be treated as Census towns.	Nil
	(ii) Statutory towns of 2001 Census de-notified but identified as Census towns based on demographic and economic criteria.	Nil
	(iii) Census towns of 2001 Census are notified as statutory town in 2011 Census	Nil
(c)	De-classified	Nil
(d)	Wholly merged with other town (s)	Nil

*De-classified means the Census Towns of 2001 census which failed to satisfy the demographic and economic criteria.

As Kolkata Municipal Corporation itself constitutes the district Kolkata and it has no rural area so the concepts like New Town, Statutory Town and Census Town have been reported NIL for this district.

Table 4 : Sex Ratio of the State and the District, 1901 - 2011

Census Year	West Bengal			Kolkata		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1901	945	994	650	536	---	536
1911	925	982	614	511	---	511
1921	905	971	591	503	---	503
1931	890	961	578	486	---	486
1941	852	945	559	470	---	470
1951	865	939	660	580	---	580
1961	878	943	701	612	---	612
1971	891	942	751	636	---	636
1981	911	947	819	712	---	712
1991	917	940	858	799	---	799
2001	934	950	893	829	---	829
2011	950	953	944	908	---	908

Note : Sex Ratio has been defined here as the number of female per 1000 male

Table 4 depicts the comparative picture of sex ratio of the State and Kolkata district during 1901 to 2011. It is observed from the above Table that during the entire period, Metropolitan City of Kolkata had always the lower sex ratio than that of State without any exception. The sex ratio of the State has followed a decreasing trend upto Census 1941 and from 1951 to 2011 Census an increasing trend has been observed. The district followed the same trend. The sex ratio of the district has decreased from 1901 (536) to 1941 (470) then from 1951 (580) it increased steadily up to 2011 (908).

Table 5 : Sex Ratio for Kolkata (M. Corp.), 2011

Sl. No.	Name of the Sub-district	Sex Ratio		
		Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5
1	99999-Area not under any Sub-district	908	0	908
District : Kolkata – 342		908	0	908

Table 5 represents the sex ratio of Kolkata district by residence. Kolkata district is considered as a single unit so no comparison can be made among its constituent units. The sex ratio of the district is 908.

Table 8 : Sex Ratio of Towns, 2011

Sl. No.	Name of Town	Urban status of Town	Sex Ratio
1	2	3	4
1	801742-Kolkata (M Corp.)	M. Corp.	908
Sex ratio (Urban) district :			908

As Kolkata is an urban district so the sex ratio of the district is equal to the sex ratio of the urban area also. The sex ratio is 908 for urban area as well as for the district.

Table 9 : Sex Ratio of population in the Age Group 0-6 for Kolkata (M. Corp.), 2011

Sl. No.	Name of Sub-district	Total/Rural/Urban	Total population in 0-6 age group			Sex Ratio for 0-6 age group
			Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	99999-Area not under any Sub-district	Total	339323	175564	163759	933
		Rural	0	0	0	0
		Urban	339323	175564	163759	933
District : Kolkata – 342		Total	339323	175564	163759	933
		Rural	0	0	0	0
		Urban	339323	175564	163759	933

The Table shows that total 0-6 age group population of the district is 3,39,323 and all are from urban area. The sex ratio of 0-6 age group population for both total and urban of the district is 933 and for rural part it is zero.

Table 12 : Sex Ratio of population in the Age Group 0-6 of Towns, 2011

Sl. No.	Name of Town	Urban status of Town	Total population in 0-6 age group			Sex Ratio for 0-6 age group
			Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	801742-Kolkata (M Corp.)	(M Corp.)	339323	175564	163759	933
District (Urban) : Kolkata – 342			339323	175564	163759	933

Table 12 represents sex ratio of the population in the age group 0-6 at town level of Kolkata. As Kolkata Municipal Corporation itself constitutes the district Kolkata, so the data of town reflects the district data. The total population in the age group 0-6 in this district is 3,39,323 of which 1,75,564 are males and 1,63,759 are females. The district urban sex ratio as well as total sex ratio in the age group of 0-6 is 933.

Table 13 : Number and percentage of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes population in Kolkata (M. Corp.), 2011

Sl. No.	Name of Sub-district	Total/Rural/Urban	Total population	Total Scheduled Castes population	Total Scheduled Tribes population	Percentage of Scheduled Castes population to Total population	Percentage of Scheduled Tribes population to Total population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	99999 – Area not under any Sub-district	Total	4496694	241932	10684	5.38	0.24
		Rural	0	0	0	0	0
		Urban	4496694	241932	10684	5.38	0.24
		Total	4496694	241932	10684	5.38	0.24
	Kolkata – 342	Rural	0	0	0	0	0
		Urban	4496694	241932	10684	5.38	0.24

Table 13 shows the number and percentage of population under Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes category. It is observed from the above Table that in 2011 Census, out of total population of 44,96,694 of the district, 2,41,932 with 5.38 per cent of population belongs to Scheduled Castes and 10,684 persons with 0.24 per cent of population belongs to Scheduled Tribes. As Kolkata district is considered a single unit, so no comparison can be made among its constituent units.

Table 17 : Number and percentage of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes population in Towns, 2011

Sl. No.	Name of town	Total Population	Total Scheduled Castes population	Total Scheduled Tribes population	Percentage of Scheduled Castes population to Total Population	Percentage of Scheduled Tribes population to Total Population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	801742-Kolkata (M Corp.)	4496694	241932	10684	5.38	0.24
	District (Urban) : Kolkata – 342	4496694	241932	10684	5.38	0.24

Table 17 represents the number and percentage of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes population in towns of the district. It is observed from the Table that the total population of the town of the district is equal to the total population of the district as Kolkata district is considered to be a single urban unit. The total population of the district is 44,96,694 of which 2,41,932 (5.38 per cent) are Scheduled Castes and 10,684 (0.24 per cent) are Scheduled Tribes.

Table 19 : Sex Ratio among Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Towns, 2011

Sl. No.	Name of Town	Scheduled Castes Sex Ratio	Scheduled Tribes Sex Ratio
1	2	3	4
1	801742-Kolkata (M Corp.)	889	865
	District (Urban) : Kolkata – 342	889	865

Table 19 represents the sex ratio among Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in towns of Kolkata district in 2011 Census. The Table shows that district urban Scheduled Castes sex ratio (889) is higher than that of Scheduled Tribes (865).

Table 20 : Number of Literates and Illiterates, Literacy Rate by Sex in Kolkata (M. Corp.), 2011

Sl. No.	Name of Sub-district	Total/Rural/Urban	Number of Literates and Illiterates									Gap in Male-Female Literacy Rate
			Number of Literates			Number of Illiterates			Literacy Rate			
			Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	99999 –	Total	3588137	1926915	1661222	908557	429851	478706	86.31	88.34	84.06	4.28
	Area not under any Sub-district	Rural	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Urban	3588137	1926915	1661222	908557	429851	478706	86.31	88.34	84.06	4.28
		Total	3588137	1926915	1661222	908557	429851	478706	86.31	88.34	84.06	4.28
	District : Kolkata (342)	Rural	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Urban	3588137	1926915	1661222	908557	429851	478706	86.31	88.34	84.06	4.28

Table 20 above depicts the distribution of number of literates, illiterates, literacy rate and the gap between the male-female literacy rates in the district of Kolkata. Kolkata district is considered to be a single urban unit. The total literacy rate of the district is 86.31 with a male-female literacy rate gap of 4.28. The male and female literacy rates in the district are 88.34 and 84.06 respectively. In absolute terms the district has 35,88,137 literates of which 19,26,915 are males and 16,61,222 are females. On the other hand, the number of illiterates in the district is 9,08,557 (4,29,851 males and 4,78,706 females).

Table 23 : Number of Literates and Illiterates, Literacy Rate by Sex in Towns, 2011

Sl. No.	Name of Town	Number of Literates and Illiterates									Gap in Male-Female Literacy Rate
		Number of Literates			Number of Illiterates			Literacy Rate			
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	801742-Kolkata (M Corp.)	3588137	1926915	1661222	908557	429851	478706	86.31	88.34	84.06	4.28
	District (Urban) : Kolkata (342)	3588137	1926915	1661222	908557	429851	478706	86.31	88.34	84.06	4.28

Table 23 gives the distribution of number of literates, illiterates, literacy rate and the gap between the male-female literacy rates of all towns of the district. As Kolkata district is considered to be a single urban unit, the district urban data is similar to that of district. The total literacy rate of the district urban is 86.31 with a male-female literacy rate gap of 4.28. The male and female literacy rates in the district are 88.34 and 84.06 respectively. In absolute terms the district urban has 35,88,137 literates of which 19,26,915 are males and 16,61,222 are females.

Table 26 : Number of Scheduled Castes Literates and Illiterates, Literacy Rate by Sex in Towns, 2011

Sl. No.	Name of Town	Number of Literates and Illiterates									Gap in Male-Female Literacy Rate
		Number of Literates			Number of Illiterates			Literacy Rate			
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	801742-Kolkata (M Corp.)	174795	99440	75355	67137	28613	38524	79.31	85.02	72.85	12.17
	District : Kolkata (342)	174795	99440	75355	67137	28613	38524	79.31	85.02	72.85	12.17

Table 26 above shows the distribution of Scheduled Castes literates, illiterates, literacy rate by sex and gap in male-female literacy rate of towns in the district. The average urban literacy rate of Scheduled Castes population is 79.31 in which males (85.02) dominate over the females (72.85). The gap in male-female literacy rate is 12.17. In absolute terms, the district has 1,74,795 literate Scheduled Castes of which 99,440 are males and 75,355 are females. There are 67,137 illiterate persons in the district under Scheduled Castes category with 28,613 males and 38,524 females.

Table 29 : Number and percentage of Scheduled Tribes Literates and Illiterates by Sex in Towns, 2011

Sl. No.	Name of Town	Number of Literates and Illiterates									Gap in Male-Female Literacy Rate
		Number of Literates			Number of Illiterates			Literacy rate			
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	801742- Kolkata (M. Corp.)	7988	4533	3455	2696	1196	1500	82.06	86.81	76.57	10.24
District (Urban) : Kolkata (342)		7988	4533	3455	2696	1196	1500	82.06	86.81	76.57	10.24

Table 29 provides information relating to literates and illiterates with regard to the Scheduled Tribes population of the district. The average urban literacy rate of Scheduled Tribes population is 82.06 in which males (86.81) dominates over the females (76.57). The gap in male-female literacy rate is 10.24. In absolute terms the district has 7,988 literate Scheduled Tribes population of which 4,533 are males and 3,455 are females.

Table 30 : Number and percentage of Main workers, Marginal workers and Non-workers by Sex in Kolkata (M. Corp.), 2011

Sl. No.	Name of Sub-district	Persons/ Males/ Females	Total population	Main workers		Marginal workers		Total workers (main and marginal workers)		Non-workers	
				Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
				5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	99999 - Area not under any Sub-district	Persons	4496694	1576419	35.06	219321	4.88	1795740	39.93	2700954	60.07
		Males	2356766	1294266	54.92	118200	5.02	1412466	59.93	944300	40.07
		Females	2139928	282153	13.19	101121	4.73	383274	17.91	1756654	82.09
District :		Persons	4496694	1576419	35.06	219321	4.88	1795740	39.93	2700954	60.07
Kolkata (342)		Males	2356766	1294266	54.92	118200	5.02	1412466	59.93	944300	40.07
		Females	2139928	282153	13.19	101121	4.73	383274	17.91	1756654	82.09

The above Table represents the number and percentage of Main workers, Marginal workers and Non-workers by sex of Kolkata. The total population of Kolkata is 44,96,694 which includes 23,56,766 males and 21,39,928 females. Total workers include Main and Marginal workers and for Kolkata, there are 17,95,740 Total workers covering 39.93 per cent of district population. The remaining population of 27,00,954 (60.07 per cent) belongs to Non-workers category. The percentage of Main workers is 35.06 and that of Marginal workers is 4.88. The proportion of male Total workers (59.93 per cent) dominates over the females (17.91 per cent). Gender-wise analysis of Main workers shows the same trend as in case of Total workers. Male Main workers are in higher proportion (54.92 per cent) than that of female Main workers (13.19 per cent). Thus, in the Main workers category, a wide gap between male and female workers can be observed from the above Table. However, in case of Marginal workers, there is a very small gap between proportion of male (5.02 per cent) and female Marginal workers (4.73 per cent). In case of Non-workers category, there are 17,56,654 females (82.09 per cent) which are more than male Non-workers of 9,44,300 persons (40.07 per cent) in the district.

Table 32 : Number and percentage of Main workers, Marginal workers and Non-workers by Sex in Towns, 2011

Sl. No.	Name of Town	Persons/ Males/ Females	Total population	Main workers		Marginal workers		Total workers (main and marginal workers)		Non-workers	
				Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
				5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	801742- Kolkata (M Corp.)	Persons	4496694	1576419	35.06	219321	4.88	1795740	39.93	2700954	60.07
		Males	2356766	1294266	54.92	118200	5.02	1412466	59.93	944300	40.07
		Females	2139928	282153	13.19	101121	4.73	383274	17.91	1756654	82.09
District (Urban) :		Persons	4496694	1576419	35.06	219321	4.88	1795740	39.93	2700954	60.07
Kolkata (342)		Males	2356766	1294266	54.92	118200	5.02	1412466	59.93	944300	40.07
		Females	2139928	282153	13.19	101121	4.73	383274	17.91	1756654	82.09

Table 32 shows distribution of number and percentage of Main workers, Marginal workers and Non-workers by sex in the only Town of the district. Of the total population of the urban areas of the district, the percentage of Total workers is 39.93 whereas the percentage of Non-workers is 60.07. Main workers accounts for 35.06 per cent while Marginal workers are 4.88 per cent which is much lower than that of Main workers. In respect of Total workers the percentage of male (59.93) is more than three times of female percentage (17.91). It is observed from the Table that the male Main workers (54.92 per cent) are four times higher than that of females (13.19 per cent). In the respect of Marginal workers the gap in percentage of male (5.02) and female (4.73) is very small. Non workers female percentage in this district is 82.09 which are two times higher than males having percentage of 40.07.

Table 33 : Distribution of Workers by Sex in four categories of Economic Activity in Sub-district, 2011

Sl. No.	Name of Sub-District	Persons/ Males/ Females	Total population	Total workers (main + marginal workers)	Category of workers							
					Cultivators		Agricultural labourers		Household industry workers		Other workers	
					Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
1	99999 - Area not under any Sub-district	Persons	4496694	1795740	16039	0.89	12388	0.69	68438	3.81	1698875	94.61
		Males	2356766	1412466	8156	0.58	8773	0.62	47799	3.38	1347738	95.42
		Females	2139928	383274	7883	2.06	3615	0.94	20639	5.38	351137	91.62
	District : Kolkata (342)	Persons	4496694	1795740	16039	0.89	12388	0.69	68438	3.81	1698875	94.61
		Males	2356766	1412466	8156	0.58	8773	0.62	47799	3.38	1347738	95.42
		Females	2139928	383274	7883	2.06	3615	0.94	20639	5.38	351137	91.62

Table 33 shows the sex wise distribution of workers by number and percentage, engaged in four major economic activities of the district. The above Table shows that a major portion of Total workers in the urban Kolkata earns their livelihood as Other workers (94.61 per cent), followed by Household industry workers (3.81 per cent). Only 0.89 per cent of Total workers are engaged as Cultivators and 0.69 per cent IS engaged as Agricultural labourers. Sex-wise analysis reveals that majority of male workers are engaged as Other workers (95.42 per cent), followed by Household industry workers (3.38 per cent). Agricultural labourers and Cultivators constitute 0.62 per cent and 0.58 per cent male Total workers respectively. In case of female workers also, it is seen most of them are in the category of Other workers (91.62 per cent), followed by Household industry workers (5.38 per cent) and Cultivators (2.06 per cent).

Table 35 : Distribution of Workers by Sex in four categories of Economic Activity in Towns, 2011

Sl. No.	Name of Town	Persons/ Males/ Females	Total population	Total workers (main+marginal workers)	Category of workers							
					Cultivators		Agricultural labourers		Household industry workers		Other workers	
					Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
1	801742 - Kolkata (M Corp.)	Persons	4496694	1795740	16039	0.89	12388	0.69	68438	3.81	1698875	94.61
		Males	2356766	1412466	8156	0.58	8773	0.62	47799	3.38	1347738	95.42
		Females	2139928	383274	7883	2.06	3615	0.94	20639	5.38	351137	91.62
	District (Urban) : Kolkata(342)	Persons	4496694	1795740	16039	0.89	12388	0.69	68438	3.81	1698875	94.61
		Males	2356766	1412466	8156	0.58	8773	0.62	47799	3.38	1347738	95.42
		Females	2139928	383274	7883	2.06	3615	0.94	20639	5.38	351137	91.62

The above Table shows distribution of workers by sex in urban areas of the district, engaged in four major economic activities. For the urban part of the district, majority of the workers are engaged as Other workers (94.61 per cent), followed by Household industry workers (3.81 per cent), Cultivators (0.89 per cent) and only 0.69 per cent are Agricultural labourers. Sex wise analysis also reveals that highest proportion of male workers is registered as Other workers (95.42 per cent) followed by a very small proportion of Household industry workers (3.38 per cent). For female workers also the similar trend is observed. The percentage of female workers, engaged as Other workers is 91.62 per cent followed by Household industry workers (5.38 per cent).

Brief Analysis of Inset Tables based on Town Directory Data, 2011

Before analysing the Inset Tables of Kolkata it may be mentioned that Kolkata is the only fully urbanized district of West Bengal. Hence only the Inset Tables which are relevant to Kolkata have been analysed. The Inset Tables pertaining to rural areas or villages i.e. Table nos. 2, 6, 7, 10, 11, 14, 15, 16, 18, 21, 22, 24, 25, 27, 28, 31 and 36 to 41 have been omitted in this volume.

One of the important features of Indian Census is tabulation of town wise amenities data. Such information included in this volume is basically of non-Census in nature. Nevertheless, they have great importance in getting an in-depth view of the existing infrastructural facilities and status of availability of different amenities in the villages of the district and can be used as an important input in future development planning of the district. For fully urban district of Kolkata, this portion covers only town amenities data.

Table 42 : Schools/Colleges per 10,000 population in Towns, 2011

Sl. No.	Name of the Town	Type of educational institution (Approx. numbers)				
		Primary	Middle	Secondary/Matriculation	Senior Secondary	College*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	801742-Kolkata (M Corp.)	5	2	2	1	0.2
District : Kolkata (342)		5	2	2	1	0.2

Note : * College includes Arts/ Science/ Commerce College (Degree Level and above)

Table 42 above shows the total number of educational institutions in the category of Primary, Middle, Secondary (Matriculation), Senior Secondary Schools and Colleges available for every 10,000 population in the urban areas of Kolkata district. The number of Primary Schools and Middle Schools available per 10,000 population in the district are shown as 5 and 2 respectively. There are 2 Secondary level and 1 Senior Secondary level school in the district for each 10,000 population. Availability of Colleges is 0.2 for each 10,000 population of the district of Kolkata.

Table 43 : Number of Beds in Medical Institutions in Towns, 2011

Sl. No.	Name of the Town	Number of beds in medical institutions per 10,000 population (Approx. numbers)
1	2	3
1	801742-Kolkata (M Corp.)	63
District : Kolkata (342)		63

The above Table shows the number of beds available in the Medical Institutions located in Kolkata. It is observed from the Table that for the entire area of Kolkata district, there are 63 beds available in Medical Institutions for every 10,000 population as reported in the District Statistical Handbook, 2011 published by Government of West Bengal.

Table 44 : Proportion of Slum population in Towns, 2011

Sl. No.	Name of the Town having Slum	Total population	Slum population	Percentage of Slum population to Total Population
1	2	3	4	5
1	801742-Kolkata (M Corp.)	4496694	1409721	31.35
Total :		4496694	1409721	31.35

The above Table depicts the proportion of Slum population to the Total population in the Town. The Slum areas are being identified on the basis of certain fixed criteria. Everywhere the Slum population of a particular district is estimated with the help of Slum data provided by the concerned Municipal Corporation authority. In case of Kolkata, of the total population of the district 31.35 per cent population are inhabited in the slum areas. In absolute figures, 14,09,721 number of slum dwellers are in Kolkata out of a total population 44,96,694.

Table 45 : Most important Commodity Manufactured in Towns, 2011

Sl. No.	Name of the Town	Name of three most important commodities manufactured
1	2	3
1	801742-Kolkata (M Corp.)	Engg. Goods, Leather Products, Rubber Products

Table 45 above shows the most important commodities manufactured in Kolkata. It can be observed from the Table that three important commodities viz. engineering goods, leather products and rubber products occupies the top three places.

Major Social and Cultural Activities
Places of Religious, Historical or Archaeological
Importance, Places of Tourist Interest
Major Characteristics and Contribution of the District

Major Social and Cultural Activities of the District like Festivals and Fairs

Innumerable fairs, festivals and socio-cultural events are held throughout the year in the district having wide admixture of religion, community and culture. The followers of the main faiths and some tribal groups observe their own religious festivals whereas they intermingle in certain *melas* (fairs) and ceremonies. Brief notes on the major festivals and *melas* of the district are given below :

(a) Festivals Celebrated throughout the State :

West Bengal celebrates many *pujas* (worship) and festivals. The Bengali proverb “*Baro Mase Tero Parbon*” (thirteen festivals in twelve months) indicates the abundant of festivity in the State. We are trying to go across the State Level common festivals in brief that are celebrated with great grandeur all over West Bengal with great enthusiasm. Please note that this State is a perfect example of communal harmony that is reflected in all the festivals. Peoples of different religion, caste and creed use to celebrate and participate in all the festivals together.

Durga Puja : Durga *puja* or *Sharadotsav* is undoubtedly the main festival of West Bengal. The dates of Durga *puja* celebrations are set according to the traditional Hindu calendar and the fortnight corresponding to the festival is called *Devi Paksha* (fortnight of the Goddess). Durga *puja* festival marks the victory of Goddess Durga over the evil buffalo demon Mahishasura. Thus, Durga *puja* festival epitomizes the victory of Good over Evil. The prominence of Durga *puja* increased gradually during the British Raj in Bengal and erstwhile Assam. After the Hindu reformists identified Durga with India, she became an icon for the Indian Independence Movement. In the first quarter of the 20th century, the tradition of *Baroyari* (community) *puja* was popularized due to this. After independence, Durga *puja* became one of the largest celebrated festivals in the whole world. It is also the largest open Air Art Exhibition in the World. Durga *puja* is also called *Akalbodhan* (untimely awakening of Durga), *Sharadiya Pujo* (autumnal worship), *Sharodotsab* (festival of autumn), *Maha Pujo* (grand *puja*), *Maayer Pujo* (worship of the Mother) or merely as *puja* or *pujo*.

Kali Puja : Kali *puja* is also known as *Shyama puja* or *Mahanisha puja*, is a festival dedicated to the Hindu Goddess Kali, celebrated on the new moon day of the Hindu calendar month of *Kartik* (mid-October to mid-November) especially in Bengal, Odisha, Bihar and Assam. While the Bengalis, Odias and Assamese adore Goddess Kali on this day, the rest of India worships Goddess Lakshmi on Diwali. In north India ‘Deepavali’ or the festival of lights is celebrated to commemorate the home coming of Lord Rama to Ayodhya after fourteen years of exile as per the epic Ramayana. Decoration with lights and cracking the crackers are part of the observation.

Saraswati Puja or Vasant Panchami : Goddess Saraswati is referred as the Goddess of learning and music. It is a festival that signifies the beginning of *Vasant Ritu* (spring season). This *puja* is celebrated on the fifth day of the bright fortnight of the lunar month of Bengali calendar month of *Magh* (mid-January to mid-February). A white swan on which the Goddess sits symbolizes *Satwa Guna* (purity and discrimination). This *puja* is celebrated in all educational institutions, music schools and even in localities throughout the State.

Dol Yatra or The Festival of Colours : The festival of *Dol Yatra* is celebrated with pomp and dignity in the State of West Bengal. While it is known as *Dol Yatra* in West Bengal, rest of India celebrates it as *Holi*. It is the last festival of Bengali Calendar Year. It celebrates the legend of Radha and Krishna which says that Lord Krishna expressed his love to her beloved Radha on this day. People celebrate this festival playing with coloured water and colour powder called *abeer*. *Dol Purnima* (full moon day) becomes all the more significant for Bengalis, because this is also the birthday of the great Bhakti cult movement leader *Shree Chaitanya Mahaprabhu* (1485–1533).

Ratha Yatra or The Chariot Journey Festival : *Ratha Yatra* is a festival that involves moving of deities Jagannath, Balabhadra and Subhadra on a *ratha* (chariot) to their *Mausima Deula* (aunt's place). The festival originated in Puri, Odisha. The *Ratha Yatra* of Mahesh at Sreerampore in the Hugli district of West Bengal is the third oldest *ratha* festival in India and oldest in Bengal, having been celebrated since 1755. *Ratha Yatra* of Guptipara in Hugli district and of Mahishadal in Purba Medinipur district also has all India fame. Though mainly a *Vaishnava* festival, still it is celebrated by all communities. Small children are seen to pull small *rathas* around the streets accompanied by their parents. Many local *rathas* are also been pulled in this occasion throughout the State.

Raksha Bandhan : It is a Hindu festival that celebrates the love and duty between brothers and sisters where sisters tie a *rakhi* (sacred thread) on her brother's wrist. This symbolizes the sister's love and prayers for her brother's well-being, and the brother's lifelong vow to protect her. The festival falls on the full moon day (*Shravan Poornima*) of the Bengali calendar month of *Shravan* (mid-July to mid-August). Many myths and historic legends are linked to it. For example, the Rajput queens practiced the custom of sending *rakhi* threads to neighbouring rulers as token of brotherhood.

In West Bengal, the great poet Rabindranath Tagore invoked *Rakhi* as concepts to inspire love, respect and a vow of mutual protection between Hindus and Muslims during India's colonial era. In 1905, Bengal was divided by the British Empire on the basis of religion. Tagore arranged a ceremony to celebrate *Raksha Bandhan* to strengthen the bond of love and togetherness between Hindus and Muslims of Bengal, and urge them to together protest the British Empire which proved to be very successful. Even today in West Bengal, his tradition continues as people tie *Rakhis* to their neighbours and close friends.

Eid ul-Fitr or Festival of breaking the Fast : This is an important religious festival of the peoples belonging to Islam faith. It marks the end of *Ramadan*, the Islamic holy month of *sawm* (fasting). The religious *Eid* is a single day during which Muslims are not permitted to fast. The holiday celebrates the conclusion of the 29 or 30 days of dawn-to-sunset fasting during the entire month of *Ramadan*. The day of *Eid*, therefore, falls on the first day of the next Islamic calendar month of *Shawwal*. The date for the start of any lunar *Hijri* month varies based on the observation of new moon by local religious authorities, so the exact day of celebration varies by locality. However, in most countries, it is generally celebrated on the same day as Saudi Arabia. Throughout the State, mass prayers (*namaz*) are organized. It is a day of joyful get together.

Muharram : It is the first month of the Islamic calendar and is one of the four sacred months of the year. Since the Islamic calendar is a lunar calendar, *Muharram* moves from year to year when compared with the Gregorian calendar. It is the second holiest month following Ramadan. The word Muharram means forbidden and is derived from the word *harām*, meaning sinful. This is practically a mourning festival to observe the death of two brothers Hassan and Hussain – two grandsons of the Prophet Muhammed in the battle of Karbala. Tajiyas that symbolized the memorial tombs of the two brothers are taken out in procession and the devotees use to chant the name of Hassan and Hussain throughout.

Christmas : Also referred as Christmas Day, is an annual festival commemorating the birth of Jesus Christ, observed on December 25 as a religious and cultural celebration among billions of people around the world as well as West Bengal. On this day people exchange gifts, sweet and cakes amongst them. Many fairs are organized throughout the State and people use to gather there in numbers. Children are very fond of this festivals and Santa Claus is perhaps the most lovable character to them from whom they expect gifts packed in colourful papers. The chilling winter season practically extends this Christmas festivals up to English New Year i.e. January 1.

Good Friday : It is a Christian religious occasion commemorating the crucifixion of Jesus Christ at Calvary. Calvary, also Golgotha, was, according to the Gospels, a site immediately outside Jerusalem's walls where Jesus was crucified. It is also known as Holy Friday, Great Friday, Black Friday or Easter Friday.

Guru Nanak's Birthday : Guru Nanak Sahib, the founder of Sikhism, was born on 15th April, 1469 at Rai-Bhoi-di Talwandi in the present district of Shekhupura (Pakistan), now Nanakana Sahib. The Birthday of Guru Nanak Sahib falls on *Kartik Purnamashi* i.e. full moon day of the month *Kartik* (usually November). On this day the followers of Sikhism use to visit the *Gurdwara* (shrine) and pay homage to him. This occasion is celebrated all over the State every year with great devotion and enthusiasm.

Buddha Purnima : Also referred as *Buddha Jayanti*, the birth anniversary of the Lord Gautam Buddha is the most important festival of the Buddhists and is celebrated with great enthusiasm. This festival falls on full moon day in the month of April. It was on this same day that Buddha got enlightenment and also attained *Nirvana* (salvation). The Buddhists consider the day to be more auspicious than any other day of the year. It is also believed that Yashodara, Gautam's wife, his charioteer Channa and even his horse Kantaka were born on the same day.

Mahavir Jayanti : The followers of Jainism observes the birthday of Lord Mahāvīra on this date. Lord Mahāvīra (599 BCE–527 BCE), also known as Vardhaman, was the twenty-fourth and last *tirthankara* (holy person) of Jainism of present *Avasarpani* era (half time cycle as per Jain cosmology). Lord Mahāvīra was given the title *Jīnā*, or "Conqueror" (conqueror of inner enemies such as attachment, pride and greed), which subsequently became synonymous with *tirthankara*. Although there is reasonable evidence to believe that Parsva, predecessor of Mahāvīra was a historical figure, still Mahavira is sometimes referred as the founder of Jainism. Colourful processions are taken out by the followers of Mahavir on this day which is well attended by people of all caste, creed and religion. The date of Lord Mahavir's birthday is decided according to the Jain calendar *Vira Nirvana Samvat*.

(b) District Level Festivals of Kolkata :

Durga puja : As of rest part of Bengal, *Durga Puja* is celebrated with great enthusiasm and zeal all over Kolkata. Although it is a ten day long festival in the Bengali month of *Aswin* (mid-September to mid-November), it is celebrated mainly on the last four days viz. *Saptami*, *Austami*, *Navami* and *Dashami*. The tempo of *puja* rises on early morning of *Mahalaya* (the day before first day) when every Kolkatian rise up hearing the 'Mahishasura Mardini' in All India Radio – an amazing combination of vedic *stotras* (poetry performed for worshipping goddess) with religious songs performed by stalwarts like Birendra Krishna Bhadra, Bani Kumar, Pankaj Kumar Mullick, Kanika Bandyopadhyay, Hemant Kumar, Suchitra Mitra and others. Even in this hi-tech age of television and computers and internets, this programme still remains a blockbuster and has become an integral part of Bengali's cultural heritage. Thousands offer prayers to their ancestors in the *ghats* (banks) of river Ganaga in early dawn.

After Independence and partition of Bengal, Kolkata along with the rest of the State, came up with public *pujas* or *baroari*. But it is interesting to note that this *baroari puja* did not originate in Kolkata. From in-house to public, *Debi* Durga first broke free at Guptipara, Hooghly when twelve young men were not allowed to take part in a household *puja*. These men constructed a committee, gathered subscription and started *Durga Puja* in public places. As the *puja* was organised by twelve people it became to be known as *baroari* (*baro* means twelve, *yari* means friends in Bengali language). This collective form of celebrating *Durga Puja* was first initiated in Kolkata by *Raja* Harinath of Cossimbazar in 1832. The word *Baroari* was substituted by the word *Sarbajanin* (for all) in 1910. The first community *puja* was held at Balaram Basu Ghat Road the same year.

The British officers and soldiers also participated in the *Durga Puja* by saluting the Durga idol and eating *prasad* (holy fruits, sweets etc.). It is evident from old records that in 1765, the East India Company held a grandiose *Durga Puja* as they presented ceremonial thanksgiving to the deity. However, many viewed this as an act of political appeasement to Hindus. There were even reports that John Chips, the auditor-general of

British East India Company observed Durga *Puja* at his Birbhum office. But this kind of large scale participation from British officials did not last for long as it was banned in 1840. When English East India Company changed its capital from Kolkata to Delhi, a large number of people from Bengal moved to Delhi and settled there. Hence, in 1910, Durga *Puja* was first celebrated in Delhi.

Today *sarbajani* Durga *pujas* are celebrated throughout the state with great grandeur, but in the city of Kolkata it is obviously the best. The whole city is washed-out with decorative lights, festive mood prevails all over the city. People of all ages dressed in new cloths hops from *pandel* to *pandel* (a temporary structure erect for keeping the Durga idol). On the other hand, the household Durga *pujas* are still prevailing with all its heritage and dignity. People also use to visit the *pujas* organised by Sabarno Choudhuris of Behala, Duttas of Hatkhola, Duttas of Thanthania, Malliks of Pathuriaghata, Mitras of Darjipara, Chhatubau and Latubabu's *puja* of North Kolkata, Chunder's *puja* at Ganesh Chandra Avenue, Gopi Mohan Deb's *puja* and Naba Krishna Deb's *puja* – both at Shobhabazar etc. The Durga idols in all these houses have characteristics of their own and the mode of worship as well as ritual attached with it varies from family to family.

Apart from *sarbojanin* and family *pujas*, organizations like Ramakrishna Mission, Bharat Sevashram Sangha and other religious societies also pay homage to Goddess Durga in their own manner keeping in mind the basic tune of the *Vedas* and *Upanishad*.

Kolkata's Durga *Puja* is world famous and people from all over the world use to visit Kolkata during *puja* time.

Kali Puja : Kali *Puja*, also known as Shyama *Puja* or Mahanisha *Puja*, is a festival dedicated to the Hindu goddess Kali, celebrated on the new moon day of the Bengali month *Kartik* (mid-October to mid-November) especially in Bengal and Assam. It coincides with the pan-Indian Lakshmi *Puja* day of Diwali.

The festival of Kali *Puja* is not an ancient one. Kali *Puja* was practically unknown before the 18th century, however a late 17th century devotional text Kalika Mangalkavya – by Balram mentions an annual festival dedicated to Kali. It was introduced in Bengal during the 18th century, by King (*Raja*) Krishnachandra of Navadvipa. Kali *Puja* gained popularity in the 19th century, with Krishnachandra's grandson Ishvarchandra and the Bengali elite; wealthy landowners began patronizing the festival on a grand scale. After Durga *Puja*, now - Kali *Puja* has also taken place in Bengali's mind and is celebrated all over Kolkata. Special offerings are made in Kali temples of the city and people use to visit the temples of Kalighat, Dakshineswar, Lake, Bowbazar (Firingi Kalibari) and other famous Kali temples.

Other Pujas : Apart from Durga *Puja* and Kali *Puja* other *pujas* are also celebrated in Kolkata with due respect and honour. Saraswati *puja* is celebrated widely in houses and educational institutions as Saraswati is depicted as the Goddess of Learning and Singing in the *Vedas*. *Dol yatra* (festival of colour), corresponding to the North Indian festival of *Holi*, is also celebrated with joy. Viswakarma *puja* is celebrated in industries as a God of Machine and Instruments. Lakshmi *Puja* is worshipped mainly in-house as the Goddess resembles prosperity. *Ratha Yatra* (chariot journey of Jagannath Dev) is also celebrated throughout the city with great passion and the Iskon's Ratha Yatra is most famous among the all.

India has a rich culture of 'unity in diversity'. Here people mingle with each other keeping apart their personal creed, caste, religion etc. West Bengal being an integral part of India is not out of this spirit. Here in Kolkata festivals like Idd, Muharram, Buddha *Jayanti*, Mahavira *Jayanti*, Christmas, Gugu Nanak *Jayanti* and other festivals are also celebrated with great honour and all the people participates in the celebration.

(c) Distinctive Socio-Cultural Events and Fairs of Kolkata :

Apart from *pujas*, some other occasions are also observed in Kolkata with great enthusiasm and has become an integral part of Kolkata's culture and heritage. The State Government as well as private organizations patronized these events which have gained national and international acclamation. The government patronized *Jatra Utsav* (festival) at Rabindra Kanan and privately patronized *Jatra Utsav* at Mahajati Sadan is worth mentioning. Let us discuss in brief about some important festivals below.

Dover Lane Music Conference : The Dover Lane Music Conference is one of the most prestigious festivals of Hindustani classical music, showcasing maestros the world over as well as promising new talent. It has been held for the past years in the January conglomerate holiday (23 to 26 January) period and comprises three all-night recitals. Initially held open air at Dover Lane in Ballygunge area of South Kolkata, due to the large crowds, it is now held at the open air theatre Nazrul Mancha on the Southern Avenue (Ballygunge area). It is held in conjunction with the Dover Lane Music Conference.

Kolkata International Book Fair : The International Book Fair of Kolkata should get a special mention in this context. The Calcutta Book Fair (or Kolkata *Boi Mela*) is unique and is the world's largest non-trade annual book fair. Started in 1975 by the Publishers' and Booksellers' Guild, it has rapidly become one of the world's leading book fairs. Publishers from all over the world visits and erect their stalls here from where people get a taste of foreign literatures. Each year a country is chosen as the theme country. This fair provides a place to view more than a million new and used book titles at one go. From its beginning, the Chief Minister of West Bengal uses to announce the start and end of the fair. It starts on the last Wednesday of January, and continues for twelve days, including two weekends.

Kolkata International Film Festival : The Kolkata International Film Festival is screened annually from 10-17 November. The largest and most prestigious of its kind in India, it was started in 1995 and is affiliated with the International Federation of Film Producers' Association (FIAPF) in Paris. Kolkata's strong ties to film-making through icons like Satyajit Ray, Mrinal Sen to today's Rituparno Ghosh has boosted the festival and it screens a large clutch of international, critically acclaimed new films every year.

National Theatre Festival : The National Theatre Festival is an annual event and the biggest event in the Indian theatre calendar. Kolkata is the theatre capital of India, and the festival is organized by the Nandikar group, one of the most dynamic and talented Indian theatre groups. Nandikar's National Theatre Festival was initiated in 1984 to commemorate Nandikar's silver jubilee and has not looked back since.

National Children's Theatre Festival : The National Theatre Festival is an annual event organized in the first week of June at Rabindra Sadan Kolkata by a group theatre group 'Eso Natak Shikhi' since 1990. Teams from all over India & abroad participate and perform in this festival. The fest is assisted by Ministry of Culture & Information - Government of West Bengal, Ministry of Transport and Ministry of Sports - Government of West Bengal, Eastern Zonal Cultural Centre and Ministry of Tourism & Culture - Govt. of India.

Kolkata is host of numerous fairs also. All over the year various fairs are organized i.e. Leather expo, handicraft fair, handloom and garment fair, information technology fair, travel fair etc. In past, these fairs were held at the heart of the city i.e. Kolkata Maidan. Recently the Calcutta High Court has banned all kinds of fairs at Maidan due to increase of city's pollution level. Hence the State Government has built a separate fairground along Eastern Metropolitan By-pass and named it 'Milan Mela Prangan'. Few small fairs are arranged at Netaji Indoor Stadium also.

It is noteworthy that all these fairs and festivals are unconventional and have got no connection with any religious faith whatsoever.

Kolkata Football : Discussion about Kolkata shouldn't be completed if we do not mention its passion for football. Way back in 1877 when Calcutta was still the Capital of British India, one ten year old boy named Nagendra Prasad Sarbadhikari was fascinated by a ball game being played by the Europeans in the vast open grounds in the heart of the city. He used to watch the game from side line and when the ball rolled over him, he used to kick it back the playing arena. The European players encouraged the little boy and ironically that little boy became the first Indian to have kicked a football. Widely regarded as the father of Indian football, later Nagendra Prasad went on to patronize a clutch of 'native' Bengali clubs as Boys Sporting, Friends, Presidency, Wellington and Sovabazar. These clubs started to challenge the British monopoly in football.

Sovabazar Club started the triumph of Indian dominant in football with a stunning 2-1 win over East Surrey Regiment in the Trades Cup of 1892. Next year Fort William Arsenal – a team made up of Indian workers – won the Coochbehar Cup. Established in 1889, Mohun Bagan Club won the Coochbehar Cup in 1904 and 1905. They also won the Gladstone Cup in 1905. Between 1906 and 1908, Mohun Bagan would pull off a hat trick of victories at the British-instituted Trades Cup. The victories cemented the relationship of Bengalis with football, based on the belief that, on the field, the Bengalis could better the British.

The stage was thus set for the ultimate assault of the British. Playing bare footedly, Mohun Bagan lifted the IFA Shield in 1911 beating the all-British East Yorkshire Regiment in the final after overpowering four other British teams. This victory transformed the football's status in Bengal. For Indians of the era, there was no sporting moment more significant than Mohun Bagan's 1911 triumph, especially as it played out in the backdrop of the 1905 partition of Bengal and the decision to move the capital from Calcutta to Delhi.

India may rank a lowly 162 (out of 204) in the FIFA charts, but the football mania in Bengal is not about numbers; it's not even a matter of choice. It is a legacy.

Brief Description of Places of Religious, Historical or Archaeological Importance and Places of Tourist Interest of the District

We can see some eye catching architectural feats in Kolkata. But before go through deep into the discussion let us peep a little into history of Kolkata. Kolkata was well divided in two parts. The English settled around the area of Fort William and hence it is referred as the White Town. The original inhabitants of the city lived to the north of the English settlement in the villages of Sutanuti and Chitpur and to the south in Gobindapur hence called the Black Town. Due to the English settlement around Fort William, most important public buildings and imposing private houses, all looking remarkably Neoclassical with their pillars and pediments lined the northern side of the Esplanade, facing the Maidan on the south, within the time frame of 1757 to 1803. Before the arrival of Job Charnock there were only two temples worth mentioning – the Chitteswari Temple and the Kali Temple, but then that worthiness is more for other reasons than architectural. Though the original shape of Chitteswari Temple is not retained, the early paintings of Kolkata show it in the Bengal terracotta style.

(a) Places of Religious Importance :

The Kali Temple of Kalighat : According to Hindu mythology Lord Vishnu dismembered Sati's lifeless body into fifty one pieces when Lord Shiva was dancing angrily carrying Sati's body in far off Kailash. The toes of her right foot fell beside the old course of the Bhagirathi or Hooghly river, that is, old or Adi Ganga. Here the goddess is known as Dakshinakali and her consort Siva as Nakuleswar. Interestingly Vishnu in the form of Krishna by the name of Shyam Roy dwells in an adjacent temple making the place a unique meeting-point for both Sakta and Vaisnav pilgrims. The early history of the Kali Temple of Kalighat is connected to *Raja* Basanta Roy (Pratapaditya's uncle) of Jessore and Lakshmikanta Majumdar (Ganguli), *dewan* of the Sabarno Roy Choudhuris.

Nakhoda Mosque : One of the most sacred Muslim place of worship, Nakhoda Mosque is situated beside Upper Chitpur Road and is so large that the prayer hall can accommodate ten thousand people at a time. The design of the mosque is taken from Mughal Emperor Akbar's tomb at Sikandara near Agra.

Pareshnath Jain Temple : Perhaps the most ornamented and well designed temple of the city is situated at Badridas Temple Street which branches off from *Acharya* Prafulla Chandra Road. This is one of the most sacred worship places for the followers of Digambar Jain faith.

Armenian Church : The Armenian Church was constructed during the 18th century and is considered as one of the oldest churches of Kolkata. The interior of the church is adorned with marble and mural tablets. It has an altar with a cross, the gospels and the oil paintings by the English artist, A. E. Harris.

St. John's Church : This church was constructed in the year 1784 by Charles Eyre, successor and son-in-law of Job Charnock. An impressive relic of the British period consecrated in 1784. It had been the Presidency church of Bengal till 1884. From the architectural point of view it is so orderly, proportionate, poised and faithful to the design-books that it can be viewed as the finest example of neo-classical style in the city.

Greek Church : Located beside present Kalighat Tram Depot this church was erected by one of the earliest Greek visitor to the city Alexis Argyree. There are old paintings, silver lamp stands and altar of white marble supported by 5 carved pillars.

Portuguese Cathedral : Two Portuguese noblemen Joseph Baretto and Louis Baretto borne the cost of this cathedral which was founded in 1797 and consecrated in 1799. It is dedicated to 'Our Lady of the Rosary' the entrance leading to the portico paved with gravestones. There is behind the altar, the figures of 'Madonna and Child'. Below lies the

remains of the first Archbishop of Calcutta, Paul Goethals. Mural tablets on the pillars cite the names of some famous Roman Catholics of Bengal.

St. Paul's Cathedral : Situated beside Victoria Memorial and between Birla Planetarium and Rabindra Sadan, it is a church of 1847 vivid with adoption of Gothic architecture. It is the Anglican cathedral of Kolkata and the Metropolitan Church of India, as also the first Episcopal Church created in the Eastern World. The life and history of St. Paul is depicted inside through panels of coloured mosaic. King George V attended Divine Service here followed by a visit of Queen Elizabeth II.

Synagogue : Situated on Canning Street, The Synagogue is the place of worship for the people of Jews community. It was built by Mr. Elias David Joseph Ezra to perpetuate the memory of his father, Mr. David Joseph Ezra who died in 1882. Previously, this place saw the existence of a temple of the Jews named 'Nevch Salome'. Later on, that gave way to the 'Makhan David' Synagogue. Opened to the public in 1884, this is the largest synagogue in the east. It is 140 ft. in length and 82 ft. in width.

Please note that there are many more holy places in Kolkata but due to space constrain we have included only a very few keeping in mind the historical and social aspect of the place.

(b) Places of Tourist Interest including important Monuments, Buildings, Museums etc. :

The Writers' Buildings (*Mahakaran*) : Mahakaran or The Writers' Buildings has played the role of the Secretariat building of the State Government of West Bengal for a long time. Located at the heart of the city, this two hundred plus old architectural splendor is the office of the Chief Minister of West Bengal. In the year 1776, the site of the demolished St. Anne's church was granted to Thomas Lyon to construct buildings to accommodate the junior servants of the East India Company. As the junior servants were called writers, the building was named Writers' Buildings. Lyon was acting on behalf of Richard Barwell, member of the Council, when Warren Hastings was Governor. Writers' Buildings was the first three-storeyed building in Calcutta. Lyons Range of Kolkata is named after Thomas Lyon.

The building has gone through several extensions over the years. In the year 1821, a 128 ft. long verandah with several Ionic style columns of 32 ft. height were added on the first and second floors. Two new blocks were added between 1889 -1906, approached by iron staircases that are still in use. Writers' acquired its Greco-Roman look, complete with the portico in the central bay and the red surface of exposed brick. The parapet was put in place and the statues sculpted by William Fredric Woodington in 1883 that line the terrace, were installed. The giant pediment at the centre is crowned with the statue of Minerva. The terrace also contains several other statues and notable among them are four clusters of statues, christened 'Justice', 'Commerce', 'Science' and 'Agriculture', with the Greek Gods and Goddesses of these four streams (Zeus, Hermes, Athena and Demeter respectively) flanked by a European and an Indian practitioner of these vocations, adorn the building.

The 150 meter long Writers' Buildings covers the entire northern stretch of the water body locally called Lal Dighi in B.B.D. Bagh area. Various departments of the West Bengal government are housed in this building. It is an edifice of great political significance and memories of the Indian Independence Movement.

Fort William : With its historic connection as already described in 'Brief History of the District', this fort was built in the last quarter of the 18th century bearing a cost of about two million pounds and was named after King William III of England. Inside the fort, there is a church, a market, post and telegraph office, cinema, swimming pool, a boxing

stadium, football ground and firing range. Presently it is a military base and common public have no access inside.

Victoria Memorial : To commemorate the memory of Queen Victoria, Empress of British India, this unique marble architecture was built during 1906 and 1921. Designed by Sir William Emerson, it has a similarity with the Belfast City Hall with a mixture of Mughal architecture. A black bronze Angel of Victory holding a bugle in her hand was placed at the apex of the dome above the memorial. It is fixed to its pedestal with ball-bearings and acts as a weather cock when the wind is strong enough. A museum inside have few documents and belongings of British India and of the English Royal family including Queen Victoria's gown and chair. It is a must see place of Kolkata.

Howrah Bridge (Rabindra Setu) : One of the most famous engineering splendours, this bridge is referred as 'the Gateway of Kolkata'. It has almost become the mascot of the city. Build between 1937 and 1943, this cantilever bridge over river Hooghly is 750 metres long and 29.6 metres wide. Kolkata is joined with district Haora through this bridge though afterwards few other bridges are erected. Without nuts or bolts, more than 26,500 metres of high-tensile steel went into this unique bridge supported by two piers, each nearly 90 metres above the road. An engineering marvel, it expands as much as a metre during a summer day. Named after the great Bengali poet Rabindranath Tagore, this eight lane bridge carries a steady flow of more than 150,000 vehicles and 4,000,000 pedestrians every day. Earlier tram used to ply on this bridge also which was later suspended in order to reduce the load upon the bridge.

Vidyasagar Setu (popularly known as 2nd Hooghly Bridge) : Though relatively new, discussion about Vidyasagar Setu should come after Rabindra Setu. Also build over river Hooghly, this 457 metres long 35 meters wide cable-stayed bridge is the longest bridge of its type in India. It is named after the Great son of Bengal, Pandit Iswar Chandra Vidyasagar. Started in 1978 and the bridge was finally inaugurated in October, 1992. This bridge also adjoins Kolkata with district Haora and not only has reduced the vehicle weight on Rabindra Setu but has also reduced a handful distance between Kolkata and Haora especially with South Kolkata.

Ochterlony Monument (Shahid Minar) : This monument is another landmark of Kolkata. It was built in the year 1828 in memory of Sir David Ochterlony for his military achievements in Nepal. It is now named *Shahid Minar* (the word *Sahid* means martyr). It stands on the eastern border of the Maidan and strangely presents a combined architectural feat of Syrian in column, Egyptian in base and Turkish in dome in hybridized form. Its two viewing galleries on top and the spiral stairs within remind the *Qutb Minar* in Delhi.

Raj Bhavan : Presently the residence of the Governor of West Bengal, it was once the residence of the Viceroys when Kolkata was the capital of India. Inspired by the neo-classical style and resemblance with the Kedleston Hall in Derbyshire, England this building is also an engineering genius of the then British Government. As it is the residence of the first citizen of the State, it is not open to public though few occasions are organized inside this building where the Governor himself presides over. The swearing in ceremony of a new government always takes place at the *Raj Bhawan*. The gate of *Raj Bhawan* is opened for social reasons also such inauguration of Census in the State, Red Cross collection day etc.

High Court : The judicial headquarters of the State is the High Court of Kolkata situated at B.B.D. Bag locality is the only Neo-Gothic building of the city build during the second half of the nineteenth century is the High Court (1864-72). In High Court through the extensive use of stone, particularly in the richly carved capitals the spirit of the Gothic Revival is preserved most.

Marble Palace : Situated in Mukhtaram Babu Street of Central Kolkata, it is originally a majestic mansion built by *Raja Rajendra Nath Mallik Bahadur*. The name Marble Palace

was given by Lord Minto when he visited the palace in 1911 as the palace has got ninety varieties of marble from different parts of world. Rare art objects, busts and statues, a big garden and a private zoo are inside the palace area.

Jorasanko Thakurbari : The ancestral house of the Thakur family where poet Rabindranath was born in 1861 and died in 1941. It is now a national monument with, on display, many invaluable documents of historic value relating to the poet's life and many of his paintings preserved. The place now houses the Rabindra Bharati University within the premises.

Mahajati Sadan : Built to host meetings, conferences, functions etc., the building got its name from Poet Rabindranath Tagore who also laid the foundation stone in 1939. The entire building was planned by Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose and after India's independence the building was dedicated to the citizens by the then Chief Minister of West Bengal Dr. Bidhan Chandra Roy. The walls of the stately halls are decorated with portraits of martyrs and historical personalities. A permanent exhibition about India's freedom fight is on display.

Town Hall : Another face of the city of Kolkata, it is a historic building designed in the Grecian style by John Garstin, Colonel of Bengal Engineers. It was completed in the year 1813 during the time of Lord Minto and presently under the government of West Bengal. This beautiful building was renovated to mark the tri-centenary of the city.

National Library : With the advent of British rule in India, European education spread throughout the country particularly in Kolkata as because it was the Capital of British India. 176 years ago Calcutta Public Library was established in the year 1835. In the year 1891, Imperial Library was set up by combining a number of Secretariat Libraries. Lord Curzon took over as the Viceroy of British India and after his arrival at Calcutta he noticed that these libraries are in miserable conditions and not properly used due to absence of proper infrastructure. Lord Curzon amalgamated both the libraries. Thus came into existence the Imperial Library at Metcalfe Hall. After India got independence, the name of the Imperial Library was changed to National Library by an Act of Parliament and was re-shifted to Belvedere Road, Alipur. With the development of the library, the main building faced space constraint. A nine storey Annexe with an auditorium and canteen was built in 1966. With a huge collection of old and new books, the library today serves as the permanent repository of all reading and information materials in India, as well as all printed materials written by Indians and concerning India written in whatever language. The library receives all published materials in India under Delivery of Book Act, 1954, as amended in 1956. The library today is a part of Ministry of Human Resources (Department of Culture) of Government of India.

Talla Tank : With an aim for a permanent solution of Kolkata's drinking water problem, the Talla tank was built during 1909-11 during the British regime by England based company Clayton Son & Company of Leeds and it has been working uninterrupted from day one. The cost involved was Rs. 5 lakhs in Indian currency. Built on a platform 110 ft. high, this galvanized iron stilts tank is 321 ft. in width. It is 16 ft. deep and holds some nine million gallons of water. The steel grid pillars are mounted on a massive concrete bed and have extra high load-bearing capacity and structural flexibility to counter the effects of possible earthquakes. The material used in building the structure included special anti-corrosive plates shipped to Calcutta from the UK. Fabrication was done at the site.

Indian Museum : Indian Museum was founded in 1814 with only two sections i.e. archaeology and zoology. Due to its rapid growth, a new building was set up in 1867 inspired by the Victorian-Romanesque style. The treasures housed in the museum which is the largest of the kind in Asia preserves a rich collection of Chinese-Japanese-Burmese-Nepalese Art, magnificent Mauryan pillars and archaeological specimens from ancient India, and valuable geological specimens of fossil and meteorites.

The General Post Office (GPO) : The General Post Office, Kolkata or the GPO is the central post office of the city of Kolkata and the chief post office of West Bengal. Situated in the B.B.D. Bagh area, the imposing structure of the GPO is one of the landmarks in the city.

The site where the GPO is located was actually the site of the first Fort William. An alley beside the post office was the site of the guardhouse that housed the infamous 1756 Black Hole of Calcutta (1756). The General Post Office was designed in 1864 by Walter B. Grenville (1819-1874), who acted as consulting architect to the Government of India from 1863 to 1868.

The GPO is notable for its imposing high domed roof (rising over 220 feet) and tall Ionic-Corinthian pillars. A Postal Museum that was built in 1884 displays a collection of artefacts and stamps. The Philatelic Bureau is located on the southwestern end of the building.

It may be noted here that the word 'Philately' (/fi'lætəli:/ fi-la-tə-lee) is the study of stamps and postal history and other related items. The word "philately" is the English version of the French word "philatélie", coined by Georges Herpin in 1864.

Asutosh Museum : With a rare and wide collection of art objects, statues, Pala and Buddhist objects can be found at Asutosh Museum located University of Calcutta's Senate Building.

Academy of Fine Arts : Located between St. Paul's Cathedral and the Rabindra Sadan, this academy is the centre of Kolkata's Arts with exhibitions of paintings and valuable objects of different known and unknown artists are exhibited throughout the year. It also has a rare collection of old paintings, textiles, articles and others. Original paintings, manuscripts and personal belongings of Rabindranath Tagore are also preserved here.

Birla Academy of Art and Culture : It is one of the most modern art galleries of Kolkata where even international exhibitions takes place. Situated on the Southern Avenue, it also preserves a valuable collection of statues from the Buddhist period, the miniatures and select modern paintings.

Birla Planetarium : Located in the same stretch of Rabindra Sadan, Academy of Fine Arts and St. Paul's Cathedral, Birla Planetarium is a dome shaped structure built in the architectural style of the Buddhist period. It is 27 meters in diameter where 500 people could be accommodated at a time. Inside regular shows are arranged with a projector and background lecture so that one can get a vivid idea about the planet Earth, stars, other planets and heavenly bodies.

Birla Industrial & Technological Museum : The second Chief Minister of West Bengal felt the importance of building an industrial and technological science museum. The industry house of Birla donated the building and the adjoining plot of land and the Birla Industrial & Technological Museum was established in the year 1956. The museum has come under the National Council of Science Museums (NCSM) in 1978 and is presently administrated by an autonomous body. The primary object of the museum is to increase scientific curiosity and an understanding of science and technology among the common people, especially the student community. It has a large number of exhibits, designed, prepared and fabricated at its own workshop. Galleries cover models showing electricity, nuclear physics, iron and steel, optics, motive power, communication and mining. The optics has since been converted into a popular science gallery.

Asiatic Society : One of the most internationally acclaimed institution of Kolkata was founded on 15th January 1784 by Sir William Jones, the Chief Justice of Supreme Court under the patronage of Warren Hastings. This society is famous for collection of literature and scientific research of about 20,000 volumes including some 8,000 rare Sanskrit, Arabic, Persian and Hindi original manuscripts. Located at Park Street, the archaeological relics, geological and ethnological specimens which the museum of the society possessed formed the nucleus of the Indian Museum. It also has a few pieces of sculpture which

includes an image of Brahma (12th century). The Bharhut Asokan Rock Edict (BC 250) in Pali written in the Brahmi script is one of the most important exhibits.

Again please note that there are many more monuments, buildings, museums etc. in Kolkata but due to space constrain we have included only a very few keeping in mind the historical and social aspect of the place.

Gardens :

Three gardens of Kolkata should have a special mention. A brief description about those is given underneath.

Agri-Horticultural Garden : Located at Alipore in southern part of the city, the famed garden was established in 1872 and have a huge collection of rare specimens of tropical floras. Its nurseries, hothouses and ferneries preserved with great care attracted a horde of tourists and garden lovers. The garden also holds periodical flower shows.

Zoological Garden : Located at Alipur, the zoo was opened to public in the year 1876 with a huge collection of birds, reptiles and animals from all over India and abroad. Sir Richard Temple is credited for creation of this zoological garden. An artificial lake was dug within the zoo area and the lake gives place to different migratory birds during winter season.

Eden Garden : This world famous cricket ground was laid up in 1833 by the Eden sisters. In 1856 a pagoda was imported from Burma and rebuilt in the garden. The cricket stadium was built in 1804. It is noteworthy that apart from cricket, few other activities also took place in the stadium. Pele, often referred as 'king of football' played one exhibition match against Mohun Bagan Athletic Club here in 1977. Later, the great Nelson Mandela was given a public reception in the same ground.

Kolkata has got a good number of amusement parks. They are Aquatica, Nicco Park, Swabhumi, Science City, Millennium Park, Energy Education Park and Nalban Boating Complex all build in recent times. Two big lakes (*sarobar*) viz. Rabindra *Sarobar* and Subhas *Sarobar* is also located within the city limit. Rabindra *Sarobar* has a boating club also. College Square Lake and Hedua Lake are famous for its swimming club. Few clubs of Tala, Rabindra *Sarobar* and other also teaches swimming. The so called elite clubs of Kolkata also got swimming facilities along with other indoor games like tennis, table tennis, billiard, cards etc. but the entry therein is restricted to the club members only.

Other Notable Sites :

Coffee House : There are two popular ones in Kolkata – one at College Street, the other at Chittaranjan Avenue near Esplanade Junction. The second Coffee House is commercial in nature and is under the supervision of the Coffee Board and offers a meeting place of professionals of different trades. The famous Coffee House at College Street is always a favourite haunt of young intellectuals of Kolkata. One of the main reasons is its location. This Coffee House is surrounded with Calcutta University, best of colleges and book stores. Stalwarts in the field of writing, painting, singing, acting, politics and others use to gather here and exchange their views.

Bangiya Sahitya Parishad : Located at the junction of *Sahitya Parishad* Street and *Acharya* Prafulla Chandra Road, *Bangiya* Sahitya Parishad's present building was built on a land gifted by the *Maharaja* of Kasimbazar in 1908. It has a very rich collection of Bengali books and manuscripts dealing with literature and language.

Road side food stalls at Dalhausie Square : Kolkata is popularly known as the cultural capital of India. It is universally accepted that food goes hand-in-hand with culture. The B.B.D. Bagh area of Kolkata is surrounded by offices and banks. It is the prime spot of Kolkata's offices hence locally known as Office *Para* (area or locality). A large part of the

daily commuters to Kolkata from the neighbouring districts comes here for livelihood. To feed them, road side food stalls have come up with its wide range of national and international varieties. The foods are tasty and cheap. Even at the end of the first decade of the 21st century, a plate of staple food of Bengalee (rice, dal and *sabji*) can come for as little as Rs. 8/- to Rs. 10/- only. Though the food stalls are located by the side of busy roads in open air, still the foods available here are surprising safe and hygienic. A survey report of All India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health has certified that “the congested Dalhousie Square food zone” (around Writers’) as selling one of the safest street food. BBC even documented this food zone.

Presidency University (erstwhile Presidency College or Hindu College) : Without mentioning about Presidency University (erstwhile Presidency College), the discussion about Kolkata would not be completed. Established in 1817, it is one of the oldest education institutions in entire South Asia. The institution was founded by *Raja* Ram Mohan Roy, and a number of other eminent personalities of Bengal, such as *Raja* Radhakanta Deb, *Maharaja* Tejchandra Ray of Burdwan, David Hare, Justice Sir Edward Hyde East, Prasanna Coomar Tagore and *Babu* Buddinath Mukherjee. Established as the *Mahapathshala* (upper level school) wing of Hindu College, it was renamed Presidency College by its longest serving Principal L. Sutcliff (1852-1875) in the year 1855; the new building at 86/1, College Street was built a few years later. In 2010, the Chief Minister of West Bengal and alumni of the college, Shri Buddhadeb Bhattacharya passed the Presidency University Act, 2010 in the West Bengal Legislative Assembly and upgraded it as a full university. The Governor of West Bengal, M.K. Narayanan, gave his consent to the bill on 7 July 2010.

For the British rule, eagerness to learn English language grew among the Indians. With the creation of the Supreme Court of Calcutta in 1773 many Hindus of Bengal showed eagerness to learn the English language. With collaboration with *Raja* Radhakanta Deb, Social Reformer David Hare had already started working on introducing English education in Bengal. Chief Justice of Supreme Court Sir Edward Hyde East called a meeting of ‘European and Hindu Gentlemen’ in his house in May 1816. The purpose of the meeting was to “discuss the proposal to establish an institution for giving a liberal education to the children of the members of the Hindu Community”.

With twenty scholars, the college was formally opened on 20th January 1817 under the foundation committee headed by *Raja* Rammohan Roy. The control of the institution was vested in a body of two Governors and four Directors. The first Governors of the college were *Maharaja* Tejchandra Bahadur of Burdwan and *Babu* Gopee Mohan Thakoor. The first Directors were *Babu* Gopi Mohun Deb of Sobhabazar, *Babu* Joykissen Sinha, *Babu* Radha Madhab Banerjee and *Babu* Gunganarain Doss. *Babu* Buddinath Mukherjee was appointed as the first Secretary of the college.

The house of Gorachand Bysack of Garanhatta (later renamed 304, Chitpore Road) was rented for holding the classes. In January 1818 the college moved to ‘*Feringhi* Kamal Bose’s house’ which was located nearby in Chitpore. From Chitpore, the college moved to Bowbazar and later to the building that now houses the Sanskrit College on College Street.

The first Principal of Presidency College was J. Kerr (1842-1848). The first Indian (acting) principal of the college was Prasanna Kumar Ray (1902, 1903 and 1905–1906) and the first Indian (full-time) Principal of the college was B.M. Sen (1931–1934 (acting) and 1934–1942). The Indian Statistical Institute, Calcutta was founded in the Statistical Laboratory of this college by Prasanta Chandra Mahalanobis in 1931.

Though thoroughly an educational institution, its humanitarian aspect should also be taken into account and deserves appreciation. The entrance of the campus is marked with a small guard house on the left. On the walls of the guard room is a plaque dedicated to *durwan* (guard) Ram Eqbal Singh, who died defending the institute from the rioters. It reads “In memory of Ram Eqbal Singh, *durwan*, Presidency College, who lost his life while gallantly defending the college during the April riots of 1926. This tablet is raised in

appreciation of his sense of duty by the staff and students and some members of the public.”

Presidency College has been portrayed in various fictions and films also. *Shei Somay* (Those Days) by Sunil Gangopadhyaya, a novel on 19th century Bengali society, mentions the college. The Lowland by Jhumpa Lahiri has a mention of this college. Part of the Bengali movies Harbert (Subhasish Mukherjee), Autograph, Kaalbela (Parambrata Chatterjee and Paoli Dam) and Iti Mrinalini were shot inside the college campus. The involvement of the students in politics is shown in the Hindi movie ‘Yuva’ (starring Ajay Devgan, Abhishek Bachchan and Rani Mukherjee). In the English movie ‘15 Park Street’, Shabana Azmi played the role of a Physics teacher of this college.

Presidency College has produced the ‘whose who’ of India in every field of study throughout the years. Very few big names who were associated with this college either by the capacity of a student or as a teacher are, Economist Amartya Sen, Bhabatosh Datta, Tapas Majumdar, Amiya Kumar Bagchi, Amitava Bose, Asim Dasgupta, Amlan Datta, Dhritiman Chatterjee, Abhirup Sarkar, Amit Mitra; Film Directors like Pramathesh Barua, Satyajit Ray, Ashok Kumar, Aparna Sen, Srijit Mukherji; English Academician Tarapada Mukherji, Taraknath Sen, Ketaki Kushari Dyson, Ahmed Ali, Jasodhara Bagchi, former President of India Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Syama Prasad Mookerjee, Humayun Kabir; Geologist Hem Chandra Dasgupta, Santosh Kumar Ray, Nirmal Nath Chatterjee, Abani Kumar Dey, Sib Sundar Deb, Ajit Kumar Saha, Ajit Kumar Banerjee, Mihir Kumar Bose, Subir Kumar Ghosh, Dhruvajyoti Mukhopadhyay, M.N. Ghosh; Historian Hem Chandra Raychaudhuri, Kiran Shankar Ray, Prof. Kuruvilla Zachariah, Susobhan Chandra Sarkar, Hirendranath Mukherjee, Amalesh Tripathi, Pratap Chandra Chunder, Pratap Chandra Sen, Tapan Raychaudhuri, Mohit Sen, Ashin Dasgupta, Hirendranath Chakrabarty, Suranjan Das and Sugata Bose; Mathematician Satyendra Nath Bose, *Rai Bahadur* Sarada Prasanna Das; lawyer Bankim Chandra Chatterjee, *Maharaja* Nripendra Narayan Bhup Bahadur of Coochbehar, Physics genius Sir Jagadish Chandra Bose, Satyendra Nath Bose, Meghnad Saha, Amal Kumar Raychaudhuri, Bikash Sinha, Ashoke Sen; Statistician Prasanta Chandra Mahalanobis, Jayanta Kumar Ghosh, Pranab K. Sen, Shyamaprasad Mukherjee, Malay Ghosh, Rahul Mukerjee, Bani K. Mallick, Sudipto Banerjee; This list also includes politicians like Surendranath Banerjea, Romesh Chunder Dutt, Bhupendra Nath Bose, Lord Satyendra Prasanno Sinha, Subhas Chandra Bose, the first President of India, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, the Speaker of the Indian Lok Sabha Shri Somnath Chatterjee, the first President of Bangladesh Abu Sayeed Chowdhury and another President of Bangladesh Abu Sadat Mohammad Sayem, the first Prime Minister of Pakistan Mohammad Ali Bogra, first Prime Minister of Bengal A.K. Fazlul Huq, the Chief Ministers of West Bengal, Prafulla Chandra Ghosh, Dr. Bidhan Chandra Ray, Siddhartha Shankar Ray, Jyoti Basu and Buddhadeb Bhattacharya, the second Chief Minister of Assam Bishnu Ram Medhi, the first Deputy Chief Minister of Bihar Anugrah Narayan Sinha and last but not the least eminent sportsmen Vece Paes, a member of India’s hockey team. It may also be noted that Rabindranath Tagore was also admitted in this college but he attended the class for one single day only.

But as the popular Indian sentiment goes, the most famous student of this college is indeed Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose.

College Street Boi Para : A special mention should be made about the *Boi Para* (colony of Books) of College Street. The name ‘College’ is derived from the presence of many colleges and academic institutions around the area, housing many centers of intellectual activity especially the Indian Coffee House. The biggest publications house coincides here with the smallest. New and old books are available in countless book kiosks in the pavement of the main road. It is the largest second-hand book market in the world and largest book market in India and collectively boasts of a collection of almost any title ever sold at Kolkata. One can buy rare books at throw-away prices and extensive bargaining take place. In 2007, College Street featured among the famous landmarks of India which have made it to Time Magazine’s “Best of Asia” list.

Major Characteristics of the District, Contribution of the District in the form of Historical Figures Associated with the District

As already described earlier, the City of Kolkata is more than 300 years old. From the early Bengali residence of the city the baton passed to the English, first to the business class – then to the ruling class and again after India's independence the baton passed to the Indians. As an important city from its beginning, its significance grew more when it was the Capital of British India. After Independence, the city became the Capital of the province of West Bengal and the most important city of Eastern India.

During its long journey, the characteristic of the city changed. Availability of best of the amenities attracted people of various professions, creed and culture from all over India to come to the city of Kolkata. Thus the city and its people possess a mix culture.

Kolkata got its international recognition for various reasons. Later a list of eminent personalities attached with this city is given so that one can get an idea of the city's rich culture and heritage that prevails even today. Numerous articles and novels have been published throughout the years describing the glory of this city. 'City of Joy', one notable work by French writer Dominique Lapierre helped the city in gaining its international fame.

It is pity that there are numerous homeless and slum dwellers in the city. On the contrary it also proves that the city is able to feed the 'poorest of the poor'. This city has witnessed the roar against the British Rule at its extreme. In that calamity, the finest of brains worked in Kolkata and gift the city with Nobel prize. Before that, when people were not educated enough and the world doesn't have technology, this city witnessed social reform programme known as 'Bengal Renaissance'.

Bengal has gifted India its national *stotra* and national anthem viz. 'Vandemataram' and 'Jana gana mana' written by *Rishi* Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay and *Biswa Kavi* Rabindranath Tagore respectively. It may be mentioned here that 'Amar Sonar Bangla' by Rabindranath Tagore is also the national anthem of neighbouring Bangladesh – Rabindranath being the only poet in the world whose writing is the national anthem of two separate countries.

Mother of the poor, Mother Teresa, an Albania born nun served amongst the beggars, the poor and the destitute of Kolkata during 1950 till her death through Missionaries of Charity. She received Nobel Peace prize in 1979 and Kolkata is proud to be her working ground.

West Bengal has got the second highest Muslim population in the country after Jammu and Kashmir which is a Muslim dominated state. It proves the religious brotherhood among the people of West Bengal. Kolkata being the Capital of the state has played an important role to maintain communal harmony. After the partition of India in 1947 and Bangladesh's War for Independence in 1972, the state got a high-tide of people's inflation from neighbouring Bangladesh. The city showed its humanitarian face in accepting those homeless penniless people open heartedly.

The situation and composition of the city further changes with Globalization. A section of people got ample money. New shopping malls and other luxurious places started building. Due to increase of population and land constraint, the price of house property became out of reach of the middle class. The middle class people began to stay in the adjoining districts and use to ply to Kolkata for their daily bread and butter. And still, side by side, the poorest of the poor survives in footpaths, pavements, railway stations, bridges, beside rail lines.

In short the city of Kolkata is a fine mixture of all kinds where oil and water do mix.

It is almost impossible to write in a few lines on the contribution of the historical figures associated with the city of Kolkata. Numerous publications are available in market

to know the details of these multi-genius' life and work. So, without distinguishing any particular person we are giving a list of those eminent persons who have enriched this city in one form or the other.

It may be categorically stated here that this list is not exhaustive and since the contribution of the family of Gurudev Rabindranath Tagore being immense and all-pervading, those names have been listed under 'Jorasanko Thakurbari' separately and placed at the top.

Jorasanko Thakurbari : Prince Dwarakanath Thakur (Industrial Pioneer), *Maharshi* Debendranath Thakur (Social Reformation through Religion), Dwijendranath Thakur (Philosophy & Bengali Literature), Satyendranath Thakur (Social Reformation & Bengali Literature), Jyotirindranath Thakur (Social Reformation, Music and Bengali Literature), Abanindranath Thakur (Art), Gaganendranath Thakur (Art), Swarnakumari Debi (Bengali Literature), Sarala Debi Choudhurani (Music, Freedom Movement & Social Reformation), Jnanadanandini Debi (Social Reformation & Bengali Literature), Indira Debi Choudhurani (Music & Bengali Literature).

Social Reformation : *Raja* Rammohan Roy, Henry Louis Vivian Derozio, *Pandit* Iswar Chandra Vidyasagar, *Sri* Ramkrishna Paramhamsadeb, Keshabchandra Sen, Shibnath Shastri, Anagarik Dharmapal, Rabindranath Thakur, *Swami* Vivekananda, *Rishi Sri* Aurobindo and many others.

Social Reformation through Education : David Hare, Alexander Duff, Mrityunjy Vidyalkar, Akshay Kumar Datta, Taranath Tarkabachaspati, John Eliot Drinkwater Bethune, Madanmohan Tarkalankar, Rajnarayan Basu, Pyaricharan Sarkar, Sir Ashutosh Mukhopadhyay, Sir Gurudas Bandopadhyay, Gurusaday Datta, Begum Rokeya Sakhawat Hosain, Lady Abala Basu and many others.

Bengal Renaissance (the famous eights) : Reverend Krishnamohan Bandopadhyay (Educator), Rasikkrishna Mallik, Ramtanu Lahiri (Educator), Ramgopal Ghosh (Orator, once called 'Indian Demosthenes'), Radhanath Sikdar (Scaled Mt. Everest; Mathematician), Pyarichand Mitra (famous for his novel *Alaler Gharer Dulal*), Sibchandra Deb, Dakshinaranjan Mukhopadhyay.

Freedom Movement : Barindranath Ghosh, Upendranath Bandopadhyay, Ullaskar Datta, Bhupendranath Datta, Hemchandra Kanungo, Bina Das, Binaykrishna Basu, Badal Gupta, Dineshchandra Gupta, Gopinath Saha, Bipin Behari Gangopadhyay, Satishchandra Pakrasi, Ganesh Ghosh, Hemchandra Ghosh and many others.

Freedom Fighter who achieved National Leadership : *Rashtraguru* Surendranath Bandopadhyay, *Deshabandhu* Chittaranjan Das, *Netaji* Subhaschandra Basu, *Deshapriya* Jatindramohan Sengupta, Nellie Sengupta, Basanti Debi, *Deshapran* Birendranath Sasmal, Sarat Chandra Basu, Shyamaprasad Mukhopadhyay and many others.

Administration : Dr. Bidhan Chandra Roy, Jyoti Basu and others.

Editorship & Journalism : James Augustus Hickey, Harishchandra Mukhopadhyay, *Mahatma* Sisir Kumar Ghosh, Ramananda Chattopadhyay, Sajanikanta Das, Suresh Chandra Samajpati, Tushar Kanti Ghosh, Amal Hom, Asok Kumar Sarkar, Sudhir Chandra Sarkar, Vivekananda Mukhopadhyay, Humayun Kabir, Reza-ul Karim, Gour Kishore Ghosh, Sagarmoy Ghosh, Barun Sengupta and and many others.

Social Service : *Rani* Rasmoni, Sister Nibedita, Mother Teresa, Pannalal Dasgupta and many others.

Various branches of knowledge : Sir William Jones (Indology), Rajendralal Mitra (Indology), *Raja* Radhakanta Deb (Lexicography), *Acharya* Brajendranath Sheel (Philosophy), Harinath De (Polyglot), Rameshchandra Datta (History), Sunitikumar Chattopadhyay (Linguistics), Binaykumar Sarkar (Sociology), Rameshchandra Majumdar (History), Sushobhan Sarkar (History), Taraknath Sen (Teaching), Benoy Ghose (Sociology), Nirmal Kumar Bose (Anthropology), Sukumar Sen (Linguistics), Dr.

Girindrasekhar Basu (Psychology), Jnanendramohan Das (Lexicography), Durgacharan Sankhya Vedantatirtha (Indian Philosophy & Sanskrit language), Jadunath Sarkar (History), Satyabrata Samsrami (Indian Philosophy), Dr. Susil Kumar De (Sanskrit & Bengali language), Haraprasad Shastri (Bengali language), Bhabatosh Datta (Economics), Radha Raman Mitra (History of Kolkata) and many others.

Industry : Prince Dwarakanath Thakur, Sir Rajendranath Mukhopadhyay, Matilal Seal, Ramdulal Sarkar, R.P. Goyenka and many others.

Science : *Acharya* Jagadishchandra Basu, *Acharya* Prafullachandra Roy, Sir Ronald Ross, *Acharya* Satyendranath Basu, Meghnad Saha, C.V. Raman, Gopalchandra Bhattacharya, Hemendramohan Basu, Jnanchandra Ghosh, Dr. Mahendralal Sarkar, Sir Nilratan Sarkar, Asima Chattopadhyay, U.N. Brahmachari, Prashantachandra Mahalanabis, Sisirkumar Mitra, Debendramohan Basu, Dr. Indumadhav Mallik, Jnanchandra Ghosh, Kapil Bhattacharya and many others.

Drama : *Rasaraj* Amritlal Basu, Dinabandhu Mitra, Girishchandra Ghosh, Dwijendralal Roy, Kshirodprasad Vidyavinod, Manmatha Roy, Bijan Bhattacharya, Badal Sarkar, Monoj Mitra, Debasis Majumder and many others.

Poetry : Michael Madhusudan Dutt, Rangalal Bandopadhyay, Hemchandra Bandopadhyay, Taru Datta, Satyendranath Datta, *Kazi* Nazrul Islam, Kalidas Roy, Radharani Debi, Sukanta Bhattacharya, Jibananda Das, Samar Sen, Sudhindranath Datta, Buddhadeb Basu, Bishnu Dey, Premendra Mitra, Dinesh Das, Subhas Mukhopadhyay, Shakti Chattopadhyay, Nirendranath Chakraborti, Mangalacharan Chattopadhyay, Birendra Chattopadhyay, Joy Mukherjee and many others.

Novel : *Sahitya Samrat* Bankimchandra Chattopadhyay, *Amar Kathasilpi* Sarat Chandra Chattopadhyay, Premankur Atarshi, Tarashankar Bandopadhyay, Bibhutibhusan Bandopadhyay, Manik Bandopadhyay, Ashapura Debi, Mahasweta Debi, Narayan Gangopadhyay, Adwaita Mallabharman, Bimal Mitra, Bimal Kar, Samaresh Basu, Shyamal Gangopadhyay, Shirsendu Mukhopadhyay, Atin Bandopadhyay, Sunil Gangopadhyay and many others.

Short Story : *Parashuram* Rajsekhar Basu, *Banaphool* Balaichand Mukhopadhyay, Kamal Kumar Majumdar, Jyotirindra Nandi, Narendranath Mitra and many others.

Children's Literature : Jogindranath Sarkar, Upendrakishore Roychoudhury, Sukumar Roy, Lila Mazumdar, Sibram Chakraborti, Sunirmal Basu, Sanjib Chattopadhyay and many others.

Essay : *Birbal* Pramatha Choudhuri, Acharya Dineshchandra Sen, S. Wajed Ali, Ramendrasundar Trivedi, Nirad C. Choudhuri, Annadasankar Roy, Abu Sayeed Ayub, Sasibhusan Dasgupta, *Kazi* Abdul Odud, Amlan Datta, Gopal Halder and many others.

Arts : Atul Basu, Jamini Roy, Paritosh Sen, Gopal Ghosh, Nirod Mazumdar, Ranen Ayon Datta, Bikash Bhattacharya, Shyamal Datta Roy, Panser, Ganesh Pyne, Mira Mukhopadhyay, Sanatan Dinda and many others.

Music : Bholā Moira, Antony Hensman (*Antony Firingi*), Ramnidhi Gupta (*Nidhubabu*), Gopeswar Bandopadhyay, Aghornath Chakraborty, Lalchand Baral, Raichand Baral, Biswanath Rao, Alauddin Khan, Jamiruddin Khan, Tarapada Chakraborti, Jnanendraprasad Goswami, Faiz Khan, Paresh Bhattacharya, Bihsmadeb Chattopadhyay, Enayet Khan, Radhikamohan Moitra, Keramatullah, Jnanprakash Ghosh, Nikhil Bandopadhyay, Pandit Rabishankar, Ali Akbar Khan, Amir Khan, Bade Ghulam Ali Khan, Ustad Bismillah Khan, Gahar Jan, Sachin Deb Barman, Himangsukumar Datta, Krishnachandra Dey, Sudhirlal Chakraborti, Pankaj Kumar Mallik, Jaganmoy Mitra, Debabrata Biswas, Suchitra Mitra, Hirendranath Ganguli, Kundan Lal Saigal, Jyotirindra Moitra, Nirmalendu Choudhuri, Sabitabrata Datta, Salil Choudhuri, V. Balsara, Hemanta Mukhopadhyay, Shyamal Mitra, Sandhya Mukhopadhyay, Pratima Mukhopadhyay, *Ustad* Rashid Khan, Kabir Suman, Nachiketa, Indrani Sen and many others.

Dance : Udayshankar, Amalashankar, Mamatashankar and many others.

Theatre Directorial performance : Sisir Kumar Bhaduri, Bijon Bhattacharya, Shambhu Mitra, Utpal Datta, Ajitesh Bandopadhyay, Rudraprasad Sengupta, Arun Mukhopadhyay, Bibhas Chakraborti, Monoj Mitra, Saonli Mitra, Khaled Choudhuri, Kaushik Sen, Suman Mukhopadhyay, Tapas Sen and many others.

Theatre Stage performance : Ardhendushekhar Mustafi, Binodini Dasi, Kusumkumari, Ahindra Choudhuri, Naresh Mitra, Indubala Debi, Nirmalendu Lahiri, Nibhanani Debi, Durgadas Bandopadhyay, Sarajubala Debi, Tripti Mitra, Ketaki Datta, Keya Chakraborti and many others.

Film Directorial performance : Pramathes Barua, Debaki Bose, Rittik Ghatak, Satyajit Ray, Mrinal Sen, Rajen Tarafdar, Tapan Sinha, Tarun Majumdar, Buddhadeb Dasgupta, Goutam Ghosh, Aparna Sen, Rituparno Ghosh and many others.

Film Screen performance : Kanan Debi, Pahari Sanyal, Chhabi Biswas, Abhi Bhattacharya, Tulsi Chakraborti, Malina Debi, Chhaya Debi, Basanta Choudhuri, Uttam Kumar, Suchitra Sen, Bikash Roy, Kali Bandopadhyay, Sabitri Chattopadhyay, Bhanu Bandopadhyay, Jahar Roy, Rabi Ghosh, Soumitra Chattopadhyay, Supriya Choudhuri, Madhabi Mukhopadhyay, Sandhya Roy, Prosenjeet Chattopadhyay and many others.

Sports : Gostha Pal, Chhone Majumdar, Sailen Manna, Chuni Goswami, P.K. Banerjee, Tulsidas Balaram, Shutey Banerji, Pankaj Roy, Arun Lal, Leslie Claudius, Gurbox Singh, Dilip Basu, Leander Paes, Nilmoni Das, Monohar Aich, Mihir Sen, Arati Saha, Sourav Ganguly and many others.

Scope of Town Directory

Scope of Town Directory

The District Census Handbook is brought out in two parts – Part A and Part B separately. Part-A covers Village and Town Directory data and Part-B covers Village and Town wise Primary Census Abstract (PCA) data of 2011 Census along with Housing amenities data. As Kolkata is an entirely urbanized district, the scope of Town Directory is only discussed below.

Scope of Town Directory :

The Town Directory contains Non-Census data for each of the towns in the district and is presented through a set of seven statements covering different aspects of urban life. It presents important and useful information like civic and other amenities available in all the towns of the district. The presentation of the statements used in the current 2011 Census similar to the preceding 2001 Census.

The Non-Census data contained in the Town Directory is largely provided by the Municipal Authorities. In case of Non-Municipal towns (Census Towns), the information have been provided by the respective C.D. Block Authorities.

The details of town directory statements are given below in brief.

- (I) Statement I – Status and Growth History
- (II) Statement II – Physical aspects and location of towns, 2009
- (III) Statement III – Civic and other amenities, 2009
- (IV) Statement IV – Medical Facilities, 2009
- (V) Statement V – Educational, Recreational and Cultural facilities, 2009
- (VI) Statement VI – Industry and banking, 2009
- (VII) Statement VII – Civic and other amenities in slums, 2009
- (Appendix) Appendix – Towns showing their outgrowth with population

In all the statements the towns are arranged in the alphabetical order within the district. The details of these statements are given in the analytical portion of the town directory. One Statement-III Municipal Finance deleted and Statement-V Medical, Educational, Recreation and Cultural Facilities divide in above two Statement-IV and Statement-V.

Note explaining the abbreviations used in Town Directory 2011 Census

Statement I : Status and Growth History :

Column 1 – Serial Number : Self explanatory

Column 2 – Class, Name and Civic status of Town : The Class is presented according to population of the towns in 2011 Census as follows:

Population	Class	Population	Class
100,000 and above	I	10,000 – 19,999	IV
50,000 – 99,999	II	5,000 – 9,999	V
20,000 – 49,999	III	Below - 5,000	VI

The following abbreviations are used to denote the Civic Status of the town.

Civic Status	Codes	Civic Status	Codes
i – Municipal Corporation	M. Corp.	xii – Notified Town Area	NTA
ii – Municipal Committee	MC	xiii – Industrial Notified Area	INA
iii – Municipal Council	M Cl	xiv – Industrial Township	ITS
iv – City Municipal Council	CMC	xv – Township	TS
v – Town Municipal Council	TMC	xvi – Town Panchayat	TP
vi – Municipal Board	MB	xvii – Nagar Panchayat	NP
vii – Municipality	M	xviii – Town Committee/ Town Area Committee	TC
viii – Cantonment Board/Cantonment	CB	xix – Small Town Committee	ST
ix – Notified Area	NA	xx – Estate Office	EO
x – Notified Town	NT	xxi – Gram Panchayat	GP
xi – Notified Area Committee /Notified Area Council	NAC	xxii – Census Town	CT

Column 3 to 25 : These columns are self-explanatory.

Statement II : Physical Aspects and Location of town, 2009

Column 1 to 2 – Serial number and Name of town : Self explanatory

Columns 3 to 5 – Physical Aspects : In these columns the Rainfall and Maximum and Minimum Temperature of the town is recorded.

Columns 6 to 12 : Name and road distance of the town (in kms.) from the State headquarters, District headquarters, Sub-divisional/Taluk/Tahsil/Police station/ Development Block/Island HQ., Nearest city with population of one lakh and more, Nearest city with population of five lakh and more, Railway station and Bus route is recorded in these columns respectively. If the names mentioned in these columns are the same as the referent town itself, the distance is recorded as (0) zero.

Statement III – Civic and other Amenities, 2009 :

Column 1 to 2 – Serial number and Name of town : Self explanatory

Column 3 – Road length (in km.) : The information about the road length (in km.) within the limit of the town is recorded in this column.

Columns 4 to 7 – System of drainage : The system of drainage available in the town is indicated in these columns by the following codes :

<u>System of drainage</u>	<u>Codes</u>
Open drains	OD
Closed drains	CD
Both drains	BD

Columns 8 to 11 – Number of latrines : The number of various types of latrines available in the town is indicated in these columns.

Columns No. 12 & 13 – Protected water supply : The information on source of water supply and system of water storage with capacity available in the town are given in these columns in the following codes :

Column 12 (Source of water supply) :

(i) Tap water	T
(ii) Tube-well water	TW
(iii) Tank Water	TK
(iv) Well water	W

Column 13 (System of water storage) :

(i) Over Head Tank	OHT
(ii) Service Reservoir	SR
(iii) River Infiltration Gallery	RIG
(iv) Bore Well Pumping System	BWP
(v) Pressure Tank	PT

The information on 2 major source of water supply is given in column 12 and the system of water storage with capacity against each in kilo-litres (in bracket) is presented in column 13.

Columns 14 – Fire Fighting Service : In case the fire fighting service is available in the referent town, 'yes' is recorded. If the facility is not available within the town, the name of the nearest place having this facility with its distance from the referent town has been recorded.

Columns 15 to 19 – Electrification (Number of connections) : Different types of electric connections have been shown in these columns, i.e. Domestic, Industrial, Commercial, Road lighting (points) & others.

Statement IV : Medical Facilities, 2009 :

Columns 1 to 2 – Serial number and Name of town : Self explanatory

Columns 3 to 13 : The number of various medical institutions such as Hospitals, Dispensaries, Health Center, Family Welfare Center, Maternity and Child Welfare Center, Maternity Homes, T.B. Hospital/clinic, Nursing Homes, Charitable Hospital/Nursing Home, Mobile Health Clinic and Others as available in the town, are indicated in these columns (along with number of beds in brackets).

If a medical facility is not available in the town, the name of the nearest place and its distance in kilometers from the town where the facility is available is mentioned.

Column 14 – Veterinary Hospital : The Number of Veterinary Hospitals available in the town is given in this column.

Column 15 – Medicine Shop : The number of Medicine shops available in the town is given in this column.

Statement V : Educational, Recreational and Cultural Facilities, 2009 :

Columns 1 to 2 – Serial number and Name of town : Self explanatory

Columns 3 to 15 – Educational Facilities : The information on number of Primary school, Middle school, Secondary school, Senior Secondary school, Arts/Science/Commerce colleges (of degree level and above), Medical colleges, Engineering colleges, Management Institute/Colleges, Polytechnics, Recognized Shorthand, Typewriting and vocational training Institutions, Non-formal Education Center (Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan Center), Special School for disabled and Others available in the town, are indicated in these columns.

If an educational facility is not available in the town, the name of the nearest place and its distance in kilometers from the town where the facility is available is mentioned.

Columns 16 to 23 – Number of Social, Recreational and Culture Facilities : The information on No. of Home Orphanage, Working women's hostels (with No. of seats in bracket), No. of Old Age Home, Stadium, Cinema Theatre, Auditorium/Community halls, Public libraries and Reading rooms available in the town are given under these column.

Statement VI : Industry and Banking 2009 :

Columns 1 to 2 – Serial number and Name of town : Self explanatory

Columns 3 to 5 – Names of three most important commodities manufactured : The names of three most important commodities manufactured in the town are given under these columns.

Columns 6 to 8 – Number of banks : The number of banks available in the referent town both Commercial and Co-operative banks are recorded against these columns.

Columns 9 & 10 – Number of Agricultural and Non Agricultural Credit Societies : The number of Agricultural and Non Agricultural Credit Societies available in the referent town are given in these columns.

Statement VII : Civic and other Amenities in Slums, 2009 :

This statement VII provides information on civic and other amenities in all slums whether notified or not and for all towns having statutory bodies, like Municipality, Municipal Corporation, Town area committee etc.

Town Directory

Statements Based on Town Directory Data 2011

The following Statements contain information on various infrastructural facilities available in the town of Kolkata viz. Education, Medical, Drinking Water, Drainage, Communication and Transport, Recreational and Cultural facilities, Banking and other miscellaneous facilities as provided by the respective town area authority of Kolkata Municipal Corporation. Wherever the information was not available, data compiled from other published data sources of Government of West Bengal like District Statistical Hand Book, Kolkata, 2010-11 etc.

Statement – I Status and Growth History

Sl. No.	Class, Name and Civic Status of Town	Location Code No.	Name of Taluk/ Tahsil/ Police Station/Islands etc.	Name of C.D. Block	Area (sq. Km.)	Number of households including houseless households (2011 Census)	Scheduled Castes Population (2011 Census)	Scheduled Tribes Population (2011 Census)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	I, Kolkata (M Corp.)	193429999801742	---	---	185	1024928	241932	10684

Population and growth rate (in brackets) of the town at the Censuses of

Sl. No.	Class, Name and Civic Status of Town	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
1	2	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
1	I, Kolkata (M Corp.)	988339 (0)	1093273 (10.62)	1132246 (3.56)	1260709 (11.35)	2316152 (83.72)	2911709 (25.71)	3306805 (13.57)	3716377 (12.39)	4126846 (11.04)	4399819 (6.61)	4580546 (4.11)	4496694 (-1.83)

Sex Ratio

Sl. No.	Class, Name and Civic Status of Town	Density (2011 Census)	1991	2001	2011
1	2	22	23	24	25
1	I, Kolkata (M Corp.)	24306	799	829	908

Statement – II Physical Aspects and Location of Towns, 2009

Sl. No.	Name of Town	Rainfall (in mm)	Temperature (in centigrade)		State HQ.	District HQ.	Name of and road distance (in kms.) from				
			Maximum	Minimum			Sub-Division/ Taluk/ Tahsil / Police station/ Development Block/ Island HQ.	Nearest city with population of one lakh and more	Nearest city with population of five lakh and more	Railway Station	Bus Route
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Kolkata (M Corp.)	1583	42	10	Kolkata (0)	Kolkata (0)	Kolkata (0)	Haora Municipal Corporation (1)	Haora Municipal Corporation (1)	Sealdah Station, Kolkata Station (0)	Available

Statement – III
Civic and other Amenities, 2009

Sl. No.	Name of Town	Road length (in kms.)	System of drainage				Number of latrines			
			Open (OD)	Closed (CD)	Both - Open & Closed (BD)	Nil	Pit System	Flush/Pour Flush (Water borne)	Service	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Kolkata (M Corp.)	4921	---	---	BD	---	24287	746828	5546	13590

Sl. No.	Name of Town	Protected water supply			Electrification (Number of connections)				
		Source of supply (Codes) @	System of storage with capacity in kilo litres (along with Codes) @	Fire Fighting service*	Domestic	Industrial	Commercial	Road lighting (points)	Others
1	2	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1	Kolkata (M Corp.)	TT, OHT	TT (), TW/B ()	Yes	1530301	35845	238634	8974	3135

* There are 16 Fire Stations in Kolkata under West Bengal Fire and Emergency Services, Govt. of West Bengal

@ Two major source only

Abbreviation :

TT	: Tap water from treated source	TW/B	: Tubewell /Borehole	OHT	: Over head Tank
TU	: Tap water from un-treated source	RW	: Rainwater	SR	: Service Reservoir
CW	: Covered well	S	: Spring	RIG	: River Infiltration Gallery
UW	: Un-covered well	TK/P/L	: Tank/Pond/Lake	BWP	: Bore Well Pumping system
HP	: Hand pump	O	: Others	PT	: Pressure Tank

Statement – IV
Medical Facilities, 2009

Sl. No.	Name of Town	No. of Medical facilities (with number of beds in brackets)					
		Hospitals (Allopathic & Others)	Dispensaries/ Health Center*	Family Welfare Center	Maternity and Child Welfare Center*	Maternity Homes*	T.B.Hospital/ Clinic*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Kolkata (M Corp.)	54	N.A.	62	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

Sl. No.	Name of Town	No. of Medical facilities (with number of beds in brackets)					
		Nursing Homes*	Veterinary Hospital	Mobile Health Clinic*	Others etc.*	Charitable Hospital/Nursing Home (Numbers)*	Medicine Shop (Numbers)
1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Kolkata (M Corp.)	366	1	N.A.	N.A.	5	N.A.

* Information for col. no. 4, 6, 7, 8, 11, 12 and 14 are not available in prescribed format. However, as per the records of State Bureau of Health Intelligence there are **420** Medical Institutions in Kolkata with **27,687 Beds**. Out of these, **39** are run by Govt. of W.B. and allied authorities, **7** by Local Bodies, **8** are under Govt. of India (including Central Govt. undertaking) and **366** are run by N.G.O. / Private Bodies (Nursing Homes).

** N.A. : Data Not Available / Clubbed elsewhere

Statement – V
Educational, Recreational and Cultural Facilities, 2009

Number of Educational Facilities							
Sl. No.	Name of Town	Pri- mary school	Middle school	Secondary school	Senior Secondary school	Arts/ Science/ Commerce colleges (of degree level and above)	Medical colleges
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Kolkata (M Corp.)	2128	956	724	441	71	16

Number of Educational Facilities (contd.)								
Sl. No.	Name of Town	Engineering colleges	Management Institute/ colleges	Polytechnics	Recognised Shorthand, Typewriting and vocational training institutions	Non-formal Education Center (Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan Center)*	Special School for Disabled	Others**
1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	Kolkata (M Corp.)	7	10	10	73	1552	24	61

Number of Social, Recreational and Cultural facilities									
Sl. No.	Name of Town	No. of Orphanage Home#	Working women's hostles	No. of Old Age Home	Stadium	Cinema Theatre	Auditorium/ Community Halls	Public Libraries	Reading Rooms
1	2	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
1	Kolkata (M Corp.)	148	N.A.	N.A.	10	102	35	102	N.A.

*Including Anganwadi (Education) Centres under I.C.D.S. (1502), Centres of Rabindra Mukta Vidyalaya (12), Recognized Sanskrit Tolls (31), Non-formal Education Centres not yet clubbed with others (1), Adult High Schools (6).

** Others Category includes – Educational Institutions Other than Specified in Col. No. 7 to 14 above like Autonomous Research Institutions of Special Importance (15), Industrial Training Institutes (I.T.I.) (4), Industrial Training Centres (I.T.C.) (2), Nursing Training College (B.SC.) (1), Pre-primary & Primary Teachers' Training Institutes (P.T.T.I.) (10), Certificate oriented Nursing Training Schools (14), Art College (1), Teachers' Training (B.Ed.+Phy.Ed.) Colleges (6), Music College (1), Law College (4), Institute of Radiology / Pathology/ Medical Technologies etc. (3).

Including Reformatory or Certified Institutions or Welfare Homes under Social Welfare Deptt. of Govt. of West Bengal for the Juveniles or Destitute Children or the Children of Red-Light Areas (140) and Social Welfare Homes under Mass Education Extension Deptt. of Govt. of West Bengal (8) .

N.A. : Data Not Available / Clubbed elsewhere

Statement – VI
Industry and Banking, 2009

Sl. No.	Name of Town	Names of three most important commodities manufactured			Number of Banks			Number of Agricultural Credit Societies	Number of Non- Agricultural Credit Societies
		1st	2nd	3rd	Nationalised Bank	Private Commercial Bank	Co- operative Bank		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Kolkata (M Corp.)	Engineering Goods	Leather Products	Rubber Products	1123	1123	1	2	971

Statement – VII
Civic and other Amenities in Slums, 2009

System of Drainage

Sl. No.	Class and Name of Town	Name of the Slum	Is it notified	No. of households (approximate)	Population of the Slum (approximate)	Paved roads (in kms.)	Open	Closed	Both (Open & Closed)	Nil
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	I, Kolkata (M Corp.)	-----	NA	300755	1409721	0			BD	

Sl. No.	Class and Name of Town	Number of latrines					No. of tap points/ public hydrants installed for supply of protected water	Electricity (Number of connections)		
		Pit System	Private		Community	Road lighting (points)		Domestic	Others	
			Flush/ Pour Flush (Water borne)	Service						Others
1	2	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1	I, Kolkata (M Corp.)	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	10293	98868	15000	200000	100755	0

Note : N.A. : Data Not Available

Appendix to Town Directory
Towns showing their Outgrowth with population

Sl. No.	Name of Town with Location Code	Population of Core Town	Name of Outgrowth	Population of Outgrowth
1	2	3	4	5
N I L				

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