

Calcutta
a quest for

NETWORK RESEARCH BUREAU

301.364
095 414
C 126



***INDIAN INSTITUTE OF
ADVANCED STUDY
LIBRARY SHIMLA***

Calcutta—a quest for

calcutta bustee population
calcutta—a select bibliography
and subject index

Project Organised by
Network Research Bureau

Best Books

1A, College Row, Calcutta-700 009

**Calcutta—A quest for
Project organised by
Network Research Bureau**



Library IAS, Shimla



00079429

**Published by :
Best Books
1A, College Row,
Calcutta-9**

First Published—January, 1988

© Network Research Bureau

**Cover : Ratul Bandyopadhyay
Sikha Sardar**

All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying, recording or any information storage, and retrieval system now known or to be invented without permission in written from the publisher.

**Printed by :
Kalachand Ghosh
Bani Art Press
11, Naren Sen Square
Calcutta-9**

foreward

The city of Calcutta is planning to celebrate in a grandise manner the tricentenary of the advent of Job Charnok in the year 1690 A.D. However, contrary to the popular belief, Calcutta or Kalikata, as it was called in those days together, with the adjoining villages of Govindapur and Sutanuti, was a well developed business and trading and an administrative centre of a pargana, under the Sarkar of Saptagram, instead of being forest covered, tiger ridden, dacoit infested, tiny hamlets. The then Kalikata was quite developed as a trading centre, at least more than a hundred years before the arrival of Job Charnok and his companions ; so much so, that the place, attracted foreign traders like the Armanians who settled in the then Kalikata. The place has found mention as a 'Pargana' or administrative centre in Abul Fazal's "Aini-i-Akbari" completed in 1585 A.D.

With advent of the East India Company and selection of Calcutta as their headquarters, the centre started to grow rapidly, first as a trading centre which was considerably facilitated by development of port facilities ; and subsequently as an industrial centre after discovery of almost *inexhaustible* stock of coal in the nearby areas of Raniganj, Asansol and Jhuria.

Development of Calcutta, as a metropolitan centre has a chequered history of rise and decline. In the early days of British supremacy in the sub-continent, development of Calcutta was quite fast, what with adequate port facilities which helped development of international trade, easy availability of one of the then principal packaging raw material, that is, jute and abundant supply of coal, the then principal source of energy for development of industries.

With the shifting of the capital to Delhi 1911 on account mainly of political considerations, pace of development was

considerably stalled. With Japanese entry in the World War II, belive set in which was aggravated considerably due to various causes, mostly consequential to political actions taken by the powers that be and aspirants to seat of power.

But the undying spirit of Calcutta lives on and on. It is a city of contrasts. It has earlier been called a "city of palaces ; but, side by side, slums have been increasing. It has grown in the past and is still growing, in dimensions, but in an unplanned manner. It is growing with palaces, byres, hovels—poverty and pride, side by side." It has got many problems—solution of which calls for earnest effort by all concerned, government, semi-government, non-government and private agencies. But before such an effort is launched, it requires study in depth in all aspects.

With this end in view, the Network Research Bureau come forward to ascertain and assess the views of a large cross—section of people regarding Calcutta as they find the city and as they would like the city to develop.

The Bureau selected their contact points from different sectors of the city which included the Calcutta Book Fair and ascertained their views on the basis of a pre-designed questionnaire. The data so collected have been processed, analysed, interpreted and presented in this pubecation.

S. Banerjee
Bureau Chief
Network Research Bureau
18 Rasa Road East 1st
'Calcutta-33

contents

Calcutta—A Quest For

1. introduction 3
2. the city of calcutta—its historical background 6
3. calcutta—as we know the city 11

Calcutta's Bustee Population

1. introduction 35
2. demography 41

A Select Bibliography and Subject Index

by Ashoke De

1. English 59
2. Bengali 68
3. Subject Index 72

editorial board

- Chief Editor* : S. Banerjee
Retired I.E.S.
- Editors* : Tapan Kumar De
Biswarup Sengupta
- Field Survey Co-ordinator* : Suman Mukherjee
Rajib Khastagir

CALCUTTA—A QUEST FOR

introduction

Calcutta has been described by various persons in authority at different points of time as a "nightmare city", "a city of processions", "a dying city" and in other derogatory terms. Is it really "a nightmare" city or "a dying city" ?

The city, located on the eastern bank of river Hooghly, grew out of the three prosperous and contiguous villages which were known as Govindapur, Kalikata (or Kalighata) and Sutanuti and owes its prominence to the East India Company which established their hegemony, both in the political and the economic fields. It continued to hold its pre-eminent position after the British Crown took over the administration of the Indian Empire in 1858. This ascendancy continued unabated even after the Indian headquarters of the administration of the Empire were shifted in 1911 to New Delhi.

The city suffered in quick succession a number of severe jolts since the forties. With the entry of Japan in the Second World War and her sweeping victories in the earlier stages of the War, the Head Quarters of the Eastern Theatre of War of the Allied Powers were located in Calcutta with the consequent influx of military and defence personnel and also of contractors with their men connected with defence supplies. This put a considerable strain on the available civic amenities.

Almost immediately thereafter, the city faced the ordeals of the man-made famine in 1943. This was followed by the Great Calcutta Killing in August 1946 and the communal riot continued partition of the state, which brought in its wake an influx of until the uprooted human avalanche, which has

not yet and which perhaps no other city in the world has experienced. In this independent India, Calcutta continues to be "a helpless victim of painful apathy, unscrupulous indifference, senseless spoliation and a plethora of broken promises".

More specifically, under the garb of 'balanced economic development' of India, West Bengal has after the independence been robbed of its earlier industrial pre-eminence. The decline of Bengali entrepreneurship was complete by the turn of the present century when internal trade of India was totally captured by traders from other parts of Bengal, though this was not fully apparent then because of the overall economic control exercised over the economy by the British capital. The lack of local entrepreneurial growth coupled with the naive political-economic decision (for which economists from Bengal were also equally responsible) to abolish the Managing agency system apparently to destroy the structure of British entrepreneurship in West Bengal in 1956 (this was implemented in phases and in 1967 this system was totally abolished) without first creating an alternative entrepreneurial structure played havoc with the economy of the state and much of the present malaise could be related to this singular decision. This removed the competitive ability of West Bengal based industries in undertaking modernisation programme in the traditional industries and to make new investment in sun rise industries compared to their counterparts in other states. Closely on the heels of this legislative measure came the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act 1969 which under an apparent all-India panorama, essentially placed every restriction on West Bengal based companies on expansion and diversification. This has been liberalised since the 1980s when concentration of wealth for big industrial houses in other parts of India has been ensured. Yet another clever move to deprive West Bengal was the introduction of Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973. This helped Indian traders to gain control of British companies over the years. This is a glaring example of how scarce economic resources have been utilised in wasteful

expenditure rather than in setting up new industries thus helping in the capital formation. Had even a fraction of the money that has gone in acquiring British companies utilised to set up new industries in West Bengal the situation could be totally different. Dr. R.S. Mamaks, President of the Bengal Chamber in his presidential address at the Chamber's Annual General meeting in 1982 has highlighted this aspect.

What is the net outcome? Decline in every sphere. There is a total lack of industrial activity beyond the Calcutta Metropolitan area and this is a mere manifestation of what has been outlined in the previous paragraphs. Thus except for Calcutta the rest of West Bengal has to be described as backward regions by the Planning Commission. This was the ulterior objective of our balanced economic development.

This has made a leading economist from West Bengal with a political background to seriously question the correctness of the decision of our political leaders to accept transfer of Political capital from Calcutta to New Delhi in lieu of annulment of the original plan for partition of Bengal as put forward by Curzon.

the city of calcutta— its historical background

It is the common belief that the city of Calcutta grew out of the tiny hamlets of Govindapur, Kalikata and Sutanuti only after the Britisher, founded their settlement in the Calcutta region under their chief Job Charnock, who first visited the area in the year 1686. It is also generally believed that the East India Company purchased these three hamlets from the Sabarna Chowdhuries. Evidently it was one Lakshmi Kanta Ganguli, forefather of Subarna Chowdhuri who received these hamlets along with two other hamlets as a gift from Man Singh towards the end of the 16th century. These village were included in the Pargana of Saptagram. With the decline of Saptagram as a prominent trade centre rich merchants moved away from Saptagram and other places in Hooghly and settled in Kalikata and the adjoining villages of Govindapur and Sutanuti and helped considerably in the development of the region as an emerging commercial centre through the establishment of business relationship with the East India Company. As a matter of fact, Kalikata finds a mention as a Pargana under the Satya (on Saptagram) Sarkar in the Aini-i-Akbari of Abul Fazal which was completed in 1585 A.D. Kalikata also finds a mention In the 'Chandimangal' composed by Mukundaram between 1594 and 1624 A.D.

Among the early migrants to the area who helped to develop these villaages were Pirali Brahmins, Kayastha weavers and traders in gold and textiles. The names of Maheswar Sukdev and Maheswar's son Panchanon are well known among the Pirali Branchins (the name Pirali was derived from the village Pirulya in Nadia district) who domiciled in

these villages. When they came over to Calcutta, they were generally referred to as Thakur being of Brahminical origin (the original surname was Kushari, being descendants of Purushottam Kushari of Pirulya). Panchanan was highly respected and was usually referred to as Thakur Mahasaya. Panchanan along with his father Maheswar shifted to Jorasanko, and Sukhdev moved to Chorebagan in Sutanuti. Panchanan Thakur happens to be the forefather of the Tagores of Jorasanko Pathuriaghata.

Similarly, the Kayasthas, who moved to this region much earlier than Job Charnock's visit and who prospered on account of their trade with the East India Company, migrated to Kalikata and the neighboring villages from areas in Hooghly on account of the decline of Saptagram as a prosperous trading centre are the fore-fathers of the Duttas of Hatkhola, the Ghoses of Chitpur, the Mitras of Kumartuli, the Boses of Shambazar. The descendants of the textile merchants that the area was developed enough in early 17th century to attract settlement of foreign traders who settled in Sutanuti were the Seths and Basak's of North Calcutta and the descendants the Gold Merchants were the Mullicks of Central Calcutta.

All these took place before the arrival of Job Charnock in 1686. The villages of Kalikata, Govindapur and Sutanuti were developed before the arrival of the East India Company in this area on account of the dynamic efforts of the Kusharis, Kayasthas, and the Textiles and Gold Merchants who migrated and settled in these village when the prosperous trade centre of Saptagram started to decline. The area prospered so much that it attracted a group of foreign traders—the Armenians who settled in the area now, known as Armanitola. The date inscribed on the tomb Rezabeebeh, wife of Armenian Merchant correspond to the year 1632 A.D. This gives ample testimony to the best. As a matter of fact, it was at the advice of Rajaram Mullick, who claims to be descendant of the emperor Harshabardhan and where Rajaram's ancestors are reported to have settled in the Burrabazar of Kalikata after

moving away from Saptagram, that Charnock set up the British Kuthi at Kalikata.

In 1689, the headquarters of the East India Company's administration in Bengal was set up in Calcutta. The original Fort William was built in Calcutta, which was replaced by a new one in 1742. In 1756, the city was ransacked and Fort William was captured by Nawab Sirajuddalah but was recaptured in 1757 by the English who struck back under the leadership of Admiral Watson and Col. Clive. Clive started construction of a new fort at the present site which was completed in 1773. In the same year, an Act of British Parliament conferred on the Presidency of Calcutta the power to exercise general control over the possessions of the East India Company and the chief of the Presidency of Calcutta was designated as the Governor-General of Bengal which designation was changed to Governor-General of India in 1834.

With this, Calcutta became the political capital of the British possessions in India. Alongwith and taking advantage of the development of the port facilities and the presence of the senior British Officers, Calcutta rapidly emerged as the most important centre for trade between the United Kingdom and the Indian Empire, starting with export of Jute and Tea and import of finished consumer goods like textiles and engineering items. Soon, Coal mining was developed and with it Calcutta become the hub of a great deal of industrial activity. The Jute industry sprang up in and around Calcutta along the bank of the River Hooghly, and so far as the engineering industry is concerned, Howrah on the western bank of Hooghly came to be regarded as Sheffield of India. The first cotton textile mill in India was established at Bowree in the Howrah district. With developing trade and industries, the population in the Calcutta Municipal Corporation area was found in the first Census conducted during 1872 to be 428 thousand which increased to 933 thousand in 1901, to 1165 thousand in 1931, 2167 thousand in 1941 and to 3305 thousand in 1981. The city came to be regarded as city of Palaces as also the second city in whole of the British Empire.

Calcutta and its Population

| Year | Area | Total Population | Growth Rate | Male | Female | Authority |
|------|-----------------------|------------------|-------------|----------|----------|---------------------------------------|
| 1701 | 1682 Acres | 10,000 | N. A. | N. A. | N. A. | |
| 1710 | 1692 " | 12,000 | " | " | " | Capt. Hamilton |
| 1752 | 3229 " | 209,720 | " | " | " | Mr. Wilson |
| 1752 | -do- | 409,000 | " | " | " | Mr. Holwell |
| 1800 | 4997 Acres | 500,000 | " | " | " | Police Committee |
| 1850 | -do- | 361,369 | " | " | " | Mr. Simms |
| 1850 | -do- | 413,182 | " | " | " | As calculated by the Chief Magistrate |
| 1872 | -do- | 428,458 | " | " | " | As censused by Mr. Chick. 1st Census |
| 1881 | 5037 Acres | 684,658 | 11.4% | 436,022 | 248,636 | Census |
| 1891 | 13133 " | 765,510 | 11.4% | 497,042 | 268,468 | " |
| 1901 | 13237 " | 933,754 | 24.3% | 615,149 | 318,605 | " |
| 1911 | 27,267 ,, (+Suburbs) | 10,16445 | 8.86% | 681,38 | 335,060 | " |
| 1921 | 21 sq. mile (Suburbs) | 10,53334 | 3.63% | 708,201 | 345,133 | " |
| 1931 | 33 sq. mile (") | 11,65338 | 10.63% | 793,617 | 371,721 | " |
| 1941 | 34 sq. mile (") | 21,67485 | .86% | 14,88860 | 678,625 | " |
| 1951 | 32.3 sq. mile | 26,98494 | 24.50% | 17,07389 | 991,105 | " |
| 1961 | -do- | 29,27289 | 8.48% | 18,15791 | 11,11498 | " |
| 1971 | 104 sq. km. | 31,48746 | 7.57% | 19,24505 | 12,24241 | " |
| 1981 | -do- | 33,05006 | 4.54% | 19,30320 | 13,74686 | " |

*Up to the taking of the first census, various estimates have been hazarded, but they are all apparently more or less conjectural and are consequently unreliable.

N. A.—Not available.

Community-wise distribution of the population of Calcutta

| | 1710 | 1752 | 1821 | 1837 | 1850 | 1881 | 1901 | 1921 | 1951 | 1981 |
|-------------------------------|------|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|
| Armenian | 100 | 250 | 720 | 636 | 892 | 692 | 694 | | | 220 |
| Arya | | | | | | | | 97 | | |
| Animist | | | | | | | | 616 | | |
| Asiatics | | | | | 15342 | | | | | |
| Atheists etc. | | | | | | | | | 2110 | |
| Brahmo | | | | | | | | 1759 | | |
| Buddhist | | | | | | | 2903 | 3449 | 9427 | 10387 |
| Burmese | | | | 683 | 850 | 376 | 1326 | | | |
| Chinese | | | 414 | 362 | 847 | 576 | 1466 | | | |
| Christian | 1850 | 4200 | 13138 | 11965 | 13636 | 26430 | 30254 | 39154 | 75836 | 44827 |
| Confusian | | | | | | | | 1361 | | |
| Eurasian including Portuguese | 1500 | 3500 | 9287 | 7927 | 4660 | 8881 | 12127 | | | |
| European | 250 | 400 | 3005 | 3298 | 7534 | 13611 | 9567 | | | |
| Hindu | 8000 | 75696 | 118203 | 156735 | 274506 | 279452 | 386502 | 643013 | 2125907 | 2706511 |
| Jain | | | | | | | | 5524 | 11741 | 20487 |
| Jew | | | | 307 | 500 | 932 | 1808 | 1820 | 1935 | |
| Muslim | 2150 | 37848 | 48162 | 59622 | 111170 | 124430 | 152200 | 209006 | 305932 | 506942 |
| Parsee | | | | 40 | 100 | 141 | 274 | 620 | | |
| Sikh | | | | | | | | 1372 | 14166 | 14954 |
| Zoroastrian | | | | | | | | | 1623 | |
| Others | | | | | | 832 | 3236 | | | 668 |

Total population for any year in the table has not been computed since (1) this demographic distribution encompasses both ethnic and religious groups and these groups very often overlap ; e.g., Armenians, Europeans & Eurasians are mostly Christian. However, such kind of divisions are very difficult to observe in other religious groups. (2) Since the first census, the methodology and the questionnaire in the censuses have changed a lot. [Source : 1. Census Reports 2. A. K. Ray—A short History of Calcutta, 1902]

calcutta—as we know the city

As has been stated in chapter I, the metropolis of Calcutta grew to its present dimension mainly on account of the East India Company's establishment not only of its political capital but also its economic capital in this city. The city grew into the busiest centre of trade and industrial activities in the country, attracting people from every nook and corner; some came in search of livelihood, while for others the motivation was aspiration for prominence in the economic and the political field by developing contacts with the British masters.

The city's growth came about in a most unplanned manner. The cause of its present chaotic state can be traced to its unplanned growth. Except for the central part which formed the residential area for Europeans, the city developed in an utterly haphazard manner. The northern part of the city, the residential area for the middle class Bengalees with a handful of elites grew in a manner which was completely bereft of any planning—congested building development, overcrowding, lack of infrastructure marked the growth of this part since the inception. The southern part of the city was comparatively better planned, because it developed much later on the guidelines framed by the Calcutta Improvement Trust.

Howsoever "Chance directed and chance erected" the city's development may have been over the past 400 years, it acquired a glorious heritage by giving birth and nursing the renaissance of India in the political, cultural, spiritual and economic fields. The vitality and warmth of Calcuttans are a sight of in the infrastructural decline of this great metro-

polis and it is indeed unfortunate that even persons of public eminence such as Pandit Nehru, the first Prime Minister of Independent India and our present Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi had succumbed to such follies when the former described it as a city of nightmare in the sixties and the latter as 'a dying city' in 1985 doing precious little however for redressing its deep rooted malaise since the forties of the present century. A MODEST ATTEMPT HAS BEEN MADE BY THIS ORGANISATION TO FIND OUT WHAT THE RESIDENTS OF CALCUTTA FEEL ABOUT THE CITY, THEIR IDEAS, EXPECTATIONS AND PRIORITIES IN REGARD TO THIS CITY.

Taking advantage of holding of the Annual Book Fair at the Calcutta Maidan in 1986 which generally attracts a large number of intellectual elites from different parts of the city, a wide cross section of these visitors were contacted inside the Book Fair, of course with permission of the Management of the Fair, and their views on various aspects of the city life have been collated and presented in an analytical framework in the following pages.

It may be mentioned that nearly 2500 (2486) visitors to the Book Fair agreed to be interviewed and answered the questions quite willingly. These visitors were picked up at random from amongst the total number of visitors. Though strict statistical technique has not been followed in the matter of selection of the sample, in view of the size of the sample and the random nature of selection, the information collected from these visitors may be regarded as the views of the class of citizens who visit exhibitions like the Book Fair, and they were found to be residing in all parts of the city. Nevertheless they reflect the views of a wide cross section of inhabitants of Calcutta within the obvious limitation enumerated earlier.

While analysing the information collected, however, it was found that in a number of cases, there were no definite replies to the queries posed or the replies given suffered from ambiguities or lack of Comprehension. All such replies have been classed as "not available" and statistical tables have

been made accordingly. The figures presented in various statistical tables are in percentages of the total coverage and these percentages may be regarded at least broadly, to represent the composition of the total number of persons or families belonging to the thinking section of the populace residing in the city.

Particulars of families of the persons interviewed.

As has been stated earlier the total number of persons interviewed and data in respect of whom were found, on scrutiny, to be acceptable, was 2486. These data have been processed and the results of analysis of these data have been presented in the paragraphs below. As was expected, most of the persons interviewed lived with their families. A family has been defined for the purpose of this Survey to be an economic family consisting of all persons who live together under a common roof, partake of meals from a common kitchen pool and the major part of whose incomes and major part of whose expenditures are met from the common pool. Obviously, the biological family is at the core of such economic families. It was found during the Survey that a large majority of these families consist of 3 or more members and have incomes ranging above Rs. 2000, per month.

Table I

| Number of family members | Percentage of families to total number | Monthly income range | Percentage of families |
|--------------------------|--|----------------------------|------------------------|
| 1 | 3.24 | upto Rs. 500/- | 0.46 |
| 2 | 5.09 | Rs. 501/- to Rs. 1,000/- | 6.02 |
| 3—5 | 50.93 | Rs. 1,001/- to Rs. 2,000/- | 18.98 |
| 5 and above | 30.09 | above Rs. 2,000/- | 64.44 |
| No information | 10.65 | No information | 10.10 |
| Total | 100.00 | Total | 100.00 |

The above Table shows the percentage distribution of these families according to the family size and monthly income range.

The above Table shows that a little over 30 per cent of the families have more than 5 members, and in a majority of cases their incomes do not fall below Rs. 2,000/- per month. Thus it is clear that most of those who visited the Book Fair belonged to the upper middle class sector of the people and preferred to stay with their families.

Another interesting feature is that the duration of stay in Calcutta of a large majority of these families has been over 10 years, 72% of the families have stated that their period stay has exceed 10 years, while another 4.16% have stated that their stay in Calcutta has exceeded 5 years but it is less than 10 years.

Another interesting feature about these families are that an overwhelming majority of their members belong to the employment age group of 15 to 60 years of age. The males constituted an appreciably higher proportion than females, the former accounting for about 46 per cent of the total members in these families as against about 36 per cent of the female members. In the older age group, i. e. the age-group of 60 years and above, the males constitute a marginally higher percentage than females, the former constituting a base 0.28 per cent of the total number of family members as against the female members in this age group who constitute 0.22 per cent of the total population covered by the Survey. The position is just reverse in the case of children in the age-group upto 15 years, the males constituting nearly 8 per cent, as against the females who constitute one per cent more than the male children.

Attempt was also made during the Survey to collect information relating to the earning status of the different members of the families covered by the survey. All the persons belonging to these families have been classified into three categories—Earners, Earning dependents and non-earning

dependents. An "earner" has been defined as a person who earns sufficiently on a regular basis to maintain one-self at his/her habitual standard of living. While a non-earning dependent is one, whose earning is not sufficient to maintain one-self to his/her habitual standard of living, the term "non-earning dependent" does not call for any definition. It was noticed that male earners in the working age group (15 yrs. to 16 yrs.) far out number the female earners, the former constituting about 32 per cent of the total family members, against only about 8 per cent constituted by the female earners. It is curious to note that among the old people, both male and female constitute small fractions of the total population accounting for only 0.28 and 0.22 per cent respective of the total population ; but the children (upto the 15th year of age) constitute about 17 per cent of the total population covered by the survey. Apparently, most of the families are migrant to Calcutta (though residing for sufficiently long time) in the city send back their old men to their permanent residence, when they lose their capacity for earning. Only 0.5 per cent were found to be old persons, of whom 0.25 per cent of males were found to be earners and were as earning dependent and non-earning dependent, the females constituting on 0.22 per cent of the people, of whom 0.14 per cent were found to be non-earning dependent and 0.08 per cent were earners.

Information was also collected in regard to the nature and types of studies being conducted by the student members. Nearly 40 per cent of the members of the survey families were found to be procecuting studies relating to different disciplines. Considering the fact that these families belong to the starta of the middle class families a lower figure would have been surprising.

The following Table shows the distribution of the members belonging to survey population by age, sex and their earning status in percentage.

TABLE—II

| Age Group (in years) | Earner | | | Earning dependent | | | Non-earning dependent | | | Total | | |
|-------------------------|--------|------|-------|----------------------|------|------|--------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|
| | M | F | T | M | F | T | M | F | T | M | F | T |
| 1. Less than 5 yrs. | | | | | | | 1.20 | 1.62 | 2.82 | 1.20 | 1.62 | 2.82 |
| 2. 5—15 yrs. | — | — | — | 0.21 | — | 0.21 | 6.71 | 7.20 | 13.91 | 6.92 | 7.20 | 14.12 |
| 3. 15—25 yrs. | 0.35 | 0.50 | 0.85 | 0.70 | 0.78 | 1.48 | 5.37 | 3.81 | 9.18 | 6.42 | 5.09 | 11.51 |
| 4. 25—60 yrs. | 31.78 | 7.07 | 38.85 | 1.98 | 0.77 | 2.75 | 6.14 | 23.31 | 29.45 | 39.90 | 31.15 | 71.05 |
| 5. 60 yrs and above | 0.28 | 0.08 | 0.36 | — | — | — | — | 0.14 | 0.14 | 0.28 | 0.22 | 0.50 |
| Total | 32.41 | 7.63 | 40.04 | 2.90 | 1.55 | 4.45 | 19.42 | 36.09 | 55.51 | 54.73 | 45.27 | 100.00 |
| | M=Male | | | F=Female | | | T=Total | | | | | |

The Survey revealed that at the school educational level, there was practically no difference between the proportions of male and female children ; but, it was found that more of the male children were receiving education at the higher levels. This difference becomes more pronounced in the technical disciplines. Surprisingly, at the level of research work, more females were found to be associated with such work than males.

The following table shows the percentage distributions of family members, associated with prosecution of studies at different levels.

TABLE—III

(in percentages)

| Discipline | Male | Female | Total |
|---|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| 1. School level inclusion of Higher Secondary | 23.19 | 22.94 | 46.23 |
| 2. Degree level | | | |
| a) General | 23.12 | 14.70 | 37.82 |
| b) Technical | 4.12 | 1.79 | 5.91 |
| 3. Post-graduate level | | | |
| a) General | 3.05 | 2.51 | 5.56 |
| b) Technical | 1.79 | 0.36 | 2.15 |
| 4. Research work | 0.90 | 1.43 | 2.33 |
| Total | 56.27 | 43.73 | 100.00 |

Availability of Civic Amenities :

Efforts were made during the survey to obtain opinion of the public regarding the availability of civic amenities in Calcutta, and their suggestions for improvement of the conditions to the extent they had clear ideas in this regard. It is to be kept in mind that since no detailed survey was contemplated as regards the availability of civic amenities only gene-

ral impression and opinions of persons contacted have been reflected. It has also to be kept in mind that the sample of persons interviewed was not a probability sample and that the individuals included in the sample were drawn for a particular section of the residents having a particular liberal bent of mind. The reader is expected to keep all these limitations in mind and come to his own conclusion as regards the present day condition of the city of Calcutta.

As regards civic amenities, the most important aspect is felt to be cleanliness. Information was sought in regard to the removal of garbage from different localities. It was found that slightly over 35 per cent of those interviewed stated that garbage was being removed from their localities while another 45 per cent affirmed that removal of garbage from their localities was infrequent and according to another 14 per cent, there was no arrangement for removal of garbage, which not being removed from their localities at all.

The following table indicates the position regarding the removal of garbage.

TABLE—IV

Position regarding the removal of garbage.

| Garbage removal | Percentage |
|-------------------------------|------------|
| 1. Regular Removal of Garbage | 35.18 |
| 2. Infrequent Removal | 45.37 |
| 3. Not Removal at all | 13.89 |
| 4. No Information | 5.56 |
| Total | 100.00 |

Another important aspect of civic amenities for the residents of Calcutta is the problem of water-logging after a moderate to heavy rain fall. According to the persons interviewed, more than 52 per cent reported that their areas get water logged with a moderate rainfall, while nearly 42 per

cent of them reported that except for heavy rainfall, their areas not ordinarily get water-logged, while information from the remaining 6 per cent were quite vague.

Another important amenity for which the civic authorities are responsible is supply of filtered water. It was found that 62 per cent of the families have individual supply of water, but over 29 per cent have to rely on the community supply system, that is on water taps or tube-wells which serve a number of families. Replies from nearly 9 per cent of the interviewees could not be accepted for analysis as being rather vague.

As regards adequacy of the supply throughout the year, more than 65 per cent agreed that the quantity of water being received was quite adequate, but another nearly 26 per cent felt that supply of water was not adequate. It may be mentioned that those who felt that supply of water was not adequate were those persons who did not enjoy independent supply, but had to carry water for their use from community supply sources.

The following tables show the Distribution of persons according to their opinion in regard to the water supply system and adequacy of supply.

TABLE—V

Percentage Distribution of House-holds according to supply system and adequacy of supply of water.

| Supply system | Percentage of House-holds |
|--------------------|---------------------------|
| Independent supply | 62.04 |
| Community supply | 29.40 |
| No Reply | 8.56 |
| Total | 100.00 |

TABLE—VI

Percentage Distribution of House-holds according to their opinion regarding adequacy of water supply.

| Adequacy of supply | Percentage of Persons having the opinion |
|--------------------|--|
| Adequate | 66.20 |
| Inadequate | 25.70 |
| No Opinion | 8.10 |
| Total | 100.00 |

Enquiries were made from those who observed that the supply was inadequate, if they had any suggestion for improvement in the supply system. It is rather surprising that though they felt that water supply was not adequate, as many as 27 per cent of such persons did not have any positive suggestion as to how improvement in supply could be brought about, though nearly 73 per cent offered definite suggestion as regards the manner in which improvement in supply could be brought about. The table below indicates the percentage distribution persons giving definite suggestion as regards method of bringing about improvement in the water supply system.

TABLE—VII

Percentage Distribution of persons offering definite suggestion for Improvement of Water supply system.

| Suggestion for Improvement | Percentage of Persons making Positive Suggestion |
|----------------------------|--|
| Positive Suggestion | 72.97 |
| No Suggestion | 27.03 |
| Total | 100.00 |

It was noticed that there was only one broad suggestion for improvement of water supply from persons who felt that the supply of water required improvement and had definite suggestion to offer. It was that each house-hold should have independent facility for supply of water.

While on the subject of adequacy of water supply, opinion survey was also carried out in regard to fire-hazard in the locality and whether sufficient arrangement was there to fight against fire. It was found that less than 40 per cent of the respondents felt that there was adequate arrangement for supply of water in case of a fire in the locality, while more than 51 per cent felt that arrangement for fire fighting was not adequate. The following table shows the percentage distribution of persons in accordance with their opinion in regard to adequacy of fire-fighting arrangements in their localities.

TABLE—VIII

Percentage Distribution of Respondents according to their opinion regarding Adequacy of Fire fighting Facilities.

| Opinion | Percentage of Respondents |
|------------|---------------------------|
| Adequate | 39.35 |
| Inadequate | 51.39 |
| No Opinion | 9.26 |
| Total | 100.00 |

Suggestions were invited from the persons who complained of inadequate facilities for fighting fire-hazards in their localities for improvement of the position. Positive suggestions were available from more than 67 per cent of such people while the remaining 33 per cent had no suggestion to offer.

TABLE—VIII A

Percentage Distribution of persons according to their opinion in regard to facilities available for fire-fighting.

| Opinion regarding available facilities | Percentage of Respondents |
|--|---------------------------|
| Adequate Arrangement | 39.35 |
| Inadequate Arrangement | 51.39 |
| No Opinion | 9.26 |
| Total | 100.00 |

It was also found that among those who felt that arrangement for fire fighting in their localities were inadequate, about 67 per cent had positive suggestions to make in regard to improving the facilities and 33 per cent had no suggestion. Again the suggestion made was uniformly one that is arranging for reservoirs in each of these localities for storing of sufficient water ; so that in case of an out-break of fire it would not be necessary for fire-fighters to carry water from other localities and then pump water to extinguish the fire.

Next in importance with which residents of Calcutta are concerned is the travelling conditions in city's transport system. It was found during the survey that more or less the same proportion of the commuters use the public transport system, while around 7 per cent use their own transport while only about 3 per cent have made arrangements for travelling by chartered buses. Nearly 11 per cent of the commuters were found to use other modes of transport while no information was received from nearly 3 per cent of the interviewees.

The following Table shows the percentage distribution of the commuters within the city according to the transport system used by them.

TABLE—VIII B

Percentage Distribution of commuters by the transport system availed of.

| Mode of Transport | Percentage of Commuters availing the system |
|------------------------|---|
| 1. Ordinary Bus/Tram | 37.31 |
| 2. Special/Mini Bus | 34.32 |
| 3. Own Transport (car) | 13.58 |
| 4. Chartered Bus | 3.13 |
| 5. Other Modes | 8.87 |
| 6. No information | 2.79 |
| Total | 100.00 |

Views of these who commute by the public transport system on its travelling conditions have also been ascertained and have been placed in the following Table. It will be seen that a very large majority of these commuters consider the travelling hours as intolerable, while a small fraction felt the conditions were not intolerable. No precise re-action could be obtained from about 13 per cent of these commuters. As far as travelling condition during non-peak hours are concerned, a majority of the commuters had no comment to offer as they hardly used the public transport system during such hours, while nearly one-third of such persons felt that the travelling conditions during non-peak hours were tolerable. View point of these commuters are tabulated below :

TABLE—IX

Percentage Distribution of commuters availing of the Public Transport system according to their opinion regarding Travelling condition.

| Travelling Time | Travelling conditions | | | Total |
|-------------------|-----------------------|-----------|-------------|--------|
| | Intolerable | Tolerable | No Comments | |
| 1. Peak hours | 77.91 | 8.84 | 13.25 | 100.00 |
| 2. Non-Peak hours | 15.36 | 31.63 | 53.02 | 100.00 |

Suggestions were also sought from the commuters who felt that travelling condition on the public transport system was not tolerable during peak hours as regards the steps necessary for improving the travelling condition. Their suggestions have been analysed and presented in the following Table.

TABLE—X

Suggestions regarding improvement of travelling conditions in the city Transport system.

| Suggestions | Percentage of commuters giving the suggestion |
|---|---|
| 1. More Metro Rail | 18.66 |
| 2. Increase in the circular Rail system | 21.15 |
| 3. More Fly over | 39.79 |
| 4. Introduction of Mono Rail system | 5.52 |
| 5. No suggestion | 14.88 |
| Total | 100.00 |

It is well-known that conditions of road has got considerable impact on travelling conditions ; and it is also well-known that conditions of Calcutta roads are far from

satisfactory. Opinions of the visitors are also ascertained in regard to the conditions of the city roads. It may appear to be quite surprising that more than 23 per cent of the respondents found the conditions of the roads to be good. Replies from about 4 per cent of these persons were expressed in such manner that these replies could not be accepted for analysis.

The following table shows the percentage distribution of the visitors to the Book Fair according to their opinion in regard to the conditions of roads in the city.

TABLE—XI

Condition of Roads in Calcutta—Opinion Regarding.

| Road condition | Percentage of Persons having the opinion |
|----------------|--|
| Poor | 34.88 |
| Tolerable | 37.67 |
| Good | 23.26 |
| No opinion | 4.19 |
| Total | 100.00 |

Reasons were sought to be ascertained from those who were of the opinion that road conditions were poor in the city, as to the reason for such poor conditions. While nearly 5 per cent of these persons did not express any opinion in regard to the reasons for such poor conditions, nearly half of them felt that lack of timely and suitable repairs was the main cause for poor road condition, while one-third held the opinion that frequent digging by the Authorities who were concerned with providing infra-structural facilities, e.g. The Telephone Authorities, the Electric Supply Co. Ltd. The Water and Sanitation Authorities, The C.M.D.A., The Calcutta Municipal Corporation were the main culprits while about one-sixth of the respondents, felt that there were other multifarious reasons for such condition.

TABLE—XII

Reasons for Poor Road conditions (in Percentage of Persons Holding the opinion)

| Reasons | Percentage of Persons Reporting |
|-----------------------|---------------------------------|
| Lack of proper Repair | 46.67 |
| Frequent Digging | 32.00 |
| Other Reasons | 16.67 |
| No Reply | 4.66 |
| Total | 100.00 |

Educational Facilities :

A very important aspect affecting the quality of living in the availability of educational facilities in the locality. Information was collected during the survey of availability of such facilities in the locality. The information so collected are presented in the following table.

TABLE—XIII

Table Indicating Adequacy of Affiliated Schools in the Locality according to Medium of Instruction.

(In Percentage)

| medium of Instruction | Available Facility | Opining regarding adequacy of available facility | | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------|--|-------|----------------|--------|
| | | Yes | No | No information | Total |
| English | 30.68 | 78.31 | 12.05 | 9.64 | 100.00 |
| Bengali | 58.23 | 83.33 | 10.32 | 6.35 | 100.00 |
| Hindi | 11.09 | 85.42 | 8.33 | 6.25 | 100.00 |
| Total | 100.00 | — | — | — | — |

The foregoing table indicates that of the total number of visitors interviewed, nearly 31 per cent informed that they had affiliated English Medium Schools in their localities over 58 per cent had Bengali Medium Schools and about 11 per cent had Hindi Medium affiliated Schools in their localities.

Over 78 per cent of those who were having English medium Schools in their localities were of the opinion that the available facility in their locality was quite adequate for their purposes, 12 per cent were not satisfied while the other 10 per cent refrained from expressing any opinion.

So far as the Bengali Medium Schools are concerned, over 83.33 per cent felt that the available facilities were quite adequate for their purposes, 10.32 per cent felt that the available facilities were not upto the standard, while the remaining 6.35 per cent did not offer any opinion.

The corresponding percentage for Hindi Medium Schools are 85.42 per cent, 8.33 per cent and 6.25.

Information were also collected as regards adequacy of the available facilities for secondary and Higher education in the city. The following table shows the percentage distribution of the visitors in regard to their opinion relating to adequacy or otherwise of such facilities.

TABLE—XIV

Opinion Regarding available facilities for Basic
and Higher Education in the City

| Opinion regarding available education (per percentages) | Basic Education | Higher |
|---|--------------------|--------|
| 1. Adequate | 22.63 | 24.48 |
| 2. Inadequate | 47.81 | 47.58 |
| 3. Poor | 21.71 | 20.38 |
| 4. No Opinion | 7.85 | 7.58 |
| Total | 100.00 | 100.00 |

It will be seen from the Table that more than a fifth of the persons interviewed were of the opinion that facilities available for both Basic and Higher Education were "poor". On further questioning as regards suggestion for improvement, nearly 65 per cent had suggestions, while 35 per cent of those interviewed had no suggestion. The suggestions were for inculcating a greater sense of responsibility in the teachers and a greater interaction between the teacher and the taught.

Views of the visitors to the Fair were also sought in regard to establishment of new campus outside the city for imparting Basic and Higher Education to the children. The questions put to the visitors related to their views as to whether establishment of such campus outside the boundaries of the city, 78.52 per cent of the visitors were of the view that establishment of such campus would prove quite helpful for imparting sound basic and higher education to the children.

Asked whether establishment of such campus would be really helpful to the children belonging to Middle or the power section of the citizens, 67.65 per cent of the visitors came out with the suggestion that these institutes (outside the city boundaries) should be subsidised so that these would become really useful to the wards of the poor sections of society.

Enquiries were also made in respect of their feeling about the usefulness of the uniform educational pattern envisaged in the New Educational Policy prescribed by the Central Government, less than 60 per cent of these persons felt that it would be useful to have a uniform educational pattern throughout the country, while 23 per cent felt that such a uniform pattern will not serve any useful purpose, and the remaining 18 per cent refrained from expressing any opinion.

Similarly in regard to the proposal for setting up model schools in selected districts throughout the country under the New Educational Policy, barely a majority was found to be of the view that such Model Schools would be helpful in

improving the quality of education being imparted in different parts of the country, especially the rural areas, while about one-third of these persons felt that no useful purpose will be served by setting such Model Schools, and the remaining 18 per cent were not prepared to express their views about the New Educational Policy.

The following Tables shows the percentages of the persons interviewed about their views in regard to the National Education policy.

TABLE—XV

Views of persons (in percentages) in regard to Establishment Educational Institutes in a Campus outside the city Peripheri.

| Views | Setting up of a new campus | Usefulness to wards from poorer section of the citizen. |
|----------------|-------------------------------|---|
| 1. Helpful | 78.52 | 67.65 |
| 2. Not helpful | 12.70 | 17.06 |
| 3. No opinion | 8.78 | 15.29 |
| Total | 100.00 | 100.00 |

TABLE—XVI

Views of persons (in percentages) in regard to the New Education Policy.

| Views | Uniformity of Educational Pattern | Usefulness of Model Schools |
|---------------|---|--------------------------------|
| 1. Useful | 59.49 | 52.09 |
| 2. Not Useful | 22.69 | 31.71 |
| 3. No Comment | 17.82 | 16.20 |
| Total | 100.00 | 100.20 |

Recreational Facilities :

Information was also collected in regard to adequacy and quality of recreational facilities available in the residential localities. It is well-known that existence of libraries for general reading helps a lot to eradicate boredom and provide innocent entertainment to the readers. Keeping this characteristic in view, information was collected in regard to availability of such libraries and the use made of these libraries by the persons interviewed. It was found that more than 70 per cent reported about existence of libraries for general readers in their localities, while about 24 per cent reported that there was no library, and less than half per cent reported that they had no idea if there was any library in their area, while information supplied by the remaining 4 per cent did not make any sense and had not been taken account for purposes of the analysis.

The following Table shows existence of libraries for general readers in different localities and use made of these libraries on a regular basis, of course, in terms of percentage of the persons interviewed.

TABLE—XVII

Existence of Libraries for General Readers

| Existence of Libraries | Percentage of Persons Reporting |
|------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Libraries Existing | 74.53 |
| No Library | 24.94 |
| Not Known | 0.48 |
| Total | 100.00 |

As regards use made of these libraries, it was found that 60 per cent of the residents of the locality were members of these libraries and making regular use of them, while 40 per cent were not members and as such, were not making use of these libraries.

Cultural Pattern :

An idea of the cultural pattern of these respondents could be obtained from the fact that more than three-fourth of the respondents possessed both Radio and Television sets ; over 17 per cent possessed Radio or Transistor sets only, but only 2 per cent possessed T.V. sets only.

As regards quality of the programmes broadcast or telecast, 50 per cent of these people felt that the programmes, both on the T.V. or Radio were either drab or boring, less than a third of the viewers or listeners felt the programmes to be entertaining while less than 10 per cent found the programmes to be educative and about 11 per cent refrained from expressing any opinion.

The following Table indicates possession of these sets and also opinion in regard to quality of the programmes.

TABLE—XVIII

| | Equipments | | | | Total |
|--|---------------------------|----------------------------|-------|------|--------|
| | Television sets only | Radio Transistor sets only | Both | None | |
| Ownership | 2.32 | 17.36 | 76.62 | 3.70 | 100.00 |
| Opinion re : quality of programmes | Percentage of respondents | | | | |
| Educative | 7.33 | 8.37 | — | — | — |
| Entertaining | 30.50 | 32.76 | — | — | — |
| Drab | 16.71 | 14.53 | — | — | — |
| Boring | 34.90 | 33.50 | — | — | — |
| No opinion | 10.56 | 10.84 | — | — | — |
| Total | 100.00 | 100.00 | — | — | — |

It will be clear from the above while practically every body possessed these equipments the quality of the programmes on these media require a lot of improvement.

Sports and Games :

It is quite well-known that the city lacks in suitable facilities for sports and games. Most of the parks are occupied by hawker and pedlars and these parks lack in suitable facilities for sports and games. Of course, it is possible for grown up youths to move to the Maidan for their games and sports, the children, who require most such facilities, are denied opportunity for games and sports. Availability of suitable facilities for games and sports for children in their localities are indicated in the following Table.

TABLE—XIX

Availability of Appropriate facilities for sports and games for children.

| Respondents | Availability of Adequate Facilities | | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|-------|------------|--------|
| | Yes | No | No comment | Total |
| Percentage of replies | 29.93 | 58.93 | 11.14 | 100.00 |

The above Table indicates a dismal picture in regard to availability of facilities for games and sports for the children which means lot of improvement is required in this area.

Information was also in regard to the opinion of the respondents as to what they felt about the stadium for games and sports. It should be borne in mind that the stadium in the Salt Lake City was not converted then to Yuba Bharati Krirangen. Still a large majority, i.e. 64.73 per cent felt that impact of the stadium will be quite useful and another 9.05 per cent had no opinion in this regard only 26.22 per cent felt that there would be no useful impact of the 'Stadium of the sports like of the City.'

CALCUTTA'S BUSTEE POPULATION

introduction

No study of the Calcutta people is complete without forming an idea about its bustee population. A slum has been defined under the Calcutta Municipal Act, 1951 as an "Area of land not less than 10 cottas occupied for the purposes of residence by huts". A hut has been defined in the same Act as a building, no substantial part of which is constructed of masonry, cement, concrete iron or steel or other metal except for 'walls upto' a height of 18' above the Floor level.

There are about 500 bustees in accordance with the above definition within the Calcutta Urban Agglomeration with a population of around 2.8 million (as brought upto 1981). These bustees cover a total area of 90 sq. km. with a density of population of more than 31,000 per sq. km. the corresponding figures for the city proper (the CMC area) are that the bustees cover an area 17 sq. km. with a total population of 1.4 million having a density of more than 82,000 per sq. km.

An attempt has been made by the Kalikata Bustee Progati Sanstha (KBPS), an apart body set up for co-ordinating the activities of the various welfare organisation with or without foreign financial assistance who are working in various bustees for ameleorating the living conditions of the residents, to conduct a socio-economic study of the conditions in 10 selected Bustees in Calcuta and Howrah municipal areas, primarily with a view to identifying schemes/projects for improving the economic conditions of the people residing in these Bustees. Though the Bustees were selected purposively

and not as a probability sample, since these bustees are distributed the length and breadth of the city including Howrah, broad conclusions can safely be drawn about the socio-economic conditions of the residents of these bustees from analysis of the data collected during the survey.

The following is a list of the 10 bustees or micro-communities (MC) as has been termed in subsequent part of the discussion.

1. Yuba Sangathan ;
2. Basak Bagan-I ;
3. Basak Bagan-II ;
4. Nandi Bagan ;
5. Salkia ;
6. Hastings ;
7. Kulia Tangra ;
8. Dara Para ;
9. Kasia Bagan ; and
10. Peara Bagan.

These MC's were selected on account of their spread over CMC area except for Salkia and the fact that there head a population around 5000 each, about a thousand families residency in each bustee. Socio-economic information was collected from each of the families residing in the selected bustees on a complete canvas. The broad characteristics found relating to resident of these MC's are presented in the following paragraphs.

It was found that about 55 per cent of the families residing at the MC's were below the poverty line. The "poverty line" has been defined to be a per capita income level of not exceeding Rs. 65 per month with the average working class consumer price index number (1960-100) registering 325 of course, the level varied from MC to MC. The Yuba sangathan had about 31 per cent of the resident

families below the poverty line while in Hastings the proportion exceeded 72 per cent.

As regards occupation rights, it was found that in each of the Bustees, there were C number of residents who were owners ; their proportion varied from 8 per cent to over 20 per cent. Most of the residents were occupying the huts as tenants of the owners whose proportion was found to vary from 60 to 70 per cent. A number of the families were found in each of the Bustees to occupy their huts on a leasehold basis, while quite a number were found to occupy their huts without any legal sanction. They were just trespassers.

Most of the residents, their proportion was found to exceed 90 per cent to about 100 per cent were found to stay in the hut for more than 5 years. The rent paid by them were found to vary between Rs. 11/- to 20/- per month, though quite a number were found to pay higher rents upto Rs. 30 p.m. and in some of the Bustees even higher rent.

In practically all the Bustees covered by the survey, it was found that about two-third, to three-fourths of the families were having a per capita annual income of less than Rs. 1800/-.

For the purpose of this survey, a family was defined to be the economic family. All persons living under the same roof and partaking of meals from the common kitchen who pool together their incomes and the major parts of whose expenditure were met from the common pool, constituted the economic family. The economic family is, generally speaking, though not necessarily, is an expansion of the biological family. Thus, more than one persons, though not belonging to the same biological family, but meeting other criteria are regarded to belong to the same family ; on the other hand, a group of persons living under the same roof not meeting other criteria of the family as defined earlier, is not regarded to belong to the same family but constitute one member families.

Other concepts adopted in survey are explained below for better understanding.

Adult :

An adult is a person who has completed the 18th year of age ; and a person who had completed the 15th year of his age but not the eighteenth year was an adolescent, while a child is a person who has not completed the 15th year has been defined to be a child.

Ownership Status :

A family occupying a room in a bustee may so on the following basis—

- (a) Owners is one who owns the room he occupies.
- (b) Lease-holder—is one who occupies the room on the basis of lease from the owner.
- (c) Tenants is one who occupies the room by paying regular rent to the owner or lease-holder of the room. Only rent paid is taken into account in exclusion of any other payment.

Educational Standard :

- (a) Illiterate is a person who cannot read a simple sentence or write his own name.
- (b) Neo-literate is one who can write his own name or read a simple sentence, but is likely to slip lower to the illiterate stage, unless he keeps up the practice.
- (c) Primary—must have passed the 4th class of a recognised school.
- (d) Junior high—must have successfully completed the VII class of the secondary education.
- (e) Secondary—must have successfully completed the X class of school education or have passed the Matriculation on the School Final Examination.

- (f) Higher Secondary—must have passed the Higher Secondary Examination.
- (g) Graduates—must have obtained a degree from a recognised University or an institution granted university status.
- (h) Diploma (technical)—must have got the Diploma from a recognised institution.
- (i) Apprenticeship training—must have completed apprenticeship training programme sponsored by the Apprenticeship Board.
- (j) Post-graduate Degree or Diploma—must be from a recognised University or a recognised institution after having a degree from a recognised University.
- (k) Other professional training—must have undergone institution training in some profession.

Economic Status :

There are three categories of earning status—

- (a) Earner—having sufficient income to maintain himself in his habitual standard of living.
- (b) Earning Dependent—having some regular income which is not sufficient to keep him in his habitual standard of living.
- (c) Non-earning dependent—having income of his own.

Activity Status :

There are seven categories of activity status which are explained below :

- (a) Employer—having some paid helper in his work irrespective of the fact whether he himself works or not.
- (b) Employee—Sales his labour on a regular basis for wages in cash or kind or both.

- (c) Self employed—a person who is not an employer or employee, but works for himself on job basis.
- (d) Unpaid family labour—works whole time or part-time on regular basis, but works on a regular basis in a family, enterprise on a regular basis for which no wages is paid to him except for a small sum toward his pocket expenses, though his regular expenses are met from the common family pool.
- (e) Unemployed—who has not work on the reference day even for an hour, the reference day and was seeking or available for work on the reference day.
- (f) Not in the labour force—a person who is neither an employer, employee, self-employed person nor working as unpaid labour in a family enterprise and is looking or available for employment e.g. a housewife.
- (g) A student is one who is following a regular course of study in some institution.

Industries in which employed :

The industries classification has followed the National Industrial Classification, 1970.

Occupation :

Occupation is indicative of the skill or the type of work performed by each person. The National classification 1968 has been adopted for this Report.

demography

Age-distribution of the family members :

It was found that the number of persons in the working age-group of 15-54 were much higher in the more affluent section of the Bustee dwellers. It was of course apparent that the number of members in the poorer families was much more than in the affluent families. The Table No. 1 (see page No. 42) shows the proportion of family members accounted for by families in different income groups and the age distribution of these members.

It is also noticed that the average family size is appreciably higher in the low income group families which has steadily gone down with the increase in per capita income. It is not only the average family size which has gone down with economic affluence but also proportion of females to male has also gone down. The following table shows the family size and family composition by sex and income class.

TABLE—II

Distribution of the families together with family size and family composition by sex according to Income Class.

| per Capita Annual income (Rs.) | Proportion of families (Percentage) | Average Family size | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|---------------------|--------|-------|
| | | Male | Female | Total |
| Less than 750/- | 53.7 | 2.82 | 2.54 | 5.36 |
| 780/- to less than 950/- | 11.1 | 2.41 | 1.76 | 4.17 |
| 960/- to less than 1200/- | 8.2 | 2.28 | 1.73 | 4.01 |
| 1200/- to less than 1500/- | 14.7 | 1.80 | 0.98 | 2.78 |
| 1800/- and above | 12.3 | 1.63 | 0.51 | 2.14 |

TABLE--I

Family members and their age distribution by per capita Income Class.
(In percentage)

| per Capita annual income per annum (Rs.) | Family members | Age in completed years | | | | | | Total |
|--|-------------------|------------------------|------|-------|-------|-------|------------|--------|
| | | 0-4 | 5-14 | 15-24 | 25-54 | 55-59 | 60 & above | |
| less than 780.00 | 66.3 | 13.9 | 29.8 | 18.6 | 32.7 | 1.4 | 3.6 | 100.00 |
| 780.00 to less than 960.00 | 10.6 | 11.2 | 21.0 | 21.6 | 40.6 | 1.9 | 3.5 | 100.00 |
| 960.00 to less than 1200.00 | 7.5 | 8.5 | 20.4 | 22.9 | 41.9 | 2.4 | 3.9 | 100.00 |
| 1200.00 to less than 1800.00 | 9.5 | 6.2 | 13.3 | 23.1 | 50.1 | 2.7 | 4.6 | 100.00 |
| 1800.00 or more | 6.1 | 4.7 | 9.7 | 19.7 | 58.4 | 2.8 | 4.7 | 100.00 |
| Total | 100.00 | 10.9 | 26.2 | 19.7 | 37.7 | 1.7 | 3.8 | 100.00 |

The fact that size of families in the higher income brackets have been found to be much smaller does not indicate that with higher income, there is greater limitation of families. With the limited scope of the survey by the KBPS, no information was collected about dependents living away, or the amount of remittances home. As a result, such families have come to be classified in the higher income brackets, and a considerably smaller family size per such families. This is supported by the fact of greater sex imbalance in the higher income brackets (vide Table III).

The above conclusion gets further support from the fact that the proportion of children has come down sharply with per capita income, as may be seen from Table I. It will be seen therefrom that while in the lowest income bracket the proportion of children (0 to 14 years of age) is nearly 45 per cent which compares very favourably with the national average, it has come down to less than 15 per cent in the highest income bracket of annual per capita income of Rs. 1,800/- or more. This confirms the presumption that quite a number of residents have left their families at home and as a result, have come to be classified in the higher income brackets.

Family composition :

The Table III, in page 44 indicates composition of the families by per capita income class and the average number of adults and children in the families.

The above table shows that a large majority of the families belonging to the lowest per capita income bracket have two or more adults with children, while one or two adults families (without children) are quite few among the lowest per capita income class. The position is however, the reverse in the highest income class. In that class, one adult families constitute the majority (nearly 52%). Two or more adult families without children constituted another 32 per cent and only 16 per cent of these families had children. Such composition of the families provide an explanation of their economic condition.

TABLE—III

Percentage Distribution of Families according to the Number of Adults and Children in a Family.

| per Capita annual income (Rs.) | FAMILY COMPOSITION | | | | | | Total |
|---|--------------------|-------------------------------|---------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|--|-------|
| | One adult only | One adult with children | Two adults | Two adults with children | More than adults only | More than two adults with children | |
| Less than 780/- | 2.84 | 2.00 | 5.19 | 37.19 | 7.50 | 45.28 | 100 |
| 780/- to less than 960/- | 5.33 | 1.71 | 12.23 | 37.50 | 14.82 | 28.41 | 100 |
| 960/- to less than 1200/- | 8.05 | 3.90 | 19.25 | 23.97 | 18.71 | 26.12 | 100 |
| 1200/- to less than 1800/- | 22.01 | 2.75 | 25.30 | 17.25 | 16.63 | 16.06 | 100 |
| 1800/- and above | 51.81 | 2.27 | 20.20 | 6.90 | 11.66 | 7.16 | 100 |

Marital Status :

Percentage distribution of the residents in the Bustees according to their marital status is shown in Table IV (see page 46).

It will be noticed from the Table that the proportion of the married persons (both male and female taken together) is the highest among the highest per capita income break and is the lowest among the lowest income bracket. This is as is to be expected in view of the fact that proportion of adult persons of the age of 25 years or more is the highest in income bracket and less progressively come down with the per capita income in the family.

One point should, however, merits mention Widowed persons were quite few among the residents being around 4 per cent of the number of residents' in the bustees, while divorcees and seperated persons are negligible in proportion.

Educational Standard :

It would not be proper to assume that residents of Bustees are practically deprived of any educational attainment. The level of literacy conformed by and large, the national average ; though the level of education above the secondary level is quite meagre. The Table in page 46 shows the distribution of the Bustee population by per capita income and level of education attained by them.

The following Table shows that the extent of illiteracy is appreciably higher among the family members in the lower income brackets, though its extent among the higher income brackets is such that special effort is clearly called per reducing the extent.

Another curious feature is that the literacy levels upto the primary standard are more or less the same in the different income brackets. It is also noticed that spread of education higher than primary level is more among the families belonging to the higher income brackets ; even the number of

TABLE—IV

Percentage Distribution of the Family Members of the Bustee Population by Per Capita Income class and their Marital Status.

| Per Capita annual Income (Rs.) | Unmarried | Married | Widow | Divorce | Seperated | Total |
|--------------------------------|-----------|---------|-------|---------|-----------|-------|
| Less than 780/- | 56.93 | 38.23 | 4.34 | 0.39 | 0.11 | 100 |
| 780/- to less than 960 | 47.75 | 47.17 | 3.72 | 0.32 | 0.04 | 100 |
| 960/- to less than 1200/- | 42.88 | 52.85 | 3.80 | 0.28 | 0.19 | 100 |
| 1200/- to less than 1800/- | 35.29 | 59.43 | 4.43 | 0.27 | 0.08 | 100 |
| 1800/- or more | 29.35 | 66.54 | 3.45 | 0.66 | — | 100 |

TABLE—V

Percentage Distribution of the Family Members of the Bustee Population by Income class and Educational Standard.

| Per Capita annual income (Rs.) | Illiterate | Neo-Literate | Primary | Junior High | Secondary | Higher Secondary | Graduate | Other | Total |
|--------------------------------|------------|--------------|---------|-------------|-----------|------------------|----------|-------|--------|
| Less than 780/- | 57.84 | 20.67 | 11.26 | 7.28 | 1.88 | 0.58 | 0.48 | 0.01 | 100.00 |
| 780/- to less than 960/- | 52.81 | 21.77 | 12.80 | 8.86 | 2.46 | 0.77 | 0.45 | 0.08 | 100.00 |
| 960/- to less than 1200/- | 48.71 | 22.15 | 12.29 | 10.80 | 3.81 | 1.12 | 1.04 | 0.08 | 100.00 |
| 1200/- to less than 1800 | 45.13 | 21.52 | 15.16 | 10.01 | 4.08 | 1.40 | 1.10 | 1.60 | 100.00 |
| 1800/- or more | 41.42 | 21.67 | 16.75 | 11.28 | 4.93 | 1.76 | 1.94 | 0.25 | 100.00 |

degree-holders is not insignificant in the highest income bracket being about 2 per cent of the total number of persons in highest income bracket.

Economic Conditions :

The economic conditions of the families whether residing in the Busteas or depends to a large extent on the number of earners in the families. Obviously such families in which the number of earners per family will be higher will belong to the higher income classes. The Table below shows the average number of earners per family belonging to different income brackets.

TABLE—VI

Percentage Distribution of Families by per capita income-class and the number of Earners.

| per Capita annual income (Rs.) | EARNING STRENGTH | | | | Total |
|--------------------------------|------------------|-------------|-----------------------|-----------|--------|
| | One earner | Two earners | More than two earners | No earner | |
| Less than 780/- | 75.67 | 17.27 | 6.67 | 0.39 | 100.00 |
| 780/- to less than 960/- | 70.32 | 18.21 | 9.20 | 2.27 | 100.00 |
| 960/- to less than 1200/- | 66.52 | 23.99 | 8.49 | 1.00 | 100.00 |
| 1200/- to less than 1800/- | 65.94 | 21.77 | 11.83 | 0.46 | 100.00 |
| 1800/- or more | 70.81 | 19.51 | 9.58 | 0.10 | 100.00 |

It will be seen that in all the income classes there are some families which do not have any earner. Those families sustain themselves with remittances received by them from outside.

It will also be noticed that more than two earner families are quite small in all the income brackets with the proportion going down among the lower income brackets and one earner families are quite large in all the income classes, verging from

our 75 per cent of the families below the pervesty like (that is with the per capita annual income of less than Rs. 750/-) to nearly 67 per cent among the families belonging to the class having per capita annual income varying from Rs. 1200/- to Rs. 1800/-.

Data were also collected during the survey as regards the economic status of persons belonging to the various income classes. It was found that the proportion of non-earning dependents was the highest among the lowest income bracket of per capita annual income of less than Rs. 750/- which is to be expected. The proportion of non-earning dependents has progressively gone down in families in the higher income brackets. However, a curious feature is that the proportion of earning dependents were practically the same in all the income brackets varying between 4 to 5 per cent except for the per capita income class of Rs. 1200/- to less than Rs. 1000/- where the proportion was 5.32 per cent of the total number of members. The table VII below shows the percentage distribution of the family members according to their economic status by income class.

TABLE—VII

Number of Family Members according to Earning status
belonging to different income group.

FAMILY COMPOSITION BY ECONOMIC STATUS

| Per capita annual income (Rs.) | Average family size | Earner | Earning depen- dent | Non- earning dependents |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------|--------|---------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Less than 780/- | 5.36 | 1.17 | 0.21 | 3.98 |
| 780/- to less than 960 | 4.17 | 1.23 | 0.20 | 2.74 |
| 960/- to less than 1200/- | 4.01 | 1.37 | 0.21 | 2.43 |
| 1200/- to less than 1800/- | 2.78 | 1.22 | 0.33 | 1.23 |
| 1800/- and above | 2.14 | 1.32 | 0.11 | 0.71 |

The following table shows the percentage distribution of persons by income class according to their Economic Status. It will be seen from the table that a large majority of persons in the lowest income class are non-earning dependents, whereas such person in the highest per capita income class of Rs. 1800/- or more constituted less than one-third of the total population in that class. The earners were found to account for more than 64 per cent of the total population in this class, in contrast to mere 22 per cent of earners among the families in the lowest income class. This furnishes the explanation of the economic affluence of such families.

TABLE—VIII

Percentage Distribution of the Bustee Population by
Income class according to their Economic Status.

| Per Capita annual income Rs. | Economic Status | | | Total |
|------------------------------------|-----------------|----------------------|------------------------------|--------|
| | Earner | Earning dependent | Non- earning dependent | |
| Less than 780/- | 22.00 | 4.09 | 73.91 | 100.00 |
| 780/- to less than 960/- | 30.55 | 4.84 | 64.61 | 100.00 |
| 960/- to less than 1200/- | 35.20 | 4.70 | 60.10 | 100.00 |
| 1200/- to less than 1800/- | 48.21 | 5.32 | 46.47 | 100.00 |
| 1800/- or more | 64.18 | 4.34 | 31.48 | 100.00 |

Employment and Unemployment

The Table IX below shows the distribution of family members by income class and activity status. It will be seen therefrom as is to be expected, that on average, our 40 per cent of the family member who are in the lowest income class are not in the labour force and another 15 per cent were students. On the other hand, the proportion of members of families in the highest income class who are not in the labour force constituted about 22 per cent and the students constituted only about 7 per cent of the family members.

It will also be seen that proportion of unemployed members in the highest income class constituted hardly 5 per cent, while in the lowest income class, the proportion went upto around 15 per cent. It may be recalled that according to definitions adopted, only such persons are regarded not to be in the labour force when they are not only seeking employment, but also are not available for employment.

It will be noticed from the Table IX that the proportion of students were found to be the lowest in the highest income class. This leads support the conclusion that lack of employment opportunities leads to continuation of the status of students.

It is very interesting to note that in all the income class there are some persons who were found to come under the definition of employers. These persons were found to employ some others persons to help them in their own enterprise or business. Self-employed persons were found to account for substantial proportion of persons in the higher income classes. Full time employees account for nearly half of the population in the highest income class, while a third were found to be full-time employees in the next higher income class. The Table X given below brings out the activity status of persons belonging to different income classes.

Self-employed persons were found to constitute a substantial proportion of persons in the highest two income classes.

TABLE—IX

Family composition by Income class according to activity status of the Members.

| Per Capita annual income (Rs.) | Average family size | FAMILY COMPOSITION BY ACTIVITY STATUS | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------------------------|------------|-----------|-----------------|------------|----------|---------------------|
| | | Employer | Employee | | Self-employment | Unemployed | Students | Not in Labour force |
| | | | Whole-time | Part-time | | | | |
| Less than 780/- | 5.36 | 0.02 | 0.76 | 0.38 | 0.24 | 0.76 | 0.80 | 2.40 |
| 780/- to less than 960/- | 4.17 | 0.03 | 0.79 | 0.33 | 0.27 | 0.46 | 0.58 | 1.61 |
| 960/- to less than 1200/- | 4.01 | 0.02 | 0.76 | 0.38 | 0.32 | 0.42 | 0.60 | 1.51 |
| 1200/- to less than 1800/- | 2.78 | 0.02 | 0.81 | 0.23 | 0.30 | 0.28 | 0.30 | 0.84 |
| 1800/- and above | 2.14 | 0.02 | 0.92 | 0.20 | 0.27 | 0.11 | 0.16 | 0.47 |

TABLE—X

Percentage Distribution of persons by Income class and Activity Status.

| Per capita annual income (Rs.) | employer | ACTIVITY STATUS | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|----------|-----------------|-----------|---------------|----------------------|------------|---------------------|---------|--------|
| | | Employee | | Self-employed | Unpaid family labour | Unemployed | Not in Labour force | Student | Total |
| | | Full-time | Part-time | | | | | | |
| Less than 780/- | 0.38 | 12.34 | 4.75 | 4.60 | 0.40 | 15.02 | 46.83 | 15.68 | 100.00 |
| 780/- to less than 960/- | 0.86 | 18.65 | 11.09 | 6.74 | 0.93 | 9.44 | 40.30 | 12.07 | 100.00 |
| 960/- to less than 1200/- | 0.35 | 22.29 | 8.83 | 8.76 | 0.52 | 10.81 | 34.60 | 13.84 | 100.00 |
| 1200/- to less than 1800/- | 0.86 | 33.96 | 10.18 | 12.52 | 0.61 | 7.81 | 26.01 | 8.05 | 100.00 |
| 1800/- or more | 1.17 | 44.64 | 8.67 | 13.34 | 0.36 | 4.50 | 20.20 | 7.12 | 100.00 |

Occupation-wise distribution of persons in different income classes have been furnished in the Appendix Table. It will be seen therefrom that unskilled labour formed the largest proportion of Bustee population. Next in importance is the occupation of house-maids and sweepers and cleaners, while such landable professions of teachers both in primary schools and high schools, as also labour, social and political workers are found among the Bustee populations, street vending has also been found to quite important occupation.

occupation

| Occupation | Less than Rs. 780/- | Rs. 780/- to less than Rs. 960/- | Rs. 969/- to less than Rs. 1200/- | Rs. 1200/- to less than Rs. 1800/- | Rs. 1800/- or more |
|--|---------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------|
| Midwife & Health Visitors | a | a | a | x | x |
| Accountants & Auditors | a | x | x | x | x |
| Social Scientists & Related workers | a | a | a | a | a |
| Labour, Social Welfare & Political Workers | 5.08 | 7.08 | 7.09 | 4.73 | 13.53 |
| Other Social & Related Workers | a | a | a | x | x |
| Teachers (High School) | x | x | x | x | a |
| Teachers (Primary School) | x | a | x | x | a |
| Teachers (Pre— -do-) | x | x | x | x | x |
| Other Teachers | a | x | x | a | a |
| Sculptor, Painter, Photographer etc. | a | x | a | x | a |
| Ordained Religious Workers | a | a | x | a | x |
| Athlete, Sports & related workers | a | a | a | a | a |
| Clerical Supervisors | a | a | a | a | a |
| Card & Tape punching operators | a | a | a | a | x |
| Book-keepers & Cashiers | a | a | x | a | x |
| Tabulating Machine Operator | a | x | x | x | x |
| Clerks | 0.74 | 0.57 | 0.93 | 0.54 | 1.09 |
| Receptionists etc. | a | x | x | x | x |
| Office Attendant | a | a | a | a | a |
| Bus Conductor | 0.72 | 0.65 | 0.01 | 0.57 | 1.08 |
| Mail Distributors | 0.44 | 0.36 | 0.30 | 0.87 | 0.56 |
| Telephone Operators | 3.79 | 4.05 | 5.05 | 3.82 | 5.07 |
| Shop Keeper | 1.83 | 2.00 | 3.17 | 2.33 | 2.43 |
| Manufacturers Agent | 1.83 | 2.00 | 3.17 | 2.33 | 2.43 |

(Occupation Contd.)

| Occupation | Less than Rs. 780/- | Rs. 780/- to less than Rs. 960/- | Rs. 960/- to less than Rs. 1200/- | Rs. 1200/- to less than Rs. 1800/- | Rs. 1800/- or more |
|--|---------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------|
| Salesmen, Commercial Travellers | a | a | a | a | a |
| Shop Assistants | 2.22 | 3.37 | 2.11 | 1.72 | 2.41 |
| Salesman | a | a | a | a | a |
| Street Vendors | 4.73 | 5.45 | 3.55 | 8.78 | 3.86 |
| Real Estate Brokers Agent | a | a | a | x | x |
| Money lenders Pawn Brokers | a | x | x | x | x |
| Electric Wireman | a | a | a | x | x |
| Telephone, Telegraph Repairer | a | a | a | x | x |
| Electric lineman and Cable jointer | a | a | a | x | x |
| Radio, T.V. Operators | a | x | a | x | x |
| Plumbing, Pipe fitter | a | a | a | a | a |
| Welder, Flame cutter | a | a | x | x | x |
| Metal Plate & Structural Metal Worker | a | a | a | x | x |
| Glass, Potter & Related workers | 0.72 | 0.91 | 1.19 | 1.08 | 0.97 |
| Rubber & Plastic Product workers | 0.25 | 0.11 | 0.42 | 0.46 | — |
| Printers, supervisory | a | a | a | a | a |
| Compositors | a | a | x | x | x |
| Printing etc. | a | a | a | a | a |
| Book Binders | a | a | x | x | x |
| Pointers, construction | a | a | a | a | a |
| Pointers, Spray & Sign Writing | a | a | x | x | x |
| Musical Instrument Makers Tuners | 0.32 | x | 0.9 | 0.26 | 0.72 |
| Brick layers etc. | 1.32 | 0.65 | 0.84 | 0.16 | 0.11 |
| Stationery & Related Equipment operators | a | a | x | x | x |
| Oiler, Cleaners of Motor Vehicles | a | a | a | x | x |

(Occupation Contd.)

| Occupation | Less than Rs. 780/- | Rs. 780/- to less than Rs. 930/- | Rs. 960/- to less than Rs. 1200/- | Rs. 1200/- to less than Rs. 1800/- | Rs. 1800/- or more |
|---|---------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------|
| Material Handling & Related Equipment operators | 0.28 | 0.48 | 0.22 | 0.04 | 0.05 |
| Fireman, Locomotives | a | x | x | x | x |
| Pointsman, Signaller, Rlys | 0.83 | 0.47 | 0.82 | 0.92 | 1.28 |
| Bus Drivers | 0.24 | 2.67 | 1.85 | 2.47 | 1.07 |
| Driver, Fire Brigade Vehicles | 0.26 | 0.36 | 0.37 | 0.14 | 0.21 |
| Driver, Animal Driven Vehicles | 0.73 | 0.15 | x | x | x |
| Cycle, Rickshaw Drivers & Rickshaw pullers | 1.82 | 0.92 | 2.16 | 0.57 | 0.29 |
| Hand Cartman | 0.28 | 0.08 | 0.58 | 2.54 | 0.72 |
| Unskilled Labour | 15.20 | 11.45 | 10.10 | 11.12 | 7.52 |
| No Fixed Occupation | 1.31 | 1.35 | 1.23 | 2.26 | 1.68 |
| Hotel & Restaurant keepers | a | a | a | a | a |
| House keeper | a | a | a | x | x |
| Cook, Waiters etc. | 0.64 | 0.54 | 0.51 | 0.72 | 0.78 |
| House Maids, etc. | 6.07 | 4.21 | 4.01 | 2.21 | 1.38 |
| Care-takers of Buildings | a | a | x | x | x |
| Sweeper, Cleaners etc. | 6.63 | 5.24 | 5.87 | 6.86 | 6.15 |
| Laundrymen, Dhobi etc. | a | a | a | a | a |
| Hairdresser, Barber | a | a | a | a | a |
| Policeman | x | x | x | x | a |
| Watchman, Chowkidar, Gate-keeper | 0.47 | 0.53 | 0.30 | 0.64 | 0.12 |
| Grave diggers | a | a | x | x | x |
| Well diggers | a | a | a | x | x |
| Metal Processor | a | x | x | x | x |
| Wood preparation work | 0.52 | 0.42 | 0.29 | x | 0.18 |
| Chemical Processors | a | a | a | x | x |
| Spinner, Weaver etc. | a | a | a | a | a |
| Grain Miller | a | a | x | x | x |
| Butcher, Meat preparer | a | a | a | a | a |
| Trainers etc. | a | a | a | x | x |
| Dairy products processor | a | a | a | a | a |

(Occupation Contd.)

| Occupation | Less than Rs. 780/- | Rs. 780/- to less than Rs. 960/- | Rs. 960/- to less than Rs. 1200/- | Rs. 1200/- to less than Rs. 1800/- | Rs. 1800/- or more |
|------------------------------------|---------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------|
| Baker, Confectioner etc. | a | a | a | a | a |
| Tea, Coffee preparer | a | a | a | a | a |
| Brewer, aerated water workers | a | a | x | x | x |
| Tobacco preparer | a | x | x | x | x |
| Bidi Maker | a | a | a | a | a |
| Tailor, Dress maker etc. | 1.78 | 2.37 | 2.01 | 1.63 | 1.39 |
| Shoe and other leather goods maker | 0.70 | 0.60 | 0.16 | 0.62 | 0.28 |
| Carpenter | 0.42 | 0.19 | 0.08 | 0.33 | 0.07 |
| Watch & Clock repairer | x | x | x | x | x |
| Machine fitter & Machine assembler | 0.85 | 0.46 | 0.63 | 0.18 | 0.24 |
| Motor vehicle Mechanic | 0.35 | — | 0.51 | 0.24 | 0.08 |
| Mechanic, Repairers | 0.44 | 0.40 | 0.03 | 0.41 | — |
| Electrician, Electric fitter etc. | 1.79 | 2.23 | 2.15 | 1.54 | 1.48 |
| Others | 46.52 | 49.68 | 39.92 | 29.24 | 43.47 |

a = negligible

x = nil

CALCUTTA :
A SELECT BIBLIOGRAPHY
AND
SUBJECT INDEX

Notes : Basu=Bose=Vasu, Chattopadhyay=Chatterjee=Chatterji, Calcutta Metropolitan Development Authority=CMDA, Mukhopadhyay=Mukherjee=Mukherji, ND=Date of Publication not available, —————=Writer/Title as mentioned above, []=Notes given by compiler.

1. ENGLISH

- 1.01 Ali Ashraf. City Government of Calcutta, a study of inertia. Bombay, 1966.
- 1.02 Archer, W.G. Kalighat Drawing. Calcutta, 1975.
- 1.03 Bagchi, P.C. (Ed.). Second City of the Empire. Calcutta, 1938.
- 1.04 Bagchi, P.C. Calcutta : Past and Present. Calcutta, 1939.
- 1.05 Banerjee, H. House of Tagores. Calcutta, 1965.
- 1.06 Banerjee, P. Calcutta and its Hinterland : A study in economic history of India (1833-1900). Calcutta, 1975.
- 1.07 Basu, A. Bibliography on Urbanization in India (1947-1976). (Bombay), 1976.
- 1.08 Basu, S. Verdict on Calcutta. Calcutta, 1950.
- 1.09 Past and Present. Diamond Jubilee Number, Vol. 87, Pt. I & II. Calcutta, 1968. (Journal)
- 1.10 Indian Business Enterprises : Its failure in Calcutta (1800-1848)—Bengal : Past and present, Vol. 86, Pt. I & II. Calcutta, 1967. (Journal)
- 1.11 Some old Family founders in 18th Century Calcutta by Benoy Ghosh—Bengal : Past and present. Vol. 79, Pt. I & II. Calcutta, 1960. (Journal)
- 1.12 Bhattacharya, Amit. Swadeshi Enterprise in Bengal. Calcutta, 1987.
- 1.13 Bhattacharya, Sukumar. East India Company & the Economy of Bengal—from 1704 to 1940. Calcutta, 1954.

- 1.14 Bose, A.N. Calcutta and Rural Bengal : Small sector symbiosis Calcutta, 1978.
- 1.15 Bose, N.K. Calcutta : 1964, a social survey. Bombay, 1968.
- 1.16 Social and Cultural life of Calcutta.
- 1.17 Bose, Prasanta Kumar. Calcutta University Institute, Diamond Jubilee. Calcutta (195—).
- 1.18 Busteed, H.E. Echoes from old Calcutta. Calcutta, 1888.
- 1.19 Calcutta Research Studies. Metropolitan Calcutta : Occasional Report by M.M. Singh & A. Datta. Calcutta, 1953.
- 1.20 Calcutta Stock Exchange Official Year Book, 1967. Calcutta, 1967.
- 1.21 Calcutta today : A comprehensive survey. Calcutta, 1970.
- 1.22 Campbell, A.C. Glimpses of Bengal. Calcutta, 1907.
- 1.23 Census of India. Calcutta, Town & Suburbs—Census of India 1901, Vol. VII, Pt. IV. Calcutta, 1902.
- 1.24 ——— City of Calcutta—Census of India 1911, Vol. VI, Pt. I, Calcutta, 1913.
- 1.25 ——— City of Calcutta—Census of India 1921, Vol. VI, Pt. II. Calcutta, 1923.
- 1.26 ——— Calcutta—Census of India 1931, Vol. VI, Pt. I & II. Calcutta, 1933.
- 1.27 Vital Statistics of West Bengal : 1941-'50—Census of India 1951, Vol. VI, Pt. IB. N. Delhi, 1952.
- 1.28 ——— Calcutta—The Primate City—Census of India 1961, Monograph series. N. Delhi, 1966.
- 1.29 Centre for Studies in Social Sciences. Calcutta Metropolitan District in the Urban Context of West Bengal (1951-1981) by A. Sen & A. Banerjee. Paper No. 60, Calcutta Centre.
- 1.30 ——— Migrants in the Calcutta Metropolitan District (1951-71) by A. Sen & A. Banerjee. Paper No. 62, Calcutta Centre.
- 1.31 ——— Refugees in West Bengal : A study of the growth and distribution of the Refugee Settlements

- within the CMDA by Pranati Choudhuri. Paper No. 55, Calcutta Centre.
- 1.32 Chakrabarti, Syamal. Housing conditions in Calcutta. Calcutta, 1958.
 - 1.33 Chatterjee, D.P. (Ed.). Calcutta. Calcutta, 1971.
 - 1.34 Chatterji, Probodh Chunder. Short Note on the port of Calcutta, Calcutta, 1906.
 - 1.35 Chattopadhyay, T. Story of Lalbazar. Calcutta, 1982.
 - 1.36 Chaudhury, K. Calcutta : Story of its Government. Bombay, 1973.
 - 1.37 Chaudhury, P & Mukhopadhyay, A. Calcutta : People and Empire. Calcutta, 1975.
 - 1.38 Choudhuri, Pradip (Ed.). Kolkata. Calcutta, 1986.
 - 1.39 Civic Affairs. Calcutta on the Move—Civic Affairs, Vol. 20, No 10. 1973, Kanpur, 1973. (Journal)
 - 1.40 ——— City Transport : Work Begins on Calcutta. Tube-civic Affairs, Vol. 20, No. 6. 1973, Kanpur, 1973. (Journal)
 - 1.41 CMDA. Area Development Plan : Baionavghata—Patuli. Report No. 19. 1976, Calcutta, 1976.
 - 1.42 ——— Area Development Plan : Dakshineswar. Report No. 39. 1976, Calcutta, 1976.
 - 1.43 ——— Area Development Plan : Lake Gardens—West. Report No. 17. 1976, Calcutta, 1976.
 - 1.44 ——— Area Development : Sealdah. Report No. 9. 1975, Calcutta, 1975.
 - 1.45 ——— Area Development Programme. Report No. 15. 1976, Calcutta, 1976.
 - 1.46 ——— Area Development Strategy for Salt Lake Township : Bidhan Nagar. Report No. 6. 1976, Calcutta, 1976.
 - 1.47 ——— Calcutta Metropolitan District Development Perspective and investment plan. Report No. 28. 1976, Calcutta, 1976.
 - 1.48 ——— Calcutta Metropolitan Statistics. 1980, Calcutta, 1980.
 - 1.49 ——— Central Bus Terminal Plan : Esplanade—Calcutta. Report No. 10. 1975, Calcutta, 1975.
 - 1.50 ——— East Calcutta : Development Strategy and Action Plan. Report No. 29. 1976, Calcutta, 1976.

- 1.51 ——— Flyover connecting Rabindra Setu to Vivekananda Road. Report No. 26. Calcutta, 1976.
- 1.52 ——— Introduction : Programme for basic Settlement employment infrastructure. Report No. 27. Calcutta 1976.
- 1.53 ——— Major highways and street net work. Report No. 33. Calcutta, 1976.
- 1.54 ——— North-end Transit Terminal at Dakshineswar. Report No. 21. Calcutta, 1976.
- 1.55 ——— Organished Markets : Development Strategy. Report No. 38. Calcutta, 1976.
- 1.56 ——— Salt Lake Office Complex. Report No. 7. Calcutta, 1975.
- 1.57 ——— Sealdah : Development Strategy. Report No. 37. Calcutta, 1976.
- 1.58 ——— Sealdah : Improvement of Traffic Circulation. Report No. 8. Calcutta, 1975.
- 1.59 ——— Sealdah : Improvement of Traffic circulation : The elevated carriage-way project. Report No. 30, Calcutta, 1976.
- 1.60 ——— Selected Bibliography of Planning Reports— Project Reports—Films and Published Books (English & Bengali) on Calcutta & its Metropolitan Area. Report No. 187. 1984, Calcutta, 1984.
- 1.61 ——— Socio-Economic Survey : Howrah Approach— Second Hooghly Bridge. Report No. 3. 1975, Calcutta, 1975.
- 1.62 ——— Surface Transit Planning Study : Interim Report Background paper for route rationalisation committee. Report No. 5. 1975, Calcutta, 1975.
- 1.63 ——— Surface Transit Terminal at Shyambazar. Report No. 23. 1976, Calcutta, 1976.
- 1.64 ——— Terminal Facilities at Howrah Station Area : An Improvement to Taxi, Car, Mini Bus Parking. Report No. 25. 1976, Calcutta, 1976.
- 1.65 ——— Traffic Operation and Management Improvement Programme : Approach Paper. Report No. 34. 1976, Calcutta, 1976.

- 1.66. ——— Truck Terminal Complex at Kona : Outline Proposal. Report No. 15. 1975, Calcutta, 1975.
- 1.67 Cotton, Harry Evan Auguste. Calcutta Old and New ; a historical and descriptive handbook to the city. Calcutta, 1907.
- 1.68 Court of Small Causes. Court of Small Causes Calcutta, 1860.
- 1.69 Dasgupta & Chakrabarty, S. Bengali poems on calcutta. Calcutta, 1972.
- 1.70 Deb, Binaya Krishna, Early History and Growth of Calcutta. Calcutta, 1927.
- 1.71 Dewar, D. Bygone Day's in India. London, 1922.
- 1.72 Doig, D. Calcutta : An Artist's Impression. Calcutta, 1969.
- 1.73 Encyclopaedia Britanica. Calcutta—Encyclopaedia Britanica. 15th Ed. London, 1975.
- 1.74 Forrest, G.W. Cities of India. Westminster, 1903.
- 1.75 Gardiner, Dubley. Angle with a bushy beard. Edinburgh, 1980.
- 1.76 Ghosh, J.N. Social Evil in Calcutta and Methods of Treatment. Calcutta, 1923.
- 1.77 Ghosh, Pradyot. Kalighat Pats : Annals & Appraisal. Calcutta, 1967.
- 1.78 Ghosh, Murari. Calcutta : A study in urban growth dynamics. Calcutta, 1972.
- 1.79 Ghosh, Sadhan Kumar. Calcutta Book of Nostalgia. Calcutta.
- 1.80 Govt. of Bengal. Calcutta-District Gazatter. Calcutta, 1905.
- 1.81 — Press of Ancient Documents—relating to the provincial Council of Revenue at Calcutta. Series II. Vol. III. Pt. III & IV. Calcutta, 1930.
- 1.82 Goyal Nareudra (Ed.). City in Turmoil, New Delhi, 1971.
- 1.83 Green, L & Datta, A. Special Agencies in Metropolitan Calcutta. Bombay, 1967.
- 1.84 Gupta, A.C. (Ed.). Studies in the Bengal Renaissance. Calcutta, 1959.
- 1.85 Gupta, G. Electricity : Calcutta Vs. West Bengal. Calcutta, 1984.

- 1.86 Halder, D.K. *Urban Transport Problem*. Calcutta, 1977.
- 1.87 Hamilton, Alexander. *A New Accounts of the East Indies...Vol. I & II*. London, 1727.
- 1.88 Hamilton, W. *East India Gazetteer*. 2nd (Ed). London, 1828.
- 1.89 Holwell, J.Z. *Interesting Historical Events. Relative to the Provinces of Bengal*. London, 1766.
- 1.90 Homa's *Annual of Calcutta*. Vol. V. Calcutta, 1953.
- 1.91 House, Humphry, *I Spy with my little eye*. Calcutta, 1937.
- 1.92 *Indian Chamber of Commerce. Calcutta 2000 : Some imperatives for action now*. Calcutta, 1978.
- 1.93 — *Towards a better Calcutta*. Calcutta, 1965.
- 1.94 — *West Bengal : A Panorma*. Calcutta. 1964.
- 1.95 *Indian Science Congress. Calcutta and Suburbs. Indian Science Congress (Annual) Calcutta, 1935. (Journal)*
- 1.96 Jha, Shivachandra. *Studies in the Development of Capitalism in India*. Calcutta, 1963.
- 1.97 Kesavan, B.S. *India's National Library*. Calcutta, 1961.
- 1.98 Lapiere, Dominique. *City of Joy*. London, 1986.
- 1.99 Long, J. (James). *Calcutta and its Neighbour : History of people & localities from 1690 to 1857*. Reprint. Calcutta, 1974.
- 1.100 Long, J. (James). *Calcutta in the Olden time*. Reprint. Calcutta, 1974.
- 1.101 Majumdar, Biman Bihari. *Heroines of Tagore*. Calcutta, 1968.
- 1.102 Massey, Mntague, *Recollections of Calcutta for over half a Century*. Calcutta, 1918.
- 1.103 Mawson, John. *Few Local Sketches*. 2nd Ed. Calcutta, 1846.
- 1.104 Menon, R. *Calcutta Sautiniketau*. New Delhi, 1961.
- 1.105 Minney, Rubeight James. *Night Life of Calcutta*. Calcutta, 1919.
- 1.106 *Round about Calcutta*. London, 1922.
- 1.107 Misra, R.P. (Ed.) *Million Cities of India*. Bambay, 1978.
- 1.108 Mitra, Ashok, *Calcutta Diary*. Calcutta, 1979.
- 1.109 Mitra, Ashok. *Calcutta India's City*. Calcutta, 1963.

- 1.110 Moor-house, G. Calcutta. London, 1971.
- 1.111 Mukherjee, Amitabha, Reform and Regeneration in Bengal 1774-1823. Calcutta, 1968.
- 1.112 Mukherjee, S.C. Travels & Voyages between Calcutta and Independent Tipperah. Calcutta, 1887.
- 1.113 Mukherjee, S.K. Story of the Calcutta Theatres (1753-1980). Calcutta, 1982.
- 1.114 Mukherjee, S.N. Calcutta : Mythis & History. Calcutta, 1977.
- 1.115 Mukherji, S.B. Studies on Fertility rates in Calcutta. Calcutta, 1961.
- 1.116 Mullens, Joseph. London and Calcutta. London, 1869.
- 1.117 Munsji, S.K. Calcutta Metropolitan Explosion : its nature & roots. New Delhi, 1975.
- 1.118 Nandy, S.C. Life and times of Cantoo Baboo (Krishna Kanta Nandy), Vol. I. Calcutta, 1978.
- 1.119 — Vol. II. Calcutta, 1981.
- 1.120 Narayan, T.G. Famine Over Bengal. Calcutta, 1944.
- 1.121 Newman, W. Handbook to Calcutta ; Historical & Descriptive. Calcutta, 1875.
- 1.122 Pakrashi, Kauti B. (Ed.). Calcutta Couples : A Biosocial profile. Calcutta, 1980.
- 1.123 Paul, A. (Ed.). Wood Cut Prints of Ninteenth Century. Calcutta, 1983.
- 1.124 Raman, V.R.S. (Ed.). Newman's Comprehensive Calcutta City Guide and Directory, Calcutta, 1959.
- 1.125 Ray, A.K. Short History of Calcutta. Calcutta, 1982.
- 1.126 Ray, Alok (Ed.). Nineteenth Century Studies. Calcutta, 1974.
(Journal)
- 1.127 Ray, N.R. Calcutta : The Profile of a City. Calcutta, 1936.
- 1.128 Ray, S.M. Introduction to Bengal. Calcutta, (N.D.).
- 1.129 Roy, Alok (Ed.). Calcutta Keep Sake. Calcutta, 1978.
- 1.130 Roy, Alok (Ed.). Counter Point, Vol. I. Calcutta, 1977.
- 1.131 — Vol. II. Calcutta, 1978.
- 1.132 Roy, A.C. Calcutta : Atlas and Guide. Calcutta, 1965.
- 1.133 Roy, A.C. Calcutta and Environs. Calcutta, 1966.
- 1.134 Roy, B. Marshes to Metropolis (1481-1931). Calcutta, 1982.

- 1.135 Roy, B.V. Old Calcutta Cameos, Calcutta, 1946.
- 1.136 Roy Chowdhury, Ranabir. Glimpses of Old Calcutta (1836-'50). Bombay, 1978.
- 1.137 Samadder, S. Calcutta is. Calcutta, 1978.
- 1.138 Sarkar, S.C. Calcutta Guide & Directory. Calcutta, 1953.
- 1.139 Sen, S N. (Ed.). Calcutta. Calcutta, 1952.
- 1.140 Sen, Satyendranath. City of Calcutta—A Socio-Economic Survey (1954-55 to 1957-58). Calcutta, 1960.
- 1.141 Sengupta, A (Anjali). Cameos of Twelve European Women in India, Calcutta, 1984.
- 1.142 Seth, M.J. Armenians in India. Calcutta, 1937.
- 1.143 Sinha, J C. Economic Annals of Bengal. Calcutta, 1927.
- 1.144 Sinha, N.K. Economic History of Bengal, Vol. II. Calcutta, 1962.
- 1.145 Sinha, Pradip. Calcutta : in urban history. Calcutta, 1978.
- 1.146 Sinha, Surajit (Ed.). Cultural Profile of Calcutta. Calcutta, 1972.
- 1.147 Shaw, G.W. Printing in Calcutta to 1800. London, 1981.
- 1.148 South Asia. Lord Curjon and the Reform of the Calcutta Corporation 1899 : A case study in Imperial decision making—South Asia, Vol. I, No. 1. 1978. Calcutta, 1978
- 1.149 — Whose Responsibility ? Dilemmas of Calcutta's Bustee policy in the 19th century by C. Furedy—South Asia. Vol. V, No. 2. 1982. Calcutta, 1982.
- 1.150 Srimal, A. (Ed.). Calcutta Port Annual (1973). Calcutta, 1973.
- 1.151 Stark, Herbert Alick. Calcutta in Slavery Days. Calcutta, 1917.
- 1.152 Sukla, K.S. (Ed.). Other Side of Development. New Delhi, 1987.
- 1.153 Tagore, Saumendranath. Resurgence of Tribal Savagery. in Calcutta. Calcutta, 1946.
- 1.154 Thaker's Calcutta. Directory : City & Subarbs. Calcutta, 1926.
- 1.155 Thaker's Guide to Calcutta. Calcutta, 1906.
- 1.156 Thankappan, Nair. P. Calcutta in the 18th Century : Impressions of Travellers. Calcutta, 1984.
- 1.157 — Job Charnock : The Founder of Calcutta. Calcutta, 1977.

- 1.158 — (Ed.). *British Social Life in Ancient Calcutta. (1750-1850)*. Calcutta, 1983.
- 1.159 Thapper, S.D. *Fringe Areas of Calcutta*. New Delhi, 1978.
- 1.160 Tripathi, Amallesh. *Trade & Finance in the Bengal Presidency, 1793-1833*. Bombay, 1956.
- 1.161 University of Calcutta. *Hundred years of the University of Calcutta*. Calcutta, 1957.
- 1.162 Veritas (Pseud). *Second City*. Calcutta, 1948.
- 1.163 *Victoria Memorial. Calcutta (1690-1930 : A Catalogue of objects on Calcutta.....Calcutta*, 1976.
- 1.164 Wilson, C.R. *Old Fort William and the Black Hole*. Calcutta, 1904.
- 1.165 Wyman, F.F. *From Calcutta to the Snowy Range*, 2nd ed. Calcutta, 1867.
- 1.166 *Yojana. Rebirth of Calcutta—Yojana*, Vol. 20. No. 20. 1976. New Delhi, 1976. (Journal)

Muslims of Calcutta : M. K. A. Siddiqui (1979) Anthropological Survey of India.

Beggars of Kalighat : Sumita Chowdhuri (1987), Anthropological Survey of India.

Middle class working women of Calcutta : Bharati Debi, Anthropological Survey of India.

Aspects of Society and Culture : M. K. A. Siddiqui (1982), Anthropological Survey of India.

Calcutta Past and Present : Kathleen Blechynden, General Printers & Publishers Pvt. Ltd. 1978.

Calcutta : Geoffrey Moorhoecl 1984, Pengeen

Bengal Renaissance and other Essays : S. Sarkar, Peoples Publishing House.

Calcutta 200 years A Tollygunge Club Perspective : Ed. N. N. Nayak, Tollygunge Club Ltd.

2. বাঙলা / BENGALI

—: সংকেত :—

(ঐ=কালিকাতা, ব=বঙ্গাশদ, — =পূর্বোক্ত লেখক বা গ্রন্থনাম,
[]=সংকলকের মন্তব্যের জন্য ব্যবহৃত বন্ধনী)

- 2.01 অতুল সূর / কলকাতা : চার্নক থেকে সি. এম. ডি. এ. পর্ষত্ত এক পূর্ণাঙ্গ
ইতিহাস / কালিকাতা / ১৯৮১
- 2.02 — কলকাতার চার্চ / ঐ / ১৩৯০ ব.
- 2.03 — বাঙলা ও বাঙালী / ঐ / ১৯৮০
- 2.04 অতুলকৃষ্ণ রায় / কালিকাতার সংক্ষিপ্ত ইতিহাস / ঐ / ১৯৮২
- 2.05 অমল মিত্র / কলকাতায় বিদেশী রঙ্গালয় / ঐ / ১৩৭৪ ব.
- 2.06 অমিতাভ চৌধুরী / অচেনা শহর কলকাতা / ঐ / ১৯৬৪
- 2.07 অমিয় রায় / কলকাতা রাজভবনের অন্তরমহল / ঐ / ১৯৮৫
- 2.08 আবদুল মোমিন / কলকাতার গাড়োয়ান ধর্মঘটের চারদিন / ঐ / ১৯৮০
- 2.09 কমল চৌধুরী / উত্তর চাঁদ্বশ পরগণার ইতিবৃত্ত / ঐ /
- 2.10 কার্তিক লাহিড়ী / কলকাতার গ্রামাভা ও অন্যান্য / ঐ / ১৩৮৯ ব.
- 2.11 কেদারনাথ দত্ত / সচিত্র গুলজার নগর / ঐ / ১৯৮২
- 2.12 ক্যালকাটা মিউনিসিপ্যাল গেজেট / কলকাতা : বিশেষ সংখ্যা / ঐ / ১৯৭৭
[পত্রিকা]
- 2.13 ক্ষিতীন্দ্রনাথ ঠাকুর / কলকাতায় চলাফেরা : সেকালে আর একালে / ঐ /
১৩৩৭ ব.
- 2.14 — দ্বারকানাথ ঠাকুরের জীবনী / ঐ / ১৯৬৯
- 2.15 গিরিজাশঙ্কর রায়চৌধুরী / ভগিনী নিবেদিতা ও বাংলার বিপ্লববাদ / ঐ /
১৯৬০
- 2.16 গৌতম গুপ্ত / বিদ্যুৎ : কলকাতা বনাম পশ্চিমবঙ্গ ঐ / ১৯৮৪
- 2.17 চিত্রা দেব / ঠাকুর বাড়ির অন্তর মহল / ঐ / ১৯৮০
- 2.18 দেবেশ রায় / বিচিত্র এই কলকাতা / ঐ / ১৯৭৪
- 2.19 নকুল চট্টোপাধ্যায় / তিন শতকের কলকাতা / ঐ / ১৩৭২ ব.
- 2.20 নারায়ণ দত্ত / জন কোম্পানীর বাঙালী / ঐ / ১৯৭৬

- 2.21 নায়রপ থানকাপান / কলকাতার সৃষ্টি ও জব চান'ক / ঐ / ১৩৯১ ব.
- 2.22 নির্খিল সরকার / শ্রীপাণ্থের কলকাতা / ঐ / ১৩৬৭ ব.
- 2.23 নিশীথরঞ্জন রায় / প্রসঙ্গ কলিকাতা / ঐ /
- 2.24 নিশীথরঞ্জন রায় ও অলোক উপাধ্যায় / প্রাচীন কলকাতা / ঐ / ১৩৯০ ব.
- 2.25 পূর্ণেন্দু পত্রী / কলকাতার গল্প-সল্প / ঐ / ১৯৮৪
- 2.26 — কলকাতার রাজকাহিনী / ঐ /
- 2.27 — কী করে কলকাতা হলো / ঐ / ১৯৭৬
- 2.28 — পুরনো কলকাতার কথাচিত্র / ঐ / ১৯৭৯
- 2.29 — শহর কলকাতার আদিপর্ব / ঐ / ১৯৭৬
- 2.30 — সেনেট হলের স্মৃতিচিত্র / ঐ /
- 2.31 প্রতাপ মুখোপাধ্যায় / কলকাতার গুপ্ত স্মৃতি : উনিশ শতক / ঐ /
- 2.32 প্রতিঙ্গণ / কলকাতা : বিশেষ ক্রোড়পত্র / ঐ / ১৯৮৪ [পরিচয়]
- 2.33 — কলকাতা সংখ্যা / ঐ / ১৯৮৪ ঐ
- 2.34 প্রদীপ রায় / উনিশ শতক : প্রথমার্ধ / ঐ / ১৩৮৯ ব.
- 2.35 প্রদ্যোৎ গুপ্ত / সেকালের কলকাতা / ঐ / ১৯৬৮
- 2.36 প্রমথনাথ মল্লিক / কলিকাতার কথা, ১ম খণ্ড / ঐ / ১৯৩১
- 2.37 — — ২য় খণ্ড / ঐ / ১৯৩৫
- 2.38 প্রাণকৃষ্ণ দত্ত / কলিকাতার ইতিবৃত্ত / ঐ / ১৯৮১
- 2.39 বিনয় ঘোষ / কলিকাতা কালচার / ঐ / ১৯৫৩
- 2.40 — / কলকাতা শহরের ইতিবৃত্ত / ঐ / ১৯৭৪
- 2.41 — / পশ্চিমবঙ্গের সংস্কৃতি, ২য় ও ৩য় খণ্ড / ঐ / ১৯৮০
- 2.42 — / বাংলার নবজাগৃতি / ঐ / ১৩৭৯ ব.
- 2.43 — / বিদ্যাসাগর ও বাঙালী সমাজ / ঐ / ১৯৭৩
- 2.44 — / সূতানুটি সমাচার / ঐ / ১৯৬২
- 2.45 — (সম্পা) / সাময়িক পত্র বাংলার সমাজচিত্র, ১ম খণ্ড / ঐ / ১৯১২ [পরিচয়]
- 2.46 — — — ২য় খণ্ড / ঐ / ১৯৬৩ (ঐ)
- 2.47 — — — ৩য় খণ্ড / ঐ / ১৯৬৪ (ঐ)
- 2.48 — — — ৪র্থ খণ্ড / ঐ / ১৯৬৬ (ঐ)
- 2.49 — — — ৫ম খণ্ড / ঐ / ১৯৬৮ (ঐ)
- 2.50 বিনয়কৃষ্ণ দেব / কলিকাতা ইতিহাস / ঐ / ১৯৮২

- 2.51 বিমলেন্দু কয়াল / কলিকাতা বিশ্ববিদ্যালয় / ঐ / ১৯৫৭
- 2.52 বৈদ্যনাথ মুনোপাধ্যায় / ডিহি কলকাতা ছাড়িয়ে / ঐ / ১৯৭৬
- 2.53 — / পদ্রনো কলকাতার নায়িকা / ঐ / ১৯৭৫
- 2.54 — / বাবু গৌরবের কলকাতা / ঐ / ১৯৭৫
- 2.55 রঞ্জননাথ বন্দ্যোপাধ্যায় / বঙ্গীয় নাট্যশালা (১৭৯৫-১৮৭০) / ঐ / ১৯৫৪
- 2.56 — / বঙ্গীয় নাট্যশালার ইতিহাস, ৩য় সং / ঐ / ১৯৪৭
- 2.57 — (সম্পা) / বাংলা সাময়িক পত্র, ১ম খণ্ড / ঐ / ১৯৩৯
- 2.58 — — — ২য় খণ্ড / ঐ / ১৯৫২
- 2.59 — — সংবাদপত্রে সেকালের কথা, ১ম খণ্ড / ঐ / ১৩৫৬ ব. (ঐ)
- 2.60 — — — ২য় খণ্ড / ঐ / ১৩৫৬ ব. (ঐ)
- 2.61 ভবানীচরণ বন্দ্যোপাধ্যায় / কলিকাতা কনলালয় / ঐ / ১৮২৩ ব.
- 2.62 — নবাবব্দ বিলাস / ঐ / ১৮২৫
- 2.63 — নববিবি বিলাস / ঐ / ১৯৩৭
- 2.64 ভোলানাথ মুনোপাধ্যায় / আপনার মন্থ আপনি দেখুন / ঐ / ১৯৮০
- 2.65 মহেন্দ্রনাথ দত্ত / কলিকাতা পুরাতন কাহিনী ও প্রথা, ২য় সং / ঐ / ১৯৭৫
- 2.66 যোগেন্দ্রচন্দ্র বাগল / কলিকাতার সংস্কৃতি কেন্দ্র / ঐ / ১৯৫৯
- 2.67 — ডিরোজিও / ঐ / ১৯৭৬
- 2.68 — হিন্দুমেলায় ইতিবৃত্ত / ঐ / ১৯৬৮
- 2.69 রঙ্গলাল বন্দ্যোপাধ্যায় / কলিকাতা কল্পলতা / ঐ
- 2.70 রবীন্দ্রনাথ ঠাকুর / ছেলেবেলা / ঐ
- 2.71 — জীবনস্মৃতি / ঐ
- 2.72 রাজনারায়ণ বসু / হিন্দু অথবা প্রেসিডেন্সী কলেজের ইতিবৃত্ত, পদ্রনন্দ্রণ / ঐ / ১৯৫৭
- 2.73 রাজেন্দ্রকুমার মিত্র / গোকুলচন্দ্র মিত্র ও সেকালের কলিকাতা / ঐ / ১৯৫১
- 2.74 রাধাপ্রসাদ গুপ্ত / কলকাতার ফির্নিওয়ালার ডাক আর রাস্তার আওয়াজ / ঐ / ১৯৮৪
- 2.75 রাধারমণ মিত্র / কলিকাতা-দর্পণ, ২য় সং / ঐ / ১৯৮২
- 2.76 — কলিকাতায় বিদ্যাসাগর / ঐ / ১৯৩৭
- 2.77 রিয়াজ-উমা সালতাজ / কলিকাতা / ঐ / ১৩১২ ব.
- 2.78 লোকনাথ ঘোষ / কলকাতার বাবু বৃত্তান্ত / ঐ / ১৯৮৩
- 2.79 লোকসংস্কৃতি : (কলকাতা সংখ্যা)' জুন-জুলাই, ১৯৮৫ / ঐ / ১৯৮৫

- 2.80 শংকর ভট্টাচার্য / কলকাতার থিয়েটার, ২য় খণ্ড / ঐ / ১৯৭২
- 2.81 শিবনাথ শাস্ত্রী / আত্মচরিত / ঐ / ১৯২১
- 2.82 — রামতনু লাহিড়ী ও তৎকালীন বঙ্গসমাজ / ঐ / ১৯০৪
- 2.83 শিশিরকুমার বসু / বসু বাড়ি / ঐ / ১৯৮৭
- 2.84 সাহিত্য সেতু : কলকাতা সংখ্যা, ১৯৭৫ / ঐ / ১৯৭৫ [পত্রিকা]
- 2.85 সূধীরকুমার বসু / কলিকাতা নামা এবং / ঐ / ১৯৭২
- 2.86 সুনীল মন্সী / ঠিকানা : কলকাতা / ঐ / ১৯৭৪
- 2.87 সূশীলকুমার গুপ্ত / ঊনবিংশ শতাব্দীতে বাংলার নবজাগরণ ২য় সং / ঐ / ১৯৭৭
- 2.88 হরিসাধন মন্ডোপাধ্যায় / কলিকাতা সেকালের ও একালের / ঐ / ১৯৮৫
- 2.89 হিরন্ময় বন্দ্যোপাধ্যায় / ঠাকুর বাড়ীর কথা / ঐ / ১৯৬৬

subject index

[Notes : 1 indicates the contributions in English Language

2 " " " " Bengali "

No. (i.e. 1.08, 1.23, 2.19, 2.92) as mentioned in each language group indicates the serial No. of the Author-Cum-Contributions record under the Title : Calcutta—A select Bibliography.]

Administration (City Govt.—Law and order—Police—Revenue—Role of Provincial and State Capital) : 1—01 ; .35, .36, .56, .68, .76, .81, .82, .120, .137, .148, .153, ; 2—12
Bengal (Related to Calcutta) : 1—06, .10, .12-14, .22, .27, .29, .84, .87-89, .94, .96, .107, .128, .143, .144, .160, ; 2—03, .07, .20, .34, .41, .42, .45-49, .51, .55-60, .72, .82, .87.

British Imperialism (Capitalism—Commercial and Industrial Policy—Exploitation—Drainage of Economy) : 1—03, .08, .37, .96, .116, .118-120, .143, .144, .153, .158, .160, .162-164, 2—

Cultural Profile (Art-Education-Theatre) : 1—02, .05, .09, .16, .17, .77, .84, .97, .104, .111, .113, .123, .127, .146, .147, .161, 2—05, .17, .30, .39, .41, .51, .53, .55, .56, .66, .67, .67, .72, .80.

Economy (Commerce-Industry-Market Port) : 1—06, .10, .12-14, .20, .21, .34, .52, .55, .85, .92, .94, .96, .140, .143, .144, .150, .160, 2—16, .74

Family (Contributions-Growth-Life Style) : 1—05, .11, .118, .119, .2—14, .17, .54, .73, .78, .83, .89.

History (Growth-political perspective-Ruler) : 1—03, .04, .09, .18, .22, .36, .38, .67, .70, .71, .73, .74, .81, .87-90, .95, .99, .114, .116, .118, .119, .125-128, .134, .157, .162, .163, .2—01, .04, .09, .12, .19, .21, .23-29, .32-38, .40, .45-50, .57-60, .65, .66, .77, .84.

Impressions (Experience-Glimpses-Reminiscence-Travel-longe) : 1—18, 22, 69, 71, 72, 75, 79, 87, 91, 100, 102-106, 108-110, 135, 136, 141, 151, 156, 165, 2—06, 07, 18, 22, 23, 30, 70, 71, 74, 75, 88.

India (Related to Calcutta) : 1—03, 06, 10, 13, 74, 84, 87-89, 96, 107, 142 ; 2—51

Literature (on Calcutta) : 1—69, 79 ; 2—25-29, 61-64, 69-71.

Municipality (Growth & Development—Public Services : Education-Road-Sanitation) : 1—01, 83, 90, 137, 148, 149 ; 2—12

Personality (Contribution of Individuals—Social Dynamism) : 1—157 ; 2—14, 15, 21, 67, 76, 81-83.

Political Profile (Imperialism—Movement for Freedom, of India) : 1—03, 08, 36, 37, 117, 120, 148, 153, 162 ; 2—07, 08, 15, 31, 68.

Social Profile (Commercialism & Feudalism : Growth of Babu Class-Earnings—Floating People & Migrants—Life Style—Mobility-Port-cum-city—Urbauity) : 1—09, 15, 16, 21, 23-33, 61, 76, 80, 82, 84, 94, 95, 99, 101, 111, 114, 115, 117, 122, 126, 127, 130, 131, 139, 140, 142, 153, 158 ; 2—02, 03, 10-12, 14, 18, 20, 22, 24, 25, 28, 29, 32-35, 42-50, 52, 54, 57-65, 69, 73, 75, 76, 78, 79, 81, 82, 84-89.

Tourism : 1—67, 91, 121, 124, 132, 133, 138, 154-156 ; 2—

Traffic Circulation (Communication, Road, Transport) : 1—40, 49, 50, 53-59, 61-66, 86, 112 ; 2—08, 13

Urban Development (City Planning-Development Strategy-Metropolis-Perspective-Project Area) : 1—04, 7, 19, 21, 23-32, 38, 39-66, 70, 78, 83, 86, 90, 92, 93, 107, 117, 127, 129-131, 134, 137, 145, 148, 149, 152, 159, 166 ; 2—01, 19, 27, 32, 44.



Library

IAS, Shimla



00079429