

West Bengal

Bureau of Applied Economics
and Statistics

Statistical Atlas
of West Bengal
1967

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PREFACE

This is the second issue of "Statistical Atlas of West Bengal", issued by the Bureau of Applied Economics & Statistics. Statistical data on Socio-Economic affairs in tabular form are available in various official publications but to the general public, these are not always interesting enough to draw attention. The figures presented in the form of charts, diagrams and pictorial maps are much easier for them to understand. Keeping this in view, this 'Atlas' is being brought out which also contains short notes explaining each of the maps and charts. Subjectwise, it covers, Demography, Agriculture, Industry, Education, Health, Price, Traffic and State Income of the State.

I would, however, mention here with regret about one limitation. The latest data on some of the topics like Land-use, Education, Road etc. that could be secured are rather back-dated. Still it is hoped, this publication would prove useful as it is essential to keep the common people abreast of the economic development of the State from time to time.

I would record here that Sri S. N. Das Gupta, Deputy Director and the staff of the Drawing Section of the Bureau worked hard to bring out this Atlas.

C. Bose
Director,

Calcutta, the 3rd July, 1969.

Bureau of Applied Economics & Statistics,
GOVERNMENT OF WEST BENGAL

1. Growth of Population, West Bengal (1901-1961)

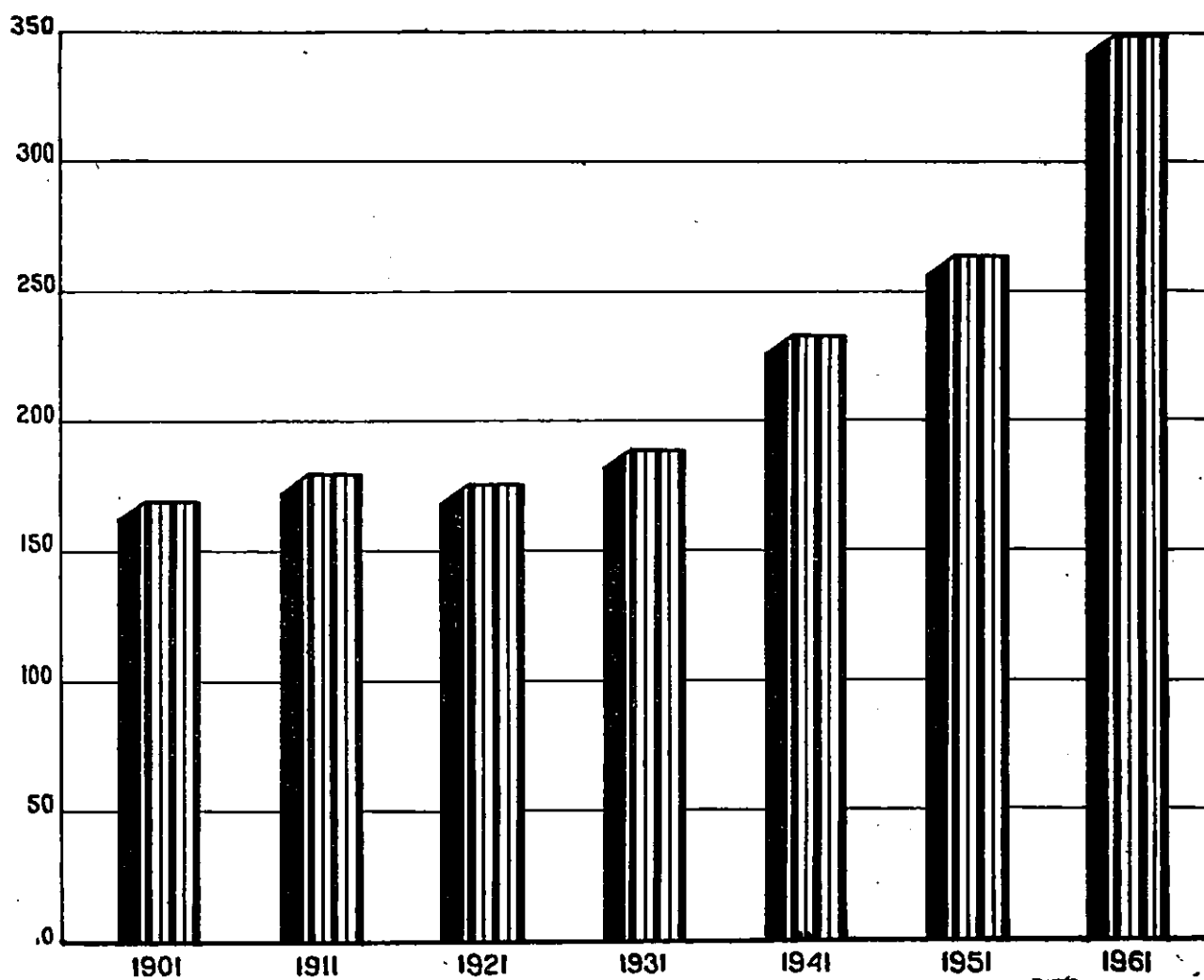
The population of West Bengal according to 1961 Census was 34,926,279. The figure stood at 16,940,088 in 1901 Census. During the period 1901-1961 the population of the state recorded steady increase except for a break during the decade 1911-1921. During the period 1911 to 1921 the population declined by 524,421. The table below shows the growth of population of the state from 1901 to 1961 :—

YEAR	POPULATION
(1)	(2)
1901	... 16,940,088
1911	... 17,998,769
1921	... 17,474,348
1931	... 18,897,036
1941	... 23,229,552
1951	... 26,299,980
1961	... 34,926,279

FIG. 1

GROWTH OF POPULATION—WEST BENGAL

IN LAKH



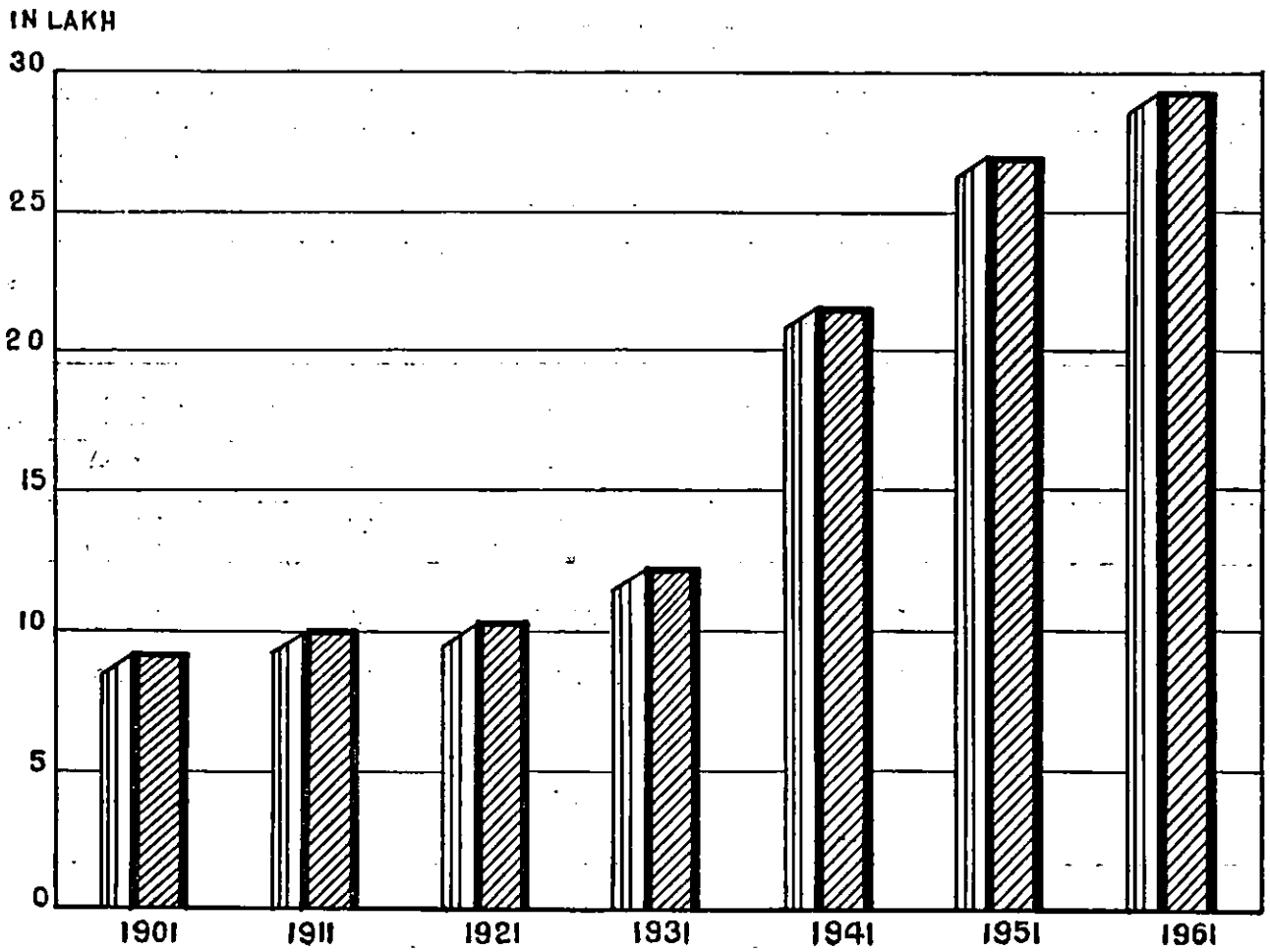
2. Growth of Population, Calcutta (1901-1961)

According to 1961 Census the population of Calcutta was 2,927,289 accounting for nearly one-third of the total urban population of 8,540,842 in the state. From 1901 to 1961 the population of the city recorded a steady increase. The rise noticed during the decade 1931-41 was remarkable. The growth of population of the city for the period 1901-61 is shown in the table below :

YEAR	POPULATION
(1)	(2)
1901	... 933,754
1911	... 1,016,445
1921	... 1,053,334
1931	... 1,221,210
1941	... 2,167,485
1951	... 2,698,494
1961	... 2,927,289

FIG. 2

GROWTH OF POPULATION—CALCUTTA



3. Growth of Rural and Urban Population, West Bengal (1931-1961)

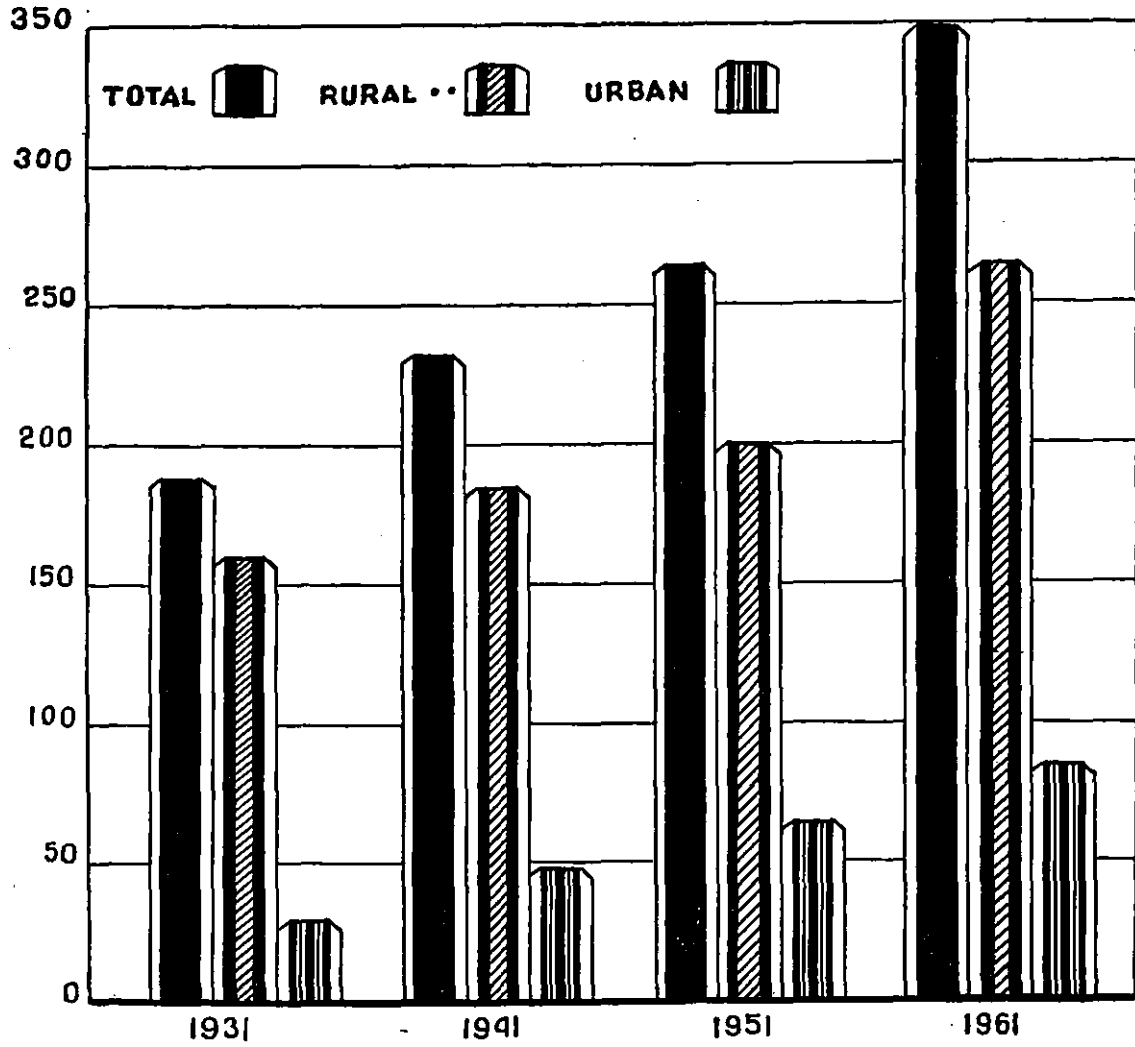
According to the 1961 Census, the urban population in West Bengal was 8,540,842 while the rural population was 26,385,437. Of the total population 24.5 percent were urban and the remaining 75.5 percent were rural. In 1931 Census, the figures were 2,895,867 (15.3 p.c.) and 16,001,169 (84.7 p.c.) respectively for the urban and rural areas. The following table gives the growth of rural and urban population as also the respective percentages for the period 1931-61 :

YEAR	Population		Population (%)	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1931	16,001,169	2,895,867	84.68	15.32
1941	18,489,330	4,740,222	79.60	20.40
1951	20,018,338	6,281,642	76.12	23.88
1961	26,385,437	8,540,842	75.55	24.45

FIG. 3

GROWTH OF RURAL AND URBAN POPULATION—WEST BENGAL

IN LAKH



4. Density of Population in West Bengal (1951 & 1961)

The density of population in 1961 in all the districts and hence in the State increased from that of 1951. According to 1961 Census the density of population was the maximum in Calcutta and the minimum in Darjeeling District with 28420 persons and 192 persons per square km. respectively. The following table shows the districtwise density per square km. for the years 1951 and 1961 :

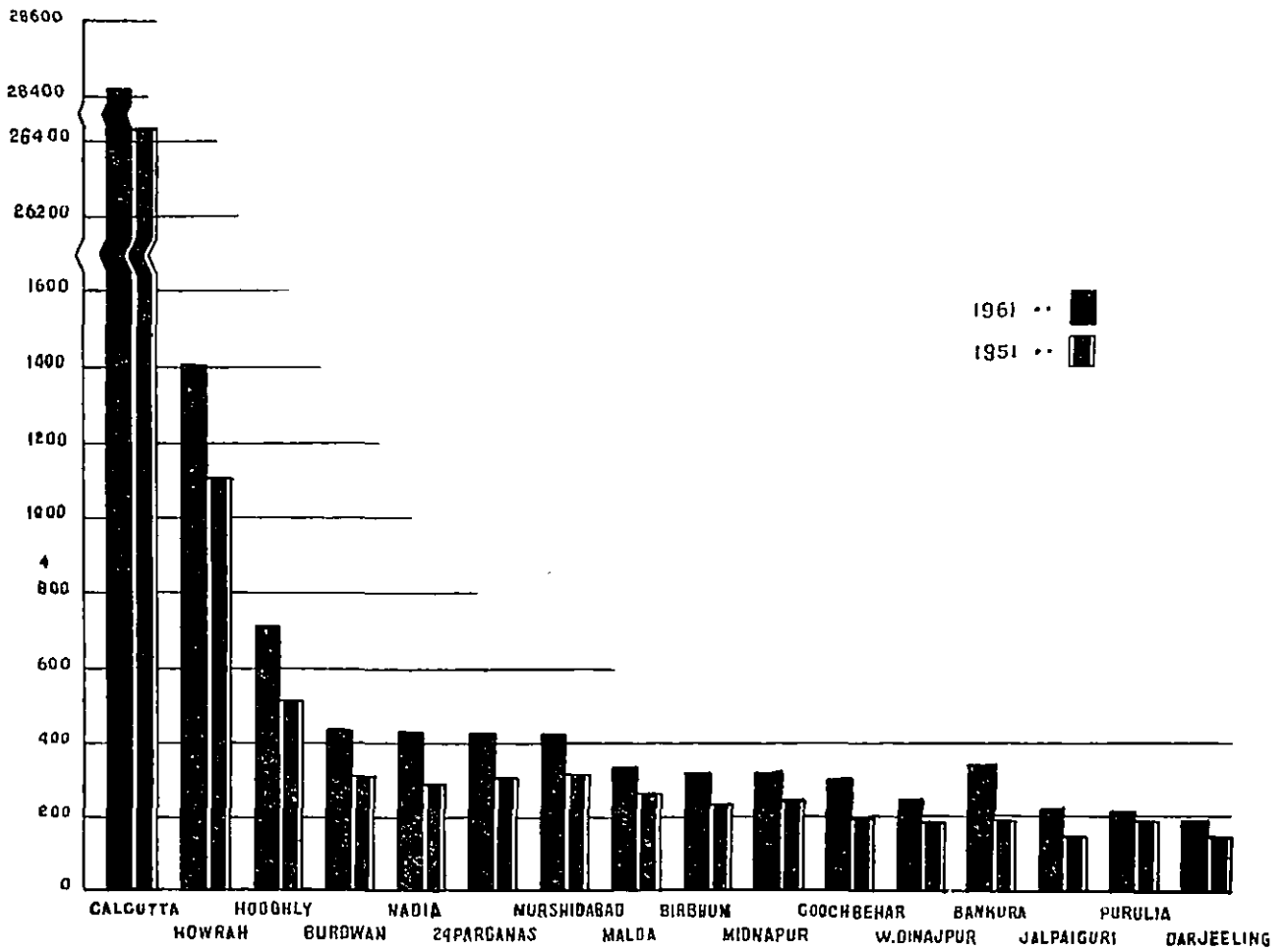
DISTRICT	Density	
	1961	1951
(1)	(2)	(3)
West Bengal	394	297
Calcutta	28420	26770
Howrah	1405	1111
Hooghly	711	511
Burdwan	440	313
Nadia	438	293
24-Parganas	430	306
Murshidabad	427	320
Malda	339	260
Birbhum	320	236
Midnapore	319	247
Cooch Behar	300	196
West Dinajpur	248	179
Bankura	343	192
Jalpaiguri	220	149
Purulia	218	188
Darjeeling	192	143

FIG. 4 (A)

DENSITY OF POPULATION - WEST BENGAL

(BY DISTRICT)

PER SQ KILOMETRES



DENSITY OF POPULATION-1961 (CENSUS)
 (FIGURES IN CIRCLE INDICATE ACTUAL DENSITY)

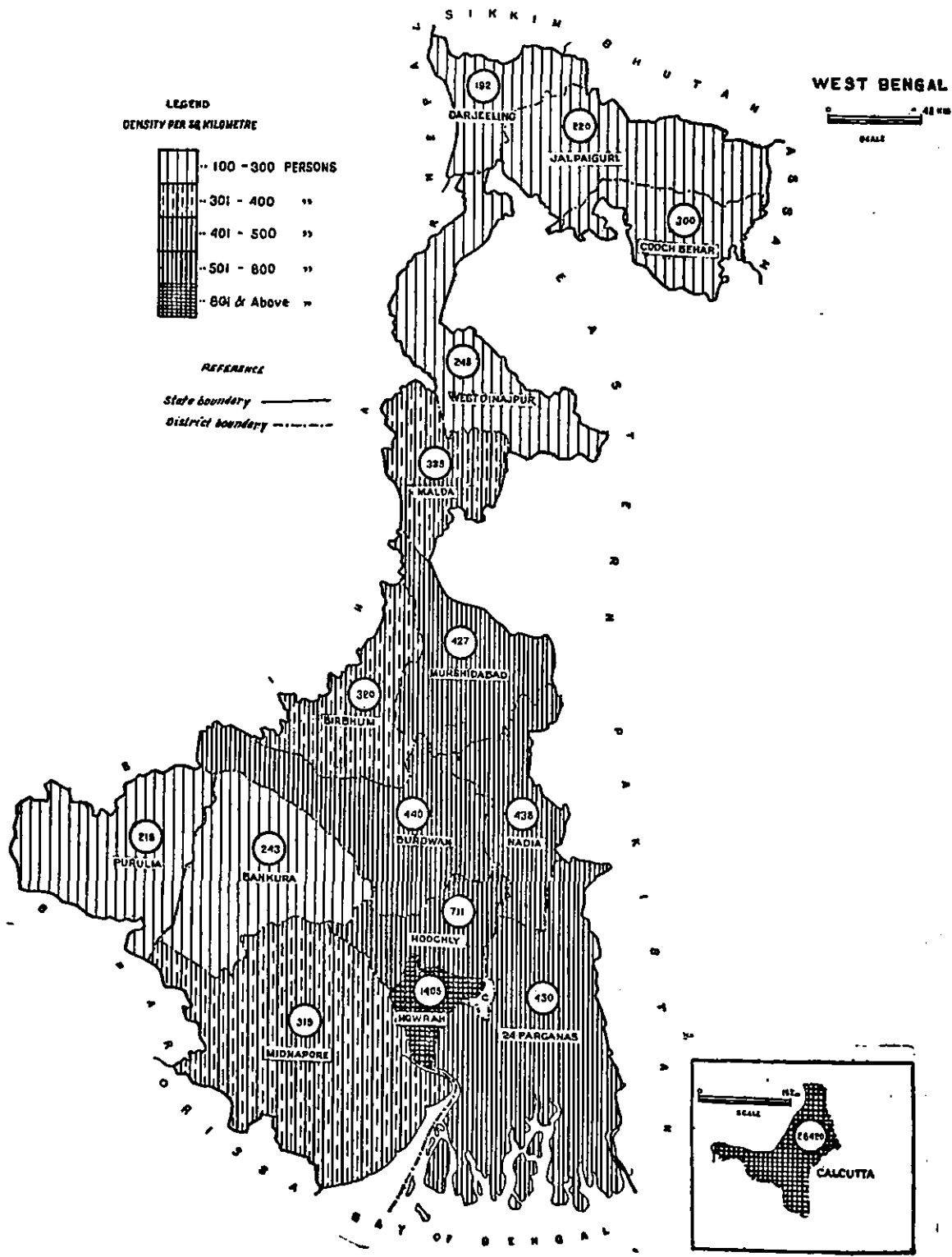
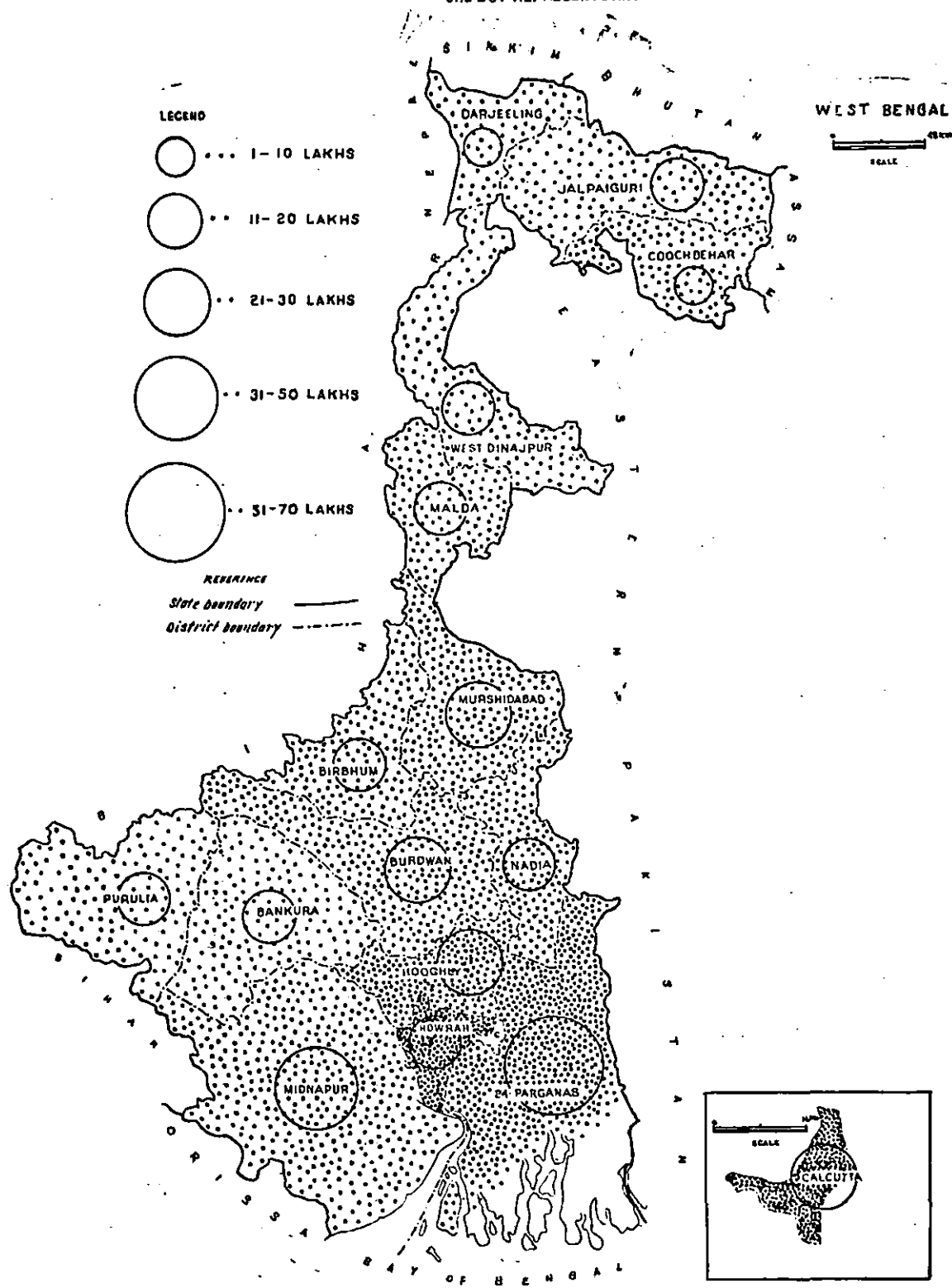


FIG. 5 (B)

POPULATION - 1961 (CENSUS)
ONE DOT REPRESENTS 10,000 PERSONS



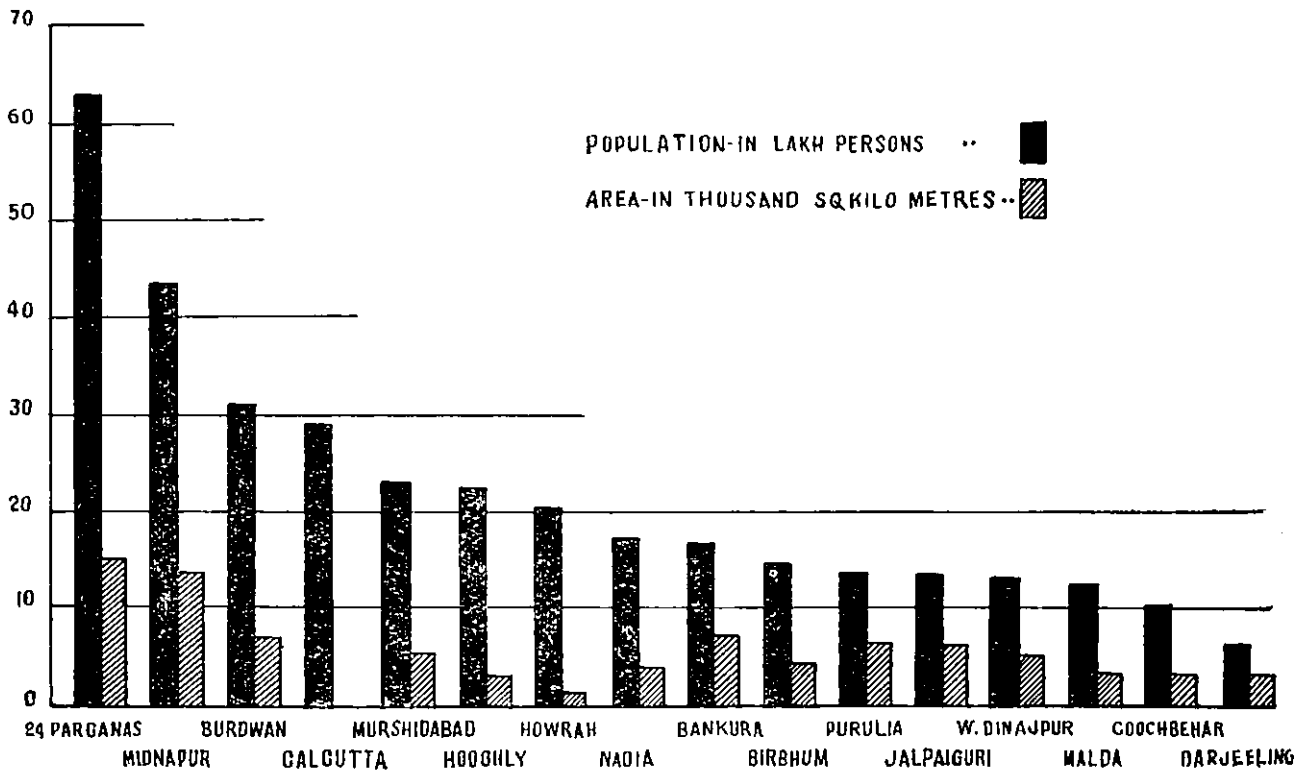
5. Area and Population of Districts in 1961

Amongst the districts of West Bengal, 24-Parganas is the biggest district having an area of 14601.7 square kilometres, and Calcutta is the smallest district having an area of 103.0 sq. kilometres. In population also 24-Parganas district claimed the highest position in the State having 62.8 lakhs of persons and Darjeeling district had the smallest population having 6.2 lakhs of persons according to 1961 Census. The area and population figures are shown districtwise in the table below for the year 1961 :

DISTRICT		Area in sq. km.	Population 1961
(1)		(2)	(3)
24-Parganas	...	14601.7	6280915
Midnapore	...	13606.3	4341855
Burdwan	...	7007.4	3082846
Calcutta	...	103.0	2927289
Murshidabad	...	5367.0	2290010
Hooghly	...	3139.3	2231418
Howrah	...	1450.7	2038477
Nadia	...	3908.5	1713324
Bankura	...	6855.8	1664513
Birbhum	...	4514.4	1446158
Purulia	...	6234.1	1360016
Jalpaiguri	...	6171.7	1359292
West Dinajpur	...	5340.2	1323797
Malda	...	3605.1	1221923
Cooch Behar	...	3403.0	1019806
Darjeeling	...	3254.7	624640

FIG 5 (A)

AREA AND POPULATION—WEST BENGAL—1961
(By District)



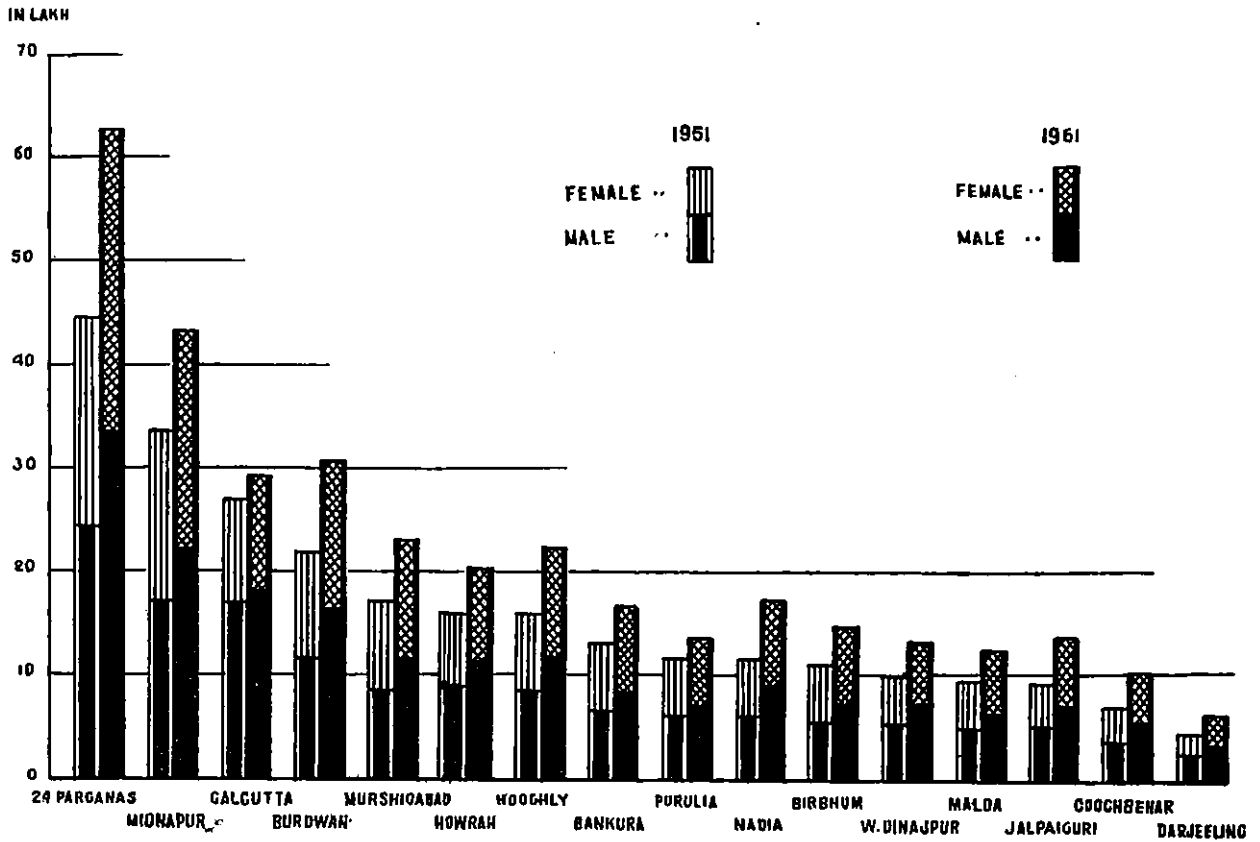
6. Population of the Districts by sex (1951 & 1961)

The female population in West Bengal was smaller than the male population both in 1951 and 1961. The same feature was noticeable in all the districts. The number of females per 1000 males was the maximum in Bankura District (981) and the minimum in Calcutta (612) according to 1961 Census. The table below shows the male and female population and also the number of females per thousand males in the districts of the State for the years 1951 and 1961:

DISTRICT	Male		Female		Female per 1000 males	
	1951	1961	1951	1961	1951	1961
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(6)	(6)	(7)
Burdwan	1160761	1658976	1030906	1423870	888	858
Birbhum	540361	732922	526528	713236	974	973
Bankura	665853	840423	653406	824090	981	981
Midnapore	1718459	2224073	1640563	2117782	955	952
Howrah	890204	1127392	721169	911085	810	808
Hooghly	852143	1179267	752086	1052151	883	892
Purulia	589507	689351	579590	670665	983	973
24-Parganas	2415482	3366805	2044010	2914110	846	866
Calcutta	1707389	1815791	991105	1111498	580	612
Nadia	590936	879430	553988	833894	937	948
Murshidabad	869458	1160283	846301	1129727	973	974
West Dinajpur	518484	694372	458398	629425	884	906
Malda	476794	621990	460786	599933	966	965
Jalpaiguri	502280	733339	414467	625953	825	854
Darjeeling	246738	335036	212879	289604	863	864
Cooch Behar	360670	539694	308279	480112	855	890

FIG. 6 (A)

**POPULATION BY SEX—WEST BENGAL
(By District)**



**FEMALES PER THOUSAND MALES—WEST BENGAL
BY DISTRICT**

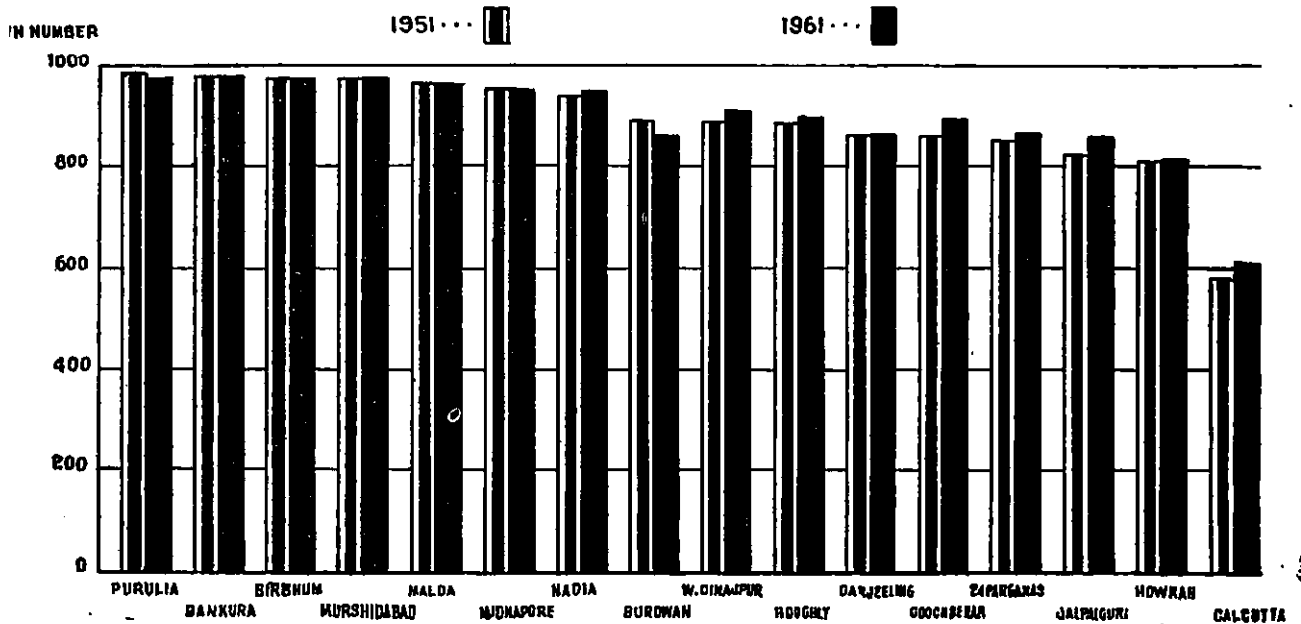
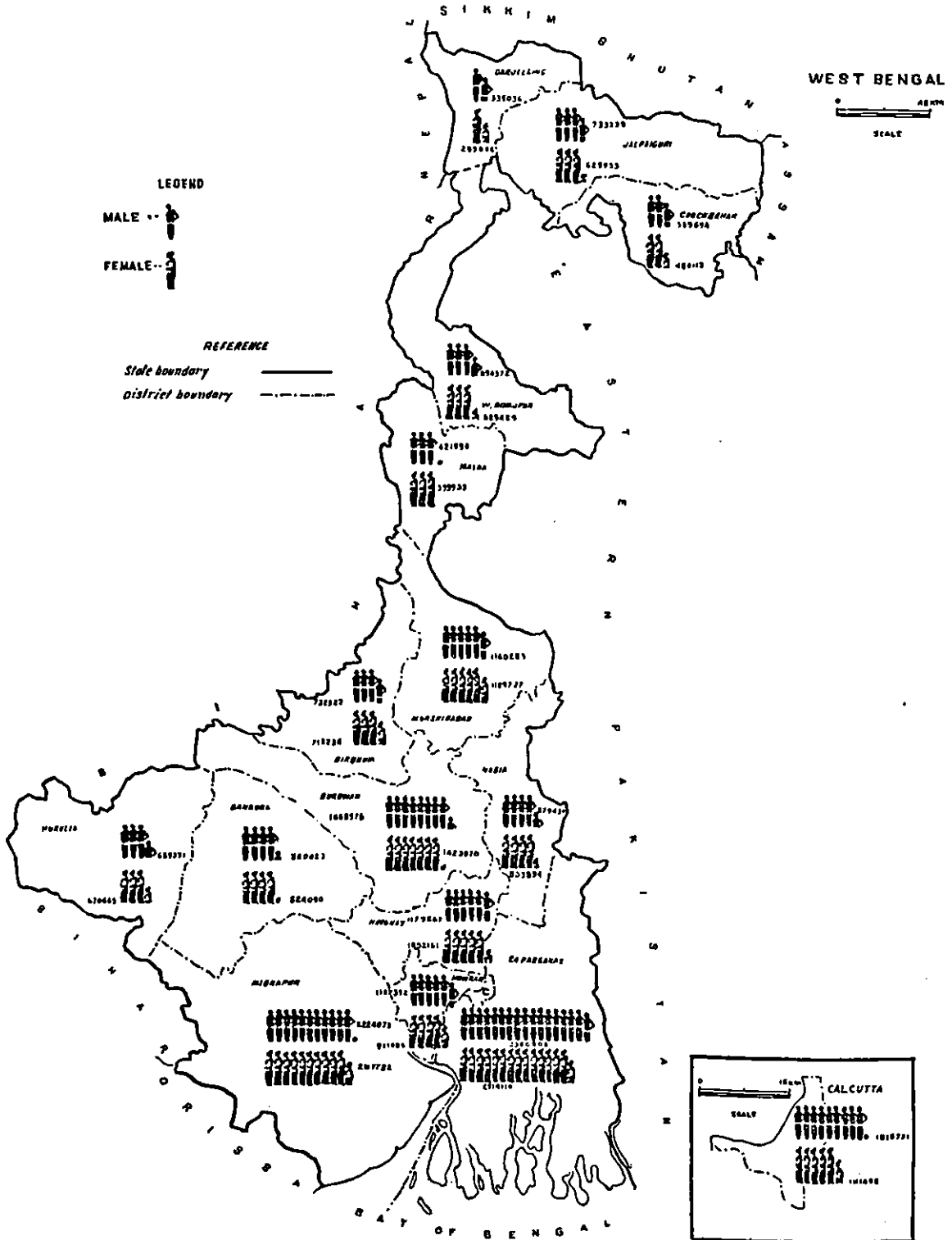


FIG. 6(B)

POPULATION BY SEX - 1961 (CENSUS)
 (EACH SYMBOL = 2 LAKH PERSONS)



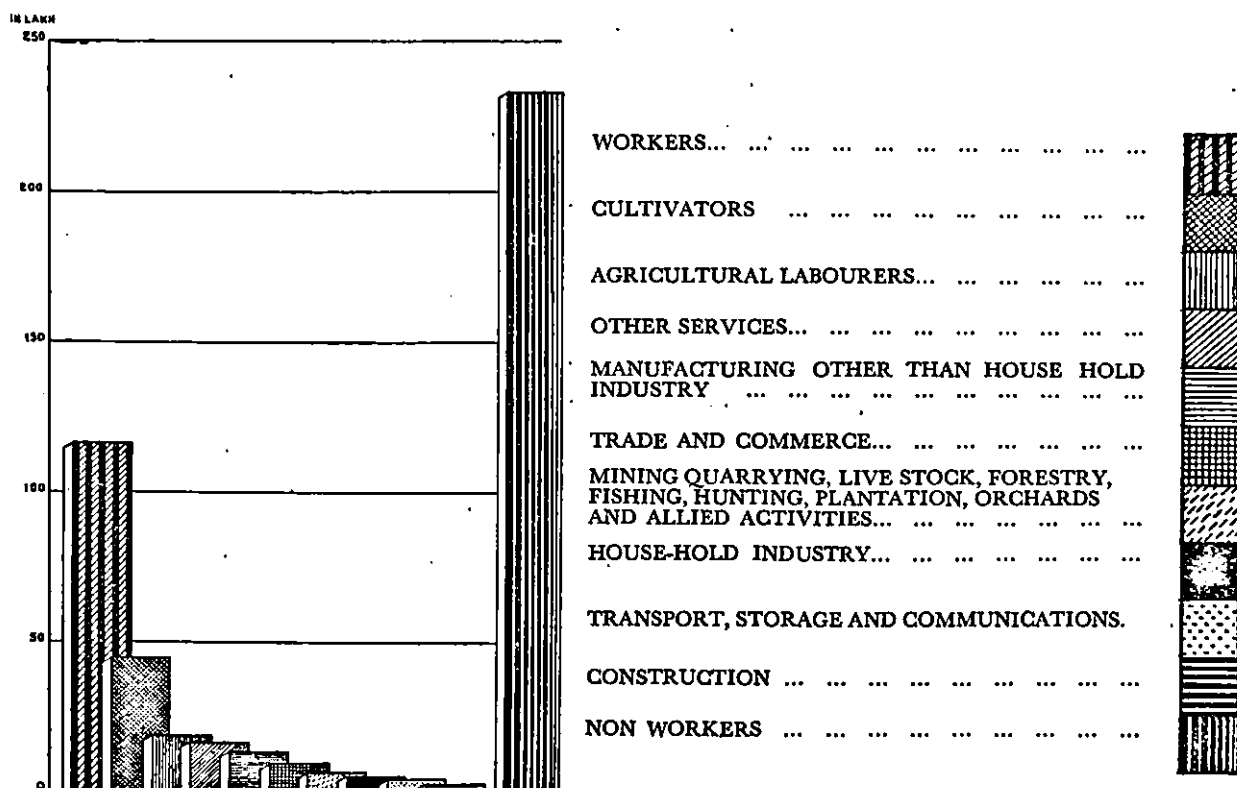
7. Population by Livelihood Class in the State 1961

In the 1961 Census the total working population of West Bengal was nearly 11.6 millions and the number of nonworkers was nearly 23.3 millions. Out of the 11.6 millions workers 6.23 millions belonged to Agricultural categories and the rest to non-Agricultural. The following table shows the population by livelihood class in the State for 1961 :

Livelihood class	Population (in thousand) 1961
(1)	(2)
A. Workers ...	11580
1. Cultivators	4459
2. Agricultural Labourers	1772
3. Mining, quarrying, livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting, plantation, orchards and allied activities	578
4. Household industry	487
5. Manufacturing other than household industry	1320
6. Construction	151
7. Trade and Commerce	872
8. Transport, storage and communications	392
9. Other services	1549
B. Non-workers ...	23346

FIG. 7

POPULATION BY LIVELIHOOD CLASSES—WEST BENGAL—1961



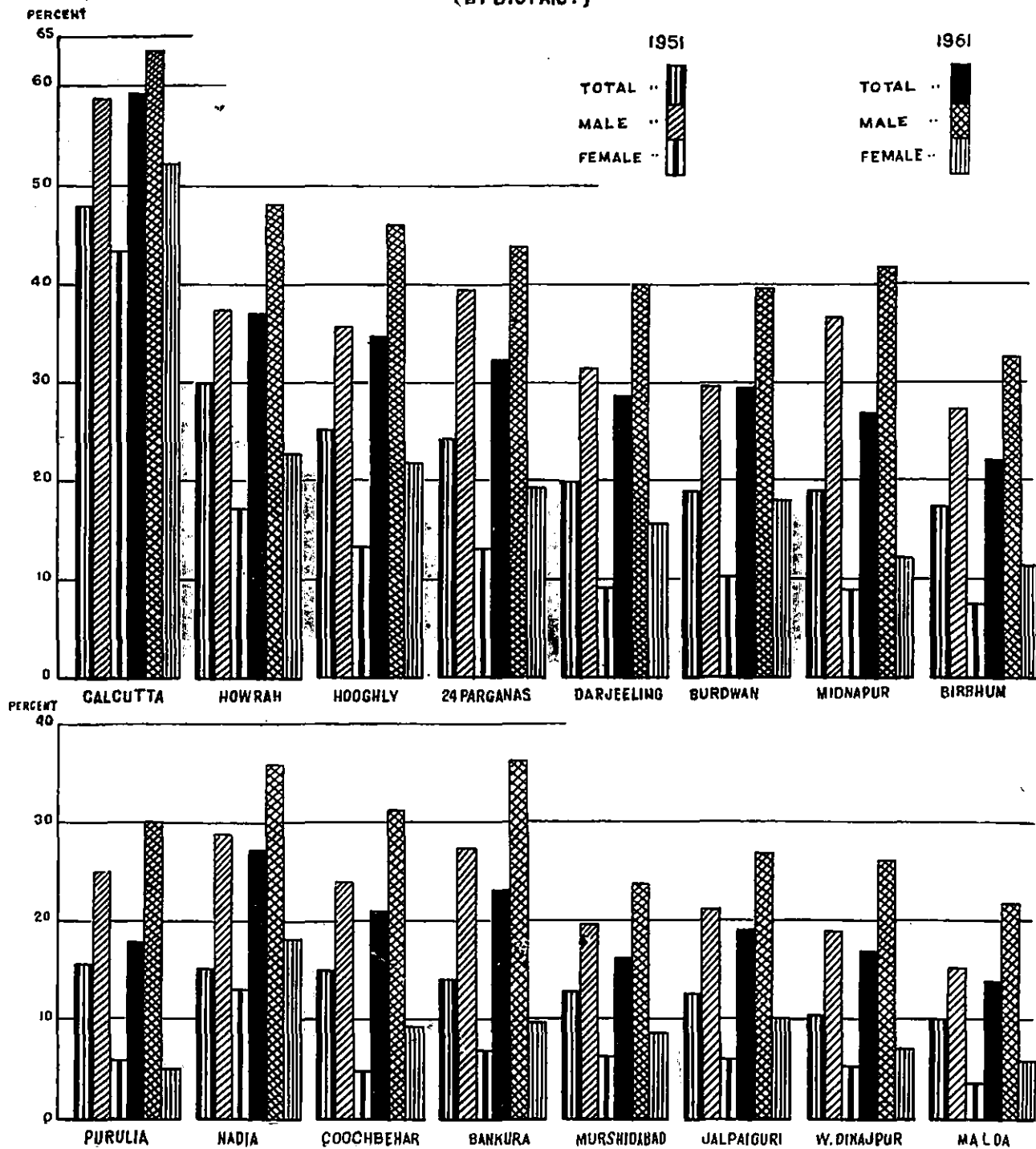
8. Percentage of Literacy in the Districts of West Bengal (1951 & 1961)

The proportion of literate persons in West Bengal was 29.3 percent of the total population according to 1961 Census. In 1951 Census the corresponding figure was 21.5 percent. In both the years the literacy of male population was higher than that of the female population. Among the districts Calcutta claimed the top position in literacy having 59.3 percent and Malda the bottom position having 13.8 percent in 1961 Census. The following table shows the percentage of literacy of total, male and female, population in the districts of the State for the years 1951 and 1961:

DISTRICT	Percentage of literacy						
	...	1951			1961		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	
Burdwan	...	19.04	29.80	10.34	29.6	39.4	18.1
Birbhum	...	17.64	27.57	7.50	22.1	32.4	11.5
Bankura	...	13.97	27.28	6.94	23.1	36.2	9.7
Midnapore	...	18.90	36.64	9.06	27.3	41.7	12.2
Howrah	...	29.99	37.64	16.92	36.9	48.4	22.7
Hooghly	...	25.17	35.77	13.44	34.7	46.1	21.8
Purulia	...	15.48	24.87	5.93	17.8	30.2	5.0
24-Parganas	...	24.33	39.16	13.25	32.5	43.9	19.3
Calcutta	...	48.13	58.69	43.35	59.3	63.6	52.3
Nadia	...	15.30	28.71	12.95	27.2	35.8	18.2
Murshidabad	...	12.65	19.60	6.33	16.0	23.5	8.4
West Dinajpur	...	10.52	18.88	5.41	17.1	26.0	7.2
Malda	...	10.03	15.29	3.65	13.8	21.5	5.8
Jalpaiguri	...	12.44	21.36	6.11	19.2	27.1	10.0
Darjeeling	...	19.94	31.39	9.21	28.7	40.1	15.5
Cooch Behar	...	14.93	23.91	4.78	21.0	31.4	9.3
West Bengal	...	21.51	34.06	12.34	29.3	40.1	17.0

FIG. 8

PERCENTAGE OF LITERATES BY SEX- WESTBENGAL
(BY DISTRICT)



10. Area under rice in the districts of West Bengal (1951-52 to 1966-67)

The area under rice was 3839.7 thousand hectares in 1951-52. There was gradual increase in this area till in 1966-67, it reached the level of 4649 thousand hectares (including the area transferred from Bihar to West Bengal). The four districts viz. Midnapore, 24-Parganas, Burdwan and Bankura contributed more than 55 percent of the area under rice in the State in 1951-52. In 1966-67 this percentage was about 47. The following table shows the districtwise break up of the area under rice in the State for the years 1951-52, 1956-57, 1961-62 and 1966-67:

DISTRICTS	Area under Rice '000 hectares			
	1951-52	1956-57	1961-62	1966-67
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Burdwan	404.7	433.7	449.8	436.4
Birbhum	288.2	314.6	308.2	319.7
Bankura	310.3	327.4	328.5	304.5
Midnapore	829.2	829.5	845.4	832.6
Howrah	90.6	83.4	88.2	87.6
Hooghly	171.4	188.0	184.8	185.9
24-Parganas	567.8	617.0	588.7	603.1
Nadia	139.5	182.5	190.9	204.8
Murshidabad	260.5	253.2	276.8	296.7
West Dinajpur	220.9*	244.3*	349.7	425.3
Malda	165.4	173.3	165.9	190.2
Jalpaiguri	179.3	191.2	194.2	229.5
Darjeeling	27.6	28.1	34.5	37.5
Cooch Behar	184.3	206.2	185.1	252.7
Purulia	...	...	230.8	242.2

*Figures for West Dinajpur as before Reorganisation of States.

9(A). Area under Rice and Jute in West Bengal (1957-58 to 1966-67)

The area under rice of all varieties in West Bengal during the period from 1957-58 to 1966-67 is seen to remain practically static in the region of 42.6 to 46.7 lakh hectares. During the period the area under jute, however, shows appreciable rise from about three hundred thousand hectares to well above four hundred thousand hectares, attaining in 1961-62 a figure as high as 463 thousand hectares of land under jute. The figures are shown in the following table:

AREA UNDER RICE AND JUTE IN WEST BENGAL 1957-58 TO 1966-67

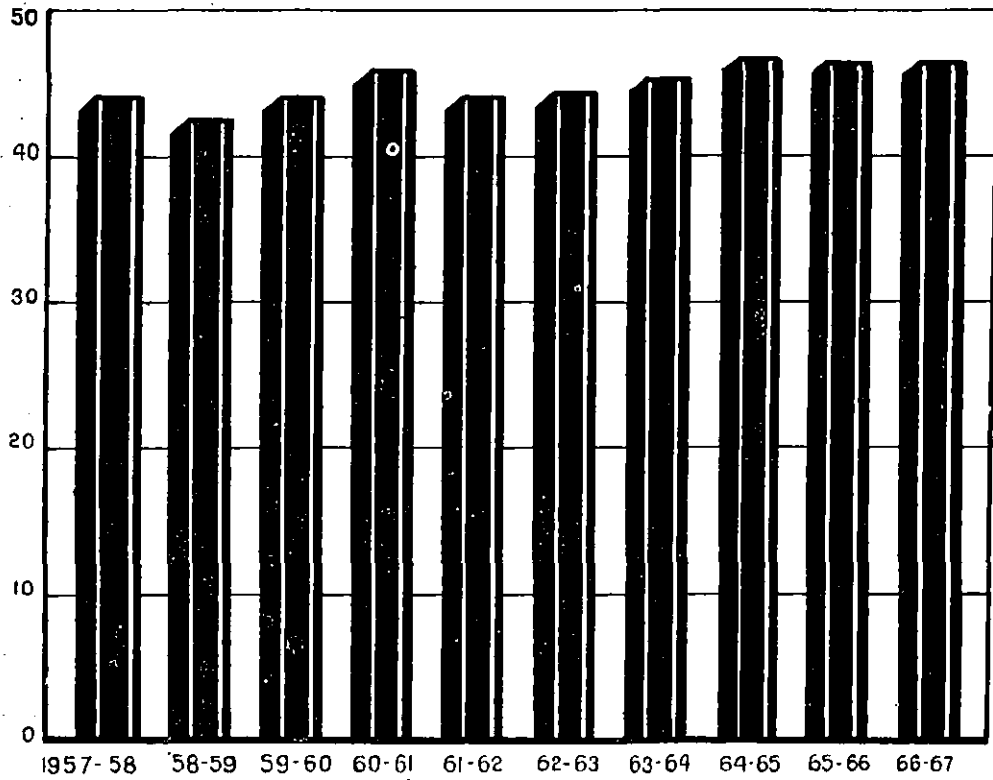
Year	In'000 hectares	
	Area under Rice	Area under Jute
(1)	(2)	(3)
1957-58	... 4415.0	307.1
1958-59	... 4262.7	354.4
1959-60	... 4417.4	333.3
1960-61	... 4604.8	291.5
1961-62	... 4421.5	463.1
1962-63	... 4444.9	434.7
1963-64	... 4531.3	446.1
1964-65	... 4671.0	456.6
1965-66	... 4650.7	403.6
1966-67	... 4648.7	423.4

FIG. 9 (A)

AREA OF RICE AND JUTE—WEST BĒNGAL

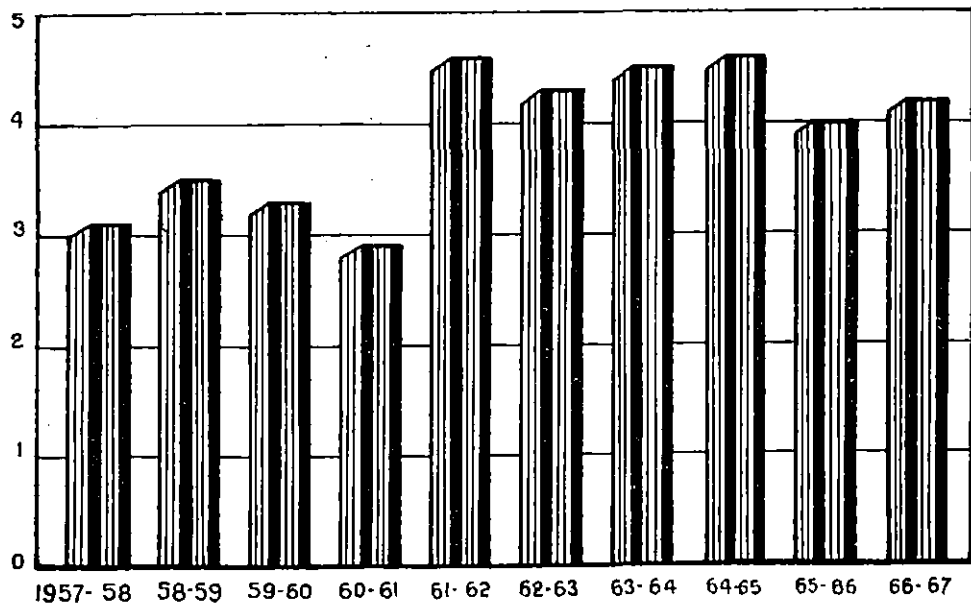
RICE

IN LAKH HECTARES



JUTE

IN LAKH HECTARES



9(B) Production of Rice and Jute in West Bengal (1957-58 to 1966-67)

Production of rice shows an uneven trend during the period, while the highest production figure was attained in 1964-65, the lowest figure was recorded in 1958-59. The production figures during these two years were 57.6 lakh m. tons and 41.2 lakh m. tons respectively. Production of jute which was 16.6 lakh bales of 200 kgs. each in 1957-58, recorded a phenomenal rise of about 100 p.c. to 32.8 lakh bales in 1964-65, which curiously was also a good year for rice production. This, however, was followed by two successive years of low production in respect of jute production. The figures are shown in the following table:

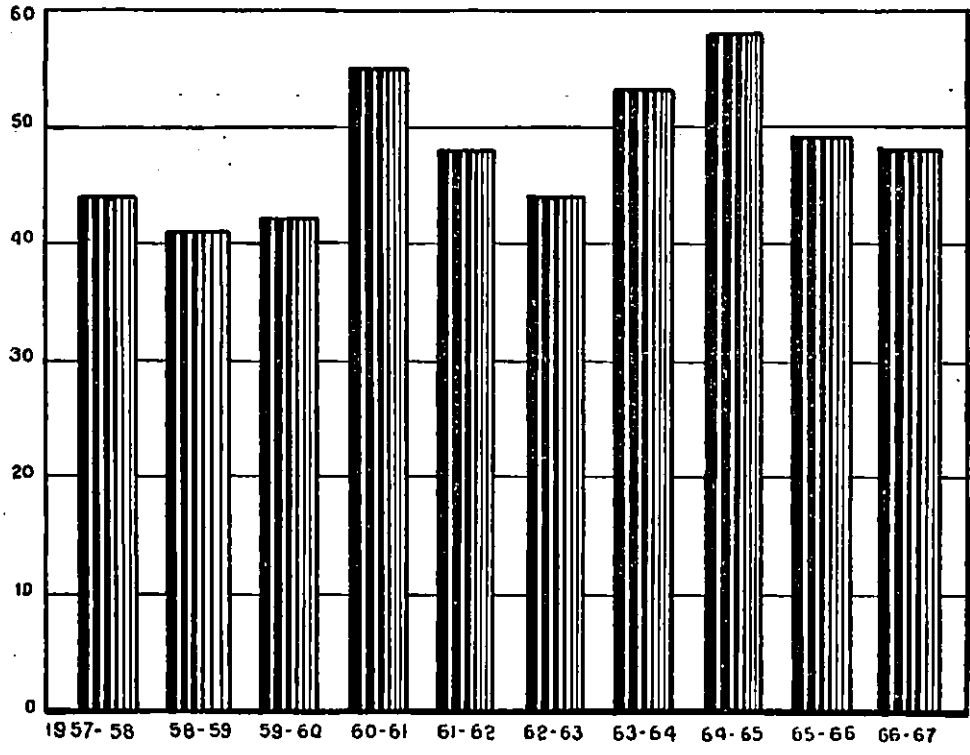
PRODUCTION OF RICE AND JUTE IN WEST BENGAL, 1957-58 TO 1966-67

Year	Production of Rice	Production of Jute
	'000 Metric tons	'000 bales of 200 Kgs each
(1)	(2)	(3)
1957-58	4375.8	1659.8
1958-59	4122.4	2354.6
1959-60	4238.7	1968.2
1960-61	5454.1	1802.2
1961-62	4798.4	3040.4
1962-63	4410.7	2823.9
1963-64	5334.0	2966.5
1964-65	5760.6	3281.3
1965-66	4893.1	2019.0
1966-67	4824.3	2587.8

FIG. 9 (B)

PRODUCTION OF RICE AND JUTE—WEST BENGAL RICE

IN LAKH METRIC TONS



JUTE

IN LAKH BALES OF 200 KGS EACH



9. (C) Yield rate of Rice and Jute in West Bengal, (1957-58 to 1966-67.)

The yield rate of rice shows a picture of stagnation. During the 10 year period 1957-58 to 1966-67, the yield rate was below 1000 kgs. per hectare in 4 years though in 3 years the yield rates were above 1100 and in 1964-65 it was above 1200. The yield rate of jute is found to have a slow rising trend though the figures of the last two years of the decade show a set back in this trend. The relevant figures are shown in the following table:

YIELD RATE OF RICE & JUTE IN WEST BENGAL, 1957-58 TO 1966-67.

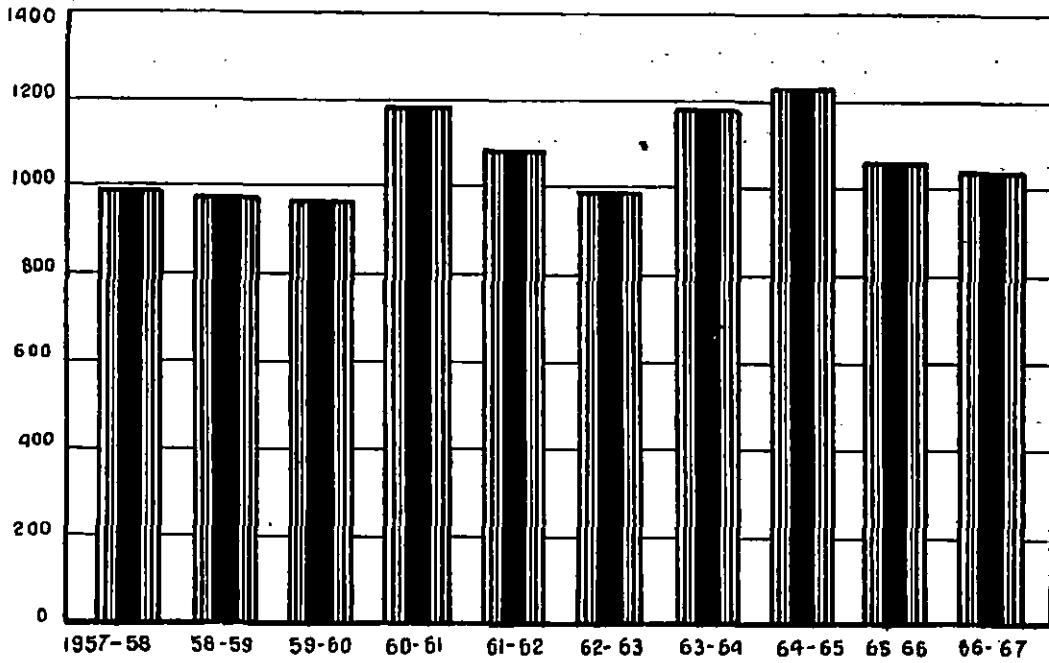
YEAR	Kgs per hectare	
	Rice	Jute
(1)	(2)	(3)
1957-58	991	1080
1958-59	967	1327
1959-60	960	1182
1960-61	1184	1236
1961-62	1085	1313
1962-63	992	1299
1963-64	1177	1330
1964-65	1233	1437
1965-66	1052	1000
1966-67	1038	1222

FIG. 9 (C)

YIELD RATE OF RICE AND JUTE—WEST BENGAL

RICE

RATE KGS PER HECTARE



JUTE

RATE KGS PER HECTARE

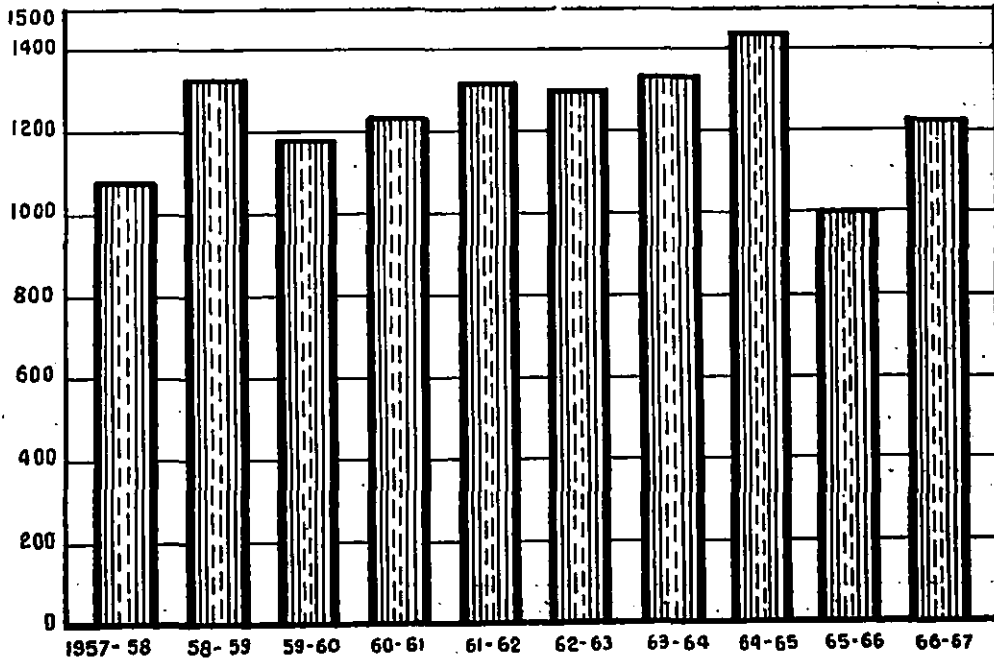
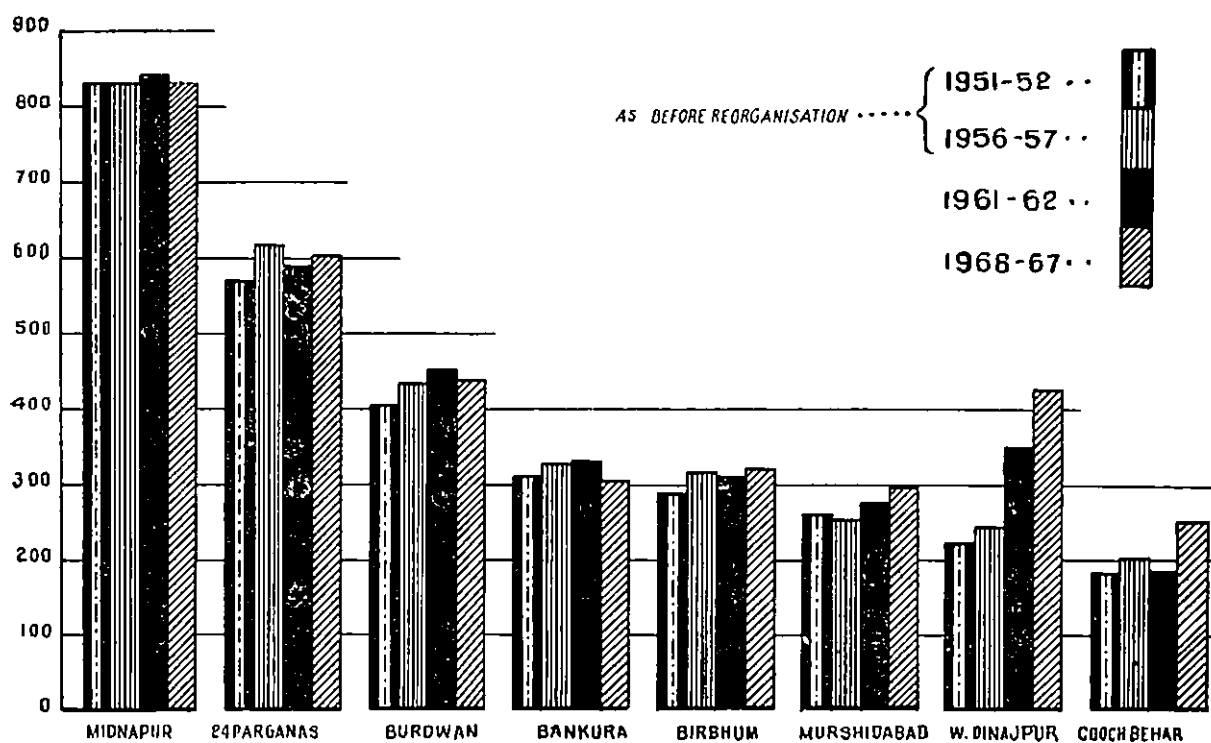


FIG. 10

ARFA UNDER RICE-WEST BENGAL (BY DISTRICT)

IN THOUSAND HECTARES



IN THOUSAND HECTARES

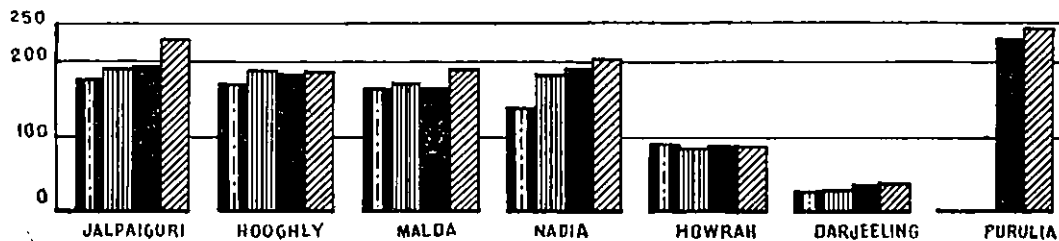
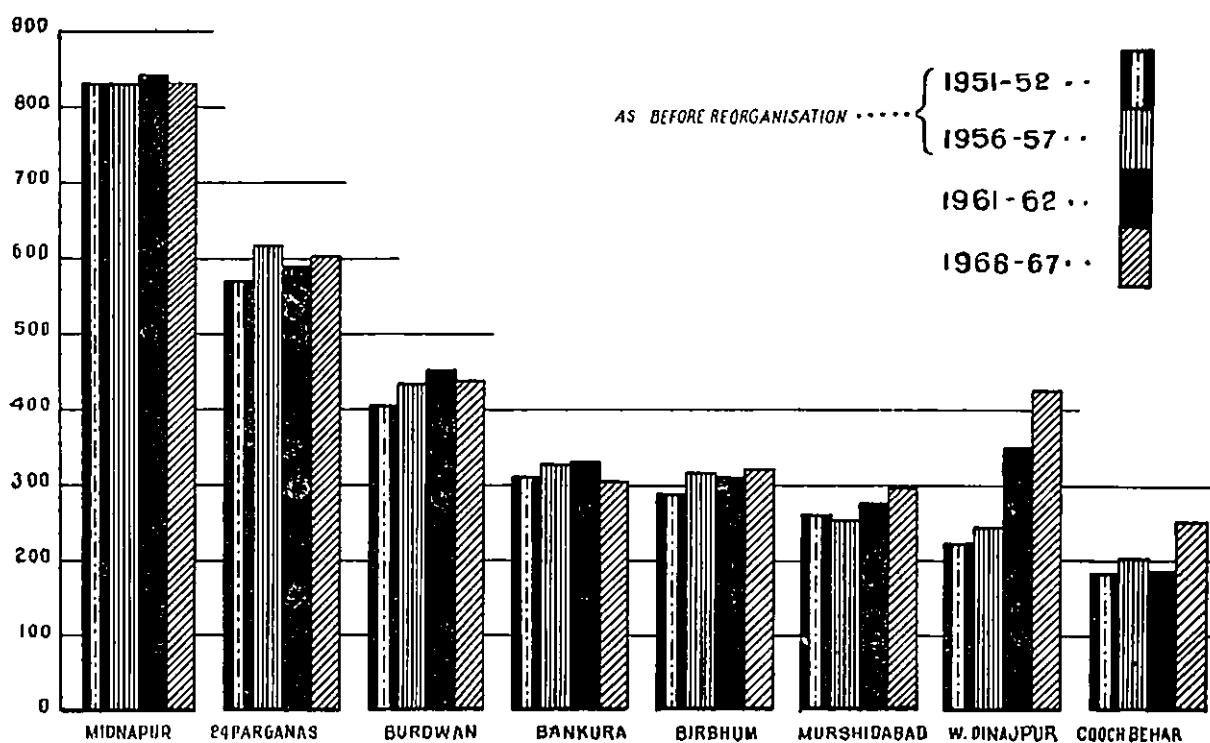


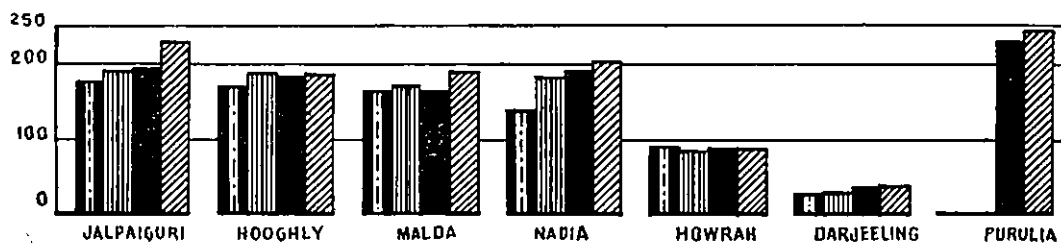
FIG. 10

ARFA UNDER RICE-WEST BENGAL (BY DISTRICT)

IN THOUSAND HECTARES



IN THOUSAND HECTARES



11. Area under Jute in the Districts of West Bengal (1951-52 to 1966-67)

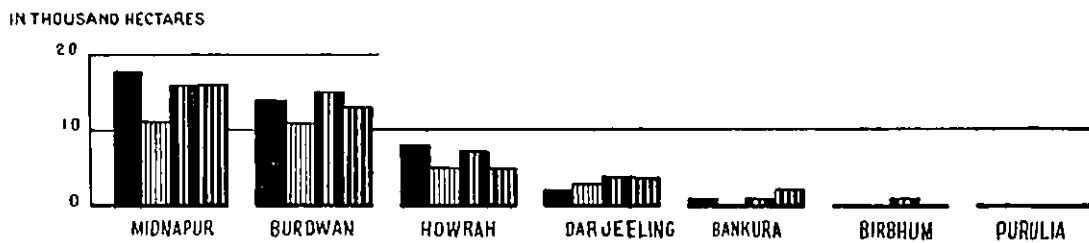
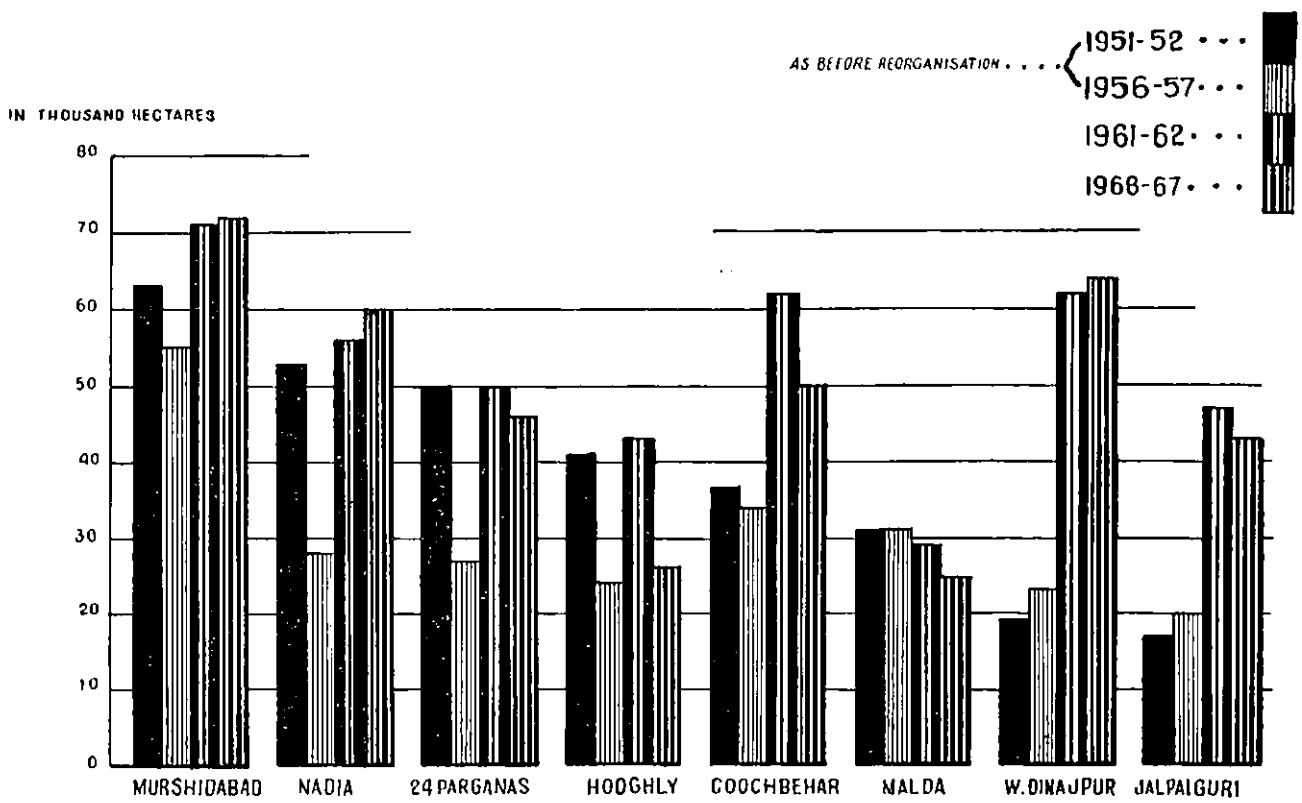
The following table shows the districtwise distribution of Area under Jute in the State for the years 1951-52, 1956-57, 1961-62, 1966-67. It is interesting to note that except for Cooch-behar, Jalpaiguri and West Dinajpur, there has not been any significant increase in acreage. So far as West Dinajpur is concerned, a part of the increase is accountable to the area added as a result of Reorganisation of States, 1956. Almost for all the districts, a fall in jute acreage is noticeable in 1956-57.

DISTRICTS	Area under Jute '000 hectares			
	1951-52	1956-57	1961-62	1966-67
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Burdwan	14.3	10.6	14.5	12.5
Birbhum	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.1
Bankura	1.1	0.4	1.0	2.0
Midnapore	17.8	11.3	15.5	15.6
Howrah	8.4	4.5	6.8	4.7
Hooghly	41.1	23.8	43.1	25.7
24-Parganas	50.4	26.9	50.3	46.1
Nadia	52.5	28.1	56.4	59.6
Murshidabad	63.2	54.7	70.8	71.5
West Dinajpur	19.4*	23.2*	61.8	63.7
Malda	30.9	31.4	28.9	24.5
Jalpaiguri	16.9	20.4	47.1	43.3
Darjeeling	1.5	2.5	4.2	3.7
Cooch Behar	36.8	33.8	62.0	50.4
Purulia	...	...	0.2	...

*Figures for West Dinajpur as before Reorganisation of States.

FIG. 11

AREA UNDER JUTE - WEST BENGAL (BY DISTRICT)



12. Production of Rice in the Districts of West Bengal 1951-52 to 1966-67

The production of rice in the districts of West Bengal for the years 1951-52, 1956-57, 1961-62 and 1966-67, are shown in the table below. It will be seen that in the districts of Jalpaiguri, Murshidabad, Birbhum, and West Dinajpur there has been a steady increase in production. So far as West Dinajpur is concerned, a part of the increase is accountable to the area added as a result of Reorganisation of States, 1956.

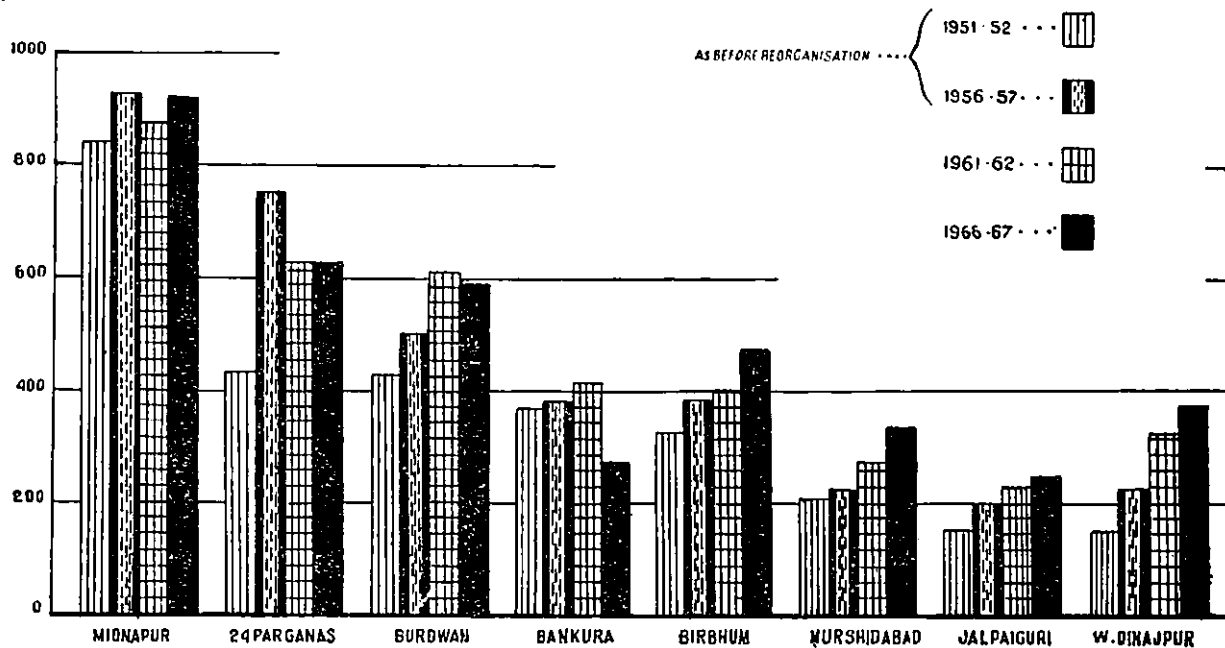
DISTRICTS	Rice(thousand metric tons)			
	1951-52	1956-57	1961-62	1966-67
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Burdwan	428.7	506.5	611.8	597.1
Birbhum	324.5	382.9	402.2	475.4
Bankura	370.4	381.8	416.2	272.8
Midnapore	840.8	928.4	874.9	923.8
Howrah	83.8	81.7	95.8	70.4
Hooghly	141.6	227.1	211.3	167.0
24-Parganas	433.9	754.6	627.2	627.2
Nadia	97.8	134.2	146.2	133.3
Murshidabad	203.6	224.4	273.0	340.0
West Dinajpur	151.6*	227.0*	325.2	376.5
Malda	121.1	157.0	146.6	131.8
Jalpaiguri	156.5	198.5	229.9	247.5
Darjeeling	33.6	26.4	41.0	43.2
Cooch Behar	141.5	175.7	168.4	220.3
Purulia	..	..	228.7	192.9

*Figures for West Dinajpur as before Reorganisation of States

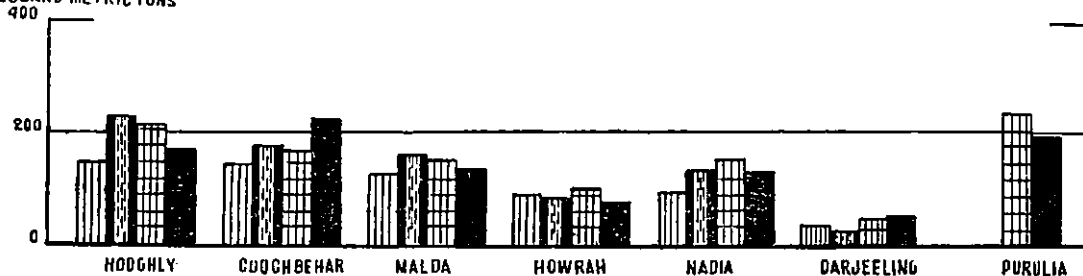
FIG. 12

PRODUCTION OF RICE - WEST BENGAL (BY DISTRICT)

IN THOUSAND METRIC TONS



IN THOUSAND METRIC TONS



13. Production of Jute in the Districts of West Bengal (1951-52 to 1966-67)

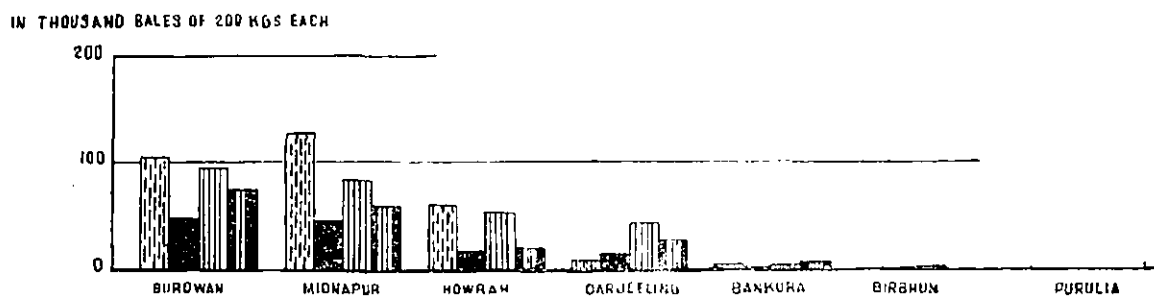
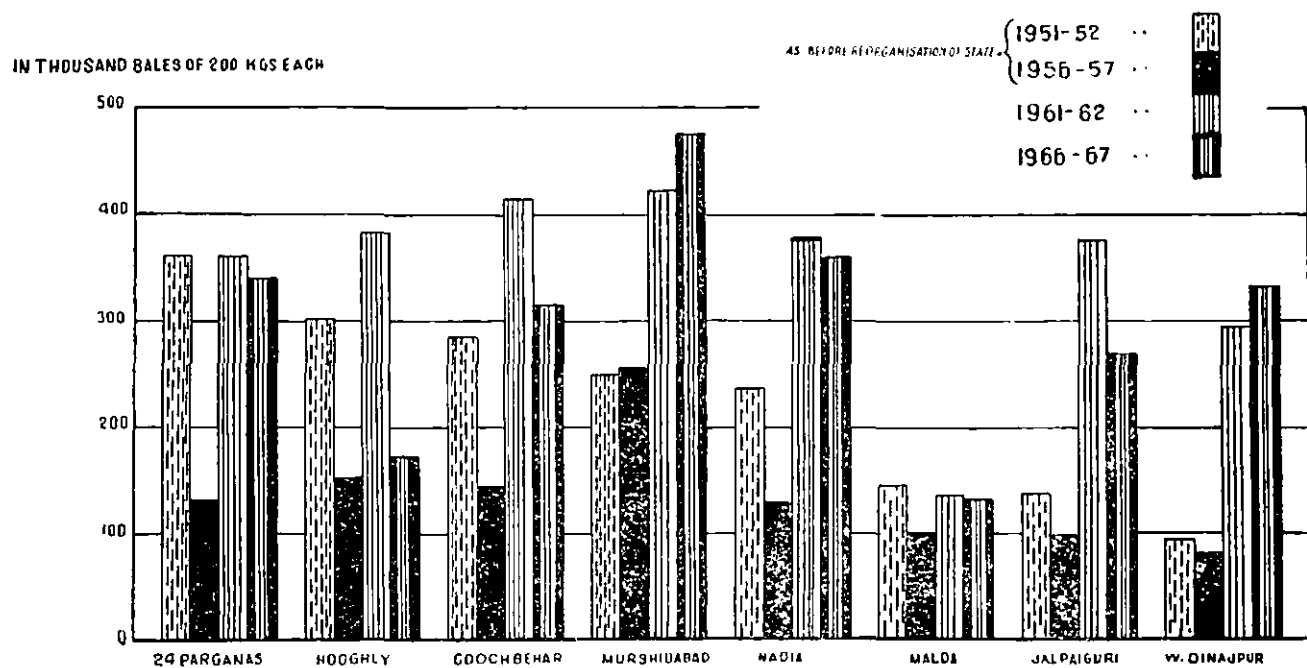
Except for Murshidabad, West Dinajpur and Bankura, the production of jute fell in 1966-67 compared to 1961-62. The year 1956-57 appears to be a specially bad year, so far as jute production is concerned. The table below gives the production figures of jute in different districts for the year 1951-52, 1956-57, 1961-62 and 1966-67.

PRODUCTION OF JUTE IN '000 BALES OF 200 KGS EACH

DISTRICT	1951-52	1956-57	1961-62	1966-67
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Burdwan	104.1	49.3	92.2	71.8
Birbhum	1.0	0.9	3.6	0.3
Bankura	2.9	1.9	6.5	8.2
Midnapore	129.4	44.5	82.7	59.0
Howrah	59.5	17.2	50.6	20.4
Hooghly	302.5	152.3	382.9	171.9
24-Parganas	361.0	130.9	360.5	340.4
Nadia	237.0	129.5	377.9	359.4
Murshidabad	249.1	255.1	420.5	477.5
West Dinajpur	93.5*	78.8*	292.0	334.1
Malda	143.3	100.8	135.5	132.4
Jalpaiguri	136.9	97.6	374.1	269.2
Darjeeling	8.6	16.4	43.1	27.9
Cooch Behar	285.3	144.7	417.2	315.2
Purulia	..	..	1.1	0.2

*Figures for West Dinajpur as before Reorganisation of States

PRODUCTION OF JUTE - WEST BENGAL
(BY DISTRICT)



14. Land Utilisation in the Districts of West Bengal in 1962-63

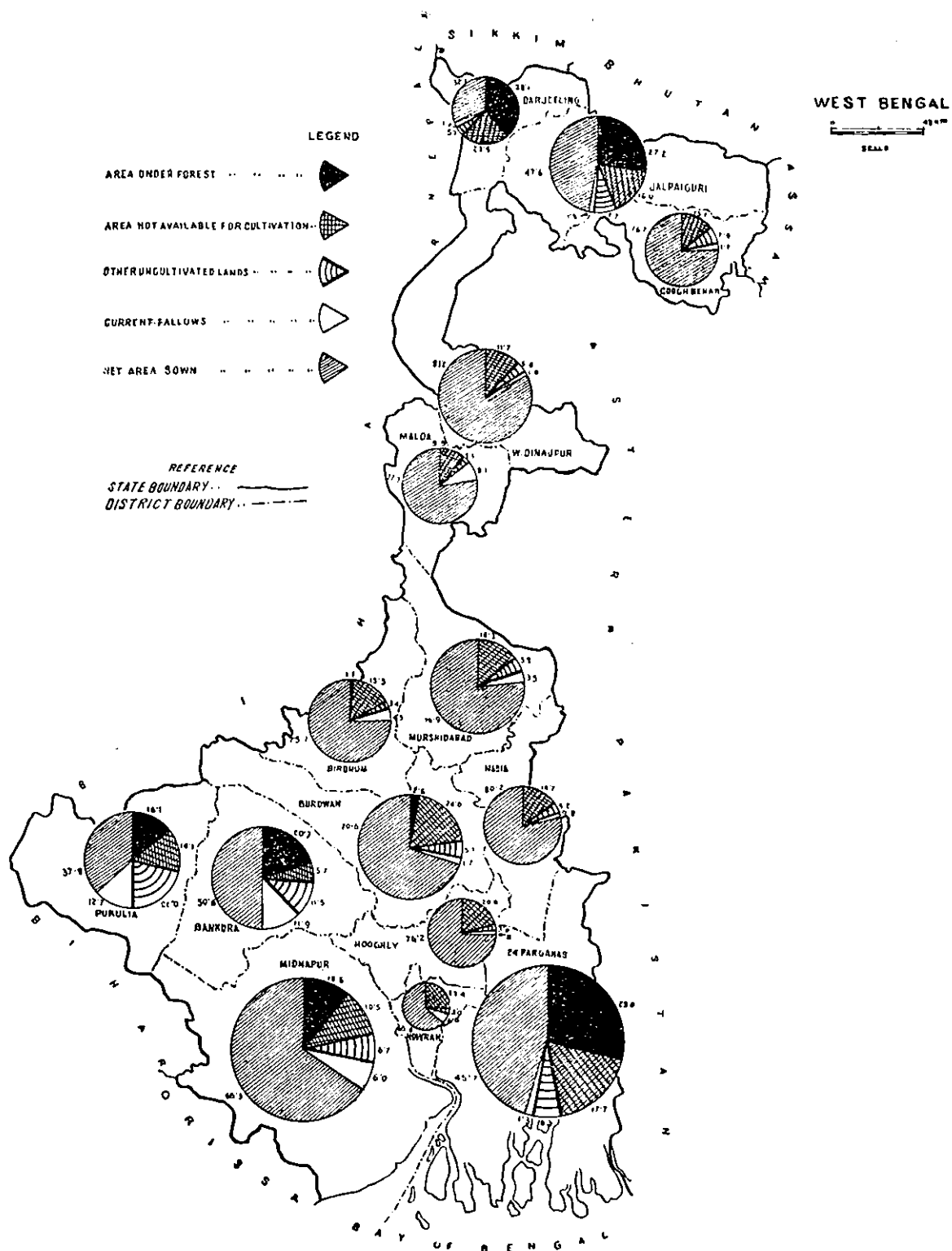
The following table shows the utilisation of land by districts. The percentage of net area sown varied from 83.2 per cent in West Dinajpur to 32.1 per cent in Darjeeling District. The percentage of forest area however was even more divergent. According to the figures available, in 1962-63, there was no forest in the districts of Howrah and Cooch Behar whereas they were as high as 38 percent in Darjeeling, 29 percent in 24-Parganas and 27 percent in Jalpaiguri District.

PERCENTAGE OF AREA UNDER DIFFERENT CATEGORIES IN 1962-63

DISTRICT		Area under forest	Area not available for cultivation	Other uncultivated lands	Current fallows	Net area sown
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Burdwan	...	2.6	20.0	5.1	1.7	70.6
Birbhum	...	1.1	15.5	3.4	4.3	75.7
Bankura	...	20.3	5.7	11.5	11.9	50.6
Midnapore	...	10.5	10.5	6.7	6.0	66.3
Howrah	...	—	25.4	3.0	6.0	65.6
Hooghly	...	0.0	20.0	3.0	0.8	76.2
24-Parganas	...	29.0	17.7	6.3	1.3	45.7
Nadia	...	0.1	14.7	4.2	0.8	80.2
Murshidabad	...	0.1	14.3	5.2	3.5	76.9
West Dinajpur	...	0.1	11.7	4.0	1.0	83.2
Malda	...	0.2	9.9	4.1	8.1	77.7
Jalpaiguri	...	27.2	16.0	7.7	1.5	47.6
Darjeeling	...	38.1	23.5	5.1	1.2	32.1
Cooch Behar	...	—	13.7	7.9	1.7	76.7
Purulia	...	14.1	14.3	21.0	12.7	37.9

LAND UTILISATION STATISTICS-1962-63

(FIGURES ARE IN P.C.)



15. Motor Vehicles on Road in West Bengal (1956-57, 1961-62 & 1964-65)

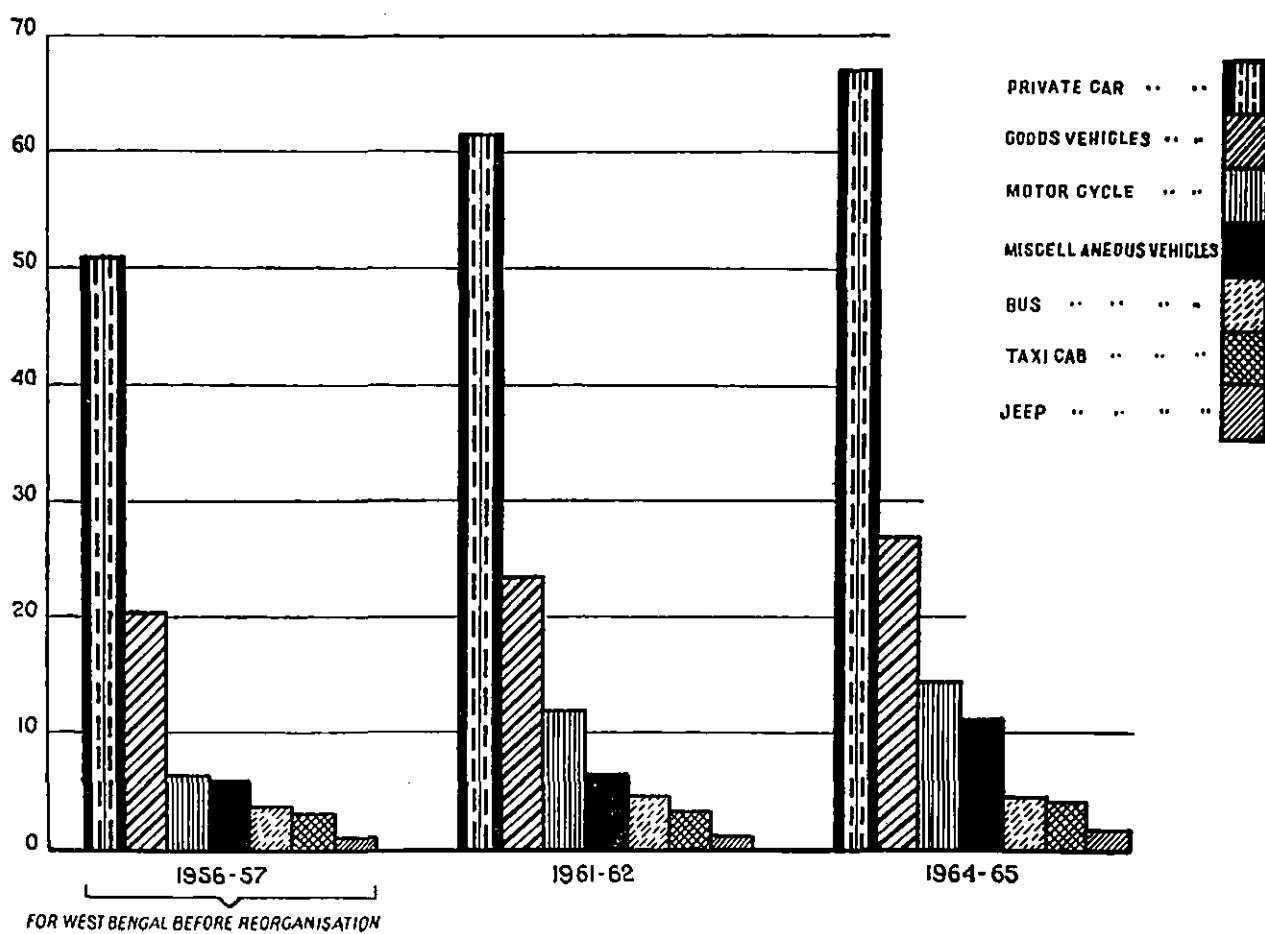
In 1964-65 the total strength of the Motor vehicles was 130274 against 113091 in 1961-62 and 91496* in 1956-57. There has thus been a steady increase in the number of motor vehicles. This increase is noticeable for almost all types of vehicles. The table below shows the number of Motor vehicles by categories in West Bengal for the years 1956-57, 1961-62 and 1964-65.

TYPE OF VEHICLES		*1956-57	1961-62	1964-65
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)
Total	...	91496	113091	130274
Private car	...	51010	61653	67398
Jeep	...	972	1323	1450
Motor cycle	...	6390	12062	14323
Taxi cab	...	3095	3383	4184
Bus	...	3699	4623	4637
Goods vehicles	...	20474	23389	26914
Miscellaneous vehicles	...	5856	6658	11368

*Data for West Bengal before Reorganisation.

MOTOR VEHICLES ON ROAD—WEST BENGAL

IN THOUSAND



16. Length of Railway Route (1951-52 to 1962-63)

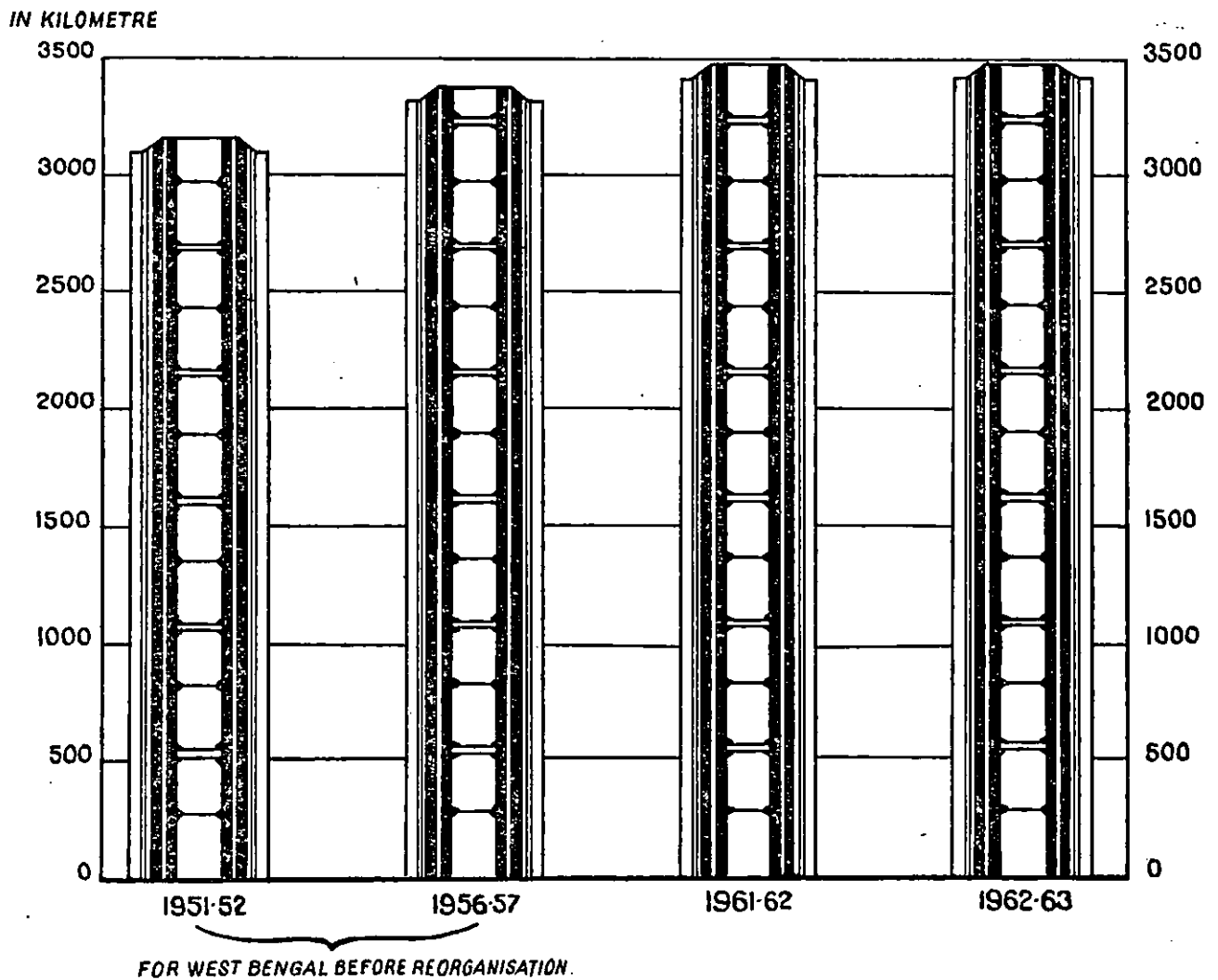
In West Bengal the length of railway route was 3478 kilometres in 1962-63 according to the Report by the Railway Board on Indian Railway. The length was 3151* Kilometres in 1951-52. The position was therefore practically static during the period. The following table shows the length of Railway route in West Bengal for the years 1951-52, 1956-57, 1961-62 and 1962-63.

YEAR		Length of route kilometre
(1)		(2)
1951-52*	...	3151
1956-57*	...	3384
1961-62	...	3477
1962-63	...	3478

*Data for West Bengal as before Reorganisation.

FIG. 16

RAILWAY ROUTE—WEST BENGAL



17. Co-operative Movement in West Bengal

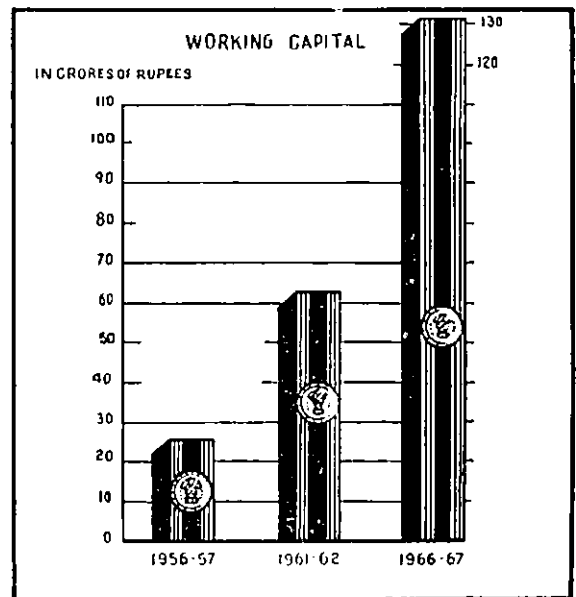
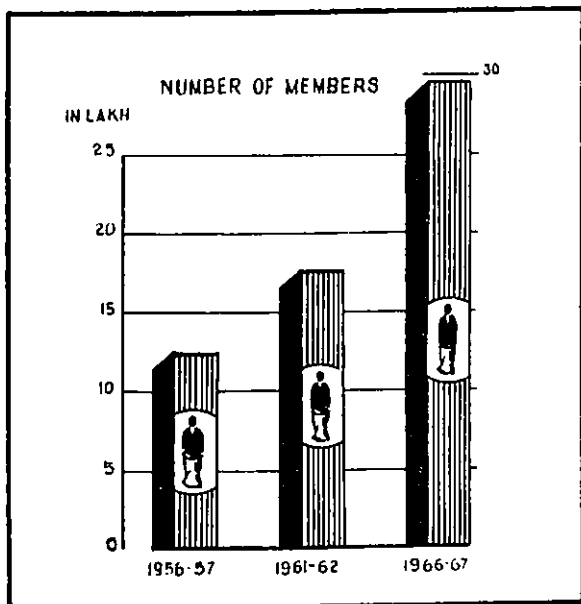
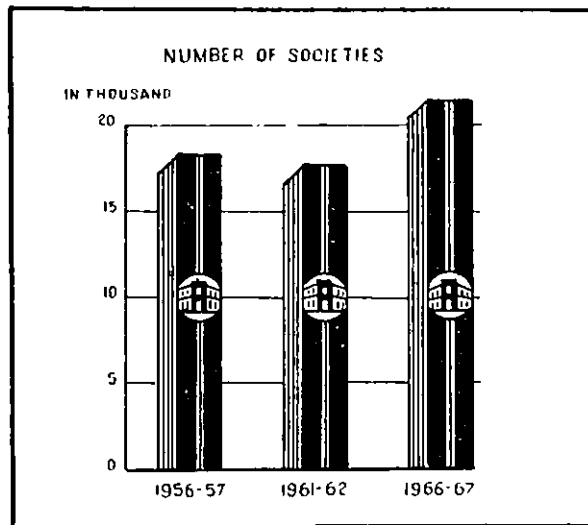
The number of Co-operative Societies in the State was ²¹⁵⁰⁵20681 in 1964-6^{6 7} against 17703 in 1961-62 and 18337 in 1956-57. The number of members of these societies during the three years 1956-57, 1961-62 and ¹⁹⁶⁶⁻⁶⁷1964-65 were 1240, 1747 and ²⁹⁶¹2516 thousand respectively with working capitals of Rs. 2635 lakhs, Rs. 6275. lakhs and Rs. ¹³¹⁵⁷1075 lakhs respectively. The table below shows the figures of Co-operative Societies in West Bengal during the years 1956 57, 1961-62 and 1966-67:

POSITION OF CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES IN WEST BENGAL

		1956-57	1961-62	1966-67
Number of societies	...	18337	17703	21505
Number of members (000)	...	1240	1747	2961
Working capital (In Lakhs of rupees)		2635.41	6275.37	13157

FIG. 17

CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT - WEST BENGAL

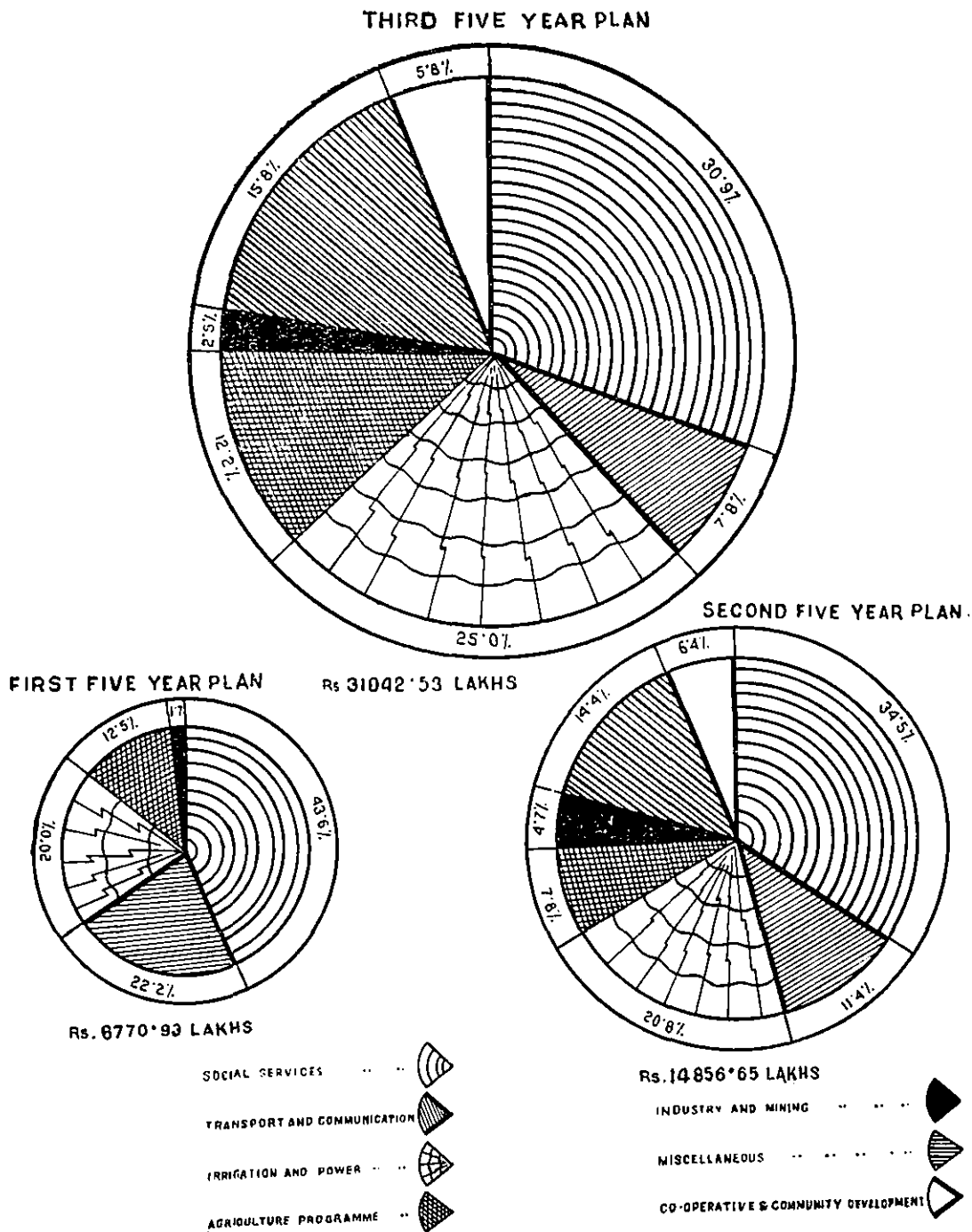


18. Expenditure Incurred in Different Plans of the State

The total expenditure incurred under the First Five Year Plan in the State was Rs. 6770.93 lakhs distributed over different sectors of development. In the Second Five Year Plan the total expenditure rose to Rs. 14856.65 lakhs while in the Third Five Year Plan the figure soared to Rs. 31042.53 lakhs. The pattern of distribution as between the sectors also underwent important changes. The following table shows the expenditure incurred in different plans under different sectors in the State:

SECTOR	Expenditure incurred in different plans (In lakhs of rupees)		
	First Five Year Plan	Second Five Year Plan	Third Five Year Plan
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Agriculture Programme ...	844.32	1140.04	3777.67
Co-operative and Community Development	—	955.71	1825.18
Irrigation & Power ...	1354.77	3103.85	7783.68
Industry and Mining ...	115.48	703.90	769.02
Transport and Communication ...	1510.26	1695.30	2449.52
Social Services ...	2946.10	5118.06	9537.97
Miscellaneous ...	—	2139.79	4899.49
TOTAL ...	6770.93	14856.65	31042.53

Expenditure Under Different 5-Year Plans—West Bengal



19. Number of Registered Working Factories in the Districts of West Bengal, 1964

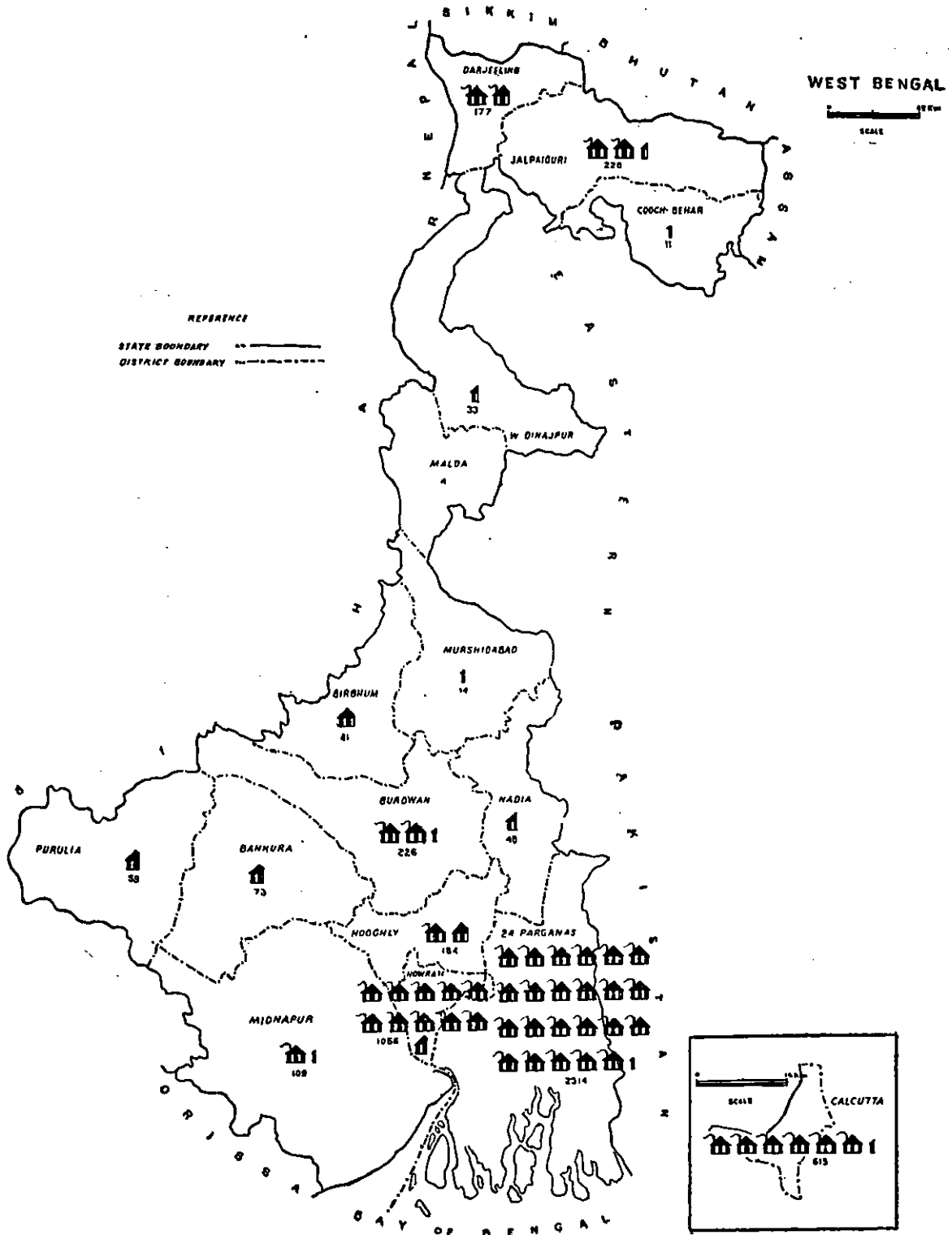
The number of registered working factories in the State was 5233, of which 3985 i.e. more than 73% of the State figure, were covered by the districts, 24-Parganas, Howrah and Calcutta. The table below gives the number of registered working factories in the districts of West Bengal for 1964:

DISTRICTS		Number of Registered Working Factories, 1964
(1)		(2)
West Bengal	...	5233
Burdwan	...	226
Birbhum	...	81
Bankura	...	73
Midnapore	...	109
Howrah	...	1056
Hooghly	...	184
24-Parganas	...	2314
Calcutta	...	615
Nadia	...	48
Murshidabad	...	14
West Dinajpur	...	33
Malda	...	4
Jalpaiguri	...	229
Darjeeling	...	177
Cooch Behar	...	11
Purulia	...	59

FIG. 19

REGISTERED WORKING FACTORIES-1964

EACH SYMBOL REPRESENTS 100 FACTORIES
FIGURES ARE IN NUMBER



20. Number of schools in districts, 1963-64

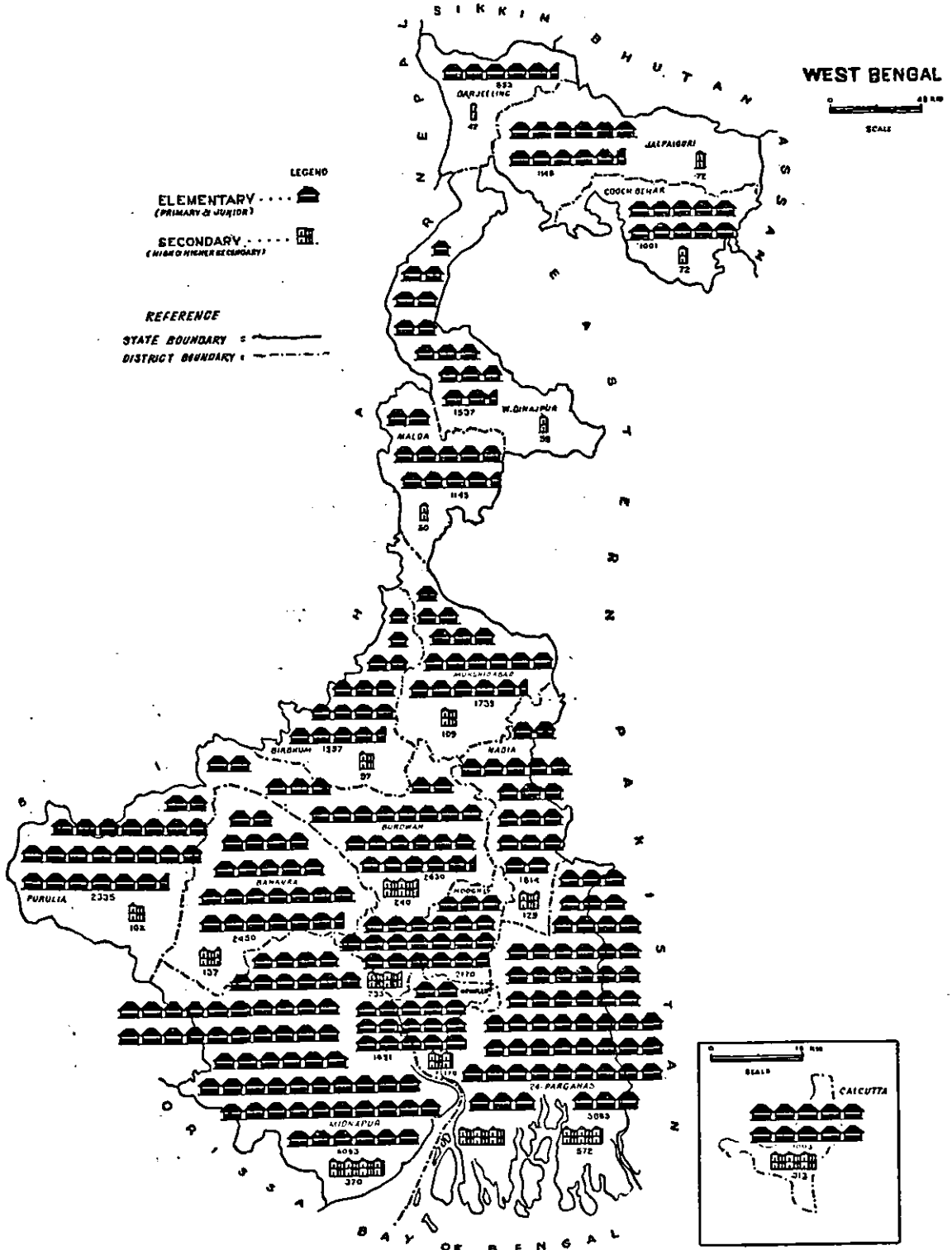
The number of schools, elementary and secondary in 1963-64 stood at 34751 and 2767 respectively for the state as a whole. The following table shows the number of schools in the different districts for the 1963-64. The number of elementary schools is the highest in Midnapore, while, the number of secondary schools is the highest in 24-Parganas.

NUMBER OF SCHOOLS, 1963-64 (P)

DISTRICTS	Elementary	Secondary
(1)	(2)	(3)
Burdwan	...	2630
Birbhum	...	1557
Bankura	...	2450
Midnapore	...	6093
Howrah	...	1691
Hooghly	...	2170
24-Parganas	...	5885
Calcutta	...	1003
Nadia	...	1814
Murshidabad	...	1739
West Dinajpur	...	1537
Malda	...	1145
Jalpaiguri	...	1148
Darjeeling	...	553
Cooch Behar	...	1001
Purulia	...	2335
TOTAL	...	34751
		2767

P— Provisional

SCHOOLS BY DISTRICT-1963-64
 EACH SYMBOL REPRESENTS 100 SCHOOLS
 FIGURES ARE IN NUMBER



21. Number of Teachers by Category of Schools and Sex in Different Districts, 1963-64

Number of teachers in different districts of West Bengal in 1963-64 classified by category of Schools they belong to and by their sex are shown in the following table. So far as the total number is concerned, 24-Parganas has the largest number with 31,579 teachers, followed by Midnapore, Calcutta, Burdwan and Hooghly with total numbers as 23,747, 14,297, 13,495 and 12,990 respectively. Except in Calcutta, male teachers in elementary schools account for the major percentage of all teachers in each district, percentages varying from 53 in Howrah to 78 in Purulia. The percentages of female teachers in elementary and secondary schools go hardly beyond 10. In Calcutta, however, the percentages are 36, 24, 19 and 21 for teachers belonging to the categories secondary male, secondary female, elementary male and elementary female respectively.

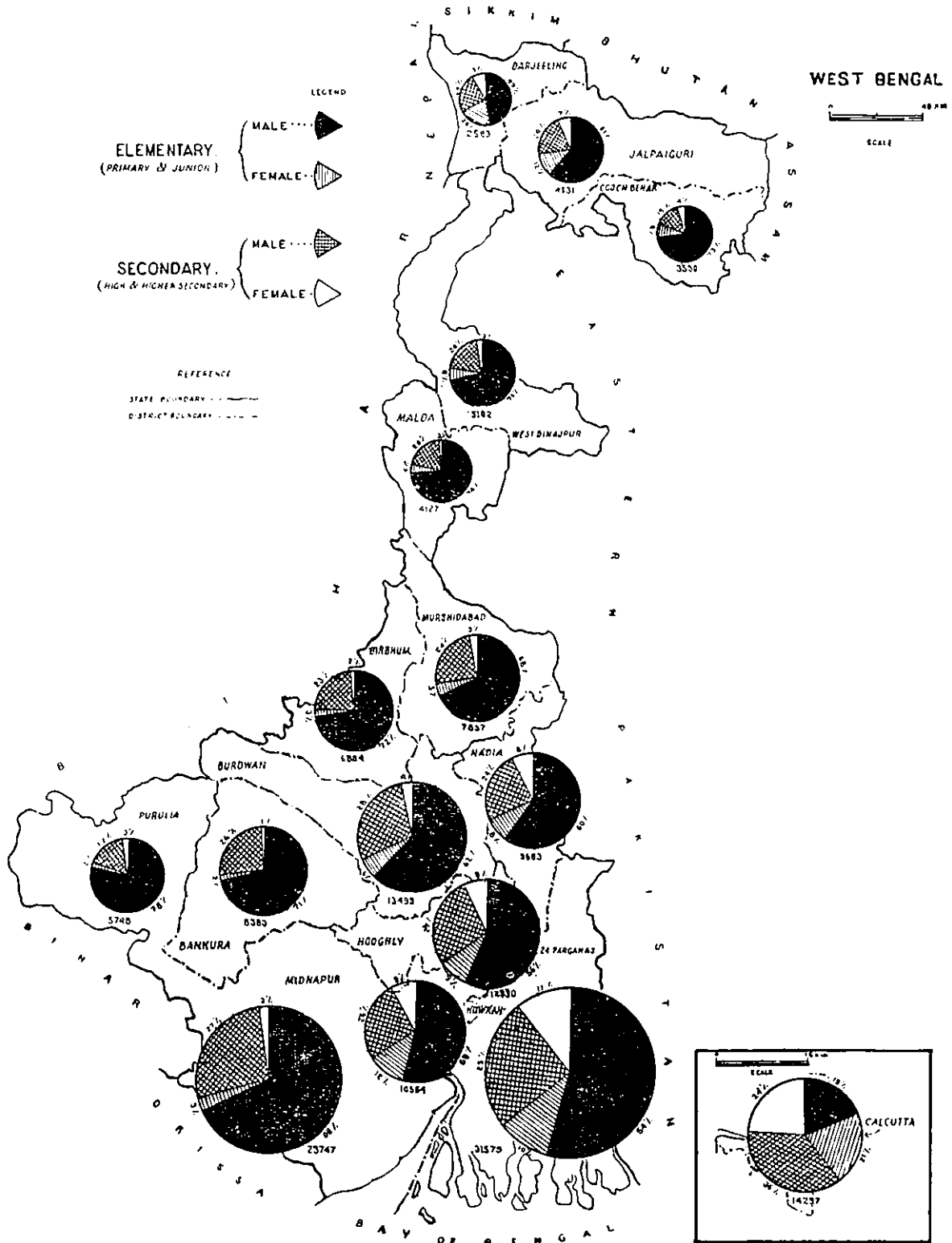
NUMBER OF TEACHERS BY THEIR SEX AND CATEGORY OF SCHOOLS IN DIFFERENT DISTRICTS OF WEST BENGAL IN 1963-64 (P)

DISTRICT	Number of Teachers				Total
	Elementary (Primary & Junior)		Secondary (High & Higher)		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Burdwan	8363	835	3700	597	13495
Birbhum	4949	183	1588	164	6884
Bankura	5977	195	2126	85	8383
Midnapore	16101	683	6364	599	23747
Howrah	5586	1250	2724	1004	10564
Hooghly	7309	1198	3508	975	12990
24-Parganas	16940	3154	8035	3450	31579
Calcutta	2781	2995	5113	3408	14297
Nadia	5810	802	2266	805	9683
Murshidabad	5356	390	1853	258	7857
West Dinajpur	3623	294	1015	170	5102
Malda	3065	180	821	61	4127
Jalpaiguri	2872	573	969	317	4731
Darjeeling	1224	515	613	231	2583
Cooch Behar	2584	282	535	129	3530
Purulia	4464	137	1001	146	5748

FIG. 21

TEACHERS BY CATEGORY AND SEX - 1963-64

FIGURES REPRESENT TOTAL NUMBER OF TEACHERS



22. Number of Scholars in elementary and secondary schools by districts, 1963-64

The number of scholars in elementary schools and in secondary schools of West Bengal in 1963-64 stood at 35, 40, 783 and 10,66,755 respectively. The figures by districts are shown in the table. 24-Parganas district tops the list in both categories.

SCHOLARS IN SCHOOLS BY DISTRICT IN WEST BENGAL FOR 1963-64 (P)

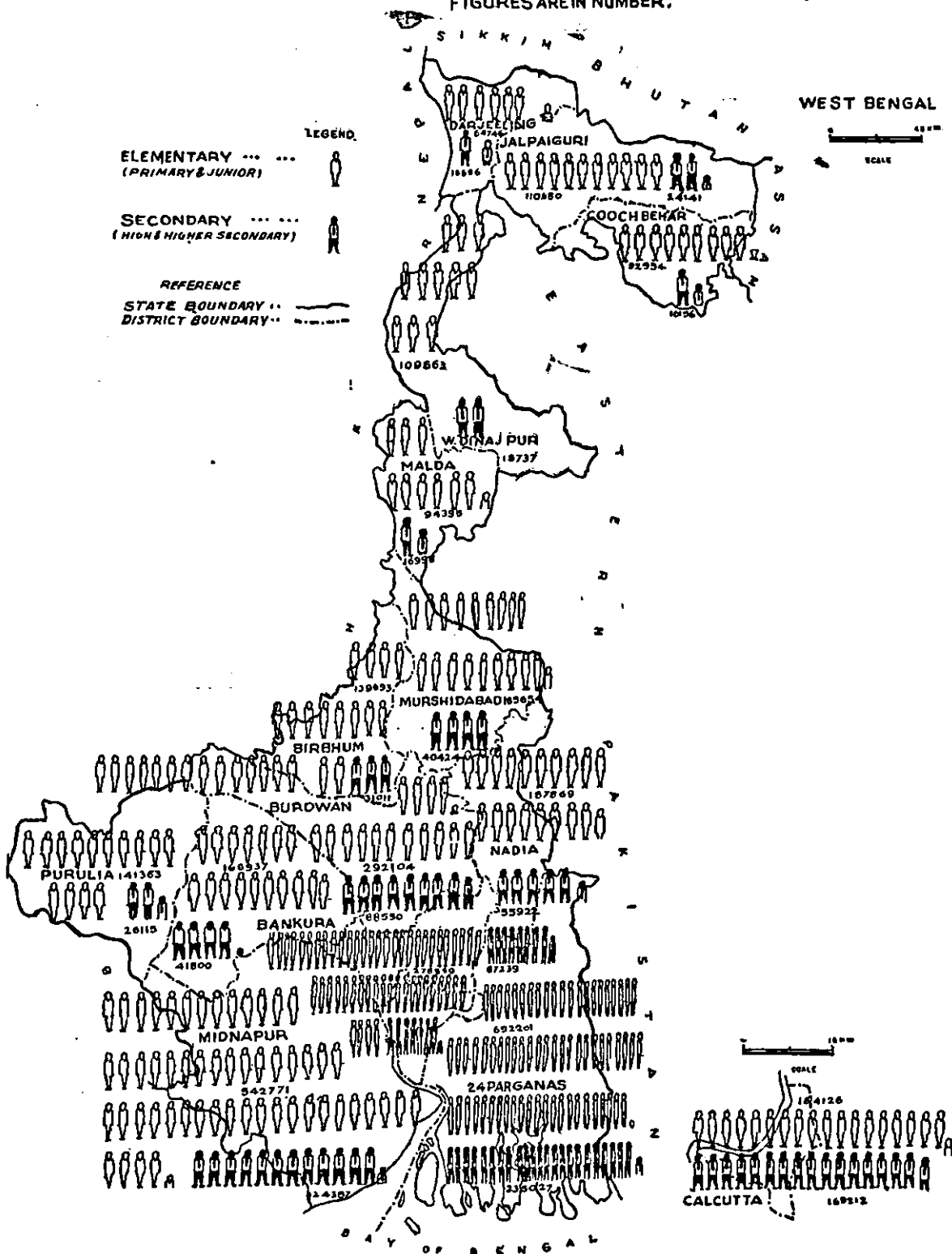
DISTRICT	Scholars in	
	Elementary Schools†	Secondary Schools‡
(1)	(2)	(3)
Burdwan	292104	88550
Birbhum	139693	31011
Bankura	168937	41800
Midnapore	542771	124357
Howrah	254728	73372
Hooghly	278859	87239
24-Parganas	692201	235027
Calcutta	184126	169212
Nadia	187869	55922
Murshidabad	185654	40424
West Dinajpur	109663	19737
Malda	94395	16996
Jalpaiguri	110680	24141
Darjeeling	64746	16696
Cooch behar	92994	16156
Purulia	141363	26115
TOTAL	3540783	1066755

† Including Junior Basic, Junior High, Primary Basic and Nursery.

‡ Including High, Higher Secondary and Senior Basic.

P—Provisional

SCHOLARS IN SCHOOLS BY DISTRICT-1963-64
 EACH SYMBOL REPRESENTS 10,000 SCHOLARS
 FIGURES ARE IN NUMBER.



**23. Number of hospital beds and number of outdoor patients treated in West Bengal
Year : 1957 to 1967**

The following table gives an idea as to what extent medical services are available and to what extent these are being utilised in West Bengal for the last eleven years. Hospital beds have gone up by about 50 p.c. from 1957 to 1967. The number of outdoor patients treated also shows a steady rise with the passage of time since 1959 though the figures fell from 1957 to 1959. The number of outdoor patients treated rises from 79 lakhs in 1959 to 128 lakhs in 1966. There appears to have been a slight set back in 1967.

NUMBER OF HOSPITAL BEDS AND NUMBER OF PATIENTS TREATED
(INCLUDING DISPENSARIES AND CLINICS) IN WEST BENGAL (1957 TO 1967)

YEAR		Number of beds*	Number of outdoor patients treated (lakhs)
(1)		(2)	(3)
1957	...	24,671	1,06
1958	...	25,484	1,02
1959	...	26,749	79
1960	...	27,611	88
1961	...	29,067	1,01
1962	...	29,474	1,05
1963	...	30,417	1,13
1964	...	32,510	1,19
1965	...	33,167	1,13
1966	...	34,258	1,28
1967	...	36,634	1,18

*Including beds maintained by West Bengal in the Mental Hospital at Ranchi.

FIG. 23 (A)

NUMBER OF HOSPITAL BEDS—WEST BENGAL

IN THOUSAND

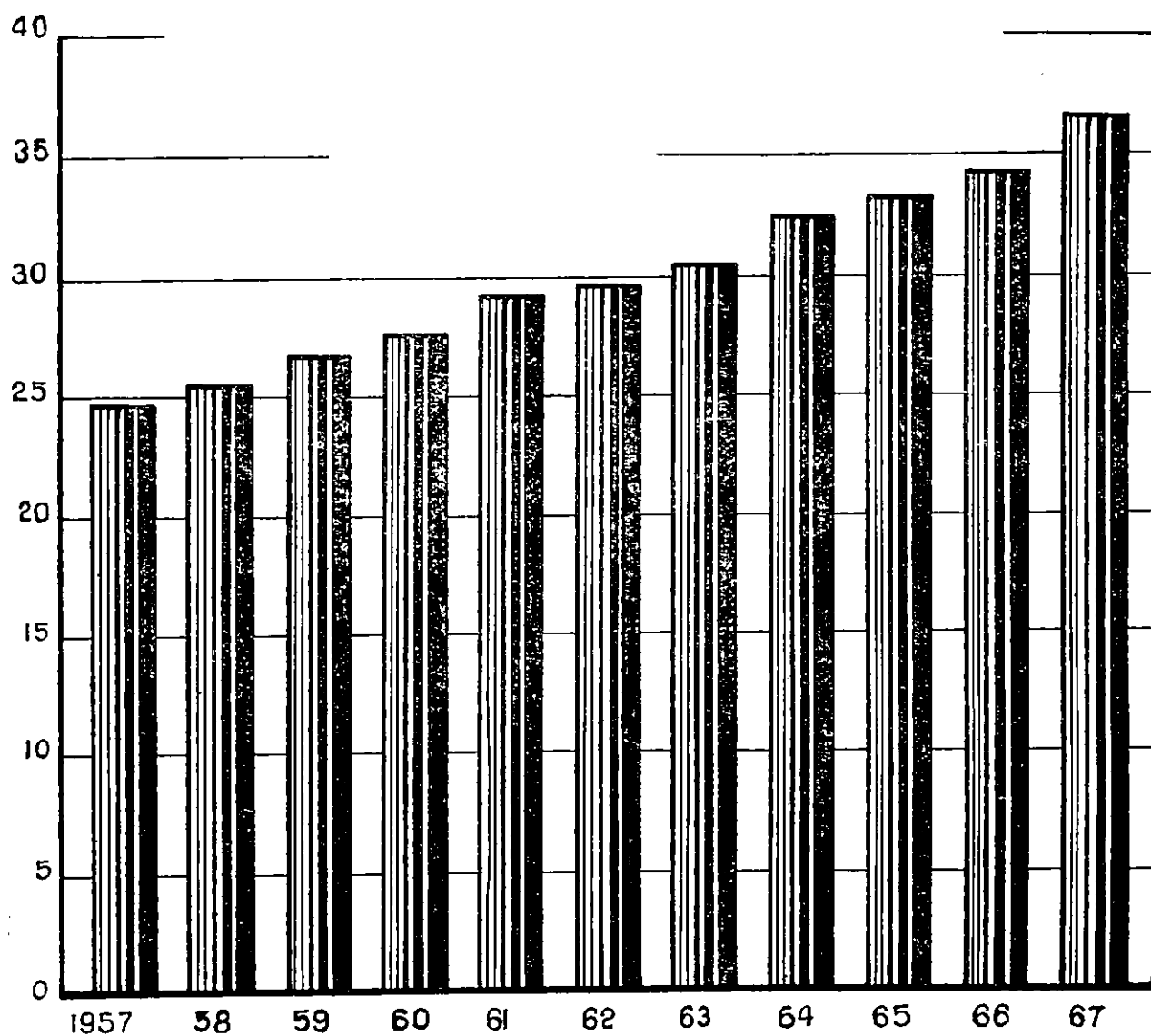
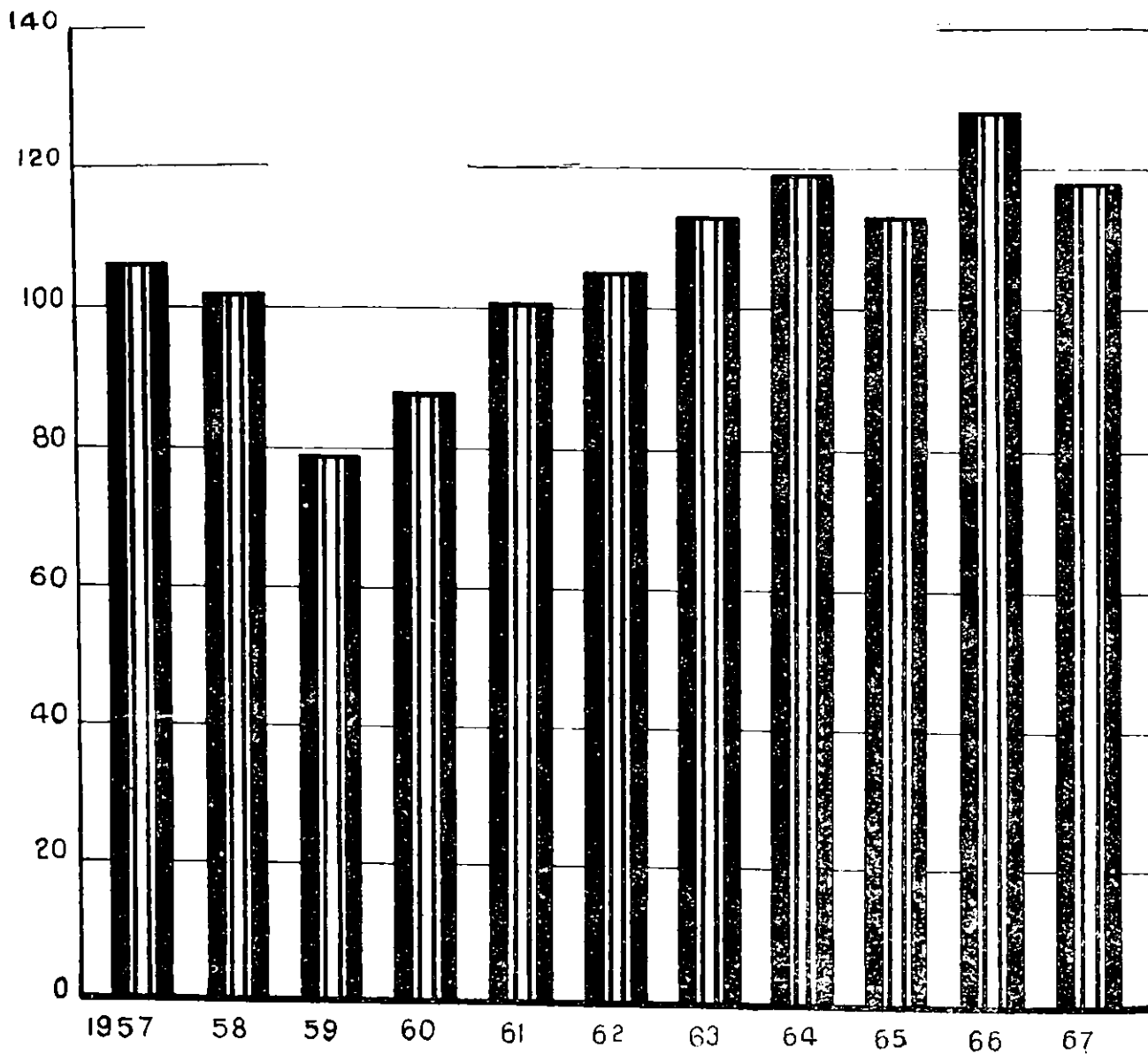


FIG. 23 (B)

NUMBER OF OUTDOOR PATIENTS TREATED—WEST BENGAL

IN LAKH



24. Wholesale Price Index for 1958 to 1967 (Base: 1952-53 = 100) and Cost of Living Index for 1953 to 1967 (Base: November, 1950 = 100) in Calcutta.

Index numbers of Wholesale Prices in Calcutta show a steadily rising trend over the period 1958 to 1967. All the components of the index are also seen to have increasing trends of varying intensities. Taking 1952-53 prices as 100, prices of 'Manufactures', 'Liquor & Tobacco', 'Fuel, Power, Light & Lubricants', 'Food Articles' and 'Industrial Raw Materials' soared in 1967 to 154, 159, 192, 197 and 226 respectively, the combined index showing a rise to 182 in that year. 'Industrial Raw Materials' group shows a good deal of fluctuations and records the highest relative increase.

Cost of Living Indices for families in Calcutta for three monthly expenditure levels at the bottom, over the period from 1953 to 1967 show a unique pattern of monotonic increase from 1955 to 1967 though in between 1953 and 1955 a falling tendency is discernible. The lowest expenditure level is seen to have been the hardest hit, with a comparatively steeper rise in their index all along.

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CALCUTTA (BASE : 1952-53 = 100)

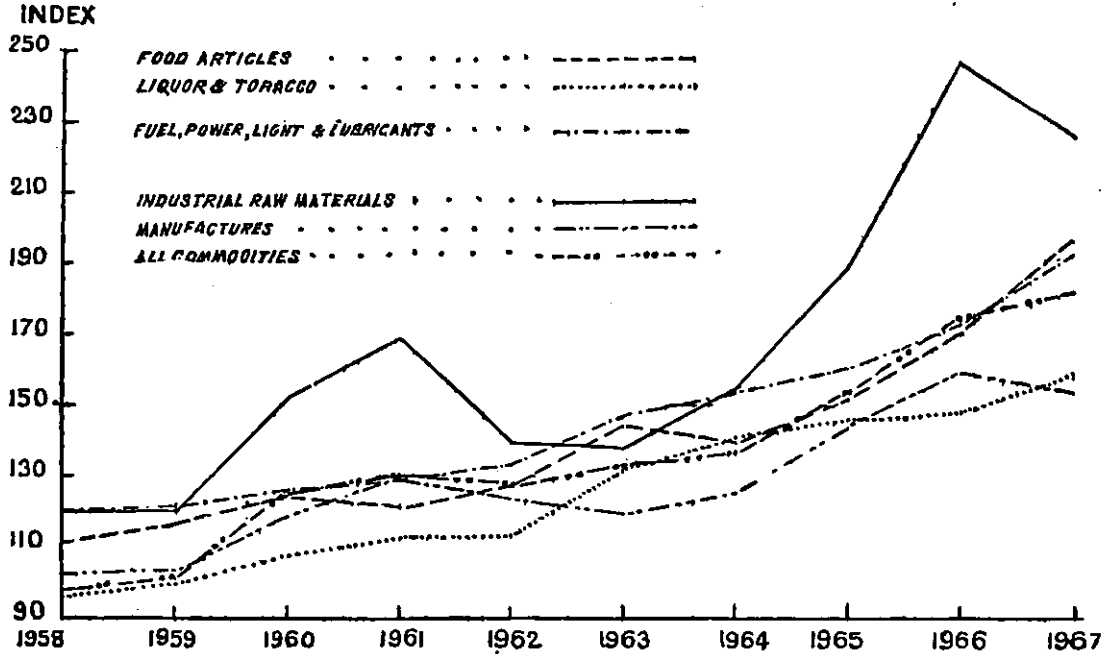
YEAR	Groups					
	Food Articles	Liquor & Tobacco	Fuel, Power, Light & Lubricants	Industrial Raw Materials	Manu- factures	All com- modities
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1958	111	96	120	120	102	108
1959	116	99	121	120	103	111
1960	124	107	126	152	118	125
1961	121	112	129	169	129	130
1962	127	113	133	139	123	127
1963	144	131	147	138	119	133
1964	139	141	154	155	125	136
1965	152	146	160	189	144	154
1966	171	148	173	247	159	175
1967	197	159	192	226	154	182

COST OF LIVING INDEX NUMBER IN CALCUTTA (BASE : NOVEMBER, 1950 = 100)

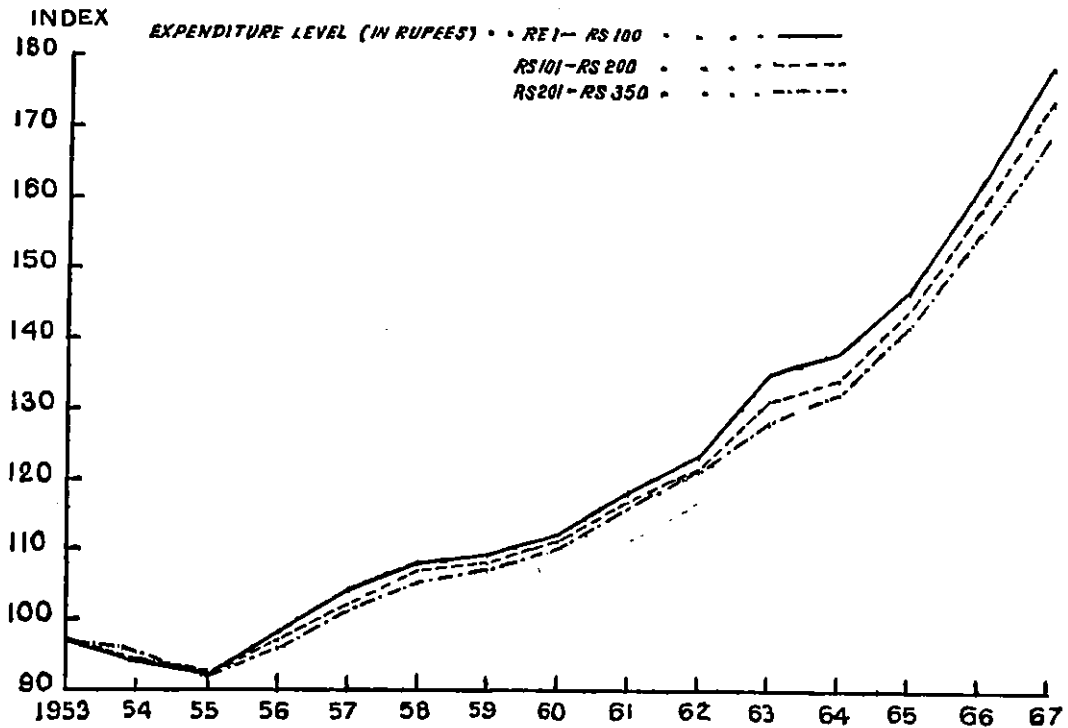
YEAR	Monthly expenditure level (Rs.)		
	1-100	101-200	201-350
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1953	96.7	97.0	97.3
1954	94.2	94.4	94.8
1955	91.6	91.9	92.3
1956	97.6	96.7	96.1
1957	103.9	102.1	100.8
1958	108.3	106.6	105.3
1959	108.9	107.8	107.0
1960	112.2	110.7	109.7
1961	118.1	116.8	115.6
1962	123.2	121.4	119.8
1963	134.8	131.1	128.0
1964	137.9	134.4	132.4
1965	147.4	144.3	141.8
1966	162.2	158.5	155.3
1967	178.9	173.8	169.3

FIG. 24

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES - CALCUTTA (BASE: 1952 - 53 = 100)



COST OF LIVING INDEX NUMBER - CALCUTTA. (BASE: NOVEMBER 1950 = 100)



**25. State Income and per capita income of West Bengal at 1951-52 prices.
(1951-52 to 1967-68)**

Aggregate State Income at 1951-52 prices in West Bengal shows more or less a steady rise since 1951-52. From 731 crores of rupees in 1951-52 it soars to the height of 1365 crores of rupees in 1967-68, recording a rise of 87% during the period of 16 years. The rise in per capita income however is not as impressive as in the case of aggregate income. The per capita income which stood at Rs. 289 in 1951-52 rose to Rs. 337 in 1967-68 recording a rise of only 17% during the period.

STATE INCOME AND PER CAPITA INCOME OF WEST BENGAL AT 1951-52 PRICES

YEAR	Total income (Rs. Crores)	Per Capita income (Rs.)
1951-52	731	289
1952-53	766	293
1953-54	802	298
1954-55	782	281
1955-56	848	296
1956-57	898	289
1957-58	914	286
1958-59	981	299
1959-60	1014	301
1960-61	1107	321
1961-62	1101	311
1962-63	1149	317
1963-64(P)	1209	326
1964-65(P)	1332	351
1965-66(P)	1299	335
1966-67(Pr)	1299	328
1967-68(Q)	1365	337

P=Provisional; Pr=Preliminary; Q=Quick.

FIG. 25

**STATE INCOME AND PER CAPITA INCOME AT 1951-52 PRICES
WEST BENGAL**

