3.1 DEMOGRAPHY OF KOLKATA

3.1.1 INTRODUCTION

The census reports of 2010-11 have been considered for studying the demographic aspect of K.M.C.

3.1.1.1 TOTAL POPULATION

The maximum population is seen in Borough 7 (comprising of 9 wards) where number of males are 281017 which is 53% and females are 253589 i.e. 47% of total population. The least population is found in Borough 11, (which includes of only 4 wards), where number of males is 73779 while females are 72660 (Data in Appendix-Annexure 9)
3.1.1.2 \textit{SEX RATIO}

The sex ratio is highest in Borough 10, which is 1005.61 because the females are more in number (145472) than their male counterparts (144660). The lowest sex ratio of 638.32 is observed in Borough 5.
MAP NO. 4- SEX RATIO OF K.M.C.
3.1.1.3 AGE SEX COMPOSITION

The census of India classifies population in three broad categories, they are young (upto 19 years), adult (20-59 years) and old age (60 and above). The adult age is called the working age group on which the remaining two groups depends. The total population is highest in the 20-24 and 25-29 age groups which comprise an aggregate of above 4 lakhs people while the least number of persons is found in the old age group. Although, a sudden increase in population is found in the age group of 70 years and above which is due to improved medical facilities and care for older citizens in Kolkata.

Figure No.- 5

The trends of low females than males have changed to high females than males in certain age groups, because the longevity of females is generally more than males and is seen in above 80 years of age.

3.1.1.4 DECADAL GROWTH OF POPULATION

The decadal growth rate in Kolkata shows the population both for males and females has increased since 1901. The difference between male-female populations was the highest in the decadal year of 1941 but this difference narrowed down in the years from 2001 to 2011.

This may be due to the increased literacy rate and reduction in female infanticide during the last decades.
3.1.1.5 POPULATION DISTRIBUTION FOR SCHEDULED CASTE

The highest percentage of male scheduled caste population is seen in Borough no. 5 which is 66% and the females are 34% in that borough. The least male percentage is seen in a number of Boroughs, i.e. in Borough nos.-10, 11,12,13,14 and 15 where the share is 51% and 49% females in each of those areas.

Highest sex ratio is seen in Borough no. 10 and the lowest in Borough No. 5, which are 973.37 and 516.75 respectively. (Data in Appendix, Annexure 7)
3.1.1.6 POPULATION DISTRIBUTION OF SCHEDULED TRIBES

The highest percentage of scheduled tribe males is in Borough 5 which is 63.54% and only 36.46% females. The least male tribal population is found in Borough No. 11, where males are 47.71% and the females are highest, i.e. 52.28% of the total population in the borough. In K.M.C. the lowest sex ratio for scheduled tribes is found in Borough No. 5, which is 573.77 and the highest sex ratio for tribal population is 1095.78 found in Borough No. 11. (Data in Appendix, Annexure 7)

Figure No.-8

3.1.1.7 DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY RELIGIOUS GROUPS

The distribution of religious groups highlights the fact that, in K.M.C. the people believing in Hindu religion is maximum, which is 78% followed by the Islam believers, (20%).

Sikhs, Buddhists and some other groups of people believing in different religions are very low or insignificant in proportion.

Figure No.-9
3.2 EDUCATIONAL STRUCTURE

A person is considered as literate if he/she have the ability to read and write a message in any language although is not mandatory to receive any formal education. It can also be attained through adult literacy classes or by attending any non-formal educational systems.

3.2.1 LITERACY IN KOLKATA MUNICIPAL CORPORATION

The total numbers of male literates in K.M.C. is 1906519 and 1645259 are female literates. Out of these, maximum number of male literates is seen in borough no. 7 which is 202843 persons and the number of females literates are 167922 persons in the same borough. The minimum level of literates is found in Borough no. 11 where males are 64658 persons and females are 60851 persons.

![TOTAL LITERATES IN DIFFERENT BOROUGHS OF KOLKATA](image)

**Figure No.-10 A**

The percent share of male and female literates’ shows that the percentage of male literates is highest in Borough no. 5, 60% and the females are 40% of the population there. The lowest is seen in Borough nos. 10 and 14, where the proportion of males is 51% and females are 49%. (Data in Appendix, Annoture-8)
The male population is getting better educational status while the females are lagging behind. This situation should be looked after because it is the women masses that help the future generations to get proper educational and social knowledge for maintaining a proper livelihood.

Figure No.-10 B
MAP NUMBER- 5- GENDERWISE PERCENTAGE OF LITERATES
3.2.2 LITERACY RATE OF KOLKATA

The total literacy rate in Kolkata is 87.14% where male literates are 88.34% and female are 84.06% literates. The national average for Literacy rate in India is 74.04 %, and Kolkata District is higher in the sphere which is because of better educational facilities provided in abundance.

3.2.3 EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTES IN K.M.C.

The educational institutes under Kolkata Metropolitan Corporation can be grouped broadly as shown in table below-

![Diagram of Different Educational Institutes]

Figure No.-11

3.2.3.1. GENERAL EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTES

The general educational institutes comprises of primary, middle, high and higher secondary schools which are working under different boards of education. There are a number of colleges and study centers of open universities along with these 4 universities.

The number of schools out numbers all other institutes constituting about 94% of the total institutes.
3.2.3.1.A. PRIMARY SCHOOLS

i NUMBER OF SCHOOLS

The total number of primary schools in Kolkata is 1534 amongst which 75% are controlled by D.I. Office, 18% by the local municipalities or corporations; etc and 7% schools are under the I.C.S.E or C.B.S.E boards, etc. These schools have kids studying from lower nursery to class 4. Since 2008-09 till date, the number of primary schools reduced from 1570 to 1534 due to the permanent closing of some schools run by Railways(ER/SER) OR DVC.

![Primary Schools Pie Chart]

Figure No.-12

ii- NUMBER OF STUDENTS

Total number of students in the primary schools are- 211717 out of which 105786 are male students and 105931 are females. Although the overall numbers of students are high in these schools but the percentage of female students are (52%) more than males (48%). These schools show a change in the trend of male and female students.

![Students by Sex in Recognized Primary Schools Bar Chart]

Figure No. 13
The ratio of male and female students is almost equal for schools run by Municipal bodies but this percent is not much in schools run by other authorities.

iii - TEACHERS IN RECOGNISED PRIMARY SCHOOLS

The teachers in primary schools is 9416, out of which 66% teachers are working in schools controlled by D.I. offices (Primary + Junior basic schools). In the I.C.S.E. or C.B.S.E boards run schools only 25% teachers are recruited which is the minimum in share of total teachers recruited and a number of teachers are seen in local bodies run schools too.

3.2.3.1. B. MIDDLE SCHOOLS (CLASS V-VIII)

i- NUMBER OF SCHOOLS

There are 45 middle schools, run by D.I. Offices (secondary), junior madrasah and I.C.S.E., C.B.S.E. boards, etc. Among these 39 schools are controlled by D.I. (secondary) offices (87 %), and 6 schools, (13%) under Missionaries, I.C.S.E, etc the number of these schools has also reduced over the years due to absence of school controlled by junior madrasah boards.
ii - NUMBER OF STUDENTS

The total 5451 students, 3005 are males (55%) and 2446 are females (45%). Out of these students, 53% are male and 47% are female students in the schools controlled by DI offices.

In schools run by Missionaries/Anglo-Indian communities/ICSE/CBSE boards about 68% and 32% are male and female students respectively.

![Figure No.-16](image)

iii - TEACHERS RECUITED

The total teachers recruited in middle schools of Kolkata are 189. Out of which, 75% teachers are recruited in different governmental schools and a lesser share, which is only 25%, are recruited in various schools controlled by ICSE/CBSE boards.

![Figure No.-17](image)
3.2.3.1. C. GENERAL RECOGNISED SCHOOLS (HIGH SCHOOLS)

i - NUMBER OF SCHOOLS

There are 285 high schools, out of which 256, (90%) are controlled by D.I. offices, 7, (2%) by High Madrasah, and 22, (8%) schools by I.C.S.E./C.B.S.E., etc.

![Diagram showing the percentage of high schools controlled by different bodies.]

Figure No. - 18

ii - NUMBER OF STUDENTS

In these schools the total number of students is 73355 but unlike other institutes, the female students in these schools are more than of male students, i.e- 43477 female which is 59% of the total students and males are 29878 which is 41%.

The male students are mostly found in schools run by I.C.S.E/C.B.S.E. boards while the female students are found in Schools run by D.I. offices as well as High Madrasahs.
iii - TEACHERS RECRUITED

3113 teachers are recruited in high schools. Out of these, 82% teachers are recruited in the schools run by DI offices, and the least proportion of teachers is in high madrasah i.e. 3%. The remaining share of teachers, which is 15% are working in different schools governed by ICSE/CBSE, etc. boards.

3.2.3.1.D. RECOGNISED HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOLS (CLASS XI-XII)

i NUMBER OF SCHOOLS

These schools have increased since 2008-09, from 282 and it is 376 in 2012-13, although this figure might change in the recent years. The H.S. schools offering general Stream of education is maximum, which are 278 in number, i.e. 73% of the total H.S. schools. There are 94 schools controlled by I.C.S.E/C.B.S.E,etc boards that are 25% of all higher secondary schools. The remaining is including schools offering vocational courses and the senior madrasah
ii - NUMBER OF STUDENTS

The total numbers of students in Higher Secondary schools are 373721 where males and female students are 191807 and 181914 respectively. In general stream schools, the percentage share of male and female students is 51% and 49% respectively. Similar distribution of students is also observed in schools run by missionaries’, Anglo-Indian communities and schools governed by ICSE or CBSE boards.

The students’ strength is different in schools where vocational streams are taught. Here the male students are mostly seen, (98%) and only 2% girl students are found. On the other hand, in senior madrasahs only 36% students are males and a high percentage of 64% female candidates are studying there.
iii- NUMBER OF TEACHERS RECRUITED

11530 teachers are recruited in the higher secondary schools, out of which 63% of teachers are engaged in schools where general and vocational are taught and the rest 37% is found in the other schools.

![Figure No.-23](image)

- **DEGREE COLLEGES**

  There are almost 69 degree colleges as mentioned in the District handbook of Kolkata, 2013. In these colleges a number of students as well as teachers are present.

- **UNIVERSITITES AND STUDY CENTRES OF OPEN UNIVERSITITES**

  A total of four universities were recorded to be functioning under K.M.C. in 2013 but the total numbers of open universities are 24 which are quite high in number.

3.2.3.2 PROFFESIONAL AND TECHNICAL INSTITUTES

3.2.3.2. A. TECHNICAL COLLEGES

  i. NUMBER OF COLLEGES
The Technical College includes a wide variety of institutes. The total numbers of technical colleges are 43; amongst these 37% are Medical Colleges and 23% are Polytechnique colleges (both private and government controlled). There are some engineering colleges (private and government), which is 17% of the total institutes and 16% of the technical colleges are offering management courses. There is primarily no Institute of Pharmacy or Ophthalmology in Kolkata District.

![TECHNICAL COLLEGES](chart)

**Figure No.- 24**

**ii. NUMBER OF STUDENTS AND TEACHERS RECRUITED**

In these colleges mainly male students dominate, so we see that the total no of males are 19788 and females is 6353, out of 26151 students. In all the 5 categories of technical colleges the percentage of females are less like in Medical colleges 32% are females and 68% are male students, same is the case with Engineering colleges, Management colleges,Polytechinics,Institues of Radiology, etc.

The total teachers recruited in these colleges are 3469, they are mostly found in Medical colleges (52%) while the least is seen in Management colleges and Institutes of Radiology, etc, which is 6% and 2% respectively.
3.2.3.2. B TEACHERS’ TRAINING AND NURSING TRAINING COLLEGES

i NUMBER OF COLLEGES

In Kolkata there are only 8 Teachers’ training and nursing training colleges. Out of these, 75% colleges of are offering B.Ed and Phy.Ed degrees while the remaining, 25% are nursing training colleges.
ii NUMBER OF STUDENTS

No male students are found in Nursing Training colleges whereas in Teachers Training colleges 33% are males and 57% are female students.

![Bar chart showing male and female students in Nursing Training and Teachers Training colleges](image)

Figure No.-27

iii TEACHERS RECRUITED

Among the total number of teachers recruited in Teachers’ Training and Nursing Training Colleges, 74% teachers are recruited in Teachers’ Training colleges and the remaining 26% for nursing colleges.

![Bar chart showing teachers in different types of colleges](image)

Figure No.-28
3.2.3.2.C OTHER COLLEGES AND INSTITUTES

i NUMBER OF INSTITUTES

The total number of other colleges and institutes are 21. Amongst these, the Autonomous Research Institutes is the highest in this category of educational institutes, which is 13, i.e. 62% of the total institutes in this category, while only one college in each group of Music and Art College. There are 6 Law Colleges in the various parts of K.M.C.

![Pie Chart](image)

**Figure No. 29**

ii NUMBER OF STUDENTS

Total students studying in these institutes are 7382. The female students are more in Law colleges (53%), Music colleges (94%), as well as in Nutrition and Home Science Colleges (88%). The Art Colleges and Autonomous Research Institutions show more male students.
iii TEACHERS RECRUITED

Total numbers of teachers recruited are 651. Most of the teachers recruited are in Autonomous Research Institutes (64%) and least from Music Colleges (3%).
3.2.3.3 SPECIAL AND NON-FORMAL EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTES

3.2.3.3.A NUMBER OF INSTITUTES

The non-formal institutes help those students who are not able to get their education from courses offered in regular schools and colleges. The non-formal institutes in Kolkata are 1598 in number, out of which the Anganwadi centers run by I.C.D.S. are highest in share, 95%. The other centers like Adult high schools; Rabindra Mukta Vidyalaya, etc. are also present, where both males and female students do their courses. The special centers for physically and visually impaired students are included under Non-formal centers.

![SPECIAL AND NON-FORMAL EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTES](image)

**Figure No.-32**

3.2.3.3.B STUDENTS AND TEACHERS IN THESE INSTITUTES

The males students are 27525 and females is 26336 in the 8 different informal institutes. Most of these teachers teach in ICDS which is 56% while in Adult High Schools (where 100% of the students are male) only 1% of teachers are recruited. Similar is the case with non formal education centers, where 10% males and 90% are females and in Janasikshan Nilayam 9% male students and 91% students are female. The numbers of teachers are very low in Janasikshan Nilayam.
3.3 ECONOMY OF KOLKATA

3.3.1 MICRO AND SMALL SCALE FORMAL ENTERPRISES

The small and micro units of Kolkata have shown a decline in the number of labourers because the number of micro enterprises has reduced over a span of 5 years since 2008-09. The highest number of these micro and small units has developed in 2009-10, 29% of all the units of production. In spite of this development there has been a drastic fall in number of employees which may be due to mechanization, leading to less labour-intensive units. So, the minimum number of employees in the micro enterprises is found during 2012-13 time span, i.e. 13% of the employed individuals.
3.3.2 EMPLOYMENT IN REGISTERED FACTORIES, (Registered under factory act-as on 31st December, 2012)

The number of registered factories and shops have increased since 2008, the number have increased from 983 to 1086. The numbers of labourers also increase 19268 to 21929, i.e. about 2% have increased in terms of employment till 2013.

The data is regarding the factories and shops registered under the Factory Act, 31st December.

Figure No.- 35

3.3.3 EMPLOYMENT IN REGISTERED SHOPS AND ESTABLISHMENTS (AS ON 31ST MARCH, 2013)

The numbers of registered shops and establishments have increased over time from 1086 in 2008-09 to 388735 in 2012-13. The numbers of persons employed have also increased over the years.

Figure No. - 36
Other than these formal enterprises, some private and public sector employments also took place while the remaining took shelter as informal workers in different areas of K.M.C.

### 3.3.4 CATEGORIES OF WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS

The number of working population is divided into two broad divisions, i.e. the workers and the non-workers. The working group included the main workers and the marginal workers.

#### Figure No. 37

Main workers are those who are engaged in any economically gainful work for a period of 183 days in a year. The marginal workers are those people who put in a lesser number of days in work than main workers, while non-workers comprises of those people who are not engaged in any particular work type because of less educational skills, societal pressure, etc. so they try to get money from those work types which are non-taxable, easily affordable, while is a source of income for the family.

### 3.3.4.1 GENDER-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF WORKERS

The total number of workers is 4496694, out of which male workers in Kolkata is 2356766 and the total female workforce is 2139928. The percentage share of male workers is highest as main workers, i.e. 82% and the share for women main workers are only 18%. In case of marginal workers the percentage of males are 54% and 42% of the workers are females. Even in this modern century working females are not much preferred in many families, so, in a metropolitan
city like Kolkata the share of non working female force is the highest, i.e. 65% and only 35% are male non-workers. (Data in Appendix, Anneture No.-11)

![Gender Wise Distribution of Workers]

**3.3.4. 2 DIFFERENT CATEGORIES OF TOTAL WORKERS**

The main workers are divided into mainly four categories by Census of India which is like- cultivators, agricultural workers, household industry workers and other workers. Kolkata is an completely urbanized so, the percentage of cultivators and agricultural labourers are negligible, only 1% of workforce for both genders of workers. About 3% household industry male workers are 5% female workers are also found in Kolkata

Most of the working population is grouped as other workers, i.e., the male are 95% and female other workers are 92%. The other workers mainly comprise of the tertiary, quaternary, quinary and some parts of secondary sector workers of the economy.  

![Different Categories of Workers]

**Figure No. – 39**
3.3.4.3 CATEGORIES OF WORKERS IN DIFFERENT BOROUGHS

In the different boroughs of K.M.C., we mostly see that the non-workers are more than the main and marginal workers.

The highest share of main workers belongs to Borough5, which is 41% and percentage non-workers is 52% in that borough.

The maximum percentage of non workers is seen in Borough no. 13 which is 74% of the total workers in that borough and the share of main workers is least here, which is 21%. A distinct picture is seen in Borough No. 10, where the share of marginal workers is maximum than in other boroughs, which is 38%. Here we see, 23% of the workforce is main workers and the remaining 39% are engaged as marginal workers. (Data in Appendix, Anneture No.-10)

Figure no.- 40
MAP NUMBER-6- DISTRIBUTION OF WORKERS