

THE MUNICIPAL MARKETS OF CALCUTTA

Three case studies

by

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Thesis presented for the degree of

DOCTOR OF PHILISOPHY

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON

1976



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ABSTRACT

This thesis deals with the municipal markets of Calcutta City but examines in detail only three of these institutions - Hogg Market, Gariahat Market and Manicktala Market. These three markets have been chosen as representing markets of different scales and rather different types. The study discusses first the historical and spatial context of the three markets by examining their historical evolution and the marketing geography of Calcutta City as a whole. There follows a detailed description of the three chosen markets, using published and unpublished material and presenting the author's field research. The impact of the markets on their respective neighbourhoods is noted and an attempt is made to determine the related shopping area around each market. Comparisons are then drawn to show the similarities and dissimilarities between the three markets and between the municipal and non-municipal markets of Calcutta. The thesis also looks at the future prospects of the municipal markets of Calcutta in general and of Hogg Market in particular. Finally, some of the ideas and suggested lines of inquiry which seem to emerge from the thesis are indicated.

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Introduction

Existing Literature

The geographical literature on market places in developing countries, though still limited, has developed quickly since the early sixties. Appendix I summarises the major publications of book length, and Bromley's bibliography provides the most comprehensive survey to date (Bromley, 1974).

The bulk of this literature, however, refers to rural, often periodic, market systems and related trading networks in many different parts of Africa, Asia and Latin America. The market places of urban areas have received relatively little attention. Africa is perhaps better served than other parts of the developing world in this connection. The markets of Ibadan and other southern Nigerian towns have been critically examined by several authors, and elsewhere in Africa several important studies of urban markets have been completed. In Latin America work on urban markets is gathering pace and in several parts of Asia the larger urban centres have been subjected to some interesting analyses of their market place geography (Appendix II).

As far as India is concerned, however, the geographical literature on market place of any kind is very limited indeed, although the work of Deshpande was published as long ago as 1940, and a good deal ^{of} literature has begun to appear on individual rural periodic market centres in India - such as Patharia, Modinagar, Barhaj, and Bindki - over the last decade. This is not to say that geographers in India have wholly ignored urban markets. Urban geographers, while describing the

functional pattern of morphology of towns in India have often noted the existence of market places and shopping clusters. Singh and Mukherji (1971) have mentioned the commercial coll of Ranchi with its small clusters and they also discuss the shopping parades. The markets of Lucknow have been described by Nigam (1963) while dealing with the functional regions of the town; he emphasises the distribution of retail and wholesale markets in Lucknow. There are many other examples of this almost incidental discussion of urban markets in India.

As for Calcutta itself, very little was published on Calcutta before the fifties. A number of historical accounts of Calcutta can be found, but these are not of great help in the present context. The urban character of lower Bengal in general and of Calcutta in particular has been studied by urban geographers and town planners. Ghosh (1950) made a mere mention of the commercial core of the city of Calcutta in his monograph. Guha (1952), in her thesis on the development of Calcutta, dealt with the specialised wholesale markets for certain commodities like fish, milk and grain while discussing the food supply to the city. Mention is also made of the city's retail and wholesale markets. Individual markets are not discussed in Guha's thesis, although it does give a general idea of the marketing pattern of the city. No attempt was made to trace the development of the marketing system in the Calcutta Metropolitan area. During recent times, however, attention has been focused on the study of the characteristic of market institutions within the Calcutta Metropolitan region and Howrah Municipality. Based on data collected by the Calcutta Metropolitan Planning Organisation (C.M.P.O.)

during their extensive land-use survey in 1963, Dutt published a number of papers on the markets of Calcutta and Howrah (Dutt, 1966a, 1966b, 1969). In one of his papers (1966b) Dutt studies in great detail the shopping habits of the Calcuttans, delimiting the catchment area of the individual markets within the city. The markets of Howrah (Dutt, 1966a) have been studied in similar detail by the same author. And in one of his recent papers (1970) Dutt has examined the hierarchical levels of the markets of Calcutta; he takes into consideration total consumers shopping at markets and the catchment area of the markets in finding out the composite hierarchical values for each market. A previous work by the present author (Sinha Ray, 1973) also throws some light on various aspects of the 93 licensed markets of Calcutta. The different types of markets, their spatial distribution, main functions, and other characteristic features like roadside squatting, shopping streets, and shop houses were there dealt with in some detail.

Thus while some work has already been accomplished on the marketing geography of Calcutta, it is clear that a great deal remains to be done in understanding the markets of this great city. The present study aims to make a further contribution towards reaching such an understanding.

Purpose of the thesis

The purpose of this thesis is to examine the municipal markets of Calcutta with particular reference to three markets of different scales and of rather different types. The oldest municipal market in Calcutta is Hogg Market or New Market which is

also the largest market in the city. Attention is also focussed on a medium sized but fairly important market - Gariahat market. And finally there is some emphasis on Manicktala market, a small market recently started by the municipality. This thesis examines these three markets in some detail. A description and analysis of each of the three markets is followed by a comparative discussion, indicating the similarities and dissimilarities between the three markets. The thesis also looks at the future prospects of the municipal markets of Calcutta in general and of Hogg market in particular. Finally, some of main ideas arising from this largely descriptive study are summarised and some indication given of the lines along which further analytical and theoretical work might proceed.

Field Work, Sources and Methodology

In October 1974 the author went to Calcutta, India, to survey in detail the three municipal markets in the city: Hogg market, Gariahat market and Manicktala market. Her experience in Hogg market will indicate some of the problems of field work, sources and methodology.

The Superintendent of Hogg market introduced her to the Keeper of Records and one of the market inspectors. Although Hogg market started operating as long ago as 1874, no detailed record is available before 1919. The reasons are, first, that no systematic record was maintained before 1919 and, secondly, that even the records that were kept were largely destroyed by fire. Subsequently, however, it was decided to keep a detailed record for every single permanent stall and shop in the market. In this way the Rent Roll came into existence. This Rent Roll has information

on all the permanent stalls and shops in the market since 1919 under the following headings:

- (1)* Serial number in the block
- (2)* Dimension (square feet) * information used in the thesis
- (3) Rate of rent fixed are marked with an asterisk.
- (4)* Payable daily or monthly
- (5) Authority fixing the rate
- (6) By whom erected
- (7)* Nature of business
- (8)* Name of owner of business
- (9)* Address of the owner
- (10) Date of Initial Rent
- (11)*Amount of Initial Rent
- (12)*Date of occupation
- (13)*Date of termination
- (14) Reference to order
- (15) Remarks

As the information is extremely detailed only the ones marked with an asterisk were taken into serious consideration in this thesis. The Rent Roll thus enabled the writer to trace the development of each stall; the type of initial business; changes of business over the years; changes of ownership of the stall since 1919; date of occupation of each owner; and the date of termination of ownership each time it changed hands. This Rent Roll was certainly the most valuable single source of historical information obtained during the work in Calcutta.

A second useful source of data was the Block

Book which is also maintained by each municipal market. Rent Roll information only refers to permanent shops or stalls, but the Block Book is a rent collection book and therefore shows the total number of both permanent and temporary stalls in each block. This is the only source from which any information can be had regarding the total number of stalls in the market and their daily rents.

The Calcutta Yearly Budget was also very helpful in finding out the details of revenue and expenditure for all the municipal markets: the main sources of revenue and how different markets spend on different items; whether they made a profit or a loss in a particular year; ^{and} whether a market is gradually becoming profitable or losing importance. Then the Calcutta Municipal Gazette, published weekly, gave the market prices of most of the perishable foodstuffs at all the municipal markets until quite recently; this Gazette was also a valuable source of ^{general} information.

Calcutta Corporation, now under the state Government, has a plan to construct a multi-storied building in the place of the present Gothic structure at Hogg Market. This proposed building will ^maccommodate the present stalls in the market, some new shops, cold storage facilities, a huge car park, hotels, restaurants and residential quarters. The C.M.P.O. 1974 Report on the Hogg Market Development Plan, along with various previous reports, all proved immensely valuable, especially when supported by personal interviews with the City Architect and the Commissioner in charge of all the municipal markets. The information regarding the most up-to-date development of the proposed plan can best be obtained from these two persons as they are responsible for the sanction and execution of the plan.

To substantiate the information collected from the above-mentioned sources several surveys were carried out while in the field. For example, stall owners from various blocks of Hogg Market were personally interviewed to obtain details not available from the Rent Roll or Block Book. Twenty such stall owners were interviewed in Hogg Market and a number in each of the other two markets.

Appendix III shows the questionnaire used to interview the shop/stall owners in each market. Questions were asked about

- (a) the owner
- (b) his shop
- (c) the number of customers
- (d) the daily sales
- (e) the type of goods sold
- (f) the delivery of goods
- (g) employees in the shop

Some of the stall owners were very cooperative and helped with the questions most kindly but, as always, some were indifferent and answered only vaguely. Various parts of Hogg market and Manicktala market were personally surveyed and mapped in some detail. An on-the-spot survey of two blocks in Hogg Market was also undertaken to check whether the Rent Roll was an up-to-date and reliable record regarding the changes of ownership and business in the market; this showed particularly interesting results. Price surveys were carried out for all the three markets at the same time to compare the prices and to show how far they depend on the locality and to the nearness to the railway station or bus termini. Prices were noted for most of the perishable commodities in the market on a particular day. Shopping streets and shops

around Hogg Market and Gariahat Market were also carefully surveyed, though the Manicktala Market, being very recent, has no shopping streets as yet. The shops around Hogg Market stretch for a long distance all around the market. Due to lack of time only the shops on Lindsay Street and Bertram Street were surveyed in detail and notes taken as far as the other streets are concerned. While surveying the shops in a shopping street the following points were taken into consideration: (a) the location of the shop
(b) the name of the shop
(c) the type of business

Acknowledgements

Clearly, none of the above could have been achieved without the kindness and the help of a great many people. I am especially grateful to Mr. M. Saha, Inspector, Hogg Market and to Mr. M. Bose, Superintendent, Manicktala Market for their kind help during the field work. Thanks are also due to Mr. Murshed, Superintendent, Hogg Market; Mr. A.K. Roy, Deputy Commissioner, Revenue, Calcutta Corporation; Mr. D. Banerjee, City Architect, Calcutta Corporation; and Mr. G. Swarnakar of C.M.P.O.

Chapter OneThe Marketing Geography of Calcutta CityHistorical background

The origin of the name of Calcutta has not yet been explained satisfactorily, though there are several theories (Sinha Ray, 1973, 108) which throw some light on this problem. Certainly by the end of the 15th century the name Calcutta had come to be applied to a definite and distinct place. But modern Calcutta came into existence only during the latter half of the 17th century on the site of three small villages - Sutanuti, Govindapur, and Kalikata. At this time Satgaon, further north on the River Saraswati, was widely known as a flourishing trading centre. As the Saraswati river gradually became silted up and shrank, so the importance of Satgaon as a trading centre diminished. Eventually the waters of the Saraswati were entirely diverted to the Hooghly river and a string of trading centres grew up on both sides of this river. Thus the villages of Sutanuti, Govindapur and Kalikata came into prominence with the newly formed villages of Bhowanipur in the south and Chitrapur in the north. In the meantime a flourishing trade in cotton bale was established, and the place became a centre of attraction for English merchant companies. After several unsuccessful attempts the English were able to settle in Kalikata under the leadership of Job Charnock who found that, besides its other advantages (Sinha Ray, 1973, 110), provisions were plentiful at the bazaars* (daily markets) and hats (periodic markets) of Kalikata; Burrabazaar supplied all kinds of provisions at this time (Sinha Ray, op. cit., 110).

It was not until 1707, however, when the English

* See Page 163 for glossary.

were allowed to buy land around the three villages of Sutanuti, Govindapur and Kalikata, that Calcutta really started to grow; and in 1757, by winning the battle of Plassey, the British gained possession of Calcutta, so laying the foundations for the rapid growth of both Calcutta and the English in India. By the end of the 18th century the English residential areas of Calcutta had grown to a considerable size. Local bazaars like Taltala market*(1760) and Burrabazaar already existed, but no mention has been found of other markets existing at that time. Nevertheless, the names of some of the localities, like Shaumbazaar and Baugbazaar, suggest the probability of the existence of markets in many areas, and the earliest authentic record of Calcutta's then existing markets, found in Upjohn's Map of Calcutta (1793), shows 28 markets, most of which are in the central part of the city with only a few in the then developing suburban areas in the south and including Gariahat.

The 1847 map of the 'Suburbs of Calcutta' shows no markets, but again street names like Mechuabazaar Street and Colley-bazaar Street suggest the existence of markets, and Gariahat is known to have already existed, together with another market - Tollygunj market - in the south. Although the 1961 census records the date of Tollygunj's origin as 1810, it is known that around 1775 one Colonel Tolly established a market (gunj) at Tollygunj, whence its name. Rashmoni Bazaar, which was established in 1810, was now also operating in the suburbs of Calcutta. But little is known about other markets operating in Calcutta at this time. In Schalch's map of 1825, Calcutta appears to be thickly populated, the streets being lined with continuous rows of houses, and the next map of

* The location and name of every market mentioned in the thesis is shown in Fig. 2.1.

Calcutta (1830) shows a remarkable growth in the suburban areas. By now, many new bazaars had been established in various parts of the city, the main new markets shown being Tiretta Bazaar, New China Bazaar, Shaumbazaar and Baug Bazaar. The names of Mechuabazaar Street and Jaunbazaar Street also suggest the existence of markets there, although their locations are not shown on the map.

J.B. Tassin's map of 1832 has a fair amount of detail and as many as 22 markets are shown within the city boundary, 14 of which are still operating. Smyth's map of 1849-50 gives a clear idea as to the urban extension of Calcutta but only a few markets are marked on the map - Mukkhea Boorooj Bazaar, Panchalee Bazaar, Watgunj Bazaar, Orphangunj Bazaar and Chetla Hat, the last two covering large areas on the map. Simm's report of 1850 includes a list of 20 markets along with other information about Calcutta.

A valuable source of information for this mid-century period is the New Calcutta Directory, published between 1854 and 1863. The 1856 directory has a complete list of markets and an enclosed map showing their locations. This map indicates many more markets than any other contemporary map. The markets were almost all daily markets or bazaars, as they are locally called, except for two hats (or periodic markets): Bythakkhana bazaar and Ballygunj Hat or mart. Both these hats were located on the fringe of the city. The second half of the 19th century saw the rapid introduction of improved transportation in Calcutta. In 1860, tramways were introduced in central Calcutta and by the end of the century they were electrified and extended further south; Dalhousie and Esplanade became busy transport termini. Between 1865 and 1867 the municipal

railway was constructed. Both these developments - tramways and railways - encouraged the growth of markets to a great extent as built-up areas extended alongside. In 1863 there were 55 bazaars and three hats in Calcutta (New Calcutta Directory, 1863). Between 1863 and 1865 as many as 5 markets ceased to operate but 11 new names are found in the later list. Burrabazaar is mentioned as the largest market in Calcutta; at Chandni market meat, fish, fruit, poultry, vegetables and household goods were daily sold; Dhurramtala market was the chief market where meat, fish, poultry, fruits and vegetables were procurable throughout the year; Raja Sookoomoy Posta, a big hat held on Thursdays and Fridays, was the best place for fruits in the city; Taltolla market sold beef and meat of inferior quality; and Tiretta bazaar was known for meat, pork, poultry, fish, fruit and household goods.

Many improvements and additions were made by the municipality. Extensive road works were carried out between 1867-76, the Hooghly Floating Bridge, connecting Calcutta to Howrah, being constructed in 1873-74. New Market, the first municipal market, was built and established between 1871-74, and Dhurramtala market, which remained a great obstacle to the success of the former, was bought up by the municipality. Slaughter houses were built between 1866 and 1869.

It is interesting to note the simple dependence of the growth of market on urban growth, as discussed elsewhere (Sinha Ray, 1973, 121). More than 50% of the markets in each area started during its period of growth (Fig. 1.1).

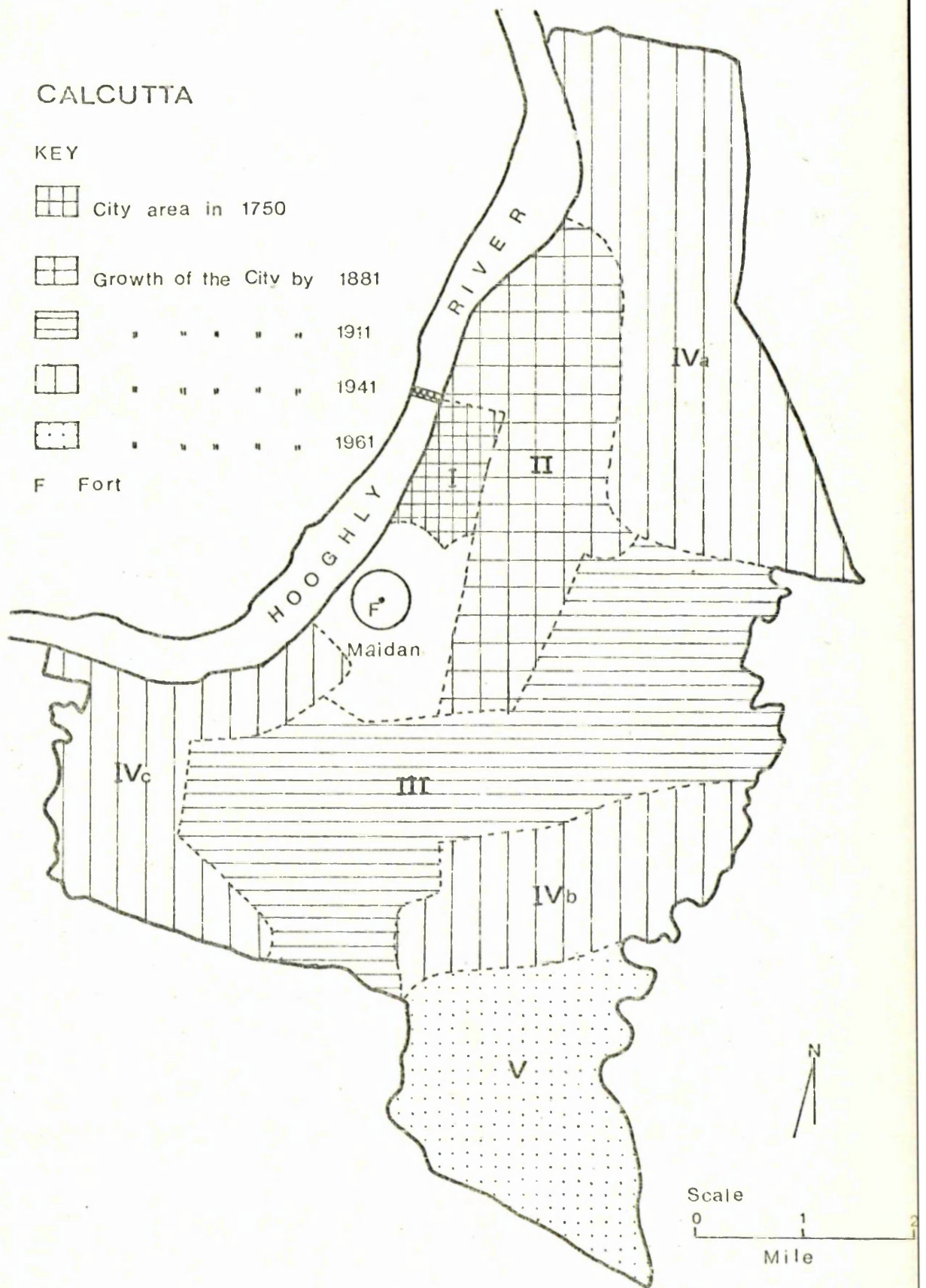


Fig.1.i. Growth of Calcutta City (after U.Singh)

Area IVb (Fig. 1.1) is an exceptional case where all the markets started during the period of its growth, and in area IVa 50% of the markets were already operating when urban growth started. In tracing the growth of municipal markets we find the first municipal market, New market, started in Area II when the area was fully developed. Lansdowne market, the second one to be started, was in Area III during the last stages of development. Allen market began in 1910 in Area II, by then a fully developed area. College Street market (Area II), Entally market (Area III), Lake Road market (Area IVb), Park Circus market (Area III) and New Alipore market all started long after the respective areas were regarded as fully developed or urbanised. The only exception was Gariahat market which started in 1937, a few years before the area was considered fully developed.

The 1961 census is the main source of information regarding the origin of markets as it includes the date of origin of all the markets along with other information. The gradual growth of markets (based on 1961 data) is shown in Fig.1.2. According to the 1961 census, markets were few until 1880 - only about-18 though Upjohn's map of 1793 shows as many as 28 markets. Tassin mentioned 24 markets in 1832, Simm's report includes 20 markets in 1850 and, finally, the New Calcutta Directories of 1854 and 1863 include 56 and 58 markets respectively. Murray in 1881 mentioned about 20 market a figure, which is about the same as the census record. The disparity between the census figures and direct information from other sources for particular years probably reflects the fact that the census provided the date of origin of markets existing in 1961, whereas

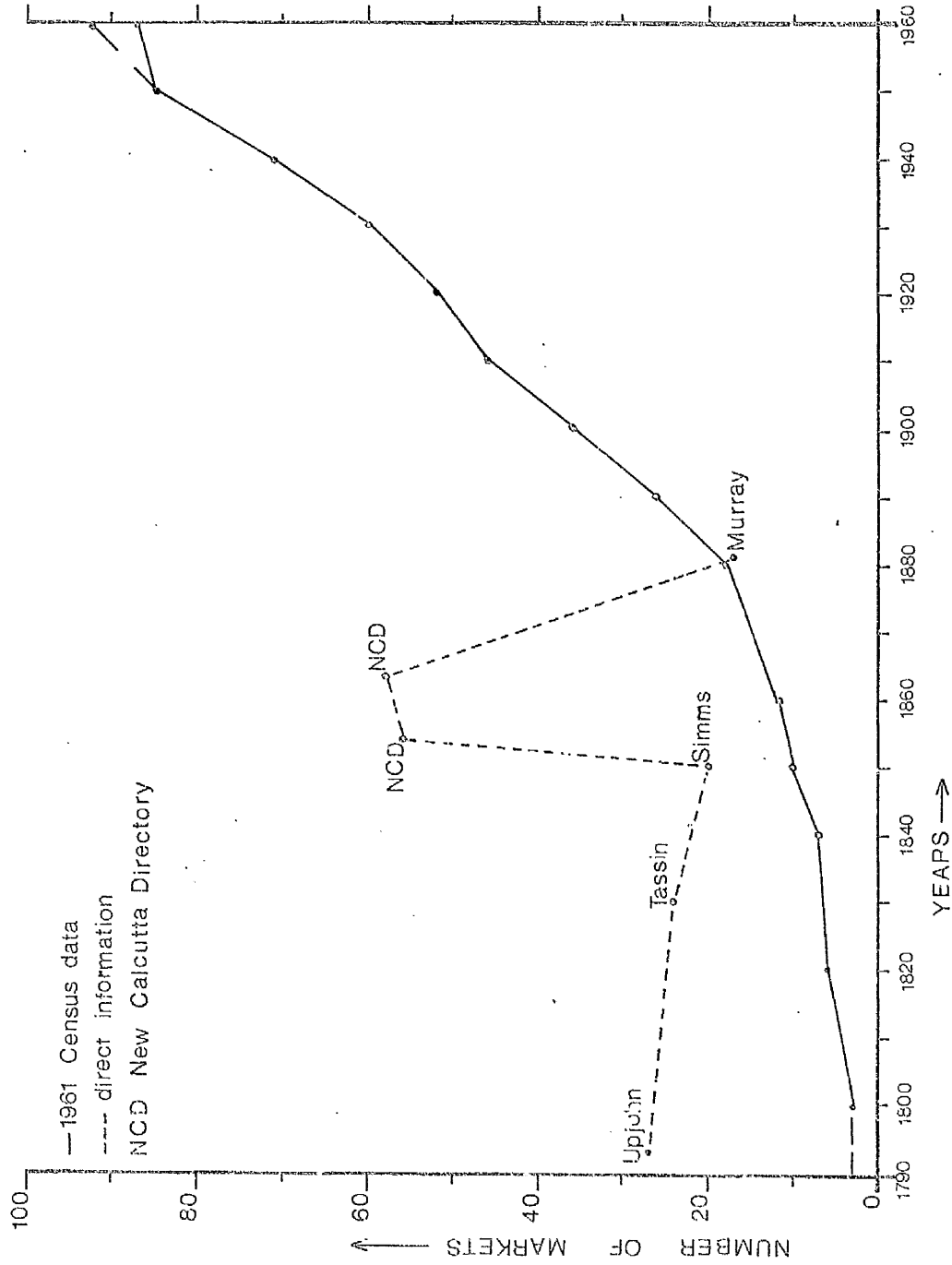


FIG.1.2. Growth of markets in Calcutta 1790-1960.

the others gave the total number of markets existing in a particular year, including those ^{that} ^s /later disappeared. Another difficulty about the date of origin given in the 1961 census is that the dates before 1880 are not very reliable. The extreme example is that of Taltola market. According to the census it started in 1930 but mention is made of Taltola market as early as 1793 in Upjohn's map of Calcutta.

Fig.1.3 shows the pattern of growth of markets in the city. Upto 1900 growth was mainly concentrated in the central part of the city. In 1910, out of 41 existing markets, 7 were in the southern part of the city. Between 1920 and 1930, 6 new markets were started, of which 2 were municipal markets, namely Entally market and Lake Road market. By 1940, 9 more markets were operating in Calcutta, 7 of which were in Area IV, the area that was developing rapidly at that time. Except for New Alipore market and Manicktala market all the other 8 municipal markets were functioning by 1940. Most of the markets which started between 1940 and 1950 are found in the southern half of the city.

Calcutta at present has an area of 36.92 square miles and has 93 licensed markets, including the 10 municipal markets, and many street markets, termed private markets, which are not all licensed markets. These markets are of many different types and have different characteristics. In the next section the characteristic features of these markets are considered in grouping them into broad types.

Classification of markets in Calcutta today

Markets in general can

KEY:
• existing market
x new market

Scale:
0 2 miles

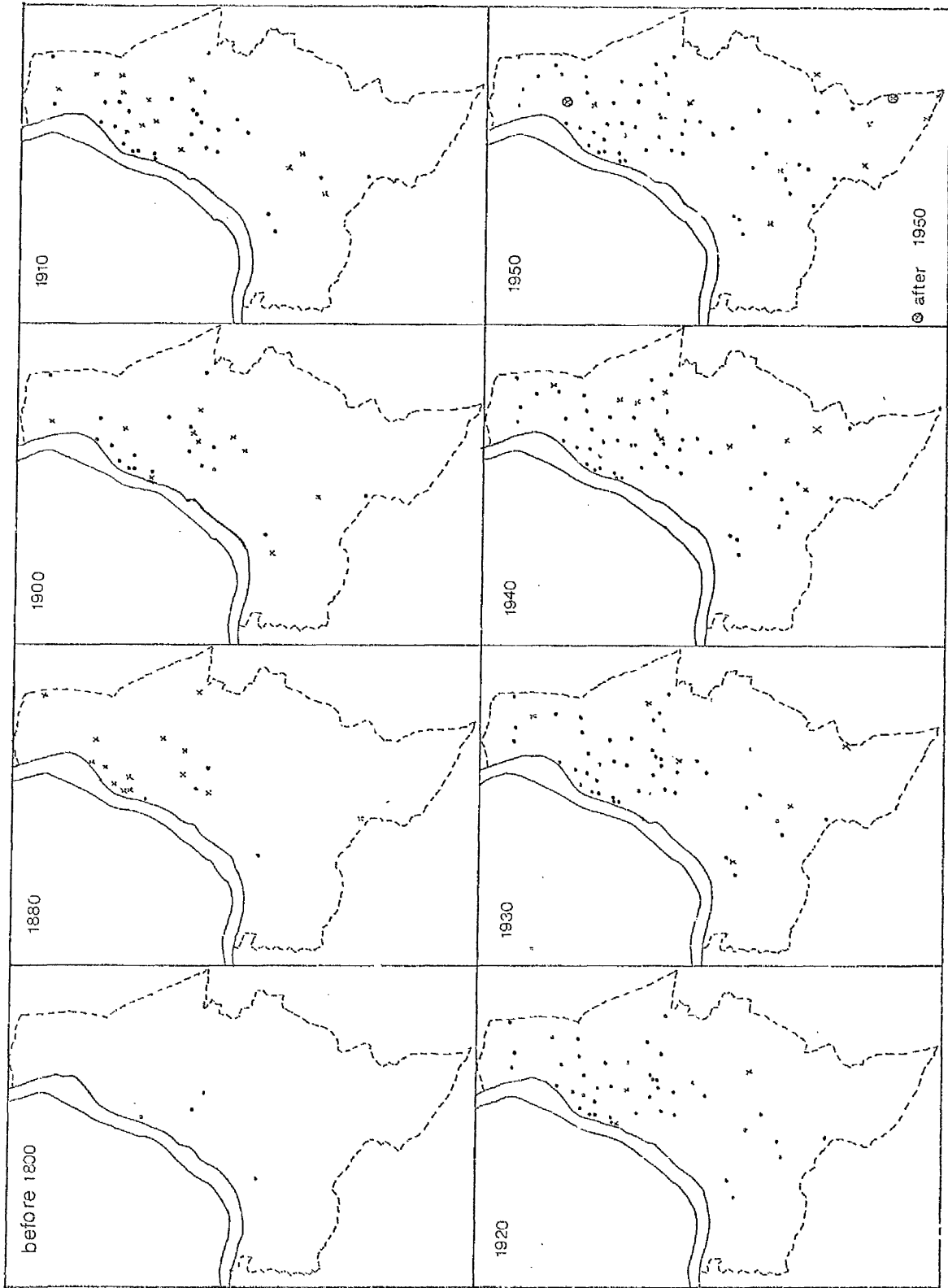


FIG.1.3. Growth of markets in Calcutta, 1800 - 1960.

be classified into several types based on (i) function (ii) attendance (iii) time of operation and (iv) administration.

(i) Markets classified according to ^{their} main function may be retail, wholesale or retail-cum-wholesale markets, and in Calcutta all three types are to be found. The majority of the markets, however, have mainly a retail function: of the 93 markets 83.8% have a mainly retail function; only 3.3% are wholesale markets and the remaining 12.9% have a combined function of retail-cum-wholesale.

(ii) The classification of markets based on attendance distinguishes large, medium, and small markets. The large markets have the largest average attendances in the area and the small markets have the lowest attendance with the medium sized markets in between. The limits demarcating a particular type of market will vary from area to area. The Agricultural Marketing Department has classified the markets of Bengal into 'A', 'B' and 'C' class markets according to their importance. Attendance seems to be the most important criterion taken into consideration here. Applied to Calcutta the classification is as follows:

<u>class</u>	<u>1961 average attendance</u>	<u>1964 total consumers</u>	<u>total no. of markets (1964)</u>
'A'	above 10,000	above 4,000	9
'B'	1,500 - 10,000	2,000 - 4,000	13
'C'	below 1,500	below 2,000	71

There are only 9 'A' class markets in Calcutta. Most of these markets are quite old except for two, which started during the 1930's. These 'A' class markets or large bazaars, are fairly well spaced in the city. Of these 9 markets, 3 are municipal markets, namely Hogg market, College Street market and Gariahat market. College Street

and Baithakkhana market have the highest average attendances, for the Calcutta markets followed in third place by Hogg market. 'B' class markets, or the medium-sized markets, are next in importance and there are 13 of such markets in Calcutta. Of the 13, 3 are municipal markets, namely Lansdowne market, Lake Road market and Entally market. The 'B' class markets are found more in the northern part of the city, which is the earlier developed part of Calcutta, but Lake Road market in the south is one of the recently established markets in this class. The average attendance is the highest in Rajababu's bazaar, varying between 8,000-10,000. This total is followed by Sham bazaar, Manicktala bazaar and Jadubabu's bazaar where the average attendance is between 5,000-6,000. Table 1: shows that there are more markets with an average attendance between 3,000-10,000 than between 1,500-3,000 which is the lower half of 'B' class. The bulk of the markets in Calcutta fall within the third category, the 'C' class. The average attendance for this group is below 1,500 and there are about 71 'C' class or small daily markets in Calcutta. The figure does not include the refugee markets or the street markets which are classed as private markets by the Calcutta municipality. If the latter were added to the 'C' class, the total would shoot up to 145 (Sinha Ray, *op.cit.*, 138). With the exception of a few, most of the markets in this group are of recent origin; only one third of the 'C' class markets started before 1900.

Thus we find that a large percentage, about 75% of the markets, fall within the lower attendance group- that is, with an attendance of below 2,000- and that only a quarter of the total is above this average. Again, of the 75%, 40% of the markets

Table 1.1

A, B & C class markets with average attendances.

Class	Average attendance	Total number of markets				Municipal markets
		Total	A class	B class	C class	
A	above 4000	5	5	-	-	2
A & B	3000-4000	10	4	6	-	3
B & C	2001-3000	16	-	7	9	2
C	1000-2000	15	-	-	15	1
C	below 1000	47	-	-	47	2
	Total	93	9	13	71	10

have only about 500 consumers. The graph (Fig.1.4) shows that lower the average attendance, the higher the number of markets and vice versa. The pattern is shown in Fig.1.5 where the markets have been grouped into definite classes. The 'A' class markets, with the highest average attendance, have the lowest number of markets, whereas the 'B' class or the medium-sized groups, whose average attendance varies between 1,500-10,000, have the second highest number followed by 'C' class with the lowest average attendance and the highest number of markets. The total number tends to fall as the average attendance rises above 1,000. Between 1,000 and 2,000 there is a sudden rise in total number which might be called the transitional zone between B and C class markets and includes markets of both classes. This phenomenon is not so clear between the 'A' and 'B' classes.

(iii) Markets can be classified by the time of operation as day or night markets. All the markets of Calcutta, however, operate during the day, although some do have an evening sector. The markets in Calcutta start operating around 6 a.m. and operate until 11 a.m.; 7 a.m. to 9 a.m. is the busiest period in the market. Perishables are the most common item sold in the markets, which include vegetables of various kind, fish, and meat. The markets with an evening sector (Fig.1.6) are mainly patronised by commuters. A large percentage of the work force of Calcutta comes to the city from the surrounding area or the commuter's zone. On their way back home people prefer to buy their daily requirements from a big city market rather than from their own village market which offers less choice. About 246,000 people (National Sample Survey,

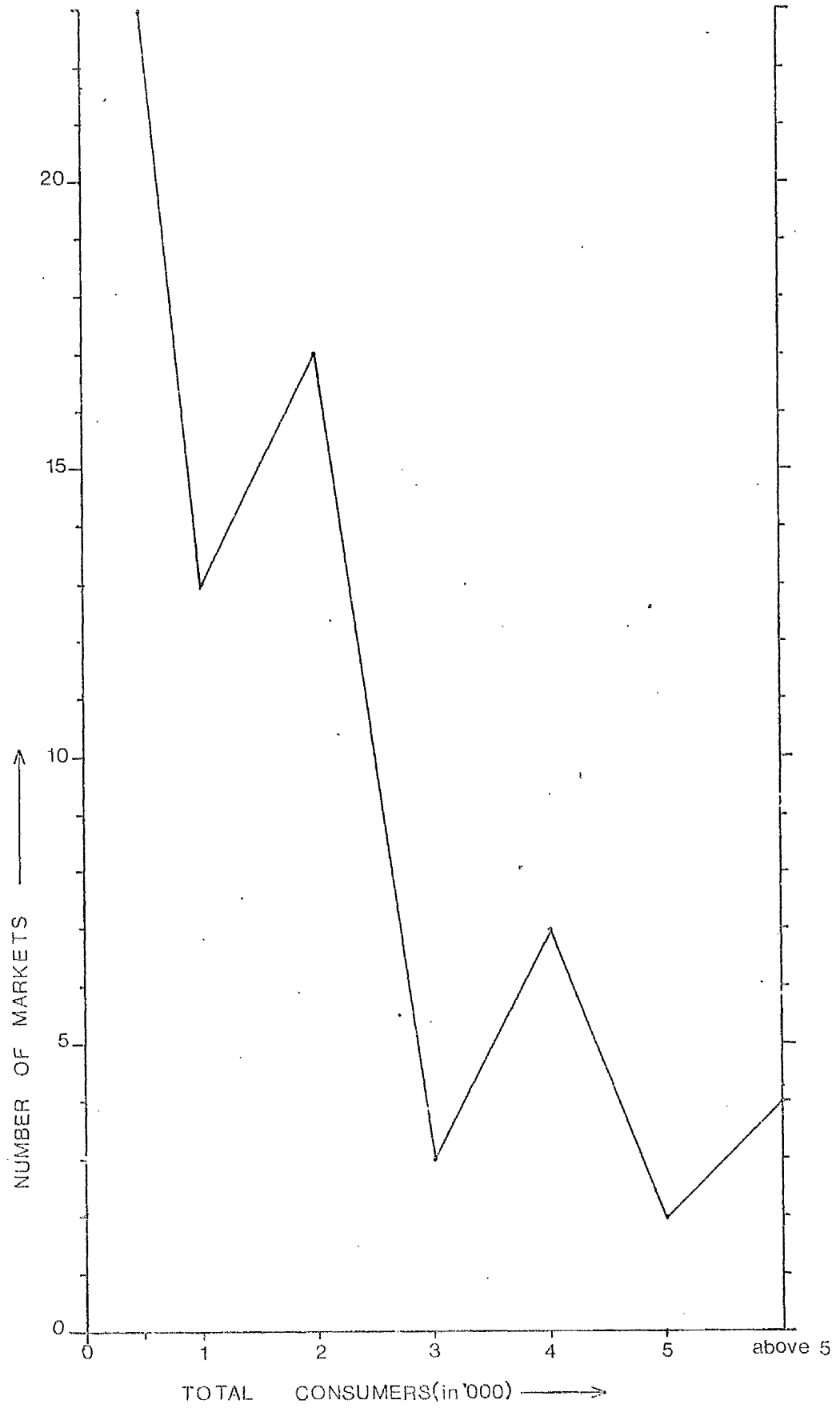


FIG.1.4 . Total number of markets in each attendance group .

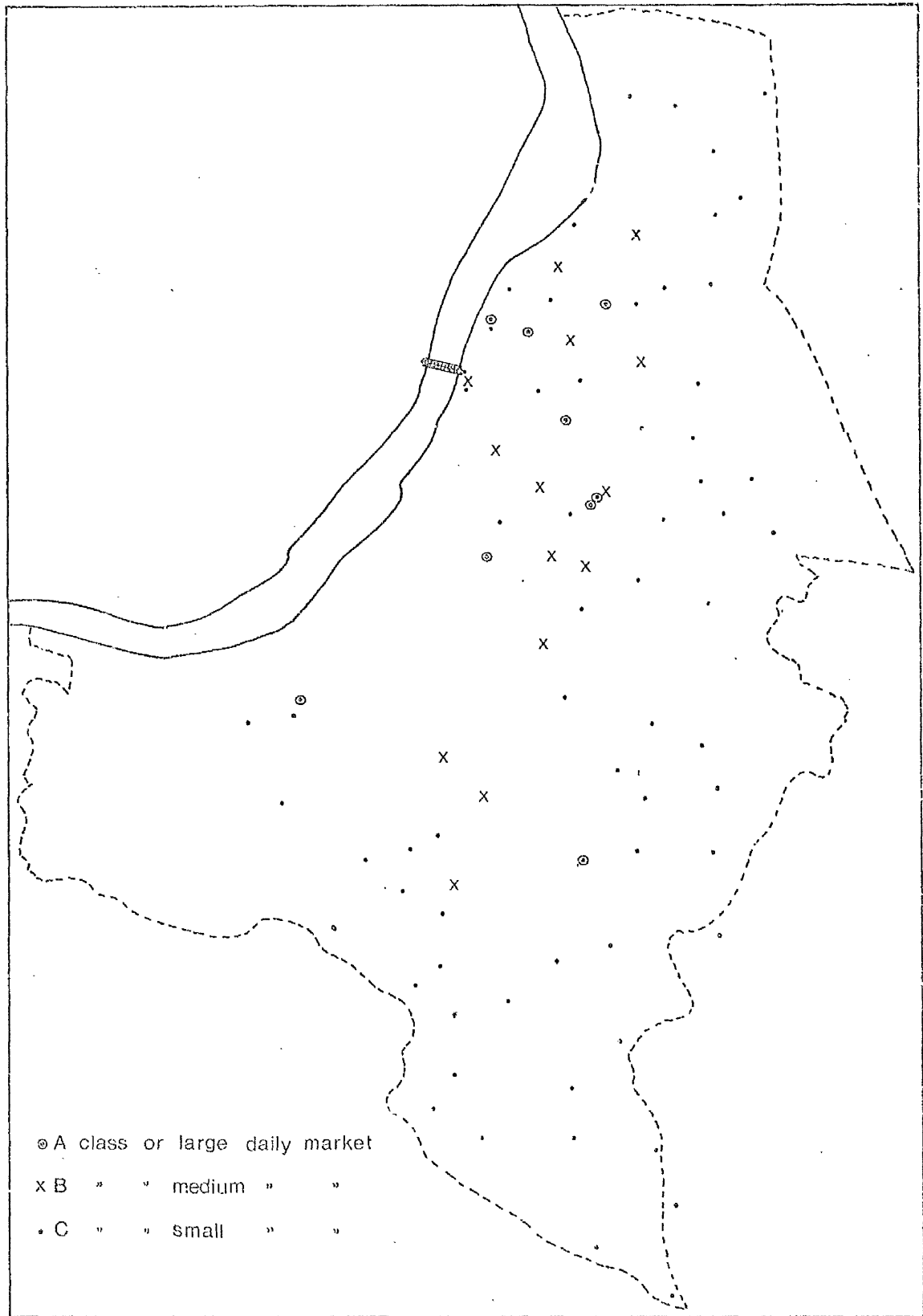


FIG.1.5. Large , medium , and small daily markets in Calcutta.

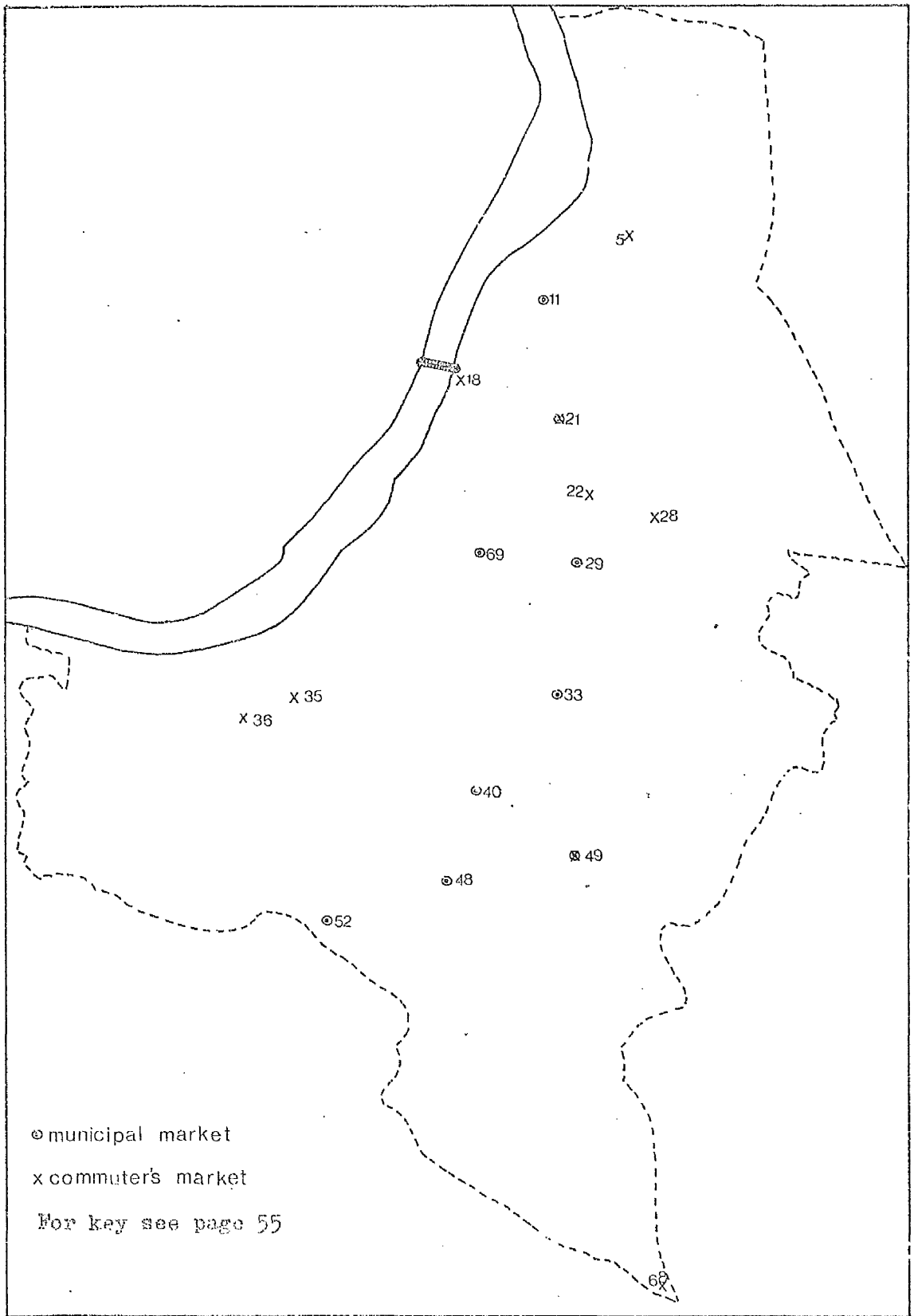


FIG.1.6. Distribution of municipal and commuter's markets in Calcutta.

1964) commute to Calcutta and Howrah, of which 81% travel to Calcutta. Railway and bus are the chief means of communication for the commuters, but railway is by far the more popular. Howrah and Sealdah are the two city termini for the commuters. Sealdah market started soon after the railway was introduced into this part of Bengal and is mainly a wholesale market for fish and milk, though it has retail trade in certain commodities. Baithakkhana market, very near to Sealdah station, is a retail market selling vegetables and fish; it is an 'A' class market, was established in 1896, and is a commuter's market. These are the only two commuter's market around the Sealdah terminus, though there are two similar markets around Howrah station on the other side of the river; they are Howrah Bridge market and Kalibabu's bazaar.

The next important means of transport used by the commuters is the bus. Approximately 120,000 people commute by bus - 80,000 of whom travel to Calcutta and 40,000 to Howrah. The reason for ^{the} bus being less popular is that it is more expensive and slower compared with the railway, so that people tend to use this means of communication when their area is not adequately served by the railway. Dutt (1964) found that the following suburban bus routes terminating at Calcutta have a maximum number of buses plying. These are: Barasat-Shambazaar; Behala-Dalhousie; Garden Reach-Calcutta; and Baranagar-Shambazaar-Dalhousie Square. With the exception of a few routes the buses usually terminate at a distance from the city centre - Dalhousie Square, Shambazaar, Kidderpore, Mominpur and Garia are such termini points which are actually located near the city boundary. Most of these areas have large markets frequented by

commuters. The important commuters' markets of this kind in Calcutta are Orphanungj market, Kidderpore and Babu Bazaar at Mominpore; Garia and Gariahat market in the south; College Street market, Burrabazaar, Munshi bazaar Baithakkhana bazaar and Sealdah market in central Calcutta; and Sham bazaar in the north. All these markets are day markets with an evening sector.

(iv) Another type of classification can be made on the basis of a distinction between the municipal and non-municipal markets of Calcutta. The municipal markets of Calcutta are owned and run by the Calcutta municipality. Out of the 93 licensed markets mentioned, 10 are municipal markets and the others are all non-municipal markets. Since 1965-66 the West Bengal Government has also set up several supermarkets in Calcutta known as Samabayika. The map (Fig. 1.6) shows that the municipal markets of Calcutta are fairly widely distributed. All these markets, except for one - Hogg market-started during the first half of the present century. The growth of municipal markets took place simultaneously with the urban growth of Calcutta. Hogg market, the first municipal market of Calcutta, is in one of the earliest developed part of Calcutta which was regarded as fully developed by 1881 (Area II, Fig. 1.1). The two markets in the north, Allen market and College Street market started when the neighbouring area (Area IVa) was undergoing urban growth. It is interesting to note that almost all the municipal markets were started when the particular area was considered fully developed and the neighbouring area was being developed. For example, almost all the markets

started in Area II while the neighbouring Area IVa was being developed. The markets in Area III were in operation when the surrounding area IVa, b, and c was undergoing urbanisation. There are no municipal markets in Areas IVa and IVb. There are 2 municipal markets in Area IVb - Gariahat market and Lake Road market both of these markets, unlike the others, started operating while the area was still undergoing development. The extreme southern part of Calcutta, Area V, was included within Calcutta in 1953 and it is still being developed. This area has no municipal markets as yet. All the bazaars in this part belong to 'C' class and are of very recent origin, mostly after 1940.

Broadly speaking these are the major types the markets of Calcutta may be classified into. With this basic knowledge of the main types of markets in Calcutta we can now turn our attention to the main characteristic features of these markets.

Characteristic Features of Calcutta Markets

Markets in every city or town have their own characteristic features, resulting from a combination of various factors like local customs, population density of the area, local demand and supply that make the market institutions so different in each city or town. Similar factors were also responsible for making the markets typical of Calcutta.

(i) Function. Function is one of the most important features by which one can identify a market, being either retail or wholesale or retail-cum-wholesale. The markets of Calcutta

exhibit all three types. As mentioned earlier, 83.8% of Calcutta markets have a mainly retail function, only 3.3% are mainly wholesale markets, whereas 12.9% of the Calcutta markets have a combined function of retail-cum-wholesale. Table 1.2 shows clearly the percentage of markets with retail, wholesale and combined functions in each class.

About two-thirds of 'A' class markets have a combined function, only one market has a mainly retail function and the rest are wholesale markets. All the 'A' class municipal markets are retail-cum-wholesale markets. But the picture is quite different for 'B' class. The main function is retailing with only one wholesale market and two markets with a combined function. The municipal markets are, however, ~~are~~ all retail markets within this category. There are no wholesale markets in 'C' class and very few with a combined function; the rest are all retail markets. The reason for the presence of so many daily markets - a total of 93 - in a city like Calcutta, whose total area is only 36.92 square miles, lie partly in its vast population. Moreover, the standard of living does not permit the individual ownership of refrigerators in most cases. As fresh vegetables and fish provide the staple diet of the local people, these provisions have to be obtained daily from the market. Another reason for the large number of markets could be the limited transport facilities : these result in a large number of markets with small service areas and mainly retail function. There are three wholesale markets in Calcutta and 12 markets with a

Table 1.2

Main Functions of Calcutta Markets.

Function	Total No. of markets (a)	No. of municipal markets (b)	Percentage of the total (a, b) (c)
Retail	78	7	83.8
Wholesale	3	-	3.3
Retail-cum- wholesale	12	3	12.9
Total	93	10	100

combined function which supply the other 78 retail markets of various sizes within the city.

All three wholesale markets are located in northern Calcutta. Two of the markets, Sealdah market and Koley market, are located near the suburban railway terminus of Sealdah and, clearly, nearness to a railway station is a real advantage when goods are handled in bulk. These two markets are mainly wholesale markets-for eggs and fish in Sealdah and ^{for}vegetables in Koley market, which are procured mainly from the suburban areas of Calcutta. There are two wholesale markets for eggs-Sealdah and New market. Sealdah supplies the city and the rest of the conurbation whereas New Market's supply is restricted to the city centre and especially to the hotels and restaurants of the locality. A major portion of the vegetables is marketed through the Koley Vegetable market, adjacent to Sealdah station. The third market deals mainly in spices, fruits and various milk products. These commodities are usually obtained from distant places and even from beyond the State of West Bengal where spices are concerned. The market is very near to Howrah station on the other side of the river and is connected by the Howrah Bridge. None of the municipal markets has a completely wholesale function. The markets with a combined function (Fig.1.7) are scattered all over the city. Though scattered, some factors seem to locate them at these places. Probably the most important factor is transport. Dum Dum market and Gariahat market are ideally located from this point of view. Both the markets are very near to the railway station and the bus terminus of the same name. College Street market is very near to the Sealdah station and is on the route of a large

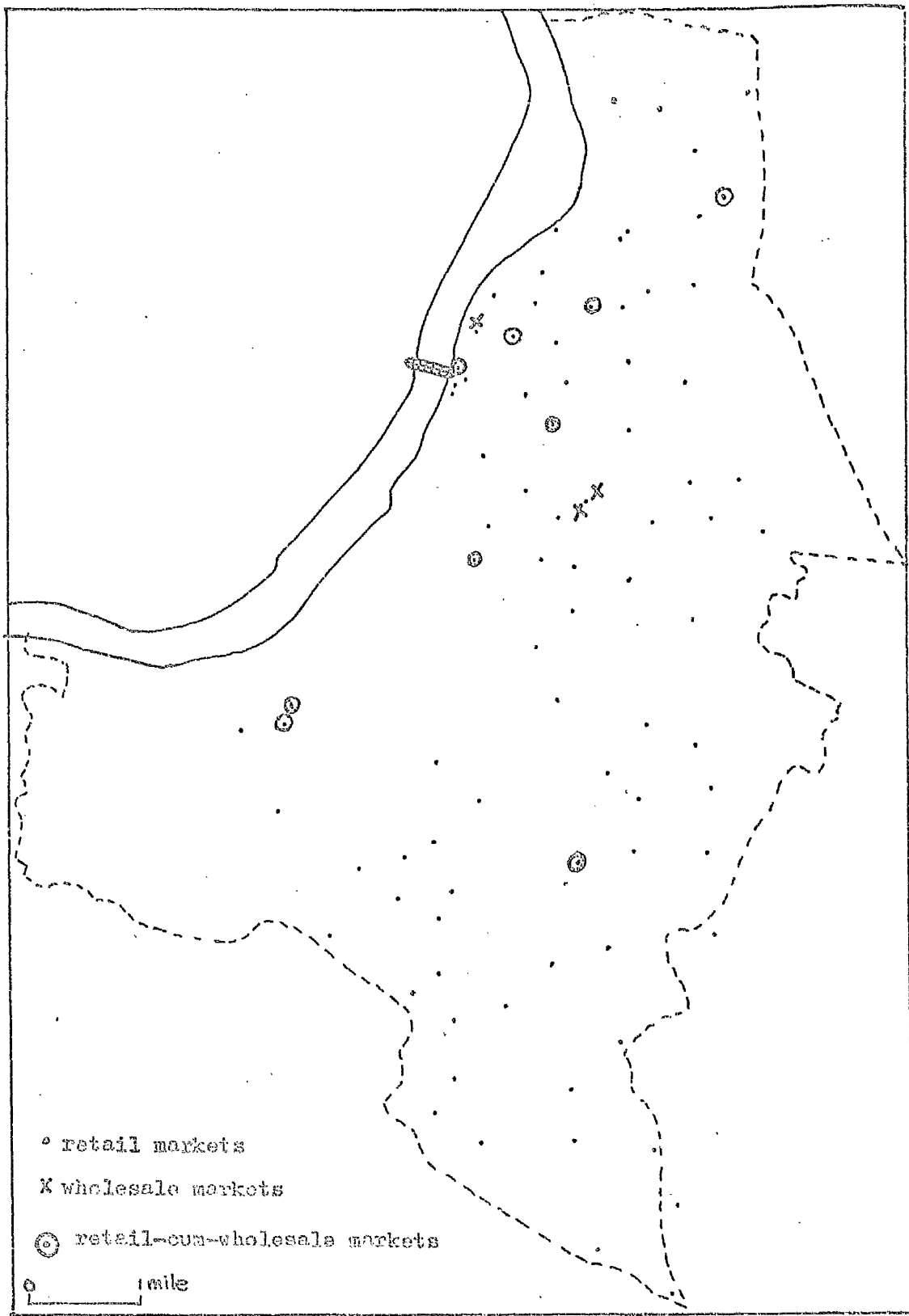


FIG.1.7. Main functions of the markets of Calcutta.

number of buses. Markets located near bus termini are Orphangunj market, Kali bazaar and Garia market. 50% of the markets with a combined function are within 'A' class, again half of which are municipal markets. All the other municipal markets have a retail function. Most of the markets with a combined function are of very recent origin. These markets deal mainly in perishables which include vegetables, fish, meat and eggs.

(ii) Shopping Hours. Unlike in western cities the shopping hours are very flexible in Calcutta. The markets starts early in the morning, before 6 a.m. in summer and after 6 a.m. in winter. The peak hour at the market is always between 7 and 9 a.m. As goods dealt with are mainly perishables, the goods have to be sold before mid-day. For this reason, by 10.30 or 11 a.m. the attendance is almost negligible and the market becomes an empty place. The markets with an evening sector start operating again from about 4.30 p.m. and continue till 7.30 p.m. by which time most commuters have left the city. Another reason for operating till 7.30 or 8 p.m. is that the permanent shops in the shopping areas close at 8 p.m. after which it would not be profitable to operate any longer.

(iii) Roadside squatting. Roadside squatting around markets is a very common feature in Calcutta. Every market of a fairly reasonable size has squatters around the market, mainly the

entrance. The intensity of squatting depends largely on the size of the individual market. The reason for squatting outside is either that the seller is avoiding paying any market charges, or that he cannot find a place inside or that he is only an irregular, temporary visitor. Roadside squatting is illegal as it causes inconvenience to the pedestrians but, as in so many other towns, it seems to increase rather than decrease.

(iv) Shopping Streets. Another characteristic feature of Calcutta markets, like any other urban market, the juxtaposition of shopping streets. Shopping streets are rows of permanent shops along the roads leading into the market. The shops start from the market end and grow along the road away from it and may make it a shopping area. It is a question of survival of the fittest for the shops. The very big shops are found nearest to the market and shops of lesser importance are found away from the market. This phenomenon of shopping streets is associated much more with 'A' and 'B' class markets than with 'C' class markets. The 'C' class markets are of fairly recent origin and of lesser importance or small in size and do not seem to encourage the growth of shopping streets. Gariahat market can be taken as a good example of such a growth. This market is of fairly recent origin (1937) and is grouped as an 'A' class and municipal market. It was found during field work that the location of the market is ideal for the growth of shopping streets as it is situated at the crossroad of two of the most important roads of south Calcutta, namely R.B. Avenue and Gariahat Road. Shops along R.B. Avenue have extended to a great length up to half a mile to the east to Gariahat station and over a mile to the

west where it merges with the shopping streets of Lake Road market another municipal market. The growth of shops along Gariahat Road is not as extensive as along R.B. Avenue. It stretches for about a quarter to half a mile to the south and even less to the north. As regards the location of shops, the location nearest to the market is occupied by the large clothiers and jewellers but, away from the node, shops of comparatively smaller size start to appear. All these shops deal in durable goods with the exception of a few sweetmeat shops.

C.M.P.O. undertook a land-use survey in 1963 which shows, along with many other things, the percentage of total area under market and strip-commercial for every ward in Calcutta. The term strip-commercial probably includes everything from roadside squatting to a shopping street - in other words everything in a shopping area except the market. Broadly speaking, one can say that the wards having large areas under market also have a large area devoted to strip commercial. But some wards have almost negligible amounts of land under market but quite a substantial amount of land under strip-commercial. Some of the wards have as much as 6% of the total area under strip-commercial. This is a common feature for the areas where there are not many markets and where buying and selling are mainly carried on through temporary squatters along main roads. Many of these roadside squatting are called private markets by the corporation. The yearly handbook of Calcutta Corporation provides the following list of private markets.

Year	No. of private markets	Year	No. of private markets
1962	57	1968	67
1963	66	1969	73
1964	65	1970	not available
1965	68	1971	not available
1966	70	1972	72
1967	70	1973	77

(v) Shop houses. Another typical feature noticeable among the Calcutta markets is shop houses. These are usually the front rooms of the ground floor of the houses on the main road. As the rooms have easy access to the main road, they are often turned into shops. In some areas shops are often owned by the owner of the house, for example, Burrabazaar area; but in most shopping areas these rooms are let the businessmen at a high rent for the purpose of converting into shops. In Calcutta, most of the shops in various areas are shop houses except for a handful of departmental stores around New market. The shop houses accommodate both large and small shops of various kinds.

Service and Source Areas of Calcutta markets

(i) Service areas. The service area of markets in city or town shows/a great extent ^{to} the marketing habits of the local people. Calcutta has 93 licensed markets and more than 75 private markets within its boundary of 36.92 square miles (Year Book of Calcutta, 1966). This figure alone is enough to indicate the size of the service area of of each market. In general, markets have a small service area. Most of the markets are of very local nature

and serve the people of the immediate neighbourhood. There are certain reasons for this. First, as mentioned earlier, refrigerators are not one of the common items among the ordinary household, which makes the purchase of fresh fish and vegetables necessary daily or every other day. This again results in the buying of small quantities by individuals. Secondly, the male member of the family usually does the daily shopping before leaving for work in the morning - this forces him to go to the nearest market to obtain all the daily requirements within a short time. These factors combined together have contributed to the small service areas of Calcutta markets, the average being 380 acres. Over 61% of the markets have a service area of less than 50 acres; only 25% of the markets have a catchment area of 300-600 acres. It is only the remaining 14% of the markets which have large service areas, varying between 600-800 acres, and also include two markets with 1250 and 1630 acres of service area; these are Sham bazaar and Orphananj market.

Generally speaking the markets of north Calcutta have service areas below average and the total number of markets is high; they are also closely spaced. The majority of the markets of south Calcutta, however, have service areas of almost 400 acres and are more widely spaced. Very large customer catchment areas - between 800 - 1000 acres - seem to be more characteristic of newly developed markets in the residential areas of south Calcutta, for example Gariahat market, Babu bazaar and Jadubabu's bazaar.

The customer catchment area of the nine municipal markets varies from 43 - 830 acres. Gariahat and Park Circus

markets have the biggest catchment areas among this type - 830 acres each - closely followed by Lansdowne market with 753 acres. Allen market forms the lower limit of the ladder with 43 acres and College Street market serves only 86 acres around it. These figures are very misleading, however, for judging the importance of the market. For example, Gariahat market and Park Circus market both have the same service area but the reason for the size of the area is different: Gariahat market has a large service area because of its importance relative to the markets around it; Park Circus has the same size catchment area but has no competing market nearby. Secondly, College Street market is the second largest municipal market and an 'A' class market, but because there are so many markets of various sizes within a short distance, its catchment area is quite small. The other three markets have service areas of 302, 312 and 429 acres. Thus 50% of the municipal markets have a catchment area above the average level and the other half have below average customer catchment areas.

(ii) Market deficit areas. The term market deficit area means an area not being served by markets. This may be due to various reasons. For example, (a) it may not be a residential area and so has no need for a market, or (b) there might be some physiological barrier which prevents the establishment of both residences and market, the Salt Lake area of Calcutta being an ideal example. In Fig. 1.8 the market deficit areas have been worked out from the C.M.P.O. Land-use Survey of 1964. The circular service areas of the important markets have been superimposed on the map showing the actual service areas of the same markets, thus finding out the

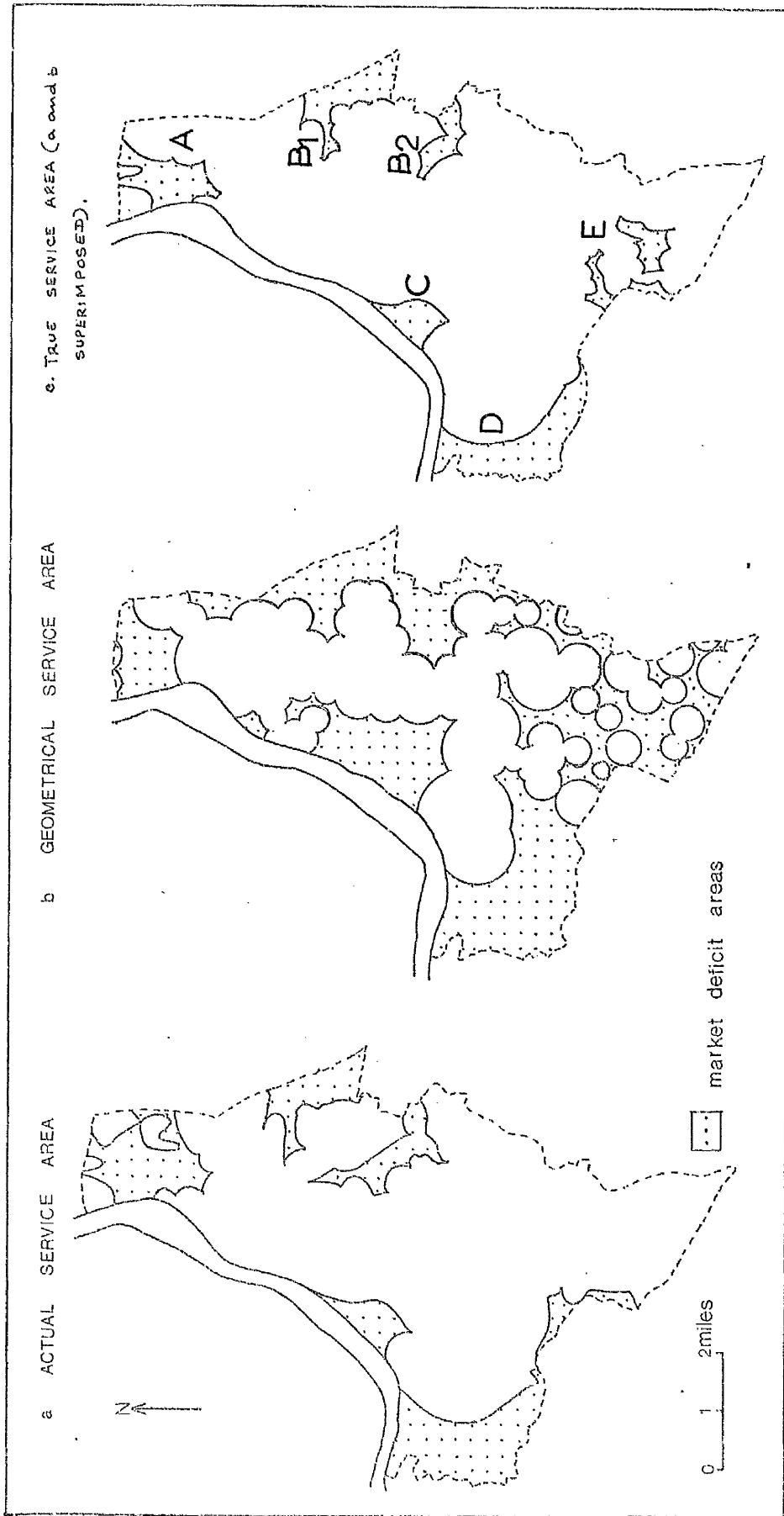


FIG. 1.8. Service areas and market deficit areas of Calcutta markets. (after C.M.P.D.).

regions not covered by any of the above mentioned methods (Fig.1.8). It has been found out that most of the market deficit areas coincide with the non-residential areas of the city. In the north of Calcutta, there is much more overlapping of service areas than in south Calcutta. Too much overlapping indicates that the area is over-served by markets. In south Calcutta we find less overlapping and comparatively more market deficit areas. The market deficit areas of Calcutta as shown in Fig.1.8 are Area 'A' in north Calcutta; Area 'B'₁ and 'B'₂ are parts of the Salt Lake area immediately outside the boundary; Area 'C' is the Maidan and the Fort William area of Calcutta; Area 'D' is the dock area; and Area 'E' forms a part of the newly amalgamated area which is not yet fully developed and has few markets. Thus one can say that the city of Calcutta is fairly well served by markets except for small patches along the boundary which in most cases are not residential areas of the city.

(iii) Source areas or catchment areas. The source area or catchment area of a market is different from the service area. The source area is the region from which markets draw their daily supplies. It can also be called the 'supply area' of a market. Thus service areas are always comparatively much smaller than source areas or catchment areas, because goods are always obtained from parts of the country beyond the city boundary. For example, Calcutta procures goods for her markets not only from various parts of Bengal but also from other states. 'The Daily Supply Area' as determined by the C.M.P.O. in 1964 (Fig.1.9) and shown in 1972 by Dutt, based on the same data, extends as far as Canning and Diamond Harbour. This area is called the 'Daily Influence Area' (DIA) of Calcutta

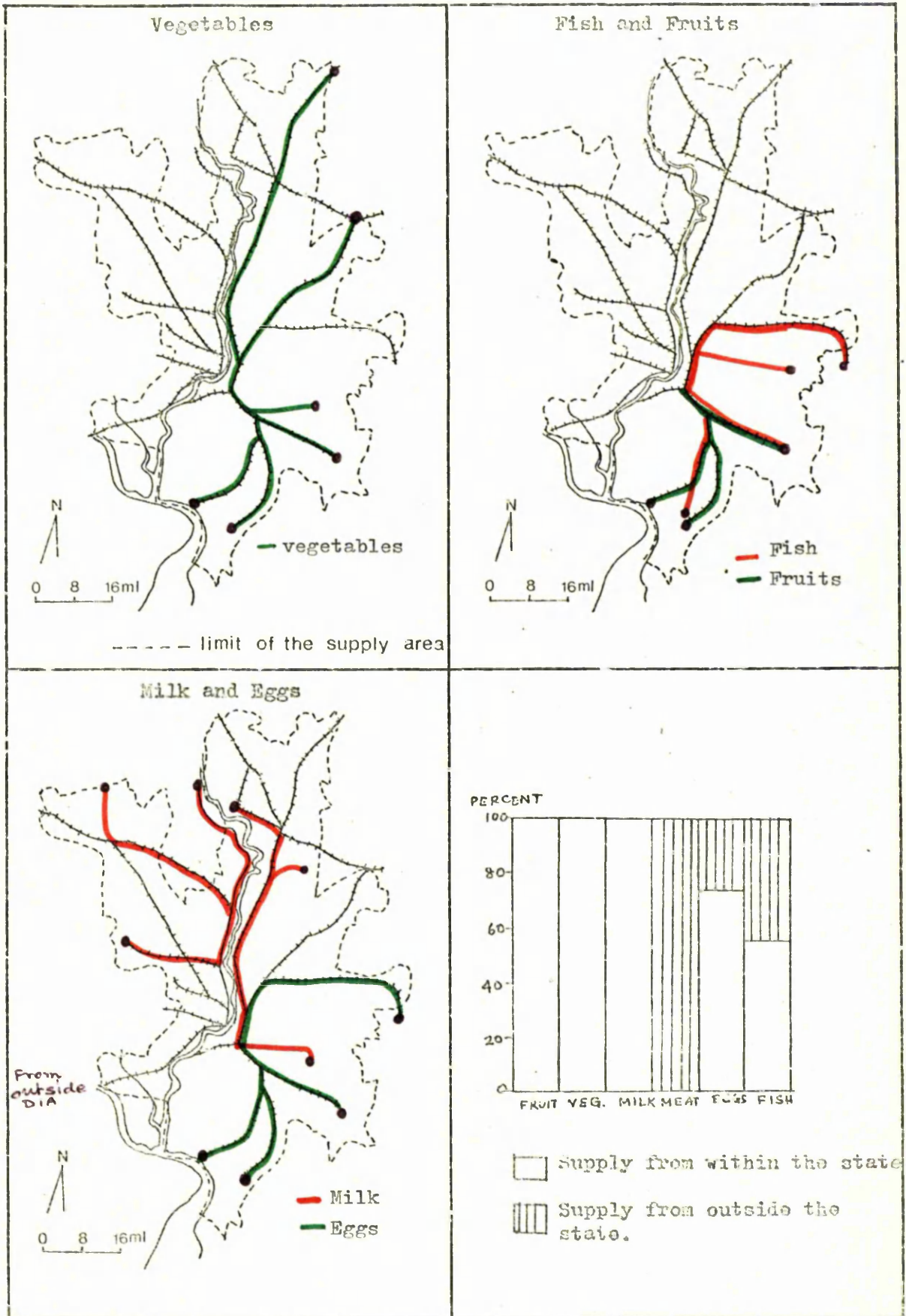


FIG.1.9. Source of supply for Calcutta markets.

by the C.M.P.O. (Fig.1.9). All the vegetable supply comes from the DIA of Calcutta; about half the quantity comes from districts in the south-east of the city and the other half from the north of Calcutta. The city of Calcutta receives about 2,500 maunds (1 maund = 37.5 kg) of fish daily, of which 30% comes from within the DIA, 55% from outside the state and 15% from Bangladesh (Dutt,1972). The Salt Lake area has about 200 fisheries which add to the total supply of the city. The total supply of milk to the city comes from the government dairy at Haringhata, which is located within the DIA. Cheaper fruits like guava, bananas, coconut, bel and plums come from the DIA, whereas more expensive and seasonal fruits like apples, grapes, oranges and pears come from other parts of India. One quarter of the egg supply to the city is obtained from other states like Kerala and Andhra and the remaining 75% comes from the DIA. The south and the eastern part of the DIA seem to be the chief suppliers of vegetables, eggs, fish and fruits. Most of the meat supplied to Calcutta comes from far beyond the limits of the state of Bengal.

The above brief description and summary analysis of the marketing geography of Calcutta is a necessary backcloth to the subsequent discussion. Many issues have been raised and questions asked, but the bulk of the present thesis is concerned to examine three markets, all of which fall into the category of municipal markets as defined earlier in this chapter. The next chapter briefly introduces this category of municipal markets.

Chapter Two

The Municipal Markets of Calcutta.

Historical Aspects

The growth of all but two of the municipal markets has been traced in chapter one. New Alipore market and Manicktala market are the only two markets which started after 1961, New Alipore market starting in 1963 and Manicktala market in 1972. The chronological growth of municipal markets of Calcutta is given below.

<u>Name of the market</u>	<u>Year of starting</u>
Hogg market	1874
Lansdowne market	1903
Sir Charles Allen market	1910
College Street market	1917
Bentally market	1923
Lake Road market	1929-30
Park Circus market	1930-31
Gariahat market	1937
New Alipore market	1963
Manicktala market	1972

It should also be mentioned here that, after 1963, the West Bengal Government provided the city dwellers with some western type of shopping facilities by establishing supermarkets or Samabayika as they are locally called. The first experimental Samabayika was established very near to the Hogg Market in anticipation that the customers to the Hogg market could be easily attracted to the

new supermarket; moreover, the locality is one of upper middle class residents and very cosmopolitan in nature. After a few years of successful operations^a second Samabayika was started on Bhupen Basu Avenue in northern Calcutta.

Distribution and Attendance.

The municipal markets of Calcutta are all fairly well distributed or distributed throughout the city (Fig.2.1). There seems to be a tendency to avoid the city boundary periphery: in the east and west of the city the reason for such a tendency is probably the existence of marshes to the east and Kidderpore Docks on the west, both of which prevent extensive residential growth. One factor which seems to influence the location of all the municipal markets is their location on one of the main arterial roads of Calcutta which runs through the middle of the city in a north-south direction. The markets thus seem to lie in a roughly north-south linear pattern. Nevertheless, the gradual growth of the markets in Calcutta led to few agglomerations within the city. Five such agglomerations can be identified, four of which have an average of two municipal markets each (Fig.2.2) . The fifth is the currently developing area in the extreme south where there are as yet no municipal markets, and the pattern of market distribution is more of a scattered type than an agglomeration. In the southern half of the city the agglomeration number 4 has a higher proportion of municipal markets than do the northern agglomerations, as shown in the following chart.

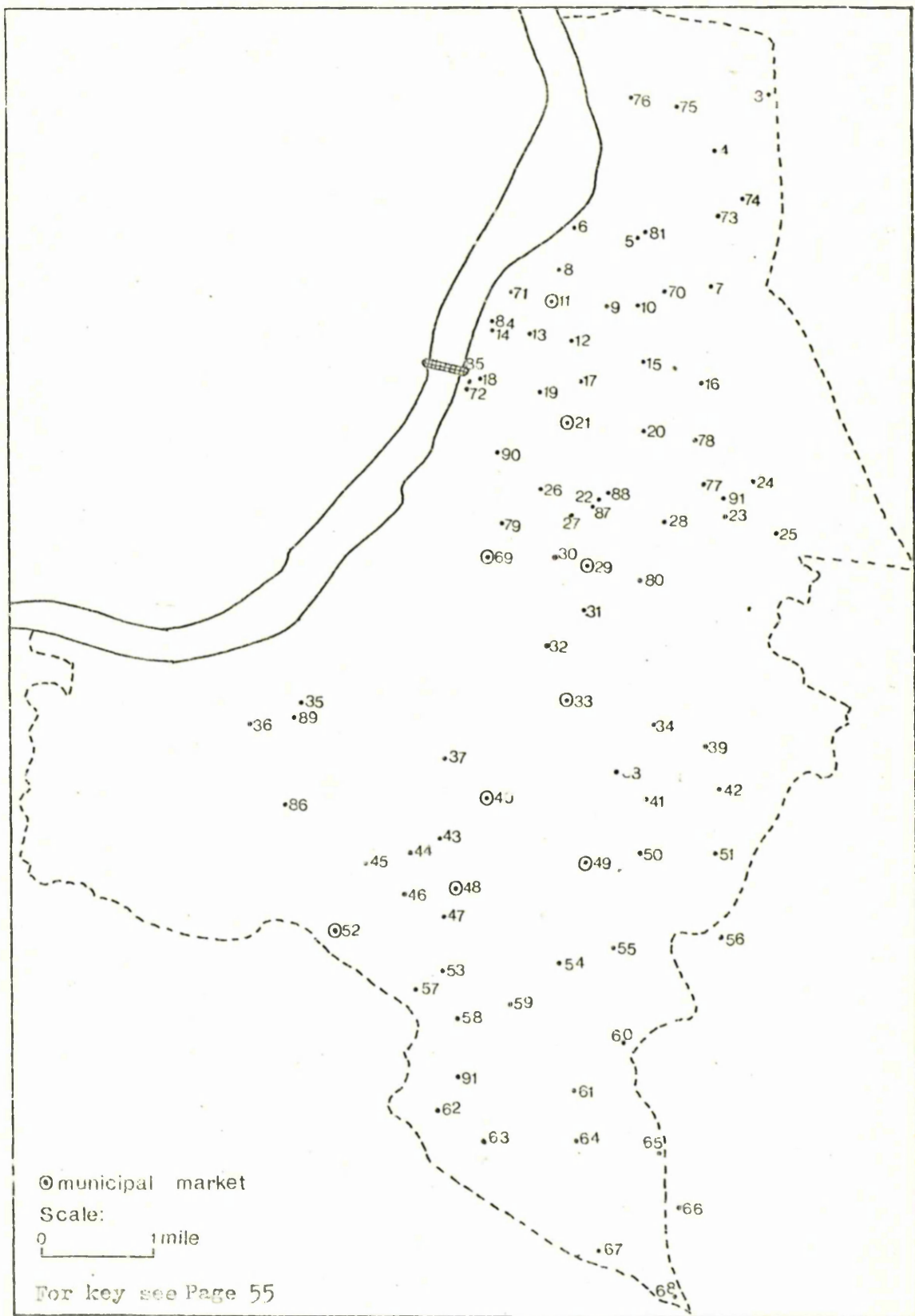


FIG.2.1. Base map for the markets of Calcutta.

MARKETS OF CALCUTTA

No.	Name of the market	No.	Name of the market
01.	Subhash Nagar Market	36.	Babu Bazaar
02.	Baranagar Market	37.	Jadu Babu's Bazaar
03.	Dum Dum Amrita Market	38.	Broad Street Market
04.	Ashutosh or Paikpara Market	39.	Topsia Market
05.	Shyambazaar Market	40.	Lansdowne Market (M)
06.	Baghbazaar Market	41.	Picnic Garden Market
07.	Muchi Bazaar	42.	Sunil Nagar Colony Market
08.	Sova Bazaar	43.	Khirode Ghosh's Bazaar
09.	Hatibagan bazaar	44.	Kalighat Market
10.	Harisaha Market	45.	Chetla market
11.	Charles Allen Market (M)	46.	Keoratala Bastuhara Market
12.	Chatu Babu's Market	47.	Southern Market
13.	Natoon Bazaar	48.	Lake Road Market (M)
14.	Pathuriaghata Market	49.	Gariahat Market (M)
15.	Manicktala Market	50.	Kasba Market
16.	Bagmari Bazaar	51.	Dharamtalla Market
17.	Srimani Market	52.	Alipore Market (M)
18.	Burra Bazaar	53.	Charu Market
19.	Mechua Bazaar	54.	Jodhpur Park Market
20.	Raja Bazaar	55.	Dhakuria Market
21.	College Street Market (M)	56.	Haltu Market
22.	Baithakkhana Market	57.	Tollygunj Market
23.	Sarkar Bazaar	58.	Kalabagan Market
24.	Guinea Market		Govindapur Refugee Colony Market
25.	Rashmoni Market	60.	Jadavpur Market
26.	Bow Bazaar	61.	Bejoygarh Market
27.	Naragirja Bazaar	62.	Nanu Babu's Bazaar
28.	Munshi Bazaar	63.	Moore Avenue Market
29.	Entally Market (M)	64.	Colony Market
30.	Taltola Market	65.	Baghajatin Market
31.	Beniapukur Market	66.	Rangarh Raipur Market
32.	Mullick Bazaar	67.	Bansdrony Market
33.	Park Circus Market (M)	68.	Garia Market
34.	Allah Varossa Market	69.	Hogg Market (M)
35.	Orphangunj Market	70.	Ultadingi market

(M) Municipal Markets

MARKETS OF CALCUTTA (contd.)

No.	Name of the market	No.	Name of the market
71	Ahiritola market	81	Amiya babu's market
72	Barman market	82	Gariahat
73	Belgachia market	83	Dhapa market
74.	B.K.pal market	84.	Posta market
75.	Chunibabu's bazaar	85.	Raja Katra
76.	Bheritola market	86.	Braunfield market
77.	Upendra market	87.	Koley market
78.	Narkeldanga market	88.	Sealdah market
79.	Grant Street market	89.	Kali Bazaar
80.	Jai Hind market	90.	Tiretta Bazaar
	91.		Manicktala Municipal Market (M)



FIG.2.2. Growth of markets leading to agglomerations .

<u>Agglomeration</u>	<u>location</u>	<u>total number of markets</u>	<u>No. of municipal markets</u>
1	north	22	2
2	north	17	2
3	south	8	1
4	south	9	3
5	south	9	0

The average attendance at municipal markets varies considerably, ranging between 400 and 25,000 per day. Three municipal markets in the 'A' class have an average attendance of above 3,800. The three markets grouped as 'B' class each have an average attendance of between 3,000 and 5,000. All the six markets mentioned above have an evening sector or operate both in the mornings and evenings, whereas the remaining four markets, grouped as 'C' class, operate mainly during the day and have negligible evening sectors and so have lower average attendances - between 400 and 1,500. Allen market, with an average attendance of 350, is one of the smallest and least important markets in Calcutta. The average attendances for Calcutta markets have been obtained from the 1961 census reports and the survey was initially undertaken by the Agricultural Marketing Board of West Bengal. The later market survey undertaken by the C.M.P.O. in 1964 shows the total consumers for each of the 69 important daily markets of Calcutta. There seems to be a great disparity here between the daily average attendances and the total number of consumers in a day for the 'A' class markets. For example, College Street market has an average attendance of 25,000 (according to the 1961 census), whereas according to the later survey the total

consumers at the same market, again daily, is only 3,800. The attendance figures for the 'B' and 'C' class do not show such great disparities as for the 'A' class markets. The difference between the two sets of figures in this case may be only partly because the average attendances also takes into account the sellers in the market: the average attendance includes both the buyers and sellers, whereas total consumer figures do not include the sellers in the market. The total consumer figure for New Market is not given for, as the survey points out, 'the market serves more than half the city and can be called the Metropolitan Daily Market' (Sinha Ray, 1973).

In Calcutta, there seems to be very little relationship between the catchment area of a market and the total number of consumers at the market. For example, Gariahat market and Park Circus market both have service areas of 830 acres each, but total consumers for Gariahat market, which is an 'A' class market, is 5,500 and Park Circus market - a 'C' class market - is frequented by only 2,000 people daily (Table 2.1). The reason for this will be dealt with later on.

Functions of Municipal Markets

The principal functions of the municipal markets of Calcutta are the same as for other non-municipal markets. They fall into two categories, namely retail and retail-cum-wholesale, or have a combined function. All the three 'A' class markets have a combined function of retail-cum-wholesale, whereas the remaining seven markets have a mainly retail function. 83.8% of Calcutta's markets are retail markets. None of the municipal markets, therefore, has a

TABLE 2.1 MUNICIPAL MARKETS OF CALCUTTA.

No.	Name	Date of origin	Main Function	Average attendance (daily)	Total consumer	Catchment area (in acres)	Class
1	Hogg Market	1874	wholesale-cum-retail	20,000 - 25,000	-	-	A
2	College Street Mkt.	1917	"	25,000 - 26,000	3,800	86	A
3	Gariahat Market	1937	"	10,000 - 12,000	5,500	830	A
4	Lausdowne Market	1903	Retail	3,000 - 4,000	2,000	753	B
5	Entally Market	1923	Retail	4,000 - 5,000	3,500	429	B
6	Lake Road Market	1929-30	Retail	4,000 - 5,000	3,500	312	B
7	Charles Allen Mkt.	1910	Retail	400 - 500	350	43	C
8	Park Circus Market	1930-31	Retail	1,000 - 1,500	2,000	830	C
9	New Alipore Mkt.	1963	Retail	-	1,000	302	C
10	Manicktala Mkt.	1972	Retail	-	-	-	C

purely wholesale function in the city. The retail markets are, however, of various sizes. For example, Lake Road market and Entally market attract as many as 3,500 consumers or customers daily whereas Allen market is frequented by only 350 customers a day.

Service and Source areas of Municipal Markets

(i) Service area. The service areas of the municipal markets vary enormously, from 43 acres to 830 acres. The exact service area of New Market has not been ascertained as it was found that this market serves the population of almost the whole city; for this reason the New Market has been classified elsewhere as the Metropolitan Daily Market of Calcutta, acting as a nucleus of the marketing system of the city (Sinha Ray, 1973). Gariahat market and Park Circus market both have service areas of 830 acres and rank fifth among the Calcutta markets. These two markets are closely followed by Lansdowne market with a service area of 753 acres. Entally market, Lake Road market, New Alipore market, College Street market, Allen market and, lastly, Manicktala market rank in order of importance after Lansdowne market.

(ii) Source area. All the Calcutta markets, including the municipal markets, receive their daily supplies mainly from within the state of West Bengal termed by the C.M.P.O. as the DIA. The following indices were chosen for the purpose of delineation of the DIA of Calcutta : (a) intensive area of commutation (b) the area from which the bulk of the perishable goods are supplied to the metropolis (c) the area in which both density of population and urban occupation are comparatively high (d) the area in which the

intensity of newspaper supply from the city is sizeable (Dutt, 1972). The DIA discussed in detail elsewhere is almost self sufficient in the following items; vegetables, milk and ordinary fruits (Fig. 1.8). The entire supply of meat, however, comes from outside the DIA and part of the fish and egg supply is also procured from outside the DIA.

Fish: 55%	outside DIA	Eggs: 25%	outside DIA
30%	from DIA	75%	from DIA
15%	Bangladesh		

The eastern part of the DIA is the chief supplier of vegetables, fish, fruits and eggs. New Market is the only municipal market acting as a wholesale market to the city (and deals mainly in whole-sale trade of eggs). The sources of commodities of the three municipal markets studied in the field are discussed in their respective chapters.

It is now time to examine in some detail three of the municipal markets of Calcutta, the ones chosen, as already noted (p.11) being New market (Hogg market), Gariahat market, and Manicktala market.

Chapter ThreeHogg MarketHistorical Aspects

It has already been noted that there are more than 163 markets in Calcutta, including municipal, non-municipal and private markets, and that there are 10 municipal markets in the city. But of all these markets the biggest and most important market from the point of view of retailing consumers' goods is New Market, known officially as Sir Stuart Hogg Market (Fig.3.1). The variety of merchandise and the wide selection of goods to be found here - from a ladies handkerchief to a Royal Bengal Tiger (stuffed of course!) - is really astonishing. This indeed is one of the biggest market complexes in the world and has a sprawl of more than 500,000 square feet of land, practically the whole of it being covered with one-storied sheds of different character and construction. The market is arranged into numerous stalls along pathways radiating from a central junction point called the Rotunda^(Fig.3.2). The entire structure is a vast red-coloured building with a frontage of about 300 feet on Lindsay Street and a prominent Clock Tower. It is said that anything under the sun may be available in the some two thousand stalls in this market.

Sir Stuart Hogg Market was opened in 1874 by the Justice of the Peace Sir Stuart Hogg: as he was at that time chairman of the Justices, the market was named after him. A prize of Rupees 1,000, offered for the best design, was awarded to a Mr. R. R. Bayne, architect to the East India Railway Company and the

building, with the accommodation of 86,000 square feet of rentable space for food and food products, was commenced in September 1871. The cost of the building, including the acquisition of land, was Rs. 655,277/- (Guha, 1969).

At that time Dhurruntala market (at the junction of Chowringhee and Dhurruntala), which belonged to Babu Hiralal Sil, was the largest Indian market in Calcutta and it was soon realised that Hogg market could not prosper until Dhurruntala market had been acquired. In 1874, consequently, the market was acquired by the corporation at a cost of Rs. 700,000. It was kept open until 1891 after which it was sold by public auction.

In subsequent years extension became necessary and in 1907 a comprehensive scheme for extending Hogg market on the eastern side was started up. The extension included two ranges for the sale of meat, fish and poultry and a number of shops and some staff quarters. Later on it was decided to organise a complete rearrangement of the market, different sections selling different types of foodstuffs; the rent was also revised on the basis of size and position of each stall. In 1914-15 a new range for the sale of live and dead poultry, birds and game was constructed to the east of the main building. At the northern end of the market a new squatter's shed was constructed for the sale of fruit and vegetables. A portion of the block in the main building was destroyed by fire and rebuilt on an improved design. In 1929, a part of the C block was converted into C(new). D(new) is the most recent block in the market. Originally this particular site was a refuse platform, which has now been abolished and block D(new) was formed in 1960. As the space is

small there are only 13 stalls in this particular block. Instead of further extension of the market, which is not possible in this already fully built-up area, the C.M.P.O. and the Calcutta Corporation are jointly planning for a multi-storied building in place of the present Gothic structure. This would accommodate all the existing shops and stalls as well as many more hotels, restaurants, car parks, cold storage facilities and residential quarters.

Description of the present market

Hogg market, as initially started, was within the main building bounded by Lindsay Street on the south, Bertram Street on the west, Hogg Street on the northeast and blocks E and F on the east. ^(Fig.3.2) The area now comprises the following blocks: A, B, C, D, E, F, G, NB, PR, NR, K and R. Later on a further eastwards extension of the market occurred. Blocks like Potato, CR, Fish, Bird and Poultry were later additions to the market. There are now as many as 33 ranges or blocks and over 2,000 stalls, including both permanent and temporary blocks. Table 34 gives details of all blocks in New Market.

Each block was originally allotted to a particular type of business: for example,

A block was mainly for tobacco and fancy goods.

B	"	"	"	"	tobacco, glassware and hardware.
C	"	"	"	"	shoes, hosiery and dried fruits.
D	"	"	"	"	toys, hats and shoes.
E	"	"	"	"	bread, butter, cheese and <u>ghee</u> .
F	"	"	"	"	confectionery.
G	"	"	"	"	hosiery.

TABLE 3.1

Block	Total No. of stalls	New addi.	Main types of business (originally)	Stalls interviewed
A	48	6	Tobacco, fancy goods and jewellery.	A 18, A 43.
B	92	2	Glassware & hardware	B 47, B62-64.
C	86	4	Tobacco, glassware & hardware, crockery, books.	C 72-73, C79.
C(N)	51	-	Fancy goods & shoes	C(N) 12-13.
D	119	2	Miscellaneous	D 62, D 26, D 111-112.
D(N)	13	-	Cloth, lace, silk and jewellery.	D(N) 1.
E	168	4	Butter, cheese, <u>ghee</u> , bread, confectionery.	
F	83	2	Jewellery	F2-3, F25, 42, F26-27, F60.
G	70	-	RMG and stationery	
H(extn)	41	-	Eating houses	
K(N)	62	-	Originally fruit range now miscellaneous.	
M	44	-	Fruit	M 7.
N	80	-	English vegetables	
NB	62	33	Oilman's range	NB 28/1

* New addition means when a stall splits and form more than one shop.

(N) new

Table 3.1 (contd.)

Block	Total No. of shops	New addi.	Main type of business (originally)	Stalls inter- viewed.
P	36	-	Oilman's range	P 7,8,9.
R	43	2	Ready made garments	
NR	151	2	Miscellaneous	
NSR	18	2	Originally spice but now miscellaneous.	
WR	17	-	Miscellaneous	
Cr	21	-	Coconut Range	
PR	39	-	Potato	
FR	41	-	Flower	
Poultry(T)	214	-	Poultry	National Poultry
Bird(T)	17	-	Bird	
Fish(T)	67	-	Fish	Stall 44.
Beef(T)	72	-	Beef and mutton	
Writers'(T)	13	-	Typists	
Egg	48	-	Eggs	
C.V.F.(T)	13	-	Fresh vegetables.	

(T) Temporary stalls

An attempt was made to maintain this character of the blocks by allotting new shops to the appropriate block. But competition was eventually too strong for this system to work: various kind of businesses started to invade all blocks. As a result all blocks now have a more or less miscellaneous character. For example, B block has been greatly infiltrated by jewellery shops, though tobacco, glassware, and hardware still account for the main bulk of the shops - 19%, 18%, and 17% respectively. As many as 9 shops - especially bookshops and picture postcard shops - have changed to jewellery shops. In C block there has not been any great change of ownership or business in the fruit section; but 25% of the dried fruit shops have changed to various other businesses and so have changed the original character of the block. Now there is no more systematic allotment of shops and this has confirmed the present mixed nature of the different blocks. The present market is described in some detail in the next section.

(i) Revenue and expenditure. All markets are revenue earning institutions and the municipal markets earn their revenue from many sources. For Hogg market the sources are as follows.

(a) Rent is usually paid on a daily basis by all the stall owners (Fig.3.3). Permanent stalls are sold personally or are auctioned by the market authority and an Initial Rent (IR) or Goodwill money is paid by the buyer who obtains a licence for selling certain fixed commodities (Market Manual). In case of transfer of stall by registered deed of sale the IR is 36 month's rent. For every new owner the rent is increased by 25% each time. The stall owners pay 13

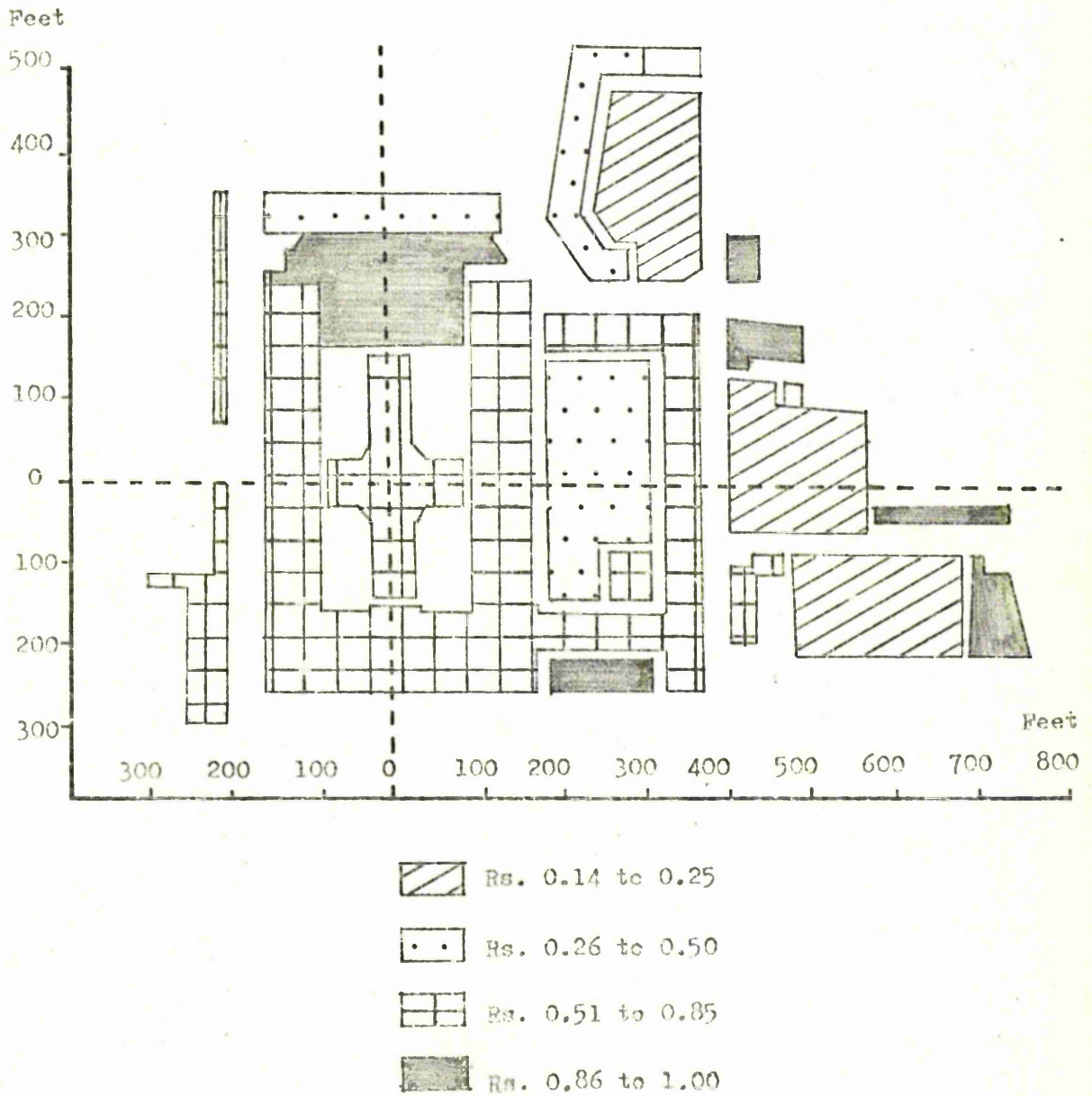


Fig. 3.3 Rent per month per square feet for Hogg Market.

month's rent in a year - one month's rent to renew the licence. The initial licence is valid for two years after the first allotment and has to be renewed every year on the expiry of the first term of allotment. Temporary stall owners or season tenants are given a licence to sell certain goods for a period of three months but this licence has to be renewed after that period. They may be regarded as a class of tenants intermediate between permanent tenants and daily squatters. The casual vendors or the daily squatters are allowed to use the space to sell their merchandise for 24 hours - the maximum duration of each licence.

(b) Rent from showcases: 2p per day per square feet for both temporary and permanent stalls. This is an extra charge on top of the usual rent.

(c) Rent from encroachment: showcases are permanent fixtures but temporary encroachments are also made by stall owners. This is a temporary occupation of space, for example, for storing food beside the shop only during the opening hours of the shop. The rate of payment is 3p per day per square feet.

(d) Additional rent is charged for the use of electricity in the shops and stalls. The rate is low for the shops under the Shop Act.

(e) Slaughter House charges: (only for chicken and ducks)

12p for killing

15p for skinning

18p for making pieces

(f) Advertisements on hoardings. This is the earning derived from the people advertising on market walls and other spaces. For a big market like Hogg market the amount earned from this source is quite

substantial.

The revenue earned by Hogg market is around 2.3 million and this figure accounts for 57% of the total revenue earned by the corporation from all 10 markets. The percentage has been about the same since 1965 (Table 3.2), although in 1965 the revenue earnings were much less, only 1.75 million. Table 3.2 shows the Budget estimate and actual earnings for the market for the last decade. The rent received from permanent stalls is the highest source of income and forms almost 50% of the total revenue. Initial Rent earnings are also quite high as a large number of stalls are always changing hands in such a large market. Additional rent also contributes a substantial sum to the revenue as electricity has to be used by every stall, even by the temporary stall owners.

The revenue is spent under the following heads :

A. Establishment, B. New Works, C. Maintenance, D. Miscellaneous, E. Temporary illumination, F. For market in Ultadanga-Manicktala area. The bulk of the revenue is spent on establishment and maintenance, but money spent on temporary illumination is higher for Hogg market as the market is illuminated twice a year during Christmas and Puja, whereas in other markets this is done only during Puja. As no new construction or other works have been undertaken in recent years no money has been spent by Hogg market on 'New works' since 1969. Details are given in Table 3.3.

(ii) Description of the market by blocks (using Rent Rolls). A detailed record is kept on each permanent stall in the market. For each stall, records are available on the following heads:

(1) serial number in the block

TABLE 3.2

Revenue for Municipal Markets

Year	Hogg Market	Gariahat Market	Manicktala Market	Total for 10 municipal mkts.
*1974-75	2,308,000	288,200	120,000	4,193,500
*1973-74	2,254,000	281,000	11,500	3,900,000
1972-73	1,899,056	263,310	14,694	*4,247,100
1971-72	1,754,268	189,090	-	?
1970-71	1,733,174	189,479	-	3,051,952
1969-70	1,808,645	206,175	-	3,215,667
1968-69	1,850,931	193,603	-	3,269,225
1967-68	1,870,061	189,818	-	3,253,769
1966-67	1,727,361	170,413	-	3,047,566
1965-66	1,749,669	158,579	-	3,044,956
1964-65	1,664,108	161,959	-	2,905,727

* Budget estimates

TABLE 3.3

Table for Market Expenditures

* 1974 - 75

Item	Hogg Market	Gariahat Market	Manicktala Market
A	819,600	92,500	38,700
B	--	3,000	108,000
C	299,000	23,000	9,500
D	22,000	14,700	2,000
E	(a) 2,000	1,500	600
	(b) 2,500	--	--
Total	1,146,100	135,700	158,800

* 1973 - 74

A	775,300	82,900	
B	--	--	
C	383,500	48,000	* Budget estimates
D	8,200	2,600	
E	(a) 2,000	(a) 1,200	
	(b) 2,500		
Total	1,171,500	147,700	

1972-73

A	406,700	50,900
B	--	--
C	453,600	44,100
D	14,900	13,500
E	(a) 2,000	(a) 1,200
	(b) 2,500	
Total	885,900	109,700

Table 3.3 (contd.)

		1971-72
A	427,700	53,800
B	-	30,000
C	383,600	39,100
D	20,900	13,100
E	(a)1,800	(a) 1,000
	(b)2,500	-
Total	836,500	138,000
		1970-71
A	426,000	57,400
B	-	-
C	451,700	11,700
D	20,100	10,900
E	(a) 1,800	(a) 1,000
	(b) 2,500	-
Total	802,700	104,300
		1969-70
A	412,700	35,100
B	-	-
C	310,100	4,800
D	20,100	12,600
E	(a)1,800	(a) 1,000
	(b)2,500	-
Total	737,200	99,200

Key to Table 3.3

- A. Establishment
- (a) Supervision
 - (b) Clerical and subordinate labour
 - (c) Labour
 - (d) Rewards and prizes for staff and officers
- B. New Works
- (a) Construction and improvement
 - (b) Construction and advertisement hoarding
- C. Maintenance
- (a) Fittings
 - (b) Attending Tower Clock
 - (c) Fans and lights
 - (d) Electricity to stalls
 - (e) Precaution against fire
 - (f) Insurance charges
- D. Miscellaneous
- (a) Contingencies
 - (b) Telephone charges
 - (c) Rent and Rates
 - (d) Contribution for Howrah Bridge tax
 - (e) Advertisements
 - (f) Annuity for land of New Alipore Market
- E. Temporary illumination of markets
- G. For markets in Ultadange-Manicktala area -- contingent and other charges including staff.

- (2) dimensions
- (3) rate of rent fixed
- (4) rent payable daily or monthly
- (5) authority fixing the rent
- (6) nature of business
- (7) name of owner of business
- (8) address of owner
- (9) date of payment of Initial Rent
- (10) Amount of Initial Rent
- (11) date of occupation
- (12) date of termination of ownership
- (13) reference to order
- (14) remarks

Records are maintained from 1919 onwards, but no detailed records are kept before this date which makes it difficult to study the changes between 1874 and 1919. A glance at these data gives a complete picture of the individual shop or stall - when it started, the size of the stall; daily rent; amount of IR paid; and type of business; and later change of ownership or business up to the present date. These Rent Rolls also tell us the main type of business in each block. Initially, each block had one or two main types of business and new allotments were made likewise^(Appendix IV). Later on, no such systematic allotments were possible. An analysis of the blocks will give us some idea regarding this change. Initially, the predominant type of shops in A block was fancy goods shop followed by jewellery shops (Table 3.4). Over 44% of the shops dealt in fancy goods and jewellery shops accounted for 24%. Now, however, the total

TABLE 3.4

Total number of changes of business
and
changes to silk and jewellery

Block	Original business	No. of shops	Total No. of changes	Changes to silk and J.	Silk & jewellery 1974	pre 1974
A	Fancy goods	26				
	Silk & jewellery	15				
	Floor cloth	4				
	Trunks	3				
	Total	48	8	4	21	15
B	Tobacco	21				
	Glassware & crockery	16				
	Hardware	17				
	Jewellery	12				
	Books & Picture Postcards	9				
	Fancy goods	9				
	Perfumery	3				
	Miscellaneous	8				
	Total	94	14	8	17	9
C	Fruit	50				
	Dried fruit	26				
	Picture cards	7				
	Poddar	2				

Table 3.4 (contd.)

Block	Original business	No. of shops	Total No. of changes	Changes to silk & J.	Silk & Jewellery 1974	Jewellery 1974
C	Miscellaneous	5				
	Total	90	14	2	2	0
C(N)	Shoes	20				
	Fancy goods	13				
	Hosiery	4				
	Cloth	2				
	Miscellaneous	11				
	Total	50	1	0	0	0
D	Cloth	50				
	Lace	26				
	Silk & Jewellery	13				
	Hat	9				
	Shoes	6				
	Country sweets	6				
	Jewellery	4				
	Toys	3				
	Miscellaneous	4				
	Total	121	24	6	19	13
E	Bread & biscuit	35				
	butter	58				
	Confectionery	24				
	Cheese, jam & chutney	23				
	Cold drinks	14				
	Miscellaneous	18				
	Total	172	52	13	13	0

Table 3.4 (contd.)

Block	Original business	No. of shops	Total No. of changes	Changes to silk & J.	Silk & Jewellery 1974	Jewellery pre 1974
F	Confectionery	30				
	Jewellery	15				
	Fancy goods	11				
	Jewellery & Fancy goods	9				
	Restaurants	5				
	Cold drinks	4				
	Miscellaneous	11				
	Total	85	43	18	33	15
	G	Hosiery	26			
Ready made garments		25				
RMG & silk & jewellery		14				
RMG & silk		2				
Miscellaneous		3				
Total		70	17	7	10	4

number of jewellery shops has gone up to 21 from 13 which means that about 35% of the shops now do business in jewellery in one way or other. Only 15% of the shops have changed business. The change of business in this block, then, has not been remarkable; it is still a block of jewellery and fancy goods shops. Of the 54 shops, 8 have changed business and 6 have added silk and jewellery to their with fancy goods business (Table 3.4).

Mention has already been made of the changes in B block. Main type of business in B block was originally tobacco, glassware and hardware; and even now over 50% of the shops are still engaged in these three types of business. For example,

	<u>1919</u>		<u>1974</u>
tobacco	22%	tobacco	19%
glassware	16%	glassware	17%
hardware	18%	hardware	18%
	<u>58%</u>		<u>54%</u>

There has been a great influx of jewellery shops. Previously there were only 3, but now as many as 12 shops deal in jewellery. Books and stationery and fancy goods also have 9 shops each (Table 3.4). There are 94 stalls in B block, of which 2 are additions to the original number. The main type of business is still tobacco, glassware and hardware. Thirteen shops have changed business, of which 8 are doing business in silk and jewellery and four are in electrical appliances. Both the items are new to the block.

C block, which was initially one block, was later made into C(old) and C(new). C(old) had an amdani shed ('amdani' means import, a shed to store goods coming from outside), which is

no longer in use and the space has been utilised for the extension of shops. C(old) was and still is a fruit range. Over 55% are fresh fruit shops and over 15% are dried fruit shops. About 7.8% of the stalls are picture-postcard shops. This type of shop has the second highest number in the block next to fruits. There has been no change of any kind in stalls no. 2-50, which are all fruit stalls. Stall nos. 1 and 79 are occupied by 'poddars', or money changers. There has been very little change in this block as only 10% of the shops have changed business over the last few decades. C(new) was started in 1929 with 50 stalls from the previously C block. Shoes and fancy goods are the main type of business. About 40% of the shops are selling shoes and 26% of the shops are fancy goods shops. The remaining shops deal in hosiery, cloth and stationery goods. Changes in this block have also been very few. Only 10% or 5 shops have changed to other types of business, and even those have changed to hosiery, fancy goods and shoes, the three existing major types of business.

D block also has D and D(new), although D(new) is located in a different part of the market and is also very recently built (Fig. 3.2). Records are from 1917. Initially there were 119 stalls, but with the addition of two there are now 121 stalls in the block. Over 41% of the shops are dealing in cloth and over 21% of the shops sell laces. Silk and jewellery (14.4%), hats (7.5%), shoes (5%), country sweets (5%) and toys (2.5%) are the other types of business in the block. There has been considerable change of business in this block, as many as 25 stalls have either changed hands or changed business. Five shops have changed to silk and

jewellery and 4 shops now sell laces. D(new) is the most recent block in the market. This space was initially a refuse platform which has now been shifted to a new site on another side of the market. New shops have taken over the site. This block started in 1960 and has only 13 stalls because of the limited space. This is a purely miscellaneous block with no dominant type of shop.

E block is on the east of G block and north of F block. There are 172 stalls selling ghee, butter, cheese, bread and confectionery. Butter is sold in 33.7% of the stalls and 23.5% of the shops sell bread and biscuits. As the total number of stalls is high so are the changes among the stalls. Over 30% of the stalls have either changed ownership or business. Again over 25% of the shops have changed to silk and jewellery. E and F blocks marked the eastern limit of the main building when the market was first started. There are 84 stalls in this block. It initially specialised in jewellery and confectionery but now more than 50% of the stalls have changed business. Here, too, over 73% of the stalls have changed for silk and jewellery. A couple of shops have changed to fancy goods and gift items and a few to readymade garments (RMG). There was a poddar in stall 66 which is now a silk and jewellery shop.

G block is the biggest block by area and is in the centre of the main building, radiating on four sides from the Rotunda (Fig.3.2). This block was initially allotted to hosiery and ready made garments. Hosiery (37.1%) and readymade garments (34.7%) accounted for 71.8% of the shops. But over 25% of the shops have changed business during recent years. Even now the above mentioned types occupy the maximum number of stalls and there has been an increase

in the silk and jewellery shops in the block. The changes are as follows:

<u>Types of business</u>	<u>Percentage of the total</u>	
	<u>1974</u>	<u>1919</u>
Hosiery	30%	37.1%
RMG	30%	34.7%
Silk and jewellery	27%	5.0%

The total number of changes of business in each block is shown in Fig.3.4.

We have now noticed the great trend of changes to silk and jewellery shops in the above mentioned blocks (A-G). The recent additions of silk and jewellery shops in each block is also shown in the graph. As a result of these changes of business there are many more shops in each block doing business in silk and jewellery, as shown in Table 3.4. Initially there were only 61 shops of this kind in blocks A to G, but due to this great change over there are now as many as 119 shops doing business in silk and jewellery in some way or other - that is either as an individual business or as an additional business along with some other type.

H block covers a small area with only 41 stalls. Over 50% of the stalls are either eating houses or hotels: changes have also been for the same type of business. Flower Range (FR) is also within the main building and is facing Lindsay Street. There are two divisions within the range - Stalls 1 - 32, 40 and 41 are flower shops and 33-39 are plant shops. Six of the flower shops nearer to the other blocks have changed to different types of business.

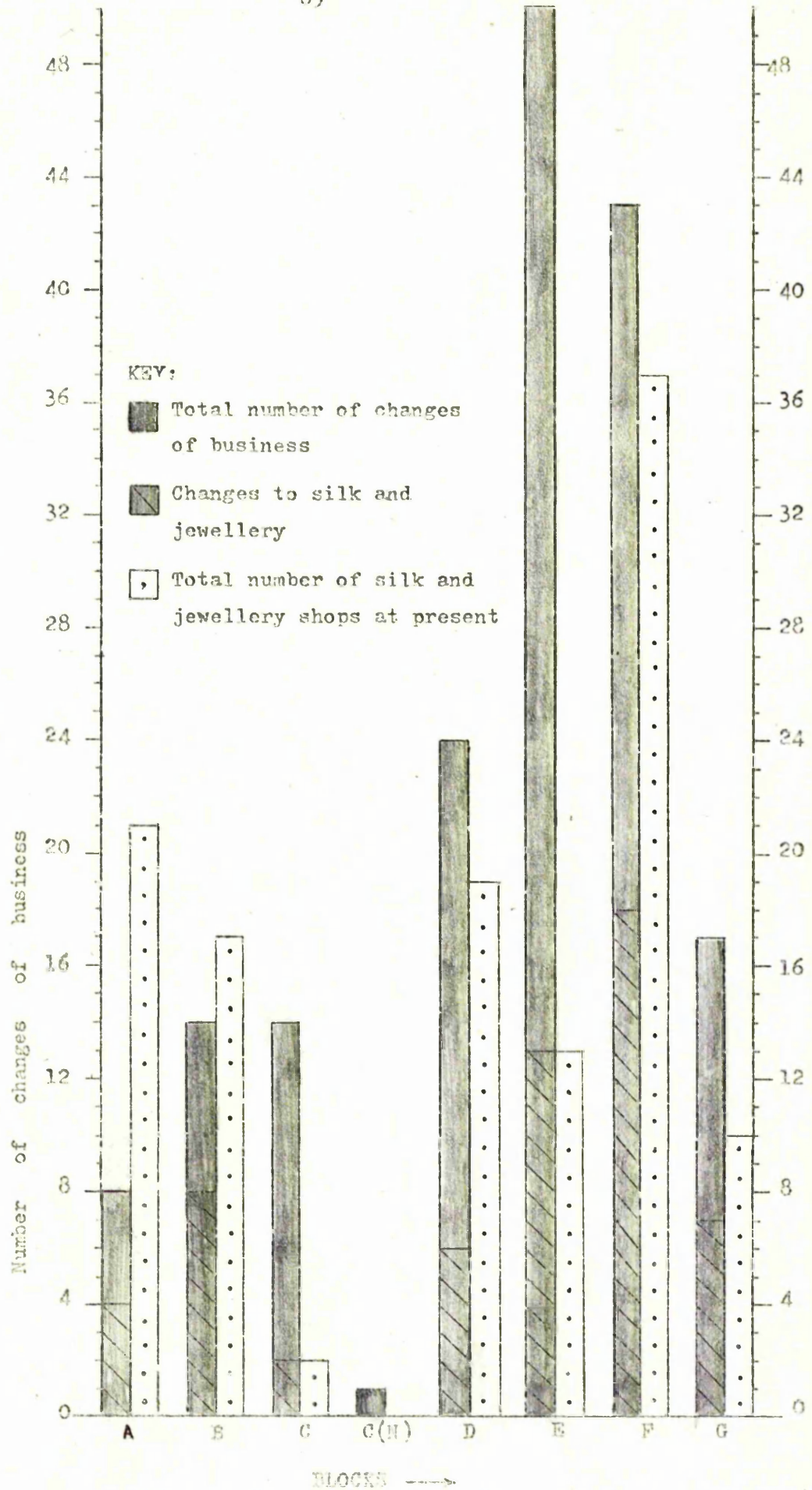


Fig.3.4 Changes of business and changes to silk and jewellery.

NB or the New Block at present has 85 stalls but originally it was a small block north of FR. It had only few stalls, about 13-15; the exact number is not known as the later extensions were made prior to 1919, that is from when records were kept systematically. The NB within the main building generally deals in boots and shoes and there is a big chemist's shop, whereas the later extensions of NB was mainly an oilman's store, grocery and basket shops. In this section of NB about 40% of the stalls are oilman's stores. There has been very little change of ownership or business. But the remarkable feature of the block is there has been as many as 33 additions which means that one stall is being divided into two or more stalls: for example, stall no. 39 has now been split into 39/1, 39A, 39B and 39C.

NR or North Range is located at the extreme north of the main building (Fig.3.2), and had 153 stalls. This is a miscellaneous block with various kinds of shops. Now there are only 73 stalls as 80 stalls were abolished on 13.6.35 along with some stalls from C and C(new) to form a new block called K(new). Besides those 80 stalls there have not been many changes in the block. The changes of business that have taken place are also for all different types of merchandise.

R block, adjacent to the NR block, has only 45 stalls. This is also a miscellaneous block (Appendix IV) and stall 37/1 is occupied by a poddar. There has been hardly any change of any kind in this block. K(new) is a recently built block opened in 1935. It was originally a fresh fruit range with 62 stalls. Great change took place as a new extension for fresh fruit, European vegetables,

beef, and mutton was built in 1907 to the east of the main building. Most of the fresh fruit stalls moved to the newly built block with 44 stalls for fruit only. From this time onwards all different kinds of business were carried on in K block with only 6 fruit stalls.

All the blocks discussed above are in the main building. With increasing demand for stalls, however, extensions were built in later years to the east of the main building. The first extension, built in 1907, accommodated beef, mutton, European vegetables and fresh fruits. This construction -- P block and the extension of the NB block -- extends to Fenwick Bazaar Street. In the new extension the M block or the Fruit Range has 44 stalls. All the stall owners in this extension were initially season tenants, with a renewable licence *for* only three months. The blocks in the main building all have permanent stalls whose licence is valid for one year. Many of the season tenants in the new blocks have become permanent stall owners in course of time after their applications for permanency have been approved by the market authority. Until a stall is of a permanent nature no proper number is given to it. Nor are detailed records kept in the Rent Roll for temporary stalls. In M, N, P, and NB blocks all the stalls are of permanent nature, whereas the beef and mutton ranges still all have season tenants. The initial licence for the stalls in the fruit range or M block was for selling bananas only, but now all the stalls sell all kinds of fruits that are available.

N block was originally meant for European vegetables or Indian winter vegetables and not for local vegetables. But with most European gone, it is hardly worth specialising in that field.

At present all kinds of vegetables, both Indian and European, are sold in these stalls. But even now there is a degree of specialisation as it sells vegetables from Darjeeling, the winter vegetables and vegetables from outside Bengal. There are 80 stalls and almost no changes of ownership or business have taken place in this range.

P block is called the 'oilman's block'. The goods dealt with here are spices, onions, and various grocery items, and pulses of different kinds. There are 36 stalls and only one change of business in the block has taken place.

The stalls on Fenwick bazaar Street in this new extension were the later additions to the NB block already existing in the main building. This part of NB is 'L'-shaped and by joining the older NB, it now forms a 'U'-shaped block.

The beef and mutton ranges all have season tenants, except for a few who have become permanent. The beef Range has 81 stalls with only 5 permanent stall owners. The mutton range has only 5 stalls and 4 other stalls sell goat-kid meat - this brings the total to 90 stalls in the beef-mutton range. There are several unoccupied stalls in the beef range which could be used for other purposes. Although this extension was built as early as 1907 stalls have started to become permanent quite recently. The year the first stall became permanent by block is given below:

<u>Name of the block</u>	<u>Year when the first stall became permanent.</u>
N	1926
PR	1928
NB	1933
CR	1933

Poultry	1934
Bird	1934
Egg	1943
M	1943
Beef	1960-61.

Later in 1914-15 another extension was built for poultry, bird and fish on the other side of the Fenwick Bazaar Street facing NB. The stalls on Fenwick Bazaar Street are called New Spice Range (NSR). There are only 18 stalls of which only 3 stalls are permanent and the remaining 15 are on temporary licence. The details regarding the different businesses in the stalls are given in Appendix IV . There have been many changes and only a few stalls are now selling spices. They are now either tea stalls or selling pan (betel leaf), biri (local cigarettes) or cigarettes.

Beyond these stalls, as shown in Fig. 3.2 , are the fish, poultry, potato, CR, Bird and Writer ranges. Potato and Coconut range (CR) have all permanent stalls. Poultry, bird, fish and writer ranges initially had all temporary stalls. Now some stalls in each block have become permanent.

Poultry range has 180 stalls of which only 50 are permanent stalls. Mainly fowls and poultry are sold here along with some ducks and pigeons. Bird range has 17 stalls including 7 permanent stalls. Various kinds of birds from different parts of the country are sold here. Coconut range is exclusively ^{for} coconut and has 21 stalls. No change of ownership or business has taken place here. Potato range has all permanent stalls and there are only 39 stalls. Stall number 30 has changed to a poddar since 1971. Writer range has one permanent

stall and 13 temporary stalls. Here typists occupy stalls and do paid jobs. Fish range has 67 stalls and 17 squatters. The stalls are all on season tenant basis. There are many unoccupied stalls in this range. Stalls here mainly supply the hotels and restaurants in the locality and do very little sale to individual customers, as will be seen in the sample interviews.

West range or WR(old) and WR(new) are the stalls on Bertram Street, west of the market. These stalls are actually on the ground floor of the Globe Cinema which has its entrance on Chowringhee Place. There are only 17 stalls in the whole of the West range. As the location of these stalls are excellent there is constant change of ownership and business in these stalls.

Newspaper range and Cold Drink range have been abolished and the space has been included within E and F blocks. The 6 Cold Drink stalls were abolished in 1931 and now form E24-26, F11, F68, F77-78. There was only one newspaper stall which has formed F73/1 since 1950.

(iii) Description of the present market by stalls in two sample blocks. To check how up-to-date the Rent Roll is with the records, an on the spot survey was undertaken for the blocks A and G. This helped to check whether all the recent changes in each block are shown in the Rent Roll. The details given in Table 3.5 indicate the following changes in block A which are not found in the Rent Roll. Three stalls - A2, A15, and A28 - are now carrying on different types of business than those mentioned in the Rent Roll (Fig.3.5). A2 was previously a shop dealing in floor cloth but is now a plastic goods and leather bag shop; A15 was a stationery shop

along with patent medicine and photographic goods but now sell crystalware; A28 is now a saree shop, but according to the Rent Roll it was a jewellery and watch shop. The case of A37 is different; the shop licence was originally for fancy goods and jewellery but now the shop sells only fancy goods. These are the only changes that have not been recorded in the Rent Roll. Actually the changes are entered in the Rent Roll only when all the legal matters and every thing else has been settled, and this takes time. G block, which is one of the most important blocks, has more changes unrecorded in the Rent Roll. There have been two additions of stalls, namely G22/1 and G58/1, which are not shown in the Rent Roll. Recent changes of business also not recorded are for G14, 18, 20, 47, 52-6, 60-2, 65 and 66. The present and previous businesses are both shown in Table 3.5. All the stalls from numbers 31-47 were initially hosiery stalls. The survey shows that out of these 17 stalls only 6 are still hosiery stalls and that the remaining 11 have changed businesses to all different kinds of shops. Stalls 61 and 62 formed one shop and sold silk and jewellery but now they are two different shops - number 61 deals in ready made garments and number 62 is a saree shop.

Result of Sample Interviews

The details given on stalls of the different blocks were obtained from the Rent Roll. But to get a better picture of the stalls in different blocks of the market and to find out the characteristic differences between stalls in different blocks, twenty shop and stall owners were personally interviewed during field work. An attempt was made to choose at least

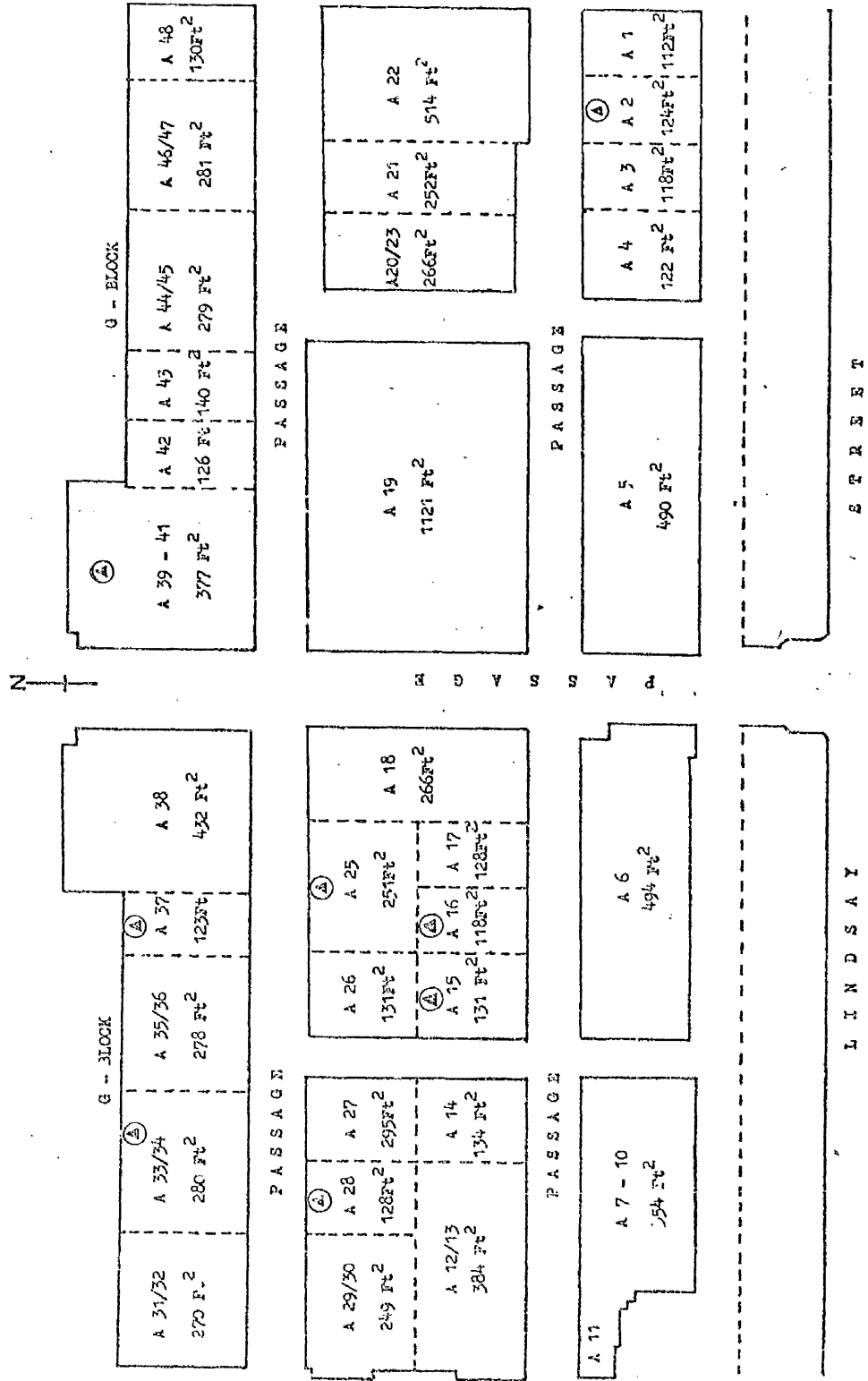


Fig.3.5, Recent changes of ownership and business in block A, Hogg Market.

TABLE 3.5

Recent changes of business in A and G block

Block A

stall No.	Name of the shop	Type of business	
		before 1974	1974
1.	Ramchand Bros.	Jewellery & Silverware	
2 ^(A)		Floor cloth	Plastic goods and leather goods.
3.		Travelling Goods.	
4.	M.Lilaram	Jewellers	
5.	Chotirmal	Departmental Store	
6.	Ramchand's	Jewellers	
7-10.	Sajni's	Ready made garment and fancy goods	
11.	L.M.Fatehchand	Jewellers	
12.	Glamour Watch Co.	Watch dealer	
13.	Dey's Merchantile Stores	Piece goods	
13/2	The Museum	Jewellery and fancy goods	
14.	N.C.Shaoo	Fancy goods	
15 ^(A)	Roopa	Stationery, medicine, photographic goods,	Crystalware
16 ^(A)	Gift House	Children's RMG*	Fancy goods
17.	Liberty	Stationery and fancy goods.	
18.	Janna Brothers	Sarees	
19.	Glamour	Sarees and Jewellery	
20.&23	N.K.Shaoo	Travelling goods	
21.	Shankar Agency	" "	

* RMG- Ready made garments.

① Type of business as found in 1974.

Table 3.5 (contd.)

22.	S.M.Trading	Travelling goods	
24,25 ^(A)	The Royal Store	Fancy goods and trunks	Perfume shop
26.	Oriental arts	Sarees and borders	
27.	Niroos	Crystalware	
28. ^(A)	Sarla's	Jewellery and Watch	Sarees and borders
29,30	B.Motiram	Jewellers	
31,32	N.L.Mullick	Silverware, fancy goods, and novelties	
33.	Universal Watch Emporium	-- Watch and silverware	
34. ^(A)	Rajasree	Sarees, jewellery and fancy goods	Sarees
35.	Jewelcraft	Jewellers	
36.	J.Behari	Jewellers and silverware	
37. ^(A)	B.K.Shao	Jewellery and fancy goods	Fancy goods
38.	S.Lalchand	Sarees	
39,40 ^(A)	Deb Agency	Jewellery, trunks and fancy goods.	Stationers
41.	Bandspek	Watches and locks	
42.	Bineyog	Travelling goods	
43.	J.K.Shao	Travelling goods	
44,45.	Kalaniketan	Familywear specialist	
46,47	Janna Sarees	Sarees	
48.	Travellers' Home	Travelling goods	

Table 3.5 (contd.)

<u>Block G</u>			
1-5	Dayaram	Sarees	
6,7	Nusker	Hosiery and RMG	
8.	V.Ramchandra	Ready made garments	
9.	Gulu's	Ready made garments	
10.	H. Ahmed	Hosiery and RMG	
11.	P.D.Mishra	" "	
12.	G.M.Prasad	Sarees and RMG	
13.	Sangam	Sarees	
14. ^(A)	Daftury's	RMG	Fancy goods and Ribbons
15.	Sanjay --	Piece goods	
16.	Style Tex	Ready made garments	
17.	Shib Lall & Sons	Children's wear & RMG	
18. ^(A)	Rajvin	Ready made garments	Sarees
19.	Pandora's	Children's wear	
20. ^(A)	Furnishing Centre	Ready made garments	Furnisher
21.	Blue Bell	Hosiery and Children's wear.	
22.	Padam's	Ready made garments	
22/1	Mateswari	Sarees	
23.	Elbros	Hosiery and ties	
24,25. ^(A)	Ghenashyam's	Soap and oilman's	Sarees
26-28.		Hosiery, bags	
29.	Mayallal Singh	Plastic goods	
30,31.	B.B.Das	" " and hosiery	
32.	Sen & Co.	?	

Table 3.5 (contd.)

33.	Mehta Stores	Furnishing	
34.	M.E.Nusker	Hosiery	
35.	Guptajee	Towels, bed sheets & covers	
36.	J.L.Mehta	" " "	
37.	Dolly	Knitwear and RMG	
38.	Mullikalaya	Woolen knitwear	
39.	Apsara	Sarees	
40.	Madhu's	closed?	
41.	Shaw & Co.	Tailors and outfitters	
42.	B. & B.N.Dey	Hosiery	
43.		Hosiery	
44,45	S.T.Nusker	Towels, sheets and covers	
46,47 ^(A)	Nusker	Hosiery	Ready made garments
48.	Janna Ganga	Sarees	
49.	India Saree House	Saree	
50.	Smita Stores	Ready made garments	
51.	S.P.Saha	Tailors and outfitters	
52. ^(A)	Tirupati	RMG	Piece goods
53.	Emkays	Sarees	
54,55	Fancy Fair	General Drapers	
56.	Laboni	Gift shop	
57.	Kur & CO.	Tailors	
58.	?	?	
58/1	Queeny Queen	Ready made garments	
59.	S.C.Payne	Embroidered goods	
60. ^(A)	Kalamandir	Sarees	RMG

Table 3.5 (contd.)

61.	Suneela	Ready made garments	
62.	Rupkala	Sarees	
63,64	A.Shaw & Co.	Ready made garments	
65,66	Ⓐ	Silk and Jewellery	Sarees (65) Materials (66)
67-69	Lalchand & Dhalma	Jewellers	
70.	Temporary shop		

one from each permanent block so as to get a cross-section of the whole market.

Two stalls were interviewed in block A; they are A18 and A43. A18 is a saree shop owned by one Tahilram from Sindh. The owner has two other saree shops in the same market, namely Jamna's (D30) and Jamna Ganga (G48). The shop interviewed, Jamna Brothers, was the second shop to be opened by the owner in 1959, Jamna's being the earliest shop. Jamna Bros. was previously selling dress materials, sarees and jewellery, but now deals in sarees of all kinds from various parts of India, though they are mostly obtained from outside Calcutta. There are 6 employees serving 40 to 50 customers daily during off season and as many as 100 during the season which is Puja in Calcutta. As the owner of the shop was not present at the time of my visit, the employees were reluctant to talk about the average daily sale and any recent developments of the shop.

Benevog (A43) is a travelling goods dealer. The present owner ^{has been} running the shop only since 1970. The shop is run by two brothers and there are no employees and this is the only shop they have. Average customers per day vary between 4-5 during season time, which is during Puja and Easter, when average sales amount to Rs. 200 ; during the off season the sales go down to Rs. 40-50 when one or two customers visit the shop. The commodities being sold are the same as in 1970 - suitcases, hold-alls, side bags and ladies hand bags.

The types of shops interviewed in B block are one book shop, one kitchen hardware shop and one crockery shop. It is a

coincidence that all three shops interviewed in B block have remained in the family ever since the beginning of the market. Dey Brothers has always been a book shop. Before independence (1947) English magazines and novels were mainly sold and sales were good. After 1955, however, sales started to go down. I understand that almost all the book stalls are in the market are in B block and there are 12 such shops. Eight out of these 12 have changed to fancy goods shop between 1952-70. Now both foreign and Indian magazines are sold here there is not much competition as each shop has more or less fixed customers for magazines, novels and children's books. The shop has two employees attending 25-30 people daily. The kitchen hardware shop and the crockery shop are both known as A. Latif and are owned by one person. The owner comes from what is now Bangladesh and the business has been in the family ever since 1892. Both shops sell the same commodity since the beginning. Before there was one owner or a proprietor of the shop, but now, due to various internal problems, an outsider has been taken on as a joint partner of the shop. In the kitchen hardware shop there are 7 employees who serve 25-30 people daily during season time. Before partition, Christmas was the selling season and foreigners and rich people were the only customers, as the shop specialised in imported goods. Now the selling season includes both Puja and Christmas and customers are all middle class people who are now using all the modern electrical kitchen gadgets. Goods were directly imported from abroad before independence (1947), even up to 1952. They were imported from GB, France, Germany, Sweden and Czechoslovakia. In 1952, however, the import quota was stopped and goods were obtained locally and foreign

goods obtained through Calcutta agents. As industries grew up in Bombay, Delhi, Ludhiana and Jullundhar, foreign goods were stopped by the government and several Indian products of good quality served the home market. A detailed list of the goods now sold in the two shops is given in Table 3.6.

C block is mainly a fruit range but has been greatly infiltrated by fancy goods shops. One such shop, Pannosh (C 72,73), has been interviewed. This shop is owned by a Kashmiri and deals exclusively in Kashmiri goods. It has been a shop of this kind since 1937 and prior to this it was a dried fruit shop. The average daily customer varies between different times of the year. During winter, Bengalis visit the shop for the famous Kashmiri shawls and foreigners visit the shop for other warm clothing, carpet and wood carvings on Walnut, a characteristic handicraft of Kashmir. The total number of customers varies between 6-10 a day during this time. During the off season customers are few - one or two and sometimes none per day. Daily average sales during season time are Rs. 400-500 on an average and off season sales amount to Rs. 40-50 per day. All the merchandise is personally chosen by the owner. There is only one employee in the shop, the owner and his son running the shop. Before the Indo-Pakistan war business was better. The shop has mainly retail sales but small amounts are sent abroad through foreign customers - mainly to Germany, U.S.A., Canada and Norway.

The only money changer or poddar interviewed was in block C. A.C.Saha has owned stall C 79 since 1940. The Sahas are well-known money-lender community in Bengal. Previously the structure

TABLE 3.6

Items sold in stalls interviewed

<u>Stall No.</u>	<u>Name of the shop</u>	<u>Items sold</u>
A 43	Beneyog	Suitcase, side bag, hold-all, ladies handbags.
A 18	Jamna Brothers	Mainly sarees - cotton, silk and synthetic.
B 47	Dey Brothers	Indian and foreign magazines, novels and children's books.
B 62,63, 54.	A. Latif	<u>Kitchen hardware</u> - cooking and table utensils, cutleries, stoves, flasks, ice bowls and buckets, pressure cooker, baking oven and moulds. <u>Crockeries</u> - Porcelaine. dinner set, tea set, coffee set, mugs, flower vase Glassware. Water jugs, wine glasses, cruet set, ash trays, fruit set.
C(N)12-13	Modern Shoes	Children's, Ladies and Men's shoes.
C 72-73	Pamposh	Shawls, wood carvings, paper mache, locally made decoration pieces.
C 79	A. Saha(poddar)	Money changing.
D 26	Kalpna	Mainly cotton materials for men and women. <u>No silk sold.</u>
D 62	Lal's	Mostly cotton and some synthetic materials sold and no silk is sold.

Table 3.6 (contd.)

<u>Stall No.</u>	<u>Name of the shop</u>	<u>Items sold</u>
D 111,112	Furnishing Centre	Casement, matty, net, prints, lace, brocade, tweed. These are mainly used for curtains, sofa covers and seat covers.
D(n) 1	Ellora	Night dresses, under garments, panty, dresses and long slips.
F 2,3	Shao Brothers	All sorts of travelling requisites in leather, synthetic, foam, canvas, plywood and steel.
F25,42	Tajoomal's	Gold and silver jewellery with stone setting and silverware.
F26,27	Gift Palace	Ivory, brassware and leather goods.
F 60	Chamba Lama	Copper and brass decorative pieces, costume jewellery and imitation jewellery (tribal).
M 7		Seasonal fruits from all over India.
Fish 44	B.C.Ojha	All kinds of big fish, mainly local.
Poultry	National Poultry	Fowl and ducks.
NB 28/1	M.C.Poddar	Butter, cheese, salad oil, margarine, sanitary products, tinned & frozen fish and meat and eggs.
P 7,8,9,	K.C.Variety Stores	Pulses, washing powder, edible oils, beverages, baby food, tea coffee, shampoo, hair oil, biscuits, confectionery and some selected perfumes.

of the stall was temporary, but 5 years ago the structure was converted into a permanent one by the occupier. The average daily customer during season time, the festive season of Puja and Christmas, varies between 70-75 and average daily earnings amount to Rs. 1,000. About 40 people are served during the off season when average daily earnings amount to Rs. 40-50. Bad weather also causes a drop in the earnings as less customers visit the market.

C(new) is a block mainly for shoes and fancy goods and the shop interviewed is also a shoe shop. Modern Shoes (C(new)12) deals in ladies, man's and children's footwear. Goods are all locally obtained through suppliers visiting the shop at regular intervals. The present owner has had the shop since 1962 and has two employees who serve 10-12 people daily during Puja, the main Bengali festival. Two or three customers visit the shop during the off season.

D block is a miscellaneous block but 41% of the shops deal in cloth. Such shops were also chosen for interviewing. Kalbana (D 26) is owned by a Bengali since 1950. The merchandise, piece goods, is mainly local and obtained through agents and delivered to the shop. Average daily customer during the main season (Puja) is about Rs. 100 and sales amount to Rs. 2,000; during the off season there are about 50 customers and sales are about Rs. 500. Lal's (D 62) is another piece goods shop owned by partners for 42 years. There are other shops owned by one of the partners, but I was unable to get details of these shops. One of the partner's family started the shop 85 years ago and it was then a hat shop. Business changed to piece goods since partnership, which took place some 42 years ago. There are 4 employees who serve 30-40 people a

day during season time bringing in a sale of Rs. 1,000 to 1,500; during the off season the shop serves 10-15 people and average sales amount to Rs.400-500. Mainly cotton and synthetic materials and no silk are sold in the shop. Goods are obtained mostly locally but some comes from Bombay and Delhi.

The Furnishing Centre (D111, 112) is a different type of cloth shop, as the name indicates. The owner comes from U.P. and has owned the shop since 1953. Prior to this it was a lace and ribbon shop. There is no particular selling season as such and average daily sales vary between Rs.800-900. Goods are personally chosen and procured by the four employees from north and south India. The shop stocks almost all types of furnishing materials.

D(new) is the most recent block in the market and therefore all the shops are recent too. The block has no particular type of business. Ellora (D(new)1) is a ready made garment shop. The present occupier has owned the shop since 1960. There are no employees and the two partners attend 15-20 customers daily during the season time when average sales amount to Rs.150 a day. Both customers and sales is negligible at other times.

F block originally specialised in jewellery and confectionery. About 50% of the shops have changed business during recent times. The shops interviewed are of various kinds. Shao Brothers (F 2,3) have specialised in travelling goods since 1956. The shop always sold the same commodities, even before 1956. During season time customers total 20-25 a day and average sales amount to Rs.300-400; off-peak sales amount to Rs.150-200. Goods are mostly locally obtained through agents. Tajoomal's (F 25,42) is a jewellery

shop since 1950 under the present ownership, but it has always been a jewellery shop, ever since the beginning. The present owner owns some other shops which branched off from the above one. In this case, too, the names and the types of business of the other shops were not disclosed to me. The average number of customers depends on the tourist season. Before, only tourists from western countries visited the shop, but now a large number of Americans and East Europeans frequent the shop during the tourist season. The stones for setting come from various parts of India but the jewellery is all locally made. The shop has 6 employees, three of whom have been with the shop since the beginning. I was unable to obtain customer or sales estimates from this shop. Gift Palace (F 26,27) has been owned by one Mr. Khettry since 1955. The owner is also the secretary of the Hogg Market Traders' Association. He was a councillor of the Calcutta Corporation until Government took over when such a post ceased to exist. Gift Palace is a curio shop and also has silk scarves and costume jewellery. Previously this was a fancy goods and jewellery shop. The selling season is from October to March, which is the tourist season in Calcutta. On an average 25-30 people visit the shop daily during this time of the year, of whom only 4-5 actually buy, contributing to an average daily sale of Rs. 250-300. During the off season there are days when there may not be a single customer and average daily sales are around Rs.100 during the off season. The owner, his son, and an employee form the present staff of the shop. Chamba Lama (F60) is another gift shop specialising in brass and copperware, mainly from north Bengal, Nepal and Sikkim. A couple have owned the shop since 1959 and there are no

employees. The shop has, on an average, 2-6 customers and average daily sale of Rs.100.

M block is the fruit range and there has been very little change of ownership and no change of business, M 7 is one such fruit shop owned by a Bengali. The shop has been owned by the family for the last 30 years and the present occupiers (five) have owned the stalls since 1961 and have three employees. Together they serve 20-25 people a day and have an average sales of Rs.100-150. All kinds of seasonal fruits from various parts of India are sold here but they are all obtained from the wholesale markets of Calcutta like Mechua Bazaar or Sealdah market.

NB and P block are both oilman's blocks and here too changes have been very few. M.C.Poddar (NB 28/1) and K.C.Variety Stores (P 7,8,9) are two grocery stores owned by the same family since 1953 and 1961 respectively. M.C.Poddar is a grocery store, European style, and K.C.Variety is a grocery store, Indian style. Both shops sold similar items even before the present ownership. The average daily sales for M.C.Poddar amount to Rs.1,500 during season time when 120-150 customers are served; 50-75 customers are served daily during off season and bring in sales of Rs.500-700. Goods are not all local since 1961. Before, many items were imported from abroad. Three brothers own the shop and they have seven employees altogether.

The largest stall owner in the Poultry range was interviewed. This range has both temporary and permanent stalls. Out of 214 stalls only 50 have permanent licence, all the rest being

on season tenant basis. National Poultry (stall numbers 75-78, 83-86, 99-102) was originally started by the grandfather of the present owner. After his death it was passed on to his two sons and then to a grandson. One Mr. Hussain, the grandson has owned the business since 1964, but he has been running it for his uncle since 1945. The ownership was transferred to him after 19 years in 1964. Poultry stalls had been in different parts of the market at different times. Finally it was permanently shifted to the present site in 1928. The shop deals in fowls and ducks. Average daily sales are 50 fowls during the season and 125 fowls during the off season. During the season time average sales amount to Rs.800-1,000 and Rs.500-700 during the off season. There is one owner and four employees in the shop. The present owner extended the business by four stalls (no.75-78) in 1957 and by another four stalls (no. 83-86) in 1964. Stalls 99-102 were inherited. B.C.Ojha (stall 44) is the biggest fish stall in this range. It has been a family business since the beginning of the stall. The number of customers has been more or less fixed all the year round as the customers are hotels and restaurants of the area and there are very few individual buyers. Weddings and Christmas seems to boost the sales of fish when as much as 500kg of fish is sold; otherwise average sales are around 200 kg a day which brings in a cash sale of Ps. 1,500-2,000 usually up to Rs. 400 during season time. Goods are usually obtained from local wholesale markets at Howrah, Sealdah and B.K.Pal market. Only fresh fish is sold in this stall: if any remains unsold it is kept in ice, and not frozen. Usually most of it gets sold. The stalls in fish range are all on a season tenant basis.

The impact of Hogg Market on the surrounding area.

The neighbourhood of Hogg Market has been greatly influenced by its commercial activities. The shopping streets around Hogg market cover an extensive area. The Chowringhee has shops more than half a mile north and south of the market; Lindsay Street has shops on every inch of ground; Free School Street has quite a few shops, though most of it is occupied by office buildings and the Calcutta Fire Brigade; and Hogg Street and Market Street on the north have shops belonging both to the market or are private shops leased by the corporation. Corporation Place and S.N.Banerjee Road have shops and office buildings for a great length along the road.

A survey was carried out only for Lindsay Street and Bertram Street as time did not permit a thorough survey of the whole area. The survey was started from Chowringhee end of Lindsay Street. Location, name and type of business of each shop was noted down and later on mapped (Fig.3.6). The dominant type of shop in this area is the tailor and outfitters (Table3.7). Out of 105 shops here 27 shops or 26.6% of the shops are tailors and outfitters. There are two exclusively Ladies tailors and 12 shops are Gent's tailors and also deal in Men's wear. The next important type of business is the cloth dealers - about 7% of the shops are of this type. There are 6 big dry cleaners and dyers and 5 shops dealing in either radio or electrical appliances. Various other types of shops are also present here (Table3.7). The noticeable characteristics of this shopping area are as follows. First, although located in the heart of the city of Calcutta, almost all the shop names are of

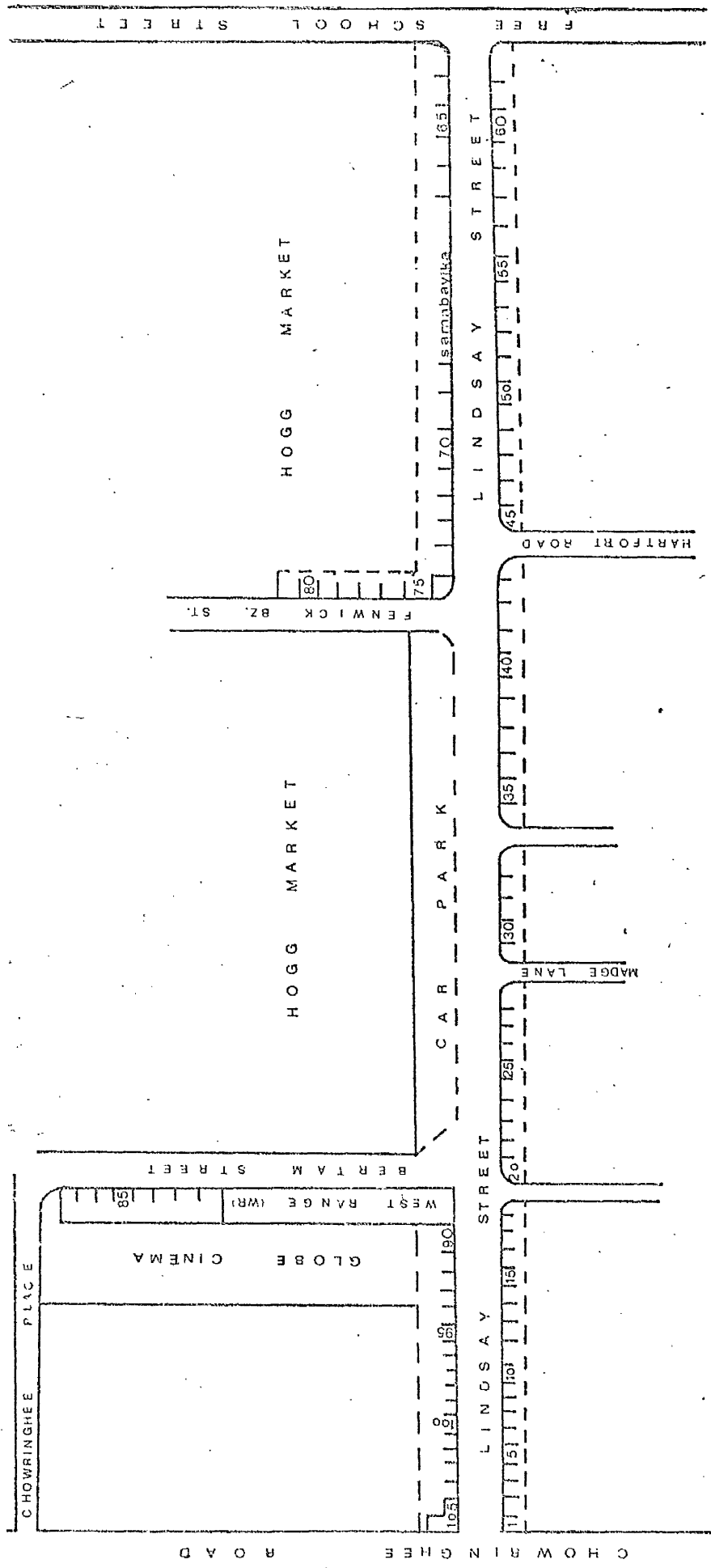


Fig.3.6. Type of business by shops in Lindsay Street. (not to scale).

Table 3.7

Type of business by shops in Lindsay Street.

Right hand side of Lindsay Street from Chowringhee Road.

<u>No.</u>	<u>Name of the shop</u>	<u>Type of business</u>
1.	Lindsay	Dying and Cleaning.
2.	Chowringhee Blue Print	Chemists
3.	Mookherjee Wine Stores	
4.	Chicago	Tailors and outfitters
5.	Novelty Opticians	Optician
6.	British India Cleaners	Dry Cleaners
7.	Deshna Stores	Men's undergarments
8.	Pappu Textiles	Cloth dealer
9.	Cali Shop	Textile dealer
10.	Neelan Fabrics	cloth merchant
11.	Roos Electrical Works	Electrical appliances, lights etc.
12.	Handloom House	Handloom products
13.	Thut Shin and Co.	Shoes
14.	United Paint Stores	Paint dealer
15.	Patel's-India Ltd.	Cinematograph
16.	Lilaram's	Tailors and outfitters
17.	Badshah	Restaurant
18.	H.Gulam Ahmed & Bros.	Men's outfitters
19.	Tilok's	Cloth and saree dealers.
	Madge Lane	
20.	Ramson's	Men's outfitters

Table 3.7 (contd.)

21.	Dey's Medical Stores	Chemists
22.	Majula	Ladies and children's wear
23.	Bata	Shoes
24.	Ram Lakshman	Jewellers
25.	Chemist	Chemist
26.	Sheila	Departmental Store
27.	Paris	Tailors
28.	Digjam Lane	Wollens, cloth merchant
29.	Jethmal Dhalmal	Cloth merchant
30.	Jiyaji Suiting	Cloth merchant
31.	S.Charan Singh	Tailors
32.	Ruby's	Tailors, Ready made garments, sarees.
33.	State Sales Emporium Lane	Arts and crafts of Bengal.
34.	Bank of India	Bank
35.	Maharaja	Tailors
36.	Punjab National Bank	Bank
37.	Nat and Co.	Engravers
38.	Daw, Sen and Co., Ltd.	Grocers and Provisioners
39.	Eve's Book Store	Book shop
40.	Globe Nursery	Plants and flowers
41.	The Ritter Wine Stores	Wine merchant.
42.	Phillips Radio	Radio distributors
43.	H.M.Ahmed & Co.	General merchants
44.	Kaventer's Dairy Products Lane	Dairy products

Table 3.7 (contd.)

45.	Bombay Tailoring Co.	Tailors
46.	Jaggi & Co.	Men's wear
47.	St. Mary's Clinic and Drug Store	
48.	New Presidency Pharmacy	Chemists
49.	Hair dressing Saloon	Saloon
50.	Squire	Men's Tailors
51.	Government Art and Handicrafts shop	
52.	The Bool Bool	Ladies and Gents' Tailors
53.	Sam's	Gents' tailors
54.	Queen's Emporium	Cloth and sarees
55.	East End Tailoring Co. Ltd.	Miscellaneous traders
56.	Bargain Emporium	Cloth merchant
57.	Shesh Mahal	Departmental Store
58.	Janak	Tailors and cloth merchant
59.	Goldsmith Jewellers	Jeweller
60.	M.Ellyas & Co.	Engravers and platers
61.	Economic Electroplating	Engravers and platers
62.	Saroj	Gents' Tailors
	Free School Street	
	Left hand side of Lindsay Street from Chowringhee.	
63.	Morocco's	Musical Instrument Repair shop
64.	Hollywood	Gents' tailors
65.	M.N.De and Co.	Picture frames
66.	American Framing	Picture frames
67.	Central Bank Of India <u>and Samabayika</u>	
68.	Fashion Palace	Shoes
69.	Sundeeep	Raymond's Suiting

Table 3.7 (contd.)

70.	Vandana	Sarees
71.	Eve's	Beauty Parlour
72.	Golden Art and Crafts	Handicrafts
73.	Halder & Sons	Lighting
74.	Hollywood	Tailors and clothiers
	Penwick Bazaar Street	
75.	U.P.Government Dairy Shop	
76.	V.P.Stores	Wine merchant
77.	Telerad	Radio and T.V. shop
78.	Garment	Dyers and Cleaners
79.	Viswanath	Wine merchant
80.	Manipur Sales Emporium	Arts and crafts of Manipur.
81.	U.P.Cold Stores	Processed meat shop.
From Globe Cinema to West Range along Bertram Street.		
82.	National Watch Co.	Watch dealer
83.	Lord's Sweets and Toffees	
84.	Modesto Tailors	Men's and children's wear
85.	Saha Brother Stores Pvt. Ltd.	Cosmetics
86.	Wong and Co.	Shoes
87.	Lite Hall	Domestic electrical appliance
88.	Kamala Electric Stores	" " "
89.	Rcy and Sons	Stationers
Left hand side of Lindsay Street from Chowringhee		
90.	Elegant	Men's wear
91.	Humayun Court	Offices and shops(part of Globe Cinema)
92.	Standard Sweets	Sweetmeat shop
Path at the side of Globe Cinema		

Table 3.7 (contd.)

93.	Eskay's	Ladies and Gents' tailors and outfitters
94.	H.M.V.	Musical shop
95.	L.G.Lilaram	Watch dealers
96.	The shop	Watch dealer
97.	Mignonette	Children's fashion
98.	Habil Mullick & Sons	Kashmir arts and handicrafts
99.	Bright Cleaners	Cleaners
100.	Kwick Cleaners	Cleaners
101.	Anupama	Men's Tailors and outfitters
102.	Fleurs	" " " "
103.	Pure Vegetarian Restaurant.	Restaurant
104.	Super Cleaners and Dyers	Cleaners
105.	H.Gulam Mahammad and Brothers	- Tailors

western type and shop attendants can also speak good English. This is because the area is very cosmopolitan in nature and tourists coming to Calcutta will have New Market in the list of sightseeing. Secondly, the street has so many different kinds of shops rather than only food stores, saree and jewellery shops. For example, there are photographic shops, wine stores engravers, saloons and two big departmental stores. As noted earlier, government has opened several supermarkets or Samabayikas in the city. The first and the most important or the biggest Samabayika is on Lindsay Street adjacent to the Hogg market. Thirdly, there are as many as 5 Government Sales Emporiums on Lindsay Street alone which indicate the importance of the area. Fourthly, all the departmental stores of Calcutta are located around New Market and there are two such stores on Lindsay Street. Fifthly, most of the shops here are of fairly large size compared to other parts of Calcutta. Finally, there are many eating houses in and around the market; usually a few are found around other markets and even they are often nothing but glorified tea stalls.

C.M.P.O. Project for the future of Hogg Market

New Market is 100 years old, and even its temporary structures are more than 50 years old. The structure, mostly one-storied, has started showing signs of decay and the cost of maintenance has become very large. There is acute shortage of space and no new space can be created to increase the finances of the corporation. The surrounding areas have intensive use of shops and establishments; mostly private and hawkers

are in the narrow alleys and lanes. There is an increasing problem of parking and accessibility of the pedestrians to the market is also confusing. The parking demand is quite heavy and the Calcutta corporation has a scheme of fee parking in the area by attendants. Parking in this area was necessary mainly for shopping purposes but recently many government as well as commercial offices have come up in this area.

A considerable proportion of the perishable goods is devoted to wholesale activity which caters mostly for the markets of south Calcutta. It creates confusion and congestion, particularly in the northeastern side of the market. It includes mostly dilapidated structures and there are anti-social elements; with poor illumination and maintenance the area includes slums and cow sheds.

Some of the other problems are that there is no arrangement, attempt or even simple publicity to attract the tourist traffic to visit the New market and the specialities for which it caters. The renovation and development of the market has never been undertaken. The changing pattern of society naturally demands a changing pattern of modernisation of the market to attract the customers, especially the foreigners. The creation of municipal market in various parts of the city has naturally diverted the middle-class customers this market could otherwise expect. The newer allotments of different types of shops in the blocks allocated for and maintained for other types of commodities have brought an unhealthy competition among the dealers and has confused the customers to a great extent.

The major weaknesses of the Hogg Market-Chowringhee

area are as follows:-

(1) Slums and poor environment: About 17,000 people live in this area but most of them are of low income group who live in the three slums and adjoining buildings. The insanitary conditions and the lack of services are dominant in some areas.

(2) Street system: Accessibility to New Market from north and east is poor and parking problems are on the increase. The street system is poorly developed and footpaths (pavements) are too narrow.

(3) Pedestrian Pressures: Along Dharamtala, Lindsay Street, Free School Street and North Choeringhee pedestrians move in a tide. The market, cinemas and restaurants attract people from all over the city.

(4) Physical deterioration is also revealing. 30% of all the buildings in the area are obsolete, 40% are fair with signs of decay and only 30% are good; the age of some of the good structures is 100 years.

While the Hogg Market and the adjoining departmental stores form a highly significant retailing area, a number of public offices are also located here, including the offices of the Calcutta corporation and the Geological Survey of India. The institutional activities are dominated by the Indian Museum, the Government Art School, The Asiatic Society, churches and a few clubs. There is a number of hotels and restaurants including Grand, Park, Ritz Continental hotels. There are about 12 cinemas. The uses to which the floor area is put are as follows:

Residence (including <u>bustees</u>)	35%
Commerce (private)	34%
Institutional (mostly government)	18%
Offices (private)	12%
Industry	1%

This distribution defines the area as primarily a commercial centre and secondarily as an institutional centre. Commercial and office uses are dominant in the northern (Dharamtala Street) half and institutional and residential uses in the southern half (Park Street). Problems of the market and the neighbouring area cannot be solved in the present situation as there is no room for further development. The C.M.P.O. and the State Government have a renewal project for New Market area. The Technical Working Group with representatives from Calcutta Corporation, Calcutta Improvement Trust and C.M.P.O. has been set up under the Steering Committee for planning and related technical works in connection with the renewal of the Hogg Market-Chowringhee area.

The salient features of the design are given below:

- (i) The scheme consists of three blocks, Block A is three-storied, Block B is five-storied and Block C is eleven-storied. Nine floors may be constructed now and two floors may be added later.
- (ii) There will be a basement floor in Block C reserved for cold storage, godowns, fish and meat stalls. The remaining part of the basement will be used for the loading and unloading purposes. Service cars will be taken within the basement area with the help of a ramp from the Free School Street side.
- (iii) The groundfloor will be mainly used for stalls dealing in

perishable goods, vegetables, poultry, meat and fish.

(iv) The first and second floors will be given to high standard shops dealing in household goods, perfumeries, liquors, garments and jewellery.

(v) The upper floors (3rd to 8th) will be mainly used for commercial and office purposes. The main type of use in these floors will be kept somewhat flexible.

(vi) Restaurants at the top floors with a terrace garden may be an added attraction to the office people and shoppers.

(vii) There will be an overbridge connecting the new shopping area with the portion of the old New market on the westside of the Fenwick Bazaar Street. This will avoid the obstruction to vehicular movement between the new and the old shopping areas. A part of the retail and wholesale trading in perishable goods will possibly be shifted away from the New Market area to other markets in the city which are right in the midst of the densely populated residential areas.

(viii) Arrangements will be made for roof parking on the first floor for customers coming by cars. As the first and the second floors will contain shops dealing in fancy goods and luxury items, a large number of buyers will come by their own cars.

The construction will be carried out in three phases. The first phase includes the area between Fenwick Bazaar Street and Free School Street, Market Street and Lindsay Street and would cover 97,920 square feet; at present only 57,470 square feet is in use in the same area. The second phase of development would be in the area where the present NB, M, N, FR, Beef, Mutton and Suet

and Egg blocks are located. The third phase will be the development of the main building now accommodating blocks A, B, C, D, E, F, G, K, NR, R up to Bertram Street. The construction will start with the three-storied building east of Fenwick Bazaar street. This location has been chosen because this is the area which can be easily evacuated, buildings are in dilapidated condition, the land and the buildings are owned by the corporation, the problem of relocation is manageable and the location has many advantages. This building is three-storied because the construction can be completed quickly to reinstate the stalls shifted to other places. To commence work the existing stalls east of Fenwick Bazaar Street would be shifted to surrounding areas like Market Square, Beef range or Fish range. There are plenty of unused stalls and space in the Beef range which can accommodate part of Poultry range or Fish stalls can accommodate Bird range if proper stacks are constructed to store the birds. The CR and the potato range and Writers' range will be shifted to Market Square as that space will be utilised to store building materials for the construction. Service Workers will be moved to Dilkhusa Street for the time being. Later they may be brought nearer to the market but not within the market any more.

In the new building, the details of the floors have been worked out mainly for the first phase. This building will have shops on Fenwick Bazaar Street, parking on Free School Street and offices on the top floors followed by residential quarters. There will be a large parking area on Market Street. When finished this building will provide room for the stalls from phase two area.

If implemented properly, the New Market-Chowringhee

can have a beneficial impact upon th city's further growth, prosperity and civic spirit.

Chapter Four.Gariahat MarketHistorical Aspects

Gariahat market is located in south Calcutta at the crossing of Gariahat Road and R.B.Avenue (Fig.3.1). This market was started in 1937 when the area was developing. There was no other big market within close vicinity except for Lake Road (municipal) market three quarters of a mile to the west. The area was then gradually built up and settled by well-to-do people of the city. People retired to this open and attractive locality. The market had very good prospects. The suburban station of Ballygunj is within walking distance from the market and the area also has a terminus for suburban buses; the market is therefore visited by a large number of commuters during the evening before returning home. Gariahat market is now regarded as the third biggest municipal market of Calcutta: first is the Hogg Market, second is College Street Market and third is Gariahat market. Entally market was previously the third market, but since 1964 Gariahat market has occupied this position among the municipal markets.

Records show and the market authority claims that at present Gariahat market is the largest market for fresh fish, meat and vegetables in the whole of Calcutta. The reasons are as follows:

- (i) Ballygunj station makes it possible for vendors to come to the market regularly. The vegetable vendors come from the surrounding area; fish vendors come from Canning and Diamond Harbour to the south of Calcutta near the deltaic parts of Bengal.
- (ii) The shoppers of Calcutta fall into three categories: upper

middle class, wealthy people and the commuters. The demand of all three types of shoppers here have encouraged the growth of the market to the present standard. As the use of refrigerators is not common, people usually buy their perishable foodstuffs daily or every other day from the nearest market.

Description of the present market

Corporation or municipal markets are expected to be well planned. Although Manicktala market is the most recent market and should have been the best planned one, New Alipore market is probably the best planned municipal market in Calcutta. Gariahat market was also fairly well planned initially, but municipality finished constructing only a part of the plan and opened the market and never finished the remaining portion. The unfinished portion in the market area has tin shacks constructed by the stall owners. The corporation has constructed two chandneys and a fish range according to the preliminary plan. The amdani shed was constructed at that time. Wholesale vegetables were brought into the amdani shed and small vendors buy there and then sell in the market. The remaining area has a proposed plan, but at the moment temporary squatters have built wooden structures or 'ugly huts' and are carrying on business on a temporary basis, which means their licence is valid only for 24 hours. The market is bound by R.B.Avenue on the north, Gariahat Road on the west and Bustees on the south and west (Fig.4.1). Part of the 'L'-shaped structure on R.B.Avenue accomodates the permanent blocks of the market - namely, blocks A, B, C, D, E, and F. The lavatories and the refuse platform were also built by the corporation before opening the market. The existing oilmill in the

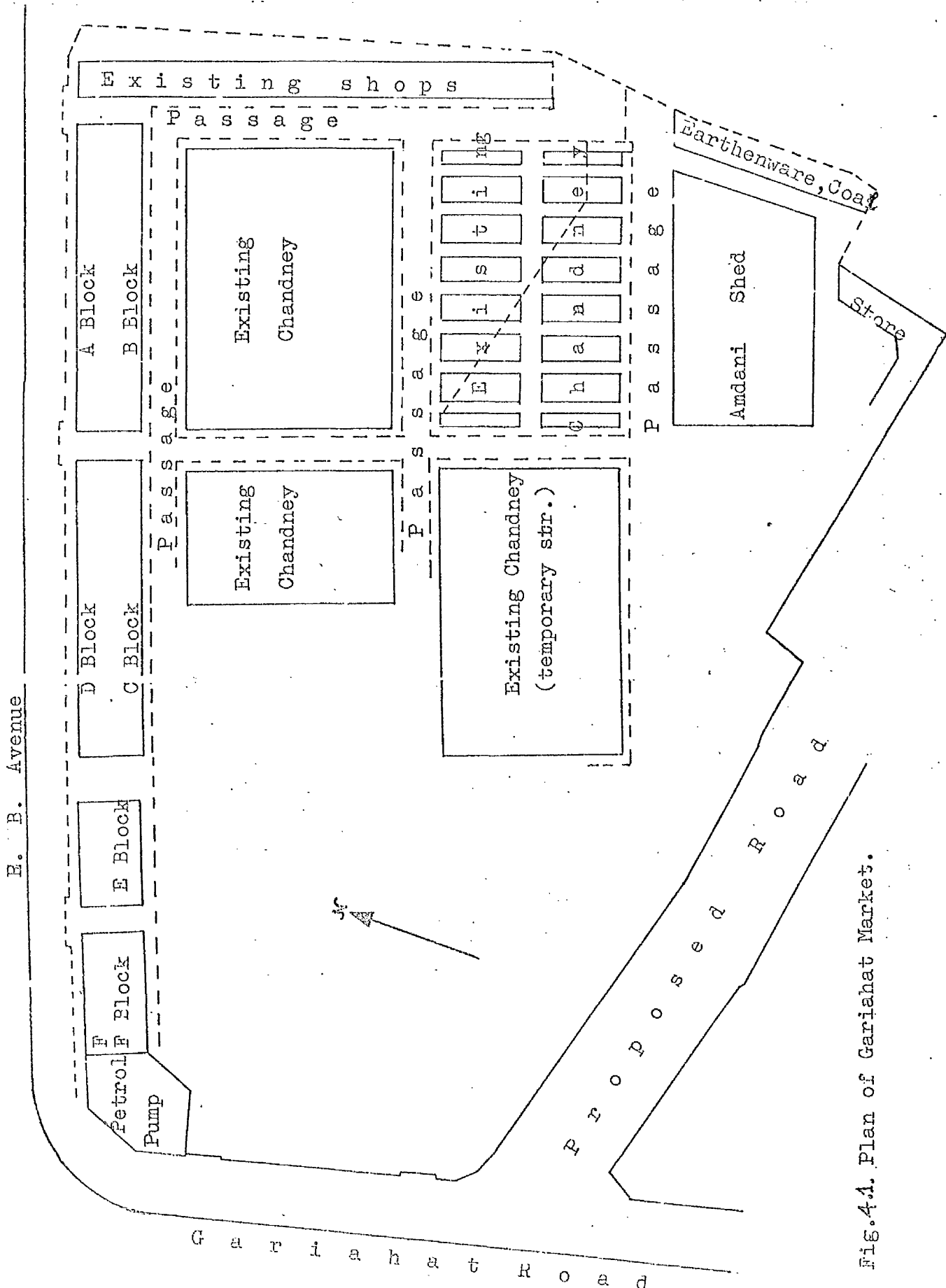


Fig.4.1. Plan of Gariahat Market.

market is an unauthorised one but as there are none in the vicinity the business is allowed to carry on uninterrupted.

(i) Revenue and expenditure. Sources of revenue are the same as Hogg market and the money is spent on the same items mentioned earlier. Annual revenue from Gariahat market is estimated to be Rs.288,200 i. 1974-75. The actual revenue for 1973-74 was Rs.281,000 and for 1972-73 it was Rs.263,310. Table 3-2 shows that the revenue has gone up in recent years from Rs.189,818 in 1967-68 to the present Rs.281,000. Revenue could be much higher if the rent structure of the market were revised. The rate of payment has remained the same since 1937. Some of the ideally located shops on the main road still pay the rent of a daily squatter, which has remained unchanged since 1940. It was interesting to note that the largest amount of rent is collected from the daily vendors and not from the permanent stalls. This again points to the fact that permanent stalls are very few as the corporation constructed building in only a part of the area; the remaining portion is occupied by season tenants and daily vendors. Earnings from 'additional rent' are high as these include charges for light and other electricity used even by the temporary stall owners and squatters. Initial Rent received is also very low as this is obtained or claimed from the permanent stall owners.

(ii) Description of the market by blocks (using Rent Roll). There are 300 stalls in Gariahat market and 224 retail squatters - or casual vendors as the authority calls them. Of the 300 stalls, 208 are either permanent shops or stalls in the market register and 92 are season tenants. The difference between the two is clear.

A permanent shop or stall owner is a permanent tenant of the market whereas a season tenant has to renew his licence every three months; a casual vendor's licence is only valid for 24 hours for which it has been issued. Casual vendors are also known as daily squatters in a market. Allotment of stalls is as follows:

<u>Permanent stalls</u>		<u>Season Tenant (ST) stalls</u>	
Fish	38	Fish	32
Meat	6	Flowers	8
Potato	19	Restaurant	7
Miscellaneous	25	Misc.(ST)	39
Betel	8	ST. <u>Faria</u>	6
Onions	6		<u>92</u>
<u>Jalpan</u>	6		
Spices	6		
<u>Ghee and butter</u>	5		
C.V.F.	5	<u>Casual vendors</u> (total no. of vendors)	
Dry fruits	10		
Egg and poultry	1	<u>Faria</u>	104
Retail	2	H.C.Retail	40
Block A	10	(misc. types--cloth, RMG, piece goods etc.)	
" B	10	Retail	80
" C	9		<u>224</u>
" D	11		
" E	11		
" F	7		
Total no. of stalls	<u>208</u>		

There is a very large number of Faria stalls in the market -- about 126. Of these 17 are permanent stalls, 5 are season tenants and there are 104 casual vendors. Fish accounts for the next highest number of stalls. There are 70 fish stalls, 38 permanent and 32 season tenants. Next comes potato stalls, 19 in all; followed by dried fruits - 10 stalls - and by Betel-8 stalls. Meat, onion, Jalpan and spices occupy 6 stalls each while ghee and butter are sold on 5 stalls.

All the permanent stalls were not constructed at the beginning. Although the market started in 1937, the first stalls were not occupied until 1938. Fruit, onion, ghee and butter, potato and betel ranges were started in 1938. Blocks A and B were also occupied in 1938. In 1940 there were further extensions in the building and the C block was opened. C.V.F. and jalpan started in 1946 and 1945 respectively. Blocks D, E, fish and meat ranges were constructed in 1953/54. By 1964 the spice range, miscellaneous range and F block had been constructed.

Most of the sellers are male. Given below is the male/female ratio among the sellers.

<u>Types of business</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Permanent shops	100%	0%
Permanent stalls	95%	5%
Season Tenants	90%	10%
Temporary vendors	60%	40%

There are 17 blocks or ranges in Gariahat market, namely blocks A, B, C, D, E, F and ranges jalpan, onion, fruits,

ghee and butter, fish, meat, spices, potato, betel, miscellaneous and C.V.F. or country vegetable faria. All these blocks were not started at the beginning of the market, as discussed earlier, and Appendix V shows the starting of different ranges in their chronological order. Seven blocks were started in 1938 and are all inside the chandney. They are as follows: onion has 6 stalls selling either garlic or potato along with onions. All the owners are Bengali except for stall number 5. There have been several changes of ownership in all the stalls since the beginning. Fruit range has 10 stalls and though the licence is for dried fruits all the stalls sell both fresh and dried fruits. Stalls 7-10 were started much later in 1950s. There have been several changes of ownership of the older stalls, new stalls being mostly still under the same ownership; the owners are both from Bengal and outside. Ghee and butter range has 5 stalls and bread is also sold in these stalls; these occupiers are all Bengali. Stall number 5 was opened only in 1967. Potato stalls are partly within the chandney and some are outside; there are 20 stalls in this range. Stalls 13-18 were previously C.V.F. 1-6 till 1956 and are outside the chandney. These stalls are exclusively for potatoes. About 50% of the stalls have changed owners, some more than once.

Eight stalls in the Betel range sell only betel leaves. Except for two stalls, all have changed ownership since the starting of the range. The owners are all Bengali.

Blocks A and B were also started in 1938 and illustrate the point already made that in this market there is very little specialisation of items by block. All the blocks sell various commodities (Appendix V). In block A three shops out of 10 are selling

loose tea, two shops are dealing in books and stationery, one confectionery, one each jewellery, travelling goods, glassware, paint and hardware, and tailoring and hosiery goods. Except for two shops there has been a change of ownership for all the other shops in the block. B block has 10 stalls but only 4 shops. This means that each shop occupies more than one stall (Appendix V). This block sells grocery, spices and dasakarma items, the latter being required for performing different religious ceremonies. All these shops have had one change of ownership since 1938.

Block C was started in 1940. The shops are carrying on all different kinds of business from tobacco to poultry as shown in Appendix V. There have been several changes of business and almost all the shops have had one or more changes of ownership. The stalls are all 10' x 8' except for the last stall which is 7'5" x 9'8".

Jalpan range started in 1945 but the main extension occurred in 1953 when 5 stalls were added to the two earlier stalls, making a total of 7 stalls. Puffed rice and similar products are sold in these shops. There has been no change of ownership in any of the stalls.

C.V.F. or country vegetable faria (Faria is an open space where fresh vegetables are sold) was opened in 1953. There were 32 stalls in the range. In 1956, 6 stalls were transferred to potato range and in 1964 another 6 stalls were transferred to Spice range - this leaves C.V.F. with 20 stalls at the moment. Vegetables of various kinds are the items sold at these shops. Apart from the 12 stalls transferred to other ranges, changes of ownership have been few. Stalls 1-5 are all 7'7" x 6'6" and stalls 16-24 are

slightly larger in size - 7'x8'.

Block D was opened in 1953. Here, too, no major business can be found. Jalajoga, a well known baker and confectioner of the area, and Roy's Medical Stores, one of the largest chemist of the locality, are situated in this block. Besides these there are chemists, 2 loose tea shops, jewellery and textile shops, occupying the 10 stalls of the block. Four of the shops have had changes of ownership over the last 22 years and the other 6 shops are still under the same owner. The Initial Rent seems very high for block D compared with blocks A, B and C, where ^{it} varies between Rs.100-600. In block D the average Initial Rent is Rs.5,000. One of the reasons for the higher IR may be that these shops have the largest covered area per shop (12'x10'6") among the blocks and also because this is ideally located in the middle of the market.

E block also has 10 shops and the majority are grocery shops, about 50% of the total. Other types of shops are chemists, hardware and paint, spectacles and jewellery, dasakarma and one Jalajoga shop. The Initial Rent is quite high here but much less compared with block D.

Fish range started in 1953-54. Part of the fish range, that is 35 stalls, is within the chandney and the daily squatters - numbering about 32-40 - sit outside the chandney and in the andani shed. The stalls have been occupied at various times between 1953 and 1958. Change of ownership have been few. According to the nature of the licence the stall owners can sell both whole and cut fish, whereas squatters can only sell whole fish. Initial Rent for the stalls varied between Rs.135 and 400. for the stalls

1-27, but the IR for the stalls 28-34 is exceptionally high compared to this -- between Rs.1,000 and 1,500. Stalls 26 and 27 are not fish stalls but sell tortoise meat. The owners of all the stalls are Bengali.

Meat stalls were opened in 1954. The 6 stalls in the range mainly sell goat meat. Initial Rent was Rs. 337 for each stall at the beginning. Only one stall has had a change of ownership. Otherwise all the stalls are under their initial ownership.

Miscellaneous block was one of the last blocks to be opened at the market. As the name indicates the stalls in this range sell all different type of goods. But there seems to be some specialising towards monohari or stationery shops. Ten out of 18 stalls are selling monohari goods and another 5 shops are dealing in toiletries; the remaining three stalls sell travelling goods, baskets and mats, glassware and utensils.

F block was the last block of the market to be started by the market authority. In 1956, the 7 stalls of F block were opened at the corner of the market adjoining the Petrol Pump (Fig.4.1). The shops carry on all different kinds of business. The Initial Rent is astonishingly high because of the location -- near the crossing of Gariahat Road and the R.B.Avenue, better known as the Gariahat crossing. The amount of IR varied between shops from Rs.11,600 and Rs.26,000. for the corner shop.

The spice range was actually formed by converting 6 of the C.V.F stalls into a new range; these 6 stalls were previously C.V.F. 7-12. Spices of all kinds are the merchandise in the stalls.

All the ranges and blocks discussed above are occupied by permanent licence holders. In the market temporary stalls and daily squatters together may supercede the permanent stalls in number in many cases. The details regarding the Season Tenants and Casual vendors in the market is given below.

<u>Season Tenants</u>	<u>Total no. of sellers</u>	<u>Casual vendors</u>	<u>Total no. of sellers</u>
Flowers	8	<u>Faria</u>	104
Fish	32	H.C.Retail(Hawkers	40
Restaurants	7	corner, miscellaneous	
Miscellaneous (ST)	39	retail-cloth, piece goods,	
<u>Faria</u>	5	ready made garments etc.)	
Total	<u>91</u>	Retail(mainly non-perishable	
		foodstuffs)	80
			<u>224</u>

In Gariahat market there are 207 permanent stalls, 91 season tenants ^{are} and 224 casual vendors. There _{are} thus approximately 523 sellers a day in the market.

A careful analysis shows that among permanent shops the major type of business is grocery and dasakarma followed by loose tea (Appendix V). There are quite a few dispensing chemists but other types of business vary in number. Among the season tenants cheera-muri (puffed rice) and other similar products occupy the largest number of shops followed by eating houses, stationery, grocery, opticians and spectacles shops. Stationery and confectionery and pan, biri(pan-betel leaf, biri-local cigarettes) shops come next in importance. Although the Hawkers'corner (H.C.Retail) is regarded

as casual vendors, they have constructed good temporary structures and have been carrying on business for the last 20 years. Among the casual vendors in the Hawkers' corner dhoti and saree shops account for 37.5% of the total shops; ready made garments and hosiery goods occupy about 25% of the shops and piece goods are also sold in many shops.

(iii) Description of the present market :

by using own and other data. The market has long opening hours and has an evening sector too. The hustling and bustling starts from 6.30 and goes on until 11.00 a.m. Many shop and stall owners go away for lunch and come back to open business around 4 p.m. Large number of stall owners remain in the market and have some food from the cheap stalls. The evening opening time is from 4 P.M. to 8 P.M.

The daily average attendance is quite high. The total number varies during different times of the month and also in mornings and evenings. Attendance is high during the first half of the month and is approximately 2,000 during peak morning hours. Given below is the average attendance at different times in the market.

		Weekdays	Holidays
1st to 15th	Morning	2,000	2,500
	Evening	2,300	2,500
16th to 30th	Morning	1,500	2,000
	Evening	1,800	2,000

The attendance is comparatively higher during the evenings when large number of women come to the market to do their daily shopping.

Fifty percent of the shoppers in the evening are women, whereas only 30% are women shoppers in the morning. During holidays, both morning and evening periods have about the same number of shoppers and is about 25% higher than the weekly average, whereas among the sellers the ratio of male to female is different. The picture is as follows:

<u>Type of business</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
1. shop owners(in blocks)	100%	0%
2. permanent stall holders	95%	5%
3. season tenants	90%	10%
4. temporary vendors (retail squatters)	60%	40%

Train, lorry tempo, and carts are the main means of transportation of goods to the market. Vegetables obtained locally from Dhapa, Diamond Harbour and Budge Budge comes to the market by train. Vegetables arrive at the 'aratt' or the wholesale market at Sealdah and Jaun bazaar and are distributed from there. Mainly potatoes, onions and dal(pulses) come from the aratt and these are usually brought by lorry or tempo, depending on the quantity brought in. Local goods from Sealdah market are also brought in by carts if the quantity is small. Cauliflower comes from Dhapa by cart; local fish comes from surrounding villages and from the south comes by train and from Sealdah aratt by tempo. About 75% of the fish supply comes from the aratt and the remaining 25% comes from Canning and Diamond Harbour. Meat comes from both Tangra and Lansdowne Slaughter Houses. Cloth, saree and dhoti come mainly *from* Mangler Hat and Manicktala market and Burrabazaar also supply a

small quantity of these items.

The catchment area of the Gariahat market is restricted by other markets on all four sides. The service area stretches up to Station Road on the east, as the Kasba market, a large and long established market, is just beyond the railway line. The Lake market, another municipal market, is only $\frac{5}{4}$ mile away on the west along the R.B. Avenue. Because Lake market is not a very large one many people from that locality prefer to come to Gariahat market for a larger selection of every item, especially fish and fresh vegetables. Jadavpur market is $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of Gariahat market and people from Jadavpur also come to the Gariahat market. Park Circus market to the north of Gariahat forms the northern limit of Gariahat market's catchment area. Park Circus market is another small municipal market; because it is small, people from that area very often come to Gariahat market.

Results of Sample Interviews

A selected number of shop owners were interviewed in Gariahat market to find out details about the shops. The first shop interviewed was a travelling goods dealer by the name of Swadeshi Stores (A 2). The owner is Bengali, and does not come from a business family. The shop has been owned by him since the beginning of the A block in 1938 and he has been selling the same type of goods ever since. Detailed list of the merchandise is given in Table 4.1. The main selling season is during weddings/marriages at various times of the year. During this time 15-20 people visit the shop per day and average daily sales amount to Rs.200-300. Only

TABLE 4.1

Items sold in stalls interviewed

<u>Stall No.</u>	<u>Name of the shop</u>	<u>Items sold</u>
A2	Swadeshi Stores	Trunks, suitcases - leather and synthetic, bags of various kinds, school bags, brief cases, mainly travel goods of all kinds.
A7	A. Dutt & Sons	Baby food, cakes, biscuits, tinned fruits, jams, jelly, pickles, beverages, bread, fried foodstuffs, sweets, dried milk.
F1	Lokenath Tea House	Loose tea, leaf, broken leaf, fannings and dust tea from Darjeeling and Assam.

8-10 people are served a day during the off season and sales fall to Rs.75-150. Goods are all local and are delivered to the shop from different factories in Calcutta. There is one employee and two owners of the shop. The shop remains open from 7.30 a.m. to 7 p.m. and is closed on Sunday and Monday morning, according to the Shop Act. A.Dutt and Sons (A 7) is a confectionery shop on the R.B.Avenue. The owner is Bengali and he has owned the shop since 1956. Prior to this it was a loose tea shop. There is no selling season, as is true of all food stores, and the average daily custom is around 200 people which gives the owner sales of Rs.150 to 200 daily. It is a family business and there is no employee. The merchandise is delivered to the shop and is all locally manufactured. The third shop interviewed was a loose tea shop - Lokenath Tea House (F 1). The owner is a Bengali and is the first businessman in the family. He has owned the shop for last 15 years. Tea is obtained directly from Darjeeling and Siliguri through auction. Leaf, broken leaf and dust tea is sold here. The owner claims to have a stock in the shop worth Rs.30,000 to 40,000. The shop has two owners and two employees and opening hours are 8 a.m. to 12 noon and 4.30 p.m. to 7.30 p.m.

Prices and Costs in the market (perishables)

A price survey was carried out on the same lines as for the other two markets. Common items of daily consumption was considered and prices of about 30 items were noted at about 7.30 a.m. on each day. The prices of items sold both on stalls and by squatters were taken down and differences in price were noted in each case. Vegetables, fish, meat, eggs and

TABLE 4.2

Prices of perishable commodities.

Items	Hogg Market		Gariahat Market		Manicktala Market	
	prices per kg. stalls	vendors	prices per kg. stalls	vendors	prices per kg. stalls	vendors
<u>Vegetables</u>						
potato	75p	-	75p	70p	70p	-
onion	1.00	-	1.00	1.00	1.00	-
ginger	3.50	-	3.00	2.75	3.50	-
garlic	6.00	-	-	6.00	6.00	-
aubergine	1.50	-	1.00	90p	50p	40p
tomato	60p	-	60p	50p	50p	50p(40p)
carrot	1.50	-	1.00	90p	80p	1.00
beet root	1.25	-	-	90p	70p	1.00
cauliflower	1.00	-	1.00	90p	1.00	-
cabbage	75p	-	55p	50p	40p	40p(30p)
peas	2.00	-	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50(1.00)
chilli	4.00	-	-	3.00	3.00	4.00(3.00)
Beans(broad)	1.00	-	-	-	40p	40p
" (runner)	1.50	-	-	-	1.25	1.25
spring onions	1.50	-	-	-	60p	(50p)
raddish	5 in 1.00	-	50p	40p	25p	-
<u>dhania</u> leaves	25p	-	bunch 10p	-	bunch 5p	-
spinach	60p	-	-	-	30-40p	-
<u>papaya</u>	1.00	-	1.00	-	80p	80p
pumpkin	1.00	-	50-60p	-	1.00	-

* Prices within brackets are for the inferior items in the market.

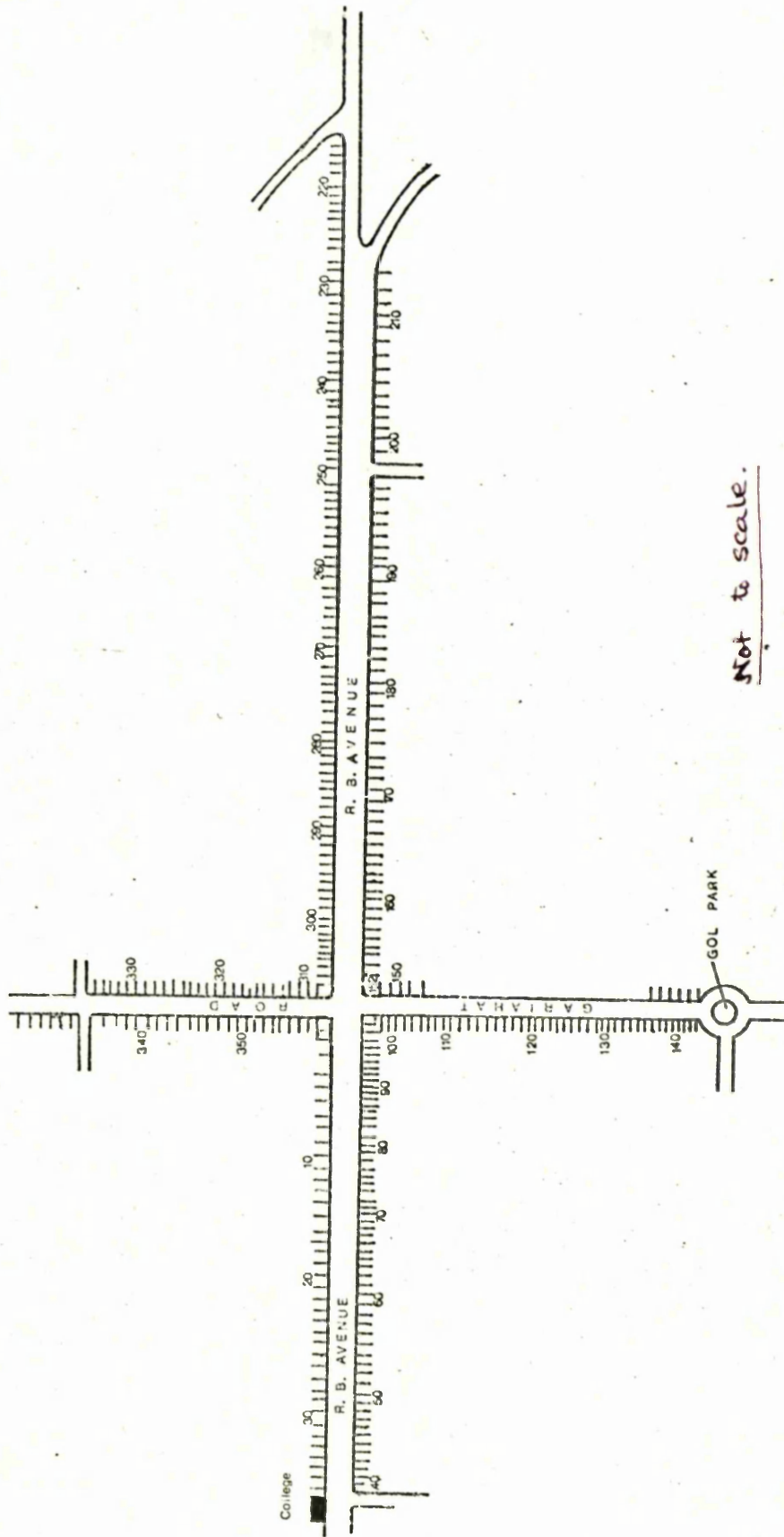
Table 4.2 (contd.)

<u>Item</u>	<u>Hogg Market</u> prices per kg.	<u>Gariahat Market</u> prices per kg.	<u>Manicktala Market</u> prices per kg.	
Fruits				
bananas(per doz)	3.00	2.50-3.00	2.00	
oranges	50p per pair	3 in 1.00	4 in 1.00	
apples	5.00	4.00	4.00	
grapes	5.00	-	6.00	
coconut	1.50	-	1.25	
cucumber	2.00	-	-	
Meat				
Goat meat	10.00	12.00	12.00	
mutton	12.00	12.00	12.00	
chicken	12.00	12.00	12.00	
tortoise	-	-	6.00	
duck	9.00	-	-	
beef	5.00	-	-	
Fish				
		stall vendors	stall	vendors
Rohu		11.00 12.00	14.00	8.00
hilsa		- -	10.00	9.00
bhetki		- -	13.00	10.00
Prawn		15.00 16.00	-	6.00
pomplet		- -	-	5.00
koi		- -	-	11.00
Eggs (per pair)				
duck's egg		80p 1.00	1.00	1.00
hen's egg		80p 1.00	1.00	1.00

some fruits were taken into consideration as the daily items of household needs. Table 4.2 shows the detailed list of items with their prices.

Impact of the market on the neighbourhood

The shopping streets around Gariahat market were carefully surveyed and mapped (Fig.4.2). The shopping streets have developed along two roads - namely Gariahat Road and R.B.Avenue. The Gariahat market is situated at the crossing of these two roads. As in the case of Hogg market, the name of the shop, location and the type of business of the shop was noted. The distinctive features noted here were, first, that being a typically Bengali area almost all the shops have Bengali names and the owner of the shop are all Bengali. Secondly, there are only a handful of shops that are really large in size and with substantial sales; otherwise most of the shops are of medium size or are small compared with Hogg market. Thirdly, unlike Hogg market, there are three distinct types of shops - (a) saree (b) jewellery and (c) ready made garments which account for 28% of the shops in the area. Chemists, shoes and stationery shops come next in order. The detailed distribution is given in Appendix VI. The abundance of saree and jewellery shops indicates that the area is inhabited by better-off people who can afford luxuries of this kind. The increase in ready made garments and tailoring shops is very recent - within the last decade at the most. State Governments have 5 handicraft shops in the Gariahat area - this also reflects the overall importance of the shopping area. As many as 7 banks have their branches in this



Not to scale.

FIG.4.2 Key to business in Gariahat area (Type of business given in Appendix VI).

area. A distinct pattern noted here is that a large percentage of saree shops are on the western part of the R.B.Avenue and a large number of jewellery shops on the eastern part of R.B.Avenue nearer to the Ballygunj station. An increasingly common feature in all Calcutta markets is the existences of temporary hawkers' stall on the pavements facing the shops on the shopping streets. This is true also of Gariahat. Even 7 years ago there were only a few of these roadside shops, and they had no stalls as such. Hawkers used to sit on the pavement in the open opposite the large shops to attract customers and used to pack up their goods after the shops closed. But now there are hundreds of stalls with temporary wooden structures running almost parallel to the shops along the main road for about the same length as the shopping streets. Although these hawkers are selling their goods illegally, neither the police nor the government is doing anything about it. This may sound surprising at first, but the main reason behind this is that all the stalls are supported by various political parties and nobody wants to be on bad terms with the others. As a result these stalls are growing at a tremendous rate. The goods sold at these stalls vary from kitchen utensils to expensive sarees, from gifts of all kinds to tea stalls. The items sold here are cheaper compared with the established shops as they do not have to pay establishment cost; moreover, when one buys from a large shop here, it is believed that one is paying also for the name. The sales of the shops here have dropped markedly since these stalls came into existence. But as yet there have been few official complaints by the shopkeepers to the authorities.

Future Plans for the market

The proposed plan for further construction in the market was received by the Superintendent while I was carrying out my field work. There are a few alterations to the original plan (Fig.4.1) and it is not yet known when the work will start. The immediate operation include the construction of a multi-storied building at the site of the Petrol Pump which will be completely let out except for one floor which will accommodate the market office and other offices of the corporation.

Chapter FiveManicktala MarketHistorical Aspects

As the Beliaghata-Markeldanga area was developed by the Calcutta Improvement Trust (CIT) there arose a need for a market to cater for the increasing number of people in the area. The Calcutta corporation took this opportunity to reserve 4 bighas (little over $1\frac{1}{2}$ acre) of land on VIP Road for a future market. This VIP Road leads to Dum Dum Airport, Calcutta's airport, and is therefore a very busy road. The foundations of the market were laid in 1968 and the market was opened officially in 1972. As the market is less than three years old it does not have much of a history. Only $1\frac{1}{2}$ bigha of the land has yet been built-up; the remaining area is still lying vacant (Fig.5.1).

Sarkar bazaar, a private market near Phulbagan crossing is only half a mile to the south of this market and a new CIT market has been opened very recently only half a mile north of Manicktala market along VIP Road. The catchment area is thus of oblong shape because there is no market within miles on the other two sides where most of the population is living. Fig.5.2 shows the nature of the catchment area of the market.

According to the Superintendent of the market the service area of the market is approximately 30 acres. The market has a large paved dumping ground at the back, but this has not yet been used. The reason for this is that there was ^a huge hole in the vacant plot. Instead of buying refuse to fill it up the market authority has wisely dumped the daily rubbish in that whole for last three

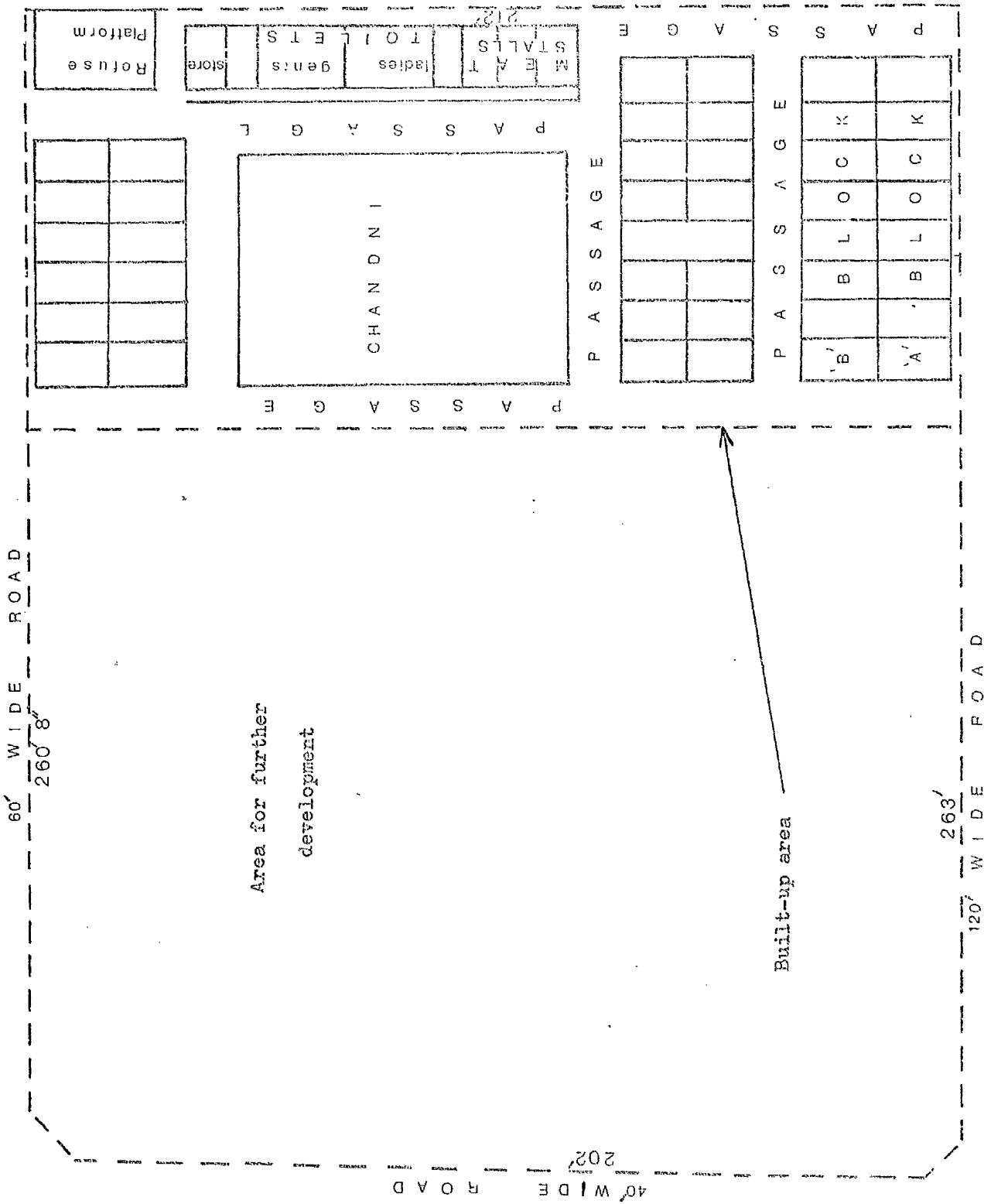


Fig.5.1. Plan of Manicktale Market.

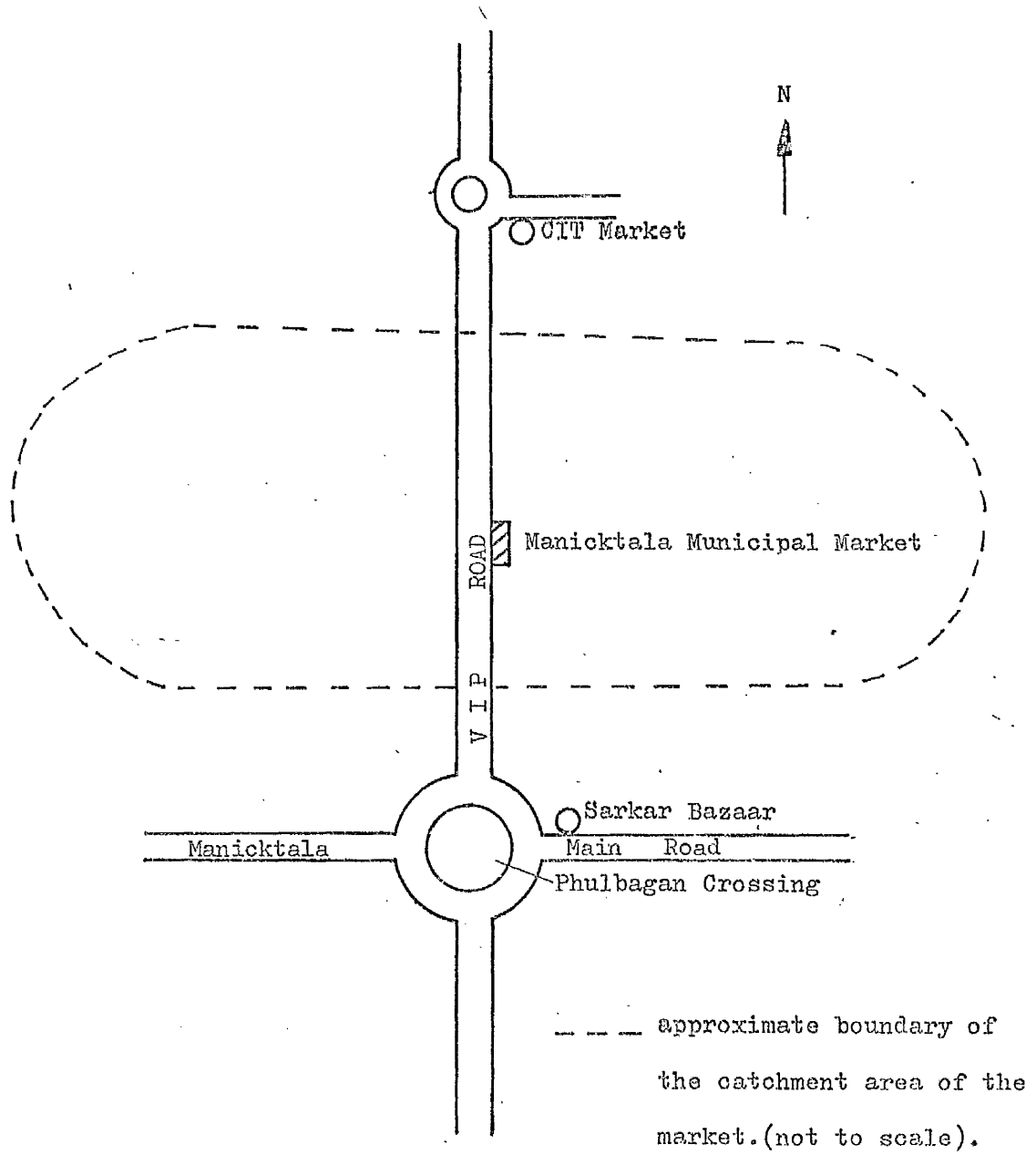


FIG. 5.2. Catchment area of Manicktala Market.

years. It ^{has} almost levelled up now, so that the actual dumping ground will be in use very soon.

The market is almost three years old, yet even now it has only got a skeleton staff. Many of the posts do not exist, though services have to be rendered. Given below is the expected staff structure of the market:

Superintendent	1
Sergeant	1
Collecting <u>Sarkars</u>	2 (post not yet filled)
Junior clerk	2 (" " " ")
Peon	2
Head guard	1
Guard	2
Sweeper	4
<u>Mathar</u>	2

The job of a collecting sarkar is to collect revenue daily. This function is now performed by a retired guard. The function of a sergeant is to maintain law and order in the market and to supervise the menial staff.

Description of the present market

Only $1\frac{1}{2}$ bigha of the 4 bigha plot is built-up at the moment. The portion facing the VIP Road accommodates the permanent stalls of the blocks A and B on the ground floor and the market office on the first floor (Fig.5.1). Between this building and the vegetable chandney there is an open space which is now occupied by daily squatters. The chandney

accommodates all the other permanent stalls of the market. The building on the right side of the chandney has meat stalls on the ground floor and peon and sweepers' quarters on the first floor. The space behind the chandney is only paved and open where the daily fish vendors are allowed to sell their merchandise. The passages on all sides of the market are occupied by daily squatters at the moment and tea shacks are also to be found here.

(i) Revenue and expenditure of the market. As the Manicktala market is only three years old only three budgets have been made and the actuals figures for the revenue and expenditure for only one year have yet been published; for the last two years only estimated receipts are available. The revenue for the first year was very small, accounting for only 0.3% of the total revenue from all Calcutta's municipal markets, although the estimate had been 3.0%. Estimates for 1974-75 are also quite high and is 3.0% of the total. The earnings from Initial Rent were the highest in 1972-1973 as the market was started in that year and all the shops and permanent stalls had to pay Initial Rent to begin business; IR is, however, nil for the next two years. Rent received from temporary vendors has increased over the last two years. In the first year the amount was a mere Rs.527 and the estimated receipt in 1973-74 was Rs.3,000; in 1974-75 the amount is expected to go up to Rs.33,000. Miscellaneous receipts and additional rent are expected to bring in much more than in the first year but the earnings from permanent stalls has remained the same ^{as} the total number of shops has not been increased. Expected expenditure for 1974-75 is Rs.158,800 of which maintenance accounts for the highest amount - about $\frac{2}{3}$ of it. Table 3.2, 3.3

shows the details of revenue and expenditure for Manicktala market.

(ii) Description of the blocks (using the Rent Rolls).

The market started with 72 permanent stalls, and in 1974 there were 16 new allotments, bringing the total to 88. There are no season tenants in the market and approximately 77 vendors come daily to the market during weekdays and about 99 vendors are present on Sundays and other holidays.

There are two blocks in the market, namely blocks A and B. A block has 8 stalls and block B has 7 stalls. As there are only a few shops there is no specialisation of business in these blocks. Fifty percent of the shops in block A are called 'stationery shops' but are allowed to sell various kinds of things. There are 3 shops dealing in cloth and one leaf tea shop. As the market is very recent changes of ownership or business have been few for the whole market. There have been two changes of ownership and one change of business in block A (App'x.VII). The rent is quite high for the stalls compared with other markets. The reason is that the rent structure has not been revised for other markets for a long time, whereas being a new market the rent is comparable with other shops in the area and so is not at all high.

Block B can be called a grocery block, but again there is no great specialisation of business as this term includes a vast range of things needed for the household. Four out of 7 shops are grocery shops, the remaining three being hardware, sweetmeat and dasakarma stores. Only the B7 shop has changed ownership; otherwise there has not been any other change except that B 5 and B6 have now joined to form one grocery shop. Both of these changes

have made the rents higher for the two shops.

Fresh meat, fish and vegetables are sold in both permanent stalls in the respective ranges and by casual vendors. The meat range has three stalls selling goat meat and mutton. There has been no change of ownership in these stalls. The egg range had three stalls initially but now two stalls have been added to it by changing 1 fish and 1 C.V.F. stall to the egg range. No change of ownership in any of the stalls has taken place. Fresh and dried fruit range also has only three stalls and there has been no change of ownership either. All kinds of fruits are sold in these stalls. The potato range is quite large in size and has 12 stalls. Potatoes, onions, garlics and ginger are the usual items in these stalls. Only three changes of ownership have taken place - all in 1974. Fish range is probably the biggest range in the market with 24 stalls. Fish stalls 1, 2, and 4 have been transferred to Egg no. 5 and Bread and butter and stationery stall No. 1. Fish stall number 16 has always sold tortoise meat in the market. Only one change of ownership has taken place besides those mentioned above. These stalls sell both whole and cut fish of all kinds. The price survey, detailed in the previous chapter, gives a detailed list of the various types of fish sold here. The Green and Fresh Vegetables range has seen quite a few changes. Of the 6 stalls only 2 have retained the original business. Stall 1 has recently changed ownership and the type of business has not yet been decided; Stall 2 is now Choera-muri No.2; stalls 5 and 6 have recently changed to dairy products and cold meat stall. C.V.F.'s 5 stalls all changed to different kinds of business in 1974 (Appendix VI). By the end of 1974, 16 new stalls were

opened in the market. They were given licence to carry on the following types of business: two stalls were allotted for ready made garments, two tea stalls, four flower stalls, two electrical appliance stalls, two stalls for hobby goods, one tinker, one stall for costume jewellery and two stalls for selling live birds, mainly fowls. None of these are permanent stalls and have temporary structures constructed at their cost. Except for the last two types the rest are occupying the passage on the right of the market offices and have been named as the South Miscellaneous Range by the market authority. The Rent Roll shows that almost all the changes of ownership that has taken place in the market is in and around 1974, only two years after the market started operating. According to the market Superintendent the initial stall holders were mostly educated unemployed young people. These people started the stalls with parent's money or loans from somewhere but could not run the business for long and had to give it up. The reasons for such failures may be lack of business experience.

(iii) Description of the market using other data.

The usual hours of business in the market are 5 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. and the evening sector operates from 4 p.m. to 8 p.m. Daily average attendance varies between 200 and 250 in the morning and during the evening around 150 people attend the market during the week. Attendance is higher on holidays and Sundays -- 400 in the morning and 200 during the evening. In the morning it is usually the male shoppers who buy perishable foodstuffs before going to work. In the evening there is a large number of women customers during the early hours who want to finish their daily shopping before the menfolk

comes home. Men come to the evening market during the late hours to do their shopping on their way back home and are called 'commuter shoppers'.

As there are no season tenants, temporary vendors or daily squatters comprise the only other type of sellers besides the stall owners. Broadly speaking there are three main types of vendors, namely fish, vegetables and fruit vendors. During the week 16 fish vendors attend the market and 23 vendors are present on holidays. The male-female ratio among the vendors are given below:

Type of vendors	Weekdays			Sundays and holidays		
	male	female	total	male	female	total
Fish	11	5	16	18	5	23
Vegetables	49	1	50	64	1	65
Fruits	11	0	11	11	0	11

Fish is the most popular item among the female vendors and there is only one female vegetable vendor and none among the fruit sellers. The market charges for individual items are given in Appendix VII. At the moment there are no poultry stalls but only one daily vendor selling fowls and duck. Construction is going on for two poultry stalls, one of which has already been allotted to the above mentioned temporary vendor; the second has yet to be allotted.

Transportation used for bringing in goods to the market is mainly lorry, tempo and push carts. The tempo is a three wheeled mini van for hire. The cart is probably the most common type of vehicle used for bringing in goods. Usually the following items are brought into the market in the respective vehicles mentioned

<u>Item</u>	<u>Transport used</u>	<u>From</u>
1. Potatoes	tempo and cart	Alu-Posta market
2. Fruit and grocery items	tempo and cart	Burrabazaar Phalpatti
3. Vegetables	cart	Sealdah wholesale market and outside West Bengal.
4. Fish	cart and tempo	Howrah and Sealdah market.
5. Eggs	tempo	Sealdah wholesale market.
6. Meat(mutton and goat meat)	lorry	Rajabazaar area. Originally the animals came from Bihar.

Prices and Costs in the market

As the market is still very small, it was possible to carry out various surveys. A more detailed price survey was possible for this market than for the other two markets. The prices were average at this market. For each item prices at both stalls and vendors were taken down for comparison. It was found that goods were almost always dearer at the stalls. In this market a type of vendor was noted occupying a small area who sells inferior types of fruits and vegetables for people of the lower income group. One may call these items 'rejects' from the stalls and even from the other vendors. The detailed price list is shown in Table 4.2. A comparative study of prices at all the three markets is given in the next chapter.

Future Plans.

The proposed plan for the market (Fig. 5.1) shows the present built-up section and the vacant plot for the multi-storied building.

In that building the ground and the first floor will be used for the market and the top floors will be used for office and other business and staff quarters. Twelve spaces facing the chandney will be allotted for stalls and will be constructed at party's cost - this is a recent modification on the proposed plan. There is a proposal before the corporation and the Government of West Bengal for the construction of a cinema hall on a portion of the vacant land. This cinema would occupy an area of 20-30 kathas (20 kathas make a bigha). If the plan for the cinema hall is sanctioned the proposed plan for the multi-storied building will have to be modified. The original plan was for a multi-storied supermarket and might have some quarters for the market staff, the remaining portion being used for the market. No provision for the cinema was made initially.

Conclusion

This thesis has consisted very largely of a detailed and descriptive account of the markets of Calcutta, focussing attention on the data collected by the author in three particular markets in the city. It is only on the basis of such data that analytical and theoretical work can usefully be based, and it is hoped that the present study will encourage research of this kind in Calcutta and other large cities of the developing world. In conclusion, however, it seems worthwhile to indicate some of the ideas and suggested lines of inquiry which seem to emerge from the present study.

1. The markets of Calcutta are very much like the markets of many other urban centres in the Third World. First, in Calcutta all the existing markets operate as daily markets and all appear to have been started as daily markets in the first place. While many periodic markets are to be found in the countryside and suburban areas, none of the urban daily markets has a history of periodic activity. On the other hand, there is an element of periodicity in that there is a distinct Sunday peak in all the markets of the city. Secondly, the chief function of the urban market is retail distribution, supporting the notion that urban daily markets are characteristic of food surplus areas. The high density and the urban nature of the population means that continuous trading is possible. Thus the daily market is more of a service unit in that it is there for the people to visit at any time. In this

sense the daily market's function is to assemble in a central place within a town the various commodities required by the inhabitants. The selling is dominantly retail as distinct from the largely wholesale buying and selling in periodic markets. The functions of daily markets of Calcutta are discussed in chapter one. Three distinct types of functions are to be found: retail, wholesale and retail - cum- wholesale. Retailing is the most common function as 6.3% of the urban population is engaged in it whereas only 1.7% carries on wholesale business. Thus a total of 8.0% of the city's population is engaged in either retail or wholesale trade in various commodities. Although none of the municipal markets perform a completely wholesale function, three municipal markets have a retail-cum-wholesale function. They are Hogg market, Gariahat market and College Street market. The remaining 7 municipal markets perform exclusively retail functions. The markets with a combined function are mainly retail markets with wholesale activity in certain commodities only: for example Hogg market is a wholesaler of eggs to the city, but all other items are sold retail in the same market. The retailing, however, cannot be separated in any of these markets as wholesaling is done in such a small scale. In Hogg market the Egg Range is surrounded by retail shops and stalls on all sides. This makes it virtually impossible to separate it physically from the rest of the market.

Thirdly, the urban daily markets in Calcutta mostly represent the more advanced stages in the development of urban retail networks. As a daily market grows in size lock-ups and warehouses appear around the market place and, eventually, shops

become established around the market. With increasing demand the number of shops increases and occupy the streets leading into the market.

2. It is clear that in Calcutta, as in most other cities of the developing world, the larger municipal markets act as intra-urban central places, attracting around them a whole range of other services and functions. Post offices, banks, branch offices of electricity and gas boards, repair shops, opticians and bookbinders are found around all the large markets of Calcutta. The convenience of this kind of juxtaposition is obvious in terms of time, choice and cost.

Related to the central place attraction is the effect a market has on its neighbourhood. In Calcutta this is very obvious and significant. More particularly, land values are higher in the areas surrounding the market. Land values have gone up very considerably in the areas adjoining Hogg market, Gariahat market and College Street market - all of which have prospered markedly over the years. This not to suggest that population densities are especially high around the market^s places. Rather the opposite. Population densities are no greater around the markets than in many other parts of the city of Calcutta because, as noted in chapter one, the municipal markets were usually started after an area was considered fully developed by the authorities. Population increases have certainly taken place in and around the^e markets, but these increases may be considered simply as part of the natural growth of population.

3. Looking in some detail at the characteristics of the market traders, a careful reading of the collected data indicate that both the shops and stalls are owned by people of different class, caste, sex and religion in the three markets. These variables do not appear to have any significance as far as buying and selling in the markets of Calcutta is concerned. If we take shops and stalls separately we do notice some difference, however. None of the shops in any of the municipal markets is owned by women whereas it is not uncommon to find women stall owners or hawkers in the market. The main reason for this difference is the traditional Indian social hierarchy: until recently, middle - class women never went out to work at all, let alone run a shop or stall in the market. But this is not the case as far as the poorer classes are concerned where a woman's contribution to the family is a major factor in the family's subsistence. Whilst the men work as industrial or agricultural workers the women open up small stalls^{and} sell their merchandise as daily hawkers in the markets, depending on their financial ability to invest. It should be mentioned that no significant investment is required in the case of the hawkers or the daily vendors, and this explains why there are more women hawkers than women stall owners. The average income of women daily vendors is understandably low compared with that of stall owners. Nevertheless, their income, regardless of its size, plays an important part in maintaining their families.

The caste or religion of a trader seems to have very little influence on the buyer in a cosmopolitan city like Calcutta.

The economic class structure is more pronounced than the social class structure. People are much more conscious of the financial status than of the caste of an individual.

4. Data on prices are notoriously difficult to collect in large urban markets in developing countries, and Calcutta is no exception. The price survey data collected in the three municipal markets of Calcutta have, however, been given in Table 4.2. The data illustrate the fact that the prices for the same commodities (but not necessarily of the same quality) are rather different in each of the three markets. Certain observations may be made to attempt to explain these differences as follows:

- (i) it appears that prices are particularly related to the quality of goods, which differs a great deal from market to market.
- (ii) it appears that prices are generally influenced by the purchasing power (i.e. the income) of the bulk of the consumers served by a market.

These two points are further exemplified by the data collected on the three markets:

Hogg Market. Although Hogg market specialises primarily in non-perishable items, the perishable items sold are often the best available. As a result the prices of foodstuffs in the Hogg market are generally high, the patrons of Hogg market who prefer to shop at this market for its quality goods belonging to the higher income groups. This certainly has an effect on the higher prices of the perishable items, especially when there is no keen competition with regards to foodstuffs in the market. The lack of sufficient competition coupled with the financial status of the higher income

groups inevitably leads to higher prices for the 'rich'.

Gariahat market. Gariahat market mainly specialises in perishable items with a large number of stalls for a given item. The quality of foodstuffs in this market is rated as 'average' and the prices are noticeably lower compared with those in Hogg market. The catchment area of Gariahat market is mainly middle class, and this has its effect on prices since the people belonging to middle income group will not pay an 'out of the pocket' price for perishable goods. In addition there is substantial competition within the market as well as from outside for there^{are} no fewer than three other smaller markets within the vicinity of Gariahat market. If the prices are above the limit beyond which the middle-income groups are willing to pay, consumers will switch to other markets resulting in a financial loss (due to a possible lower turn-over) for the stall owners in Gariahat market. It seems at least conceivable that the middle-income groups are able to influence prices to certain extent in their favour in Gariahat market.

Manicktala market. Manicktala market deals exclusively in foodstuffs. Since it is a relatively new market, the number of stalls per item is small in this market compared with the other two markets. Goods offered at the market are of two distinct qualities for each item - 'average' and 'below average'. The 'below average' quality items are mainly the rejects from other stalls within the market. This difference in the quality of the perishable items is reflected in the prices. The poorer the quality the cheaper the price. The poorer quality foodstuffs are generally sold in a segregated area within the market. This portion of the market attracts customers

belonging to very low income groups. On the other hand, the 'average' quality foodstuffs in this market are purchased by the middle-income groups at an average price comparable to those found in Gariahat market.

It can thus be suggested that (a) the high income earners (or the 'rich') are prepared to pay high prices for the quality products they may desire to buy in a market almost exclusively for the better-off members of Calcutta; (b) the middle-income groups probably ^{pay} the most reasonable prices in relation to the quality of the product ; (c) the low income groups (or the poorer section of the community) pay the highest prices when the quality of the product is taken into consideration; this is because they are financially unable to afford anything better. Due to the presence of a large number of low income buyers in Manicktala market the supply of 'below average' quality foodstuffs falls short of demand and competitive prices in this sector of the market are rare.

5. The number of municipal markets in Calcutta has increased by only a handful over the last decade. The city has an area of only 36.92 square miles where 93 licensed markets and 76 street markets are now operating, serving a population of some 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ million. As noted in chapter one, there is hardly any market deficit area as far as the residential areas are concerned. This indicates that the city of Calcutta is fairly well served by markets, if not over served in certain areas with so many overlapping catchment areas. Existing markets have grown in size over the last decade and little need has been found to establish new markets in

the city.

The municipal authority in Calcutta does not consider markets to be exclusively profit-making institutions. They are regarded as service institutions provided for the city dwellers by the authority. As far as the official viewpoint is concerned, new markets will be opened up in Calcutta only if they prove to be *needed in* one or more of the newly developing areas, for example in the extreme southern part of the city.

GLOSSARY

<u>andani</u>	an import shed
<u>aratt</u>	warehouse, godown
<u>bazaar</u>	daily market
<u>bel</u>	wood-apple
<u>bigha</u>	3 bighas = 1 acre
<u>biri</u>	local cigarettes
<u>bustee</u>	slum
<u>chandney, chandni</u>	openspace (where fish and vegetables are sold)
<u>cheera-muri</u>	pressed rice and puffed rice
<u>dal</u>	pulses
<u>dasakarma</u>	items used for religious ceremonies
<u>dhania leaves</u>	coriander leaves
<u>dhoti</u>	a piece of cloth worn by men
<u>faria</u>	an open space
<u>ghee</u>	clarified butter
<u>gunj</u>	mart, market
<u>hat</u>	periodic market
<u>jalpan</u>	refreshment, tiffin
<u>maund</u>	1 maund = 37.5 kg.
<u>mathar</u>	sweeper
<u>monohari</u>	stationery
<u>mudikhana</u>	grocery
<u>pan</u>	betel leaves
<u>poddar</u>	money changer
<u>puja</u>	worship, religious ceremony
<u>samabayika</u>	supermarket
<u>saree</u>	a piece of cloth worn by women
<u>sarkar</u>	accountant, governor.

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APPENDIX IV

Details for each stall from the Rent RollHogg Market

BLOCK A

Sl. No.	Size (sq.ft)	Rate of rent Rs.as.	Nature of business	Amount of IR in Rs.	Date of occupation	Date of termination	
1	133	2 8	Floor	1225	2.10.19		
			cloth			2.10.26	15.6.32
			Jewellery & Fancy goods	2,000	23.6.32	13.7.38	
			-do-	1,000	14.7.38		
2	116	2 8	Floor cloth	1,000	1.10.19		
			-do-	450	1.4.36	1.4.49	
			-do-		1.4.49	31.6.61.	
3	114	2 8	-do-	1225	1.10.19	6.7.31	
			-do-	725	7.7.31	19.9.39	
			-do-	1,000	20.9.39	31.3.61	
2-3	230	6.88	Plastic sheets etc.		1.4.61	23.9.71	
3	144	5.28	as above plus leather goods		23.9.71		
4	134		Floor cloth	1,000	1.10.19	6.4.31	
			-do-	500	7.4.31	19.3.32	
			Jewellery	1600	21.5.32		
5	502	8 8	Jewellery	14,000	1.10.19	4.8.21	
			RMG & Jewellery	10,000	2.6.51		

Appendix IV (contd.)

Sl. No.	Size (sq.ft)	Rate of Rent		Nature of business	Amount of IR	Date of occupation	Date of termination
		Rs.	as.				
6	511	8	8	Jewellery		8.9.19	4.8.21
				"		13.11.34	30.9.41
				"		1.10.41	
7		4	8	Jewellery		19.1.17	19.10.27
7-10	362			"	6250	20.10.27	
8		1	0	Fancy goods		1.6.17	1.1.25
9		1	0	"		1.6.17	18.4.24
10		1	0	Fancy goods		1.6.17	24.2.24
11	43	1	0	Fancy goods		1.6.17	31.3.28
12	116			"		1.6.17	24.11.31
12				"		25.11.31	10.6.33
				"		11.6.33	31.1.44
12-13	375			Fancy goods & photographic goods		12.4.44	
13	126	4	0	as above		23.11.25	4.3.58
				Fancy goods		1.8.17	23.11.25
				"		24.11.25	31.1.44
				"		1.4.44	

Appendix IV (contd.)

Sl. No.	Size (sq.ft)	Rate of Rent	Nature of business	Amount of IR	Date of occupation	Date of termination
		Rs. as		(in Rs)		
14	132		Fancy goods		1.6.17	20.2.42
			"		21.2.42	
15	129		Fancy goods		1.6.17	30.11.44
			Stationery, Patent medicine & photo- graphic goods.		16.9.55	
16	130		Fancy goods		22.6.17	28.2.50
			"		19.9.58	3.3.61
			"		3.3.61	
17	128		Fancy goods		1.6.17	29.10.31
			"		30.10.31	19.11.55
			"		20.11.55	21.4.63
			"		22.4.63	
18*	254		Jewellery		14.4.17	
19	1079		Jewellery	24334	1.10.19	30.9.44
			"	10000	1.10.44	28.2.65
			"	2500	1.3.65	
20	282		Fancy goods & trunks	45000	1.10.19	9.7.35
			"		13.3.36	31.12.43
			"		1.1.44	

Appendix IV (contd.)

Sl. No.	Size (sq.ft)	Rate of Rent Rs. as.	Nature of business	Amount of IR (in Rs.)	Date of occupation	Date of termination
21	243		Fancy goods & trunks	6300	1.10.19	31.1.44
			"		1.3.44	22.6.65
			"		22.6.65	
22			Fancy goods & trunks	12000	1.10.19	20.2.42
			"	1200	21.2.42	
23			Fancy goods & trunks	18000	1.10.19	6.2.23
			"	225	7.2.23	8.4.41
			"	11,400	9.4.41	
24	280		Fancy goods & trunks		1.6.17	18.8.31
			"		19.8.31	19.12.47
			"		20.12.47	
25			Fancy goods		16.4.17	18.8.31
			"		19.8.31	30.11.41
26	139		Fancy goods	550	16.4.17	31.5.32
			"		1.6.32	31.2.37
			Fancy goods & Electrical goods		1.4.37	31.7.48

Appendix IV.(contd.)

Sl. No.	Size (sq.ft)	Rate of Rent Rs. as.	Nature of business	Amount of IR (in Rs.)	Date of occupation	Date of termination
26			Silk and Jewellery	1237	1.8.48	25.1.56
			"		26.1.56	
27	138		"	550	16.4.17	17.7.33
			"		18.7.33	8.8.61
			"	3656	9.8.61	
28	126		Fancy goods		16.4.17	31.1.48
			"		1.11.49	26.1.59
			Fancy goods & watches	1485	27.1.59	
			"	1150	30.10.68	
29	133		Fancy goods	180	16.5.17	31.3.27
			Fancy goods & jewellery	3,000	9.4.27	
30	126		Fancy goods	4,000	16.4.17	20.3.28
29-30	259		Fancy goods & jewellery	3,800	1.6.28	
31			Fancy goods		16.4.17	17.2.53
32			"		16.4.17	31.7.33
31-32	273		Fancy goods	360	1.8.33	13.3.57
			"	495	14.3.57	

Appendix IV (contd.)

Block A

Records from 1919

Total no. of stalls - 54 (48+6)

<u>Original type of business:</u>	<u>Stalls</u>	<u>Total</u>
Floor cloth	1,2,3,4.	4
Silk and jewellery	5,6,7,18,19,26,35,36,38,44, 45,46-47	13
Fancy goods	8,9,10,11,12,13,14,15,16,17, 20,21,22,23,24,25,27,28,29,30 31,32,33,34	24
Fancy goods and jewellery	37,39-41.	4
Trunks	42,43,48.	3
Miscellaneous	--	-

Changes of business since 1919

<u>Stall No.</u>	<u>New type of business</u>
2-3	Plastic sheets and leather goods.
4	Jewellery.
5	Jewellery and RMG (added business).
12	Silk and Jewellery.
15	Stationery and patent medicine.
26	Silk and jewellery.
28	Sarees and borders.

Appendix IV (contd.)

Block B

Records from 1919

Total No. of stalls - 92+2=94

<u>Original type of business</u>	<u>Stalls</u>	<u>Total</u>
Tobacco	1-7, 8-12, 84-92.	21
Hardware	59 -75	17
Glassware and crockery	18 -32	16
Jewellery	49-55, 58	3
Books and picture cards	37,38,39,40-41,43,44,45,46.	9
Fancy goods and stationery	13-17,33-36.	9
Perfumery & stationery	76 - 83	8
Miscellaneous		9

Changes of business since 1919

<u>Stall No.</u>	<u>New type of business</u>
4	Silk and jewellery
37	Jewellery
38	Crockery and glassware
40-41	Jewellery
44	Jewellery
48	Electrical appliances, watches and photographic goods.
68,69	Jewellery and radio
75	Jewellery and radio
78	Jewellery
82	Radio and electrical goods
91,92	Jewellery.

Appendix IV (contd.)

Block C

Records from 1919

Total number of stalls 90 (86+4)

<u>Original type of business</u>	<u>Stalls</u>	<u>Total</u>
Fruit	1 - 50	50
Dried fruit	52-78	26
Poddar	51,79	2
Picture post cards	80-86	7
Miscellaneous		1

Changes of business since 1919

<u>Stall No.</u>	<u>New type of business</u>
54	Kashmiri and fancy goods.
63	Fancy goods
64	Ready made clothes and silk and jewellery
65	Silk
66-67	Toys
68-69	Glassware
71-72	Furs and Kashmiri goods.
76	Ready made garments and Kashmiri goods.
78	Hardware and electrical appliances in addition.
79A	Poddar, stationery goods.

Appendix IV (contd.)

Block C(N)

Records from 1919

Total No. of stalls 50

<u>Original type of business</u>	<u>Stalls</u>	<u>Total</u>
Shoes	11-30	20
Fancy goods	3,8,9,10,31-34,36-40	13
Hosiery	1,2	2
Cloth and hosiery	5,6,	2
Cloth	4,7.	2
Miscellaneous		11

Changes of business since 1919

<u>Stall No.</u>	<u>New type of business</u>
7	Hosiery
10	Shoes
19	Crockeries
41	Fancy goods and stationery
42	Stationery

Appendix IV (ccntd.)

Block D

Records from 1919

Total No. of stalls 121 (119+2)

<u>Original type of business</u>	<u>Stalls</u>	<u>Total</u>
Cloth	25-29,102, 32,38,42,45-46,47-49, 73/1, 76-78,79-80,83,	20
Lace	4-10,12-21,74-75,81-82,111-112, 113,114	26
Silk and jewellery	1-3,55-57,59-62,71-72,61	13
Hat	34-37,52,58,63,64,54	9
Shoes	41,43,44,50,51,40	6
Country sweets	116,117,118,75,77,78	6
Jewellery	24.30,33,40	4
Toys	22,23,65	3
Hosiery	109	1
Miscellaneous		3

Changes of business since 1919

<u>Stall No.</u>	<u>New type of business</u>
8-9	Toileteries, plastic and fancy goods
10	Fancy goods
13	Lace and cloth
34	Silk and Ready made garments in addition
35-37	Silk and textiles
42	Shoes
51	Silk and cloth

Appendix IV (contd.)

Stall No.	New type of business
52-54	Silk and jewellery
63	" "
65-66	" "
70	" "
69	Lace and ribbon
76-78	Plastic goods and toileteries
83	Haberdashery and lace
109	" "
111-112	Textile goods

Block D(N)

Records from 1960

Total no. of stalls 13

<u>Stall No.</u>	<u>Type of business</u>
1,2	Drapery
3,4	Ready made garments, fancy goods & curios
5,6	Lace, ribbon and wool.
7	Glassware and crockery.
8	Hotel and restaurant.
9,10	Textile goods.
11	Leather goods
12,13	Glassware.

Appendix IV (contd.)

Block E

Records from 1923

Total No. of stalls 172 (168+4)

<u>Original type of business</u>	<u>Stalls</u>	<u>Total</u>
Bread and biscuit	1-7,63,64,66,67,68,69,70,71, 72,73,132-146,150,155,156	35
Butter	8-10,11,12-15,45-46,47-49, 50-53,54,84,59-63,79-80,81, 82,83-96,116-117-124-131.	58
Confectionery	33-34,27-28,36-38,103-105, 45,46,55-58,73-77,106-108.	24
Cheese, jam and chutney	27-32,39-43,97-101,109-115	23
Cold drinks	21-26, 147-154	14
Country sweets	19,160-162	4
Poddar	16,17,18	3
Miscellaneous		7

Changes of business since 1923

<u>Stall No.</u>	<u>New type of business</u>
6-7	Butter and <u>ghee</u>
8-10	Cold drinks
11-12	Cold drinks and refreshments
13	Restaurant
15	Silk and cotton textiles
18	Country sweets
31,32	Silk and jewellery

Appendix IV (contd.)

<u>Stall No.</u>	<u>New type of business</u>
35	Silk and jewellery
36-38,103-105	Ice cream and other cold drinks (Magnolia)
39-40	Silk and jewellery
41-42	Indian sweets
43-44	Silk and jewellery
48	bread and confectionery
49-50	cotton and wollen textiles.
52	Silk and jewellery
53	" "
54,84	" "
59,60	" "
61,62	" "
67	Silk and other materials and RMG
68	Silk and sarees
69	Silk and jewellery
89-90	Silk and RMG
97	Silk and jewellery and fancy goods.
123-24	Indian sweets
147-49,152-54	Bakery and confectionery.
150	Cold drinks
151	Watches and clocks.

Appendix IV (contd.)

Block F

Records from 1925

Total No. of stalls 85 (83+2)

<u>Original type of business</u>	<u>stalls</u>	<u>Total</u>
Confectionery	5-9, 12-20, 47-50, 45, 21-22, 28, 38, 40, 41, 51, 54, 55, 62.	30
Jewellery	7-9, 30, 37, 63, 69-74, 75-76, 77	15
Fancy goods	1-4, 31, 32, 35, 36, 64-65, 67	11
Jewellery and fancy goods	25, 26, 27, 33, 34, 42, 58, 59-60	9
Restaurants	79-83	5
Cold drinks	10, 11, 77, 78	4
Poddar	66	1
Miscellaneous		10

Changes of business since 1925

<u>Stall No.</u>	<u>New type of business</u>
1	Travelling goods and suitcases
5-6	Ready made garments
7-9	Silk and jewellery
10	Silk and jewellery
12-13	Silk and jewellery
15-16	Ready made garments
21-22 & 45-6	Silk and jewellery
23-24 & 43-44	Confectionery
26-27	Silk and jewellery
29, 38	now only jewellery

Appendix IV (contd.)

Block F (contd.)

<u>Stall No.</u>	<u>New type of business</u>
30-32	Fancy goods and trunks
40-41	" "
53	Silk and jewellery
54-55	Silk and jewellery and RMG
56-57	Silk and jewellery
58	" "
59-60	" " and RMG
61	" "
62	" "
63	" "
64-65	" "
67-68	" "

Appendix IV (contd.)

Block G

Records from 1932

Total number of stalls 70

<u>Original type of business</u>	<u>Stalls</u>	<u>Total</u>
Hosiery	6-10, 26-33, 35-47	26
Ready made garments	13-21, 50-58, 60, 63-65, 69, 70	25
Silk and jewellery & RMG	22, 23	2
Silk and jewellery	11, 12, 48, 69	4
Jewellery	1-5, 61, 62, 67, 68	9
Miscellaneous		4

Changes of business since 1932

<u>Stall No.</u>	<u>New type of business</u>
11	Bedding and RMG
13	Silk and jewellery in addition
15	Silk and textiles
20	Furnishing fabrics, towels and bed sheets
24-25	Silk and jewellery
29, 30, 31	Oil cloth, plastics and allied goods
33	Textiles
39	Silk and textiles
49	Ready made garments in addition with silk
61-62	" " " " " jewellery.
65, 66	Silk and jewellery
69	Silk and jewellery.

Appendix IV (contd.)

Block H (temporary)

Records from 1921

Total No. of stalls 41

<u>Original type of business</u>	<u>Stalls</u>	<u>Total</u>
Eating Houses	1-3,22,23,26,27,29,30-40	21
Shoe	6,7,18	3
Ready made garments	12,13	2
Cloth and hosiery	16,17,19	3
Lace and ready made clothing	14,15	2
Miscellaneous		9

Changes of business since 1921

<u>Stall No.</u>	<u>New type of business</u>
4,5	Semai (vermicelli)
6,7	Restaurant
12-13	Restaurant
15	Medicines
16,18	Restaurant
19,20	"
40	Cloth.

Appendix IV (contd.)

Block K(N)

Records from 1935

Total No. of stalls 62

The whole block was initially allotted to fresh fruit but there are now only 7 fruit stalls, 8 stalls have either shut down or are being used as godowns. The remaining stalls have changed business.

<u>Stall No.</u>	<u>New type of business</u>
1-4	Textiles and curios
6	Curios, watches, radio and fancy goods
7	Textiles and RMG
8,9	RMG, silk and curios
10,16,17	" " " and jewellery
18	Gift shop
19	Silk and jewellery
23	Tea (loose and packed)
24	Fancy goods
27	Hosiery
29	" silk and jewellery
30,31,32	Tailoring and RMG
33,34,35	Hosiery and RMG
38	Tailoring and haberdashery
39	Fancy goods
40,45	Silk, jewellery, hosiery and textiles
46-48,52,53,58, and 59.	Hosiery, textiles and RMG
49	Sporting goods

Appendix IV (contd.)

Block M

Records from 1943

Total number of stalls 44

Original type of business - Fresh fruit

No change of business.

Block N

Records from 1926

Total No. of stalls 80

Original type of business - Exclusively for European vegetables but now sells vegetables from Darjeeling and other places outside West Bengal.

Block P

Records from 1926

Total No of stalls 36

<u>Original type of business</u>	<u>No. of shops</u>
Spices	11
Oilman's	7
Onion and spices	6
	<hr/>
	24 shops in 36 stalls

Stall No. 19 has changed from Onion and spices to oilman's store.

Appendix IV (contd.)

Block NB

Records from 1933

Total No. of stalls 85(62+33)

<u>Original type of business</u>	<u>Stalls</u>	<u>Total</u>
Oilman's store	24/1, 25, 25/1, 26, 26/1, 27, 28, 28/1, 29/1, 30, 30/1, 32, 32/1, 35/1, 37A, 39A, B, 41/1, 42, 42/1, 43-48, 46/1, 46B, 46, 59, 60, 62, 41/1.	33
Baskets	33-39	
Books and shoes	1-4	4
Flour	36A, 36B, 38A, 38B	4
Eating houses	40, 41, 50	3
Grocery	33/1, 34/1, 37B, 27/1, 31/1, 31/2	6
Sporting goods	5	1
Tailoring	8	1
Pork	51-58, 50/1	9

Changes of business since 1933

<u>Stall No.</u>	<u>New type of business</u>
30	Basket
32	Basket
36A&B	Oilman's store
38	Electrical goods.

Appendix IV (contd.)

Block NR

Records from 1919

Total No. of stalls 153 (151+2)

<u>Original type of business</u>	<u>Stall</u>	<u>Total</u>
Miscellaneous goods	24,26,27,86-98,140-151	26
Cloth	28-31,32-46,50,51,54	23
Hosiery	39-44,47,48,49,55	9
Toys	99,100,101,102	4
Glassware and hardware	80 -83	4
Mustard oil	13,14,19,20	4
Betel leaf	1-12	12
Furniture	56,57.	2
Hardware and trunks	78,79	2

Changes of business since 1919

<u>Stall No.</u>	<u>New type of business</u>
1	Chappal (slippers)
6,7,8	Hosiery and RMG
9	Miscellaneous goods
11	Mill cloth
29,86	Shoes
81,143-148	Hosiery, RMG and fancy goods
87	Stationery
142	Fabrics.

** About 80 stalls have been abolished on 9.8.39.

Appendix IV (contd.)

Block R

Records from 1934

Total no. of stalls 45 (43+2)

Original type of business - Miscellaneous

Block FR

Records from 1919

Total No. of stalls 41

Original type of business - Flower and plants.Changes of business since 1919

<u>Stall No.</u>	<u>New type of business</u>
1-2	Jewellery and curio
3	Fancy goods and leather goods
6	Miscellaneous plastic goods
10,11	Shoes
13,14-15,16	Sporting goods
40	Flowers from plants

Egg Range

Records from 1943

Total No. of stalls 48

Original type of business - Exclusively for Eggs.

Appendix IV (contd.)

Block CR

Records from 1933

Total No. of stalls 21

Original type of business - Exclusively for coconut.

Block PR

Records from 1928

Total No. of stalls - 39

Original type of business - Exclusively for potato.

Stall No. 30 has changed to money changing from 1971.

Block NSR

Records from 1962

Total No. of stalls 18

Original type of business - Spices.

Now in 1974 there are only a few spice stalls and the remaining stalls have changed business mainly for tea stalls or cigarette stalls. There are only 3 permanent stalls in the range.

News Paper Range

There was only one stall which has been abolished in 1950 and now forms stall F73/1.

Appendix IV (contd.)

Beef Range

Records from 1960

Total No. of stalls 72 (4 permanent stalls)

Permanent stalls - 7,8,72,55.

Mutton Range

Records from 1960

Total No. of stalls 9

Of the 9 stalls 5 stalls sell mutton and the remaining 4 sell goat-kid meat.

Suet Range

Records from 1937

Total No. of stalls 28

Original type of business - Exclusively for suet.

C.V.F. (B)

Records from 1960

Total No. of stalls 70

Type of business - Fresh vegetables.

Appendix IV (contd.)

West Range (WR)

Records from 1939

Total No. of stalls 17

Original type of business - Miscellaneous

<u>Stall No.</u>	<u>Type of business</u>
1	Jewellery
2,3,	Oilman's store
4	Gramophone and other musical instruments
5	Ice cream
6-9	Oilman's store
10-11	Poddar
12-16	Oilman's store

Change of business since 1939

<u>Stall No.</u>	<u>New type of business</u>
2	Textiles and tailoring
3	Tailoring
4	Tailoring and RMG
5	Eating House
8	Electrical goods
10	" "
11	Shoes and leather goods
14	Radio and electrical goods
17	Jewellery and fancy goods.

Appendix IV (contd.)

Poultry Range

Total No. of stalls - 214

Records from 1934.

*

Type of merchandise sold - fowl, poultry, pigeon.

There are only 50 permanent stalls in the range. They are stalls :

1-6, 20-23, 31-32, 43-45, 75-78, 83-86, 99-102, 109-110, 139-40, 143-144, 151-154, 191-194.

Bird Range

Records from 1945

Total No. of stalls 17

Permanent stalls: 17, 13, 6, 5, 3, 2, 1 = 7

Stick Range

Records from 1920

Total No. of stalls 7

Original type of business - sticks of various kind.

Changes of business since 1920

Stall 1	Sporting goods
2	RMG and hosiery
3	Sporting goods
4	Gilman's store
6,7	Boots and shoes.

APPENDIX V

Details for each stall from the Rent RollGariahat Market

Sl. No.	Size (sq.ft)	Rate of rent	Nature of business	Amount of IR	Date of occupation	Date of termination
<u>Onion</u>						
1A	36	.34	Onion and garlic	80	20.6.40	
1	36	.35	" "	25	16.2.38	30.9.40
					1.9.41	20.12.41
			as above +			
			potato	40	1.1.43	
2	36	28	Onion and			
			garlic	45	16.2.38	30.6.40
			"	100	1.2.45	
3	52	28	Onion and			
			garlic	65	16.2.38	29.7.40
			"	40	1.4.43	31.8.50
			"	45	1.9.50	4.11.54
			"	153	5.11.54	
4	52	35	"	85	16.2.38	31.8.50
			"	23	1.9.50	4.11.64
			as above +			
			potato	153	5.11.64	
5	52	35	Onion &			
			garlic		16.2.38	31.8.50
			"		1.9.50	4.11.64
			"		5.11.64	

Appendix V (contd.)

Sl. No.	Size (sq.ft)	Rate of Rent Rs. np.	Nature of business	Amount of IR (in Rs.)	Date of occupation	Date of termination
<u>Fruit</u>						
1		56p	Dried fruits	165	16.2.38	31.12.54
			"		1.1.55	30.9.59
			"		1.10.59	
2		.50	"	135	16.2.38	31.12.54
			"	270	11.1.55	30.9.59
					1.10.59	
3		.44	"	45	16.2.38	15.9.38
			"		1.12.38	11.8.42
					1.2.48	
4		.38	"	70	16.2.38	22.9.38
				905	1.7.48	
5		.44	"	115	16.2.38	31.7.39
				1000	1.4.49	1.4.52
				975	12.12.52	
6		.47	"	80	16.2.38	11.12.51
				275	12.12.51	
7		.50	"	3500	1.11.50	31.3.56
				303	1.4.56	
8		.50	"	270	1.7.53	
9		.50	"	607	1.4.53	
10		.50	"	205	26.12.57	

Appendix V (contd.)

Sl. No.	Size (sq.ft)	Rate of Rent Rs.no	Nature of business	Amount of IR (in Rs)	Date of occupation	Date of termination
<u>Ghee & Butter</u>						
1	56	.44	<u>Ghee & butter</u>	485	16.2.38	30.6.51
				500	1.7.51	
			" + bread	137	30.9.69	
2	56	.44	<u>Ghee & butter</u>	240	16.2.38	12.12.41
			"		11.1.43	30.1.56
			" + bread		1.2.56	
3	56	.44	<u>Ghee & butter</u>	300	16.2.38	6.8.41
			"	50	1.10.42	30.1.56
			" + bread		1.2.56	
4	56	.44	<u>Ghee & butter</u>	500	16.2.38	31.3.41
			"		1.4.41	
			" + bread	45	1.2.56	
5	56	.75	<u>Ghee, bread</u> & butter	480	31.7.67	
<u>Jalpan</u>						
1	27	.30	<u>Cheera, muri</u>	500	20.3.45	24.1.59
2	27	.31	<u>Cheera, muri</u>	1400	10.11.49	
3	27	.44	Jalpan	253	1.6.53	
4-5	27	1.07	Jalpan	371	1.3.53	
6	27	.31	Jalpan	108	1.3.53	
7	62	.31	Jalpan	28	25.1.59	

Appendix V (contd.)

Sl. No.	Size (sq.ft)	Rate of Rent Rs. per	Nature of business	Amount of IR (in Rs.)	Date of occupation	Date of termination
Potato						
1		.38	Potato	550	16.2.38	
2		.38	Potato	310	16.2.38	
3		.38	"	165	16.2.38	31.8.38
			"	100	19.4.39	31.9.39
			"	150	1.4.45	
4		.38	"	200	16.2.38	30.11.40
			"	150	1.12.45	
5		.38	"	200	16.2.38	
6		.47	"	1,000	16.2.38	
7		.47	"	610	16.2.38	31.3.47
			"	77	1.4.47	
8		.38	"	230	16.2.38	30.2.46
			"	250	1.3.46	30.3.47
			"	77	1.4.47	
9		.38	"	235	16.2.38	30.3.46
			"	150	1.4.45	30.12.50
			"	1250	23.1.50	
10		.30	"	155	16.2.38	30.7.45
			"	500	1.8.45	30.3.56
			"	101	1.4.56	

Appendix V (contd.)

Sl. No.	Size (sq.ft)	Rate of Rent Rs. pp	Nature of business	Amount of IR (in Rs)	Date of occupation	Date of termination
<u>Potato</u>						
11	N/A	.38	Potato	250	16.2.38	22.6.45
		.48	"	150	23.6.45	15.8.62
			"	104	16.8.62	
12	N/A	.47	"	450	16.2.38	
13*	N/A	.47	"	33	1.3.56	15.8.58
		.52	"	42	16.8.58	
14*	N/A	.38	"	33	1.3.56	15.8.58
		.42	"	42	16.8.58	
15*	N/A	.38	"	33	21.7.56	30.3.61
		.47	"	208	1.4.61	
16*	N/A	.38	"	33	21.7.56	
17*	N/A	.38	"	33	21.7.56	26.5.72
		.60	Spices	297	27.5.72	
18*	N/A	.47	Potato	42	21.7.56	
5A	N/A	.25	"	135	11.1.58	
5B		.25	"	135	11.1.58	
<u>Betel</u>						
1.	36	.25	Betel leaves	265	16.2.38	
2	36	19p	"	120	16.2.38	31.8.50
			"		1.9.50	

* these stalls are not inside the chandney.

Appendix V (contd.)

Sl. No.	Size (sq.ft)	Rate of Rent Rs. np	Nature of business	Amount of IR (in Rs)	Date of occupation	Date of termination
<u>Betel</u>						
3	36	16p	Betel leaves	65	16.2.38	24.10.38
			"	25	1.3.39	31.3.42
			"	100	21.2.48	
4	36	.16	"	80	16.2.38	
5	36	.16	"	70	16.2.38	30.11.38
			"	50	17.1.40	14.11.58
			"	100	15.11.58	
6	36	16p	"	145	16.2.38	30.9.38
			"	50	17.1.40	8.4.40
			"	50	1.7.44	
7	36	.16	220	220	16.2.38	31.5.52
			"	28	1.6.52	
8	36	.31	"	310	16.2.38	30.11.54
			"	200	1.12.51	
<u>Petrol Pump</u>						
1	1368	9.00	Petrol Pump	1000	1.2.39	

Appendix V (contd.)

Sl. No.	Size (sq.ft)	Rate of Rent Rs.np	Nature of business	Amount of IR (in Rs)	Date of occupation	Date of termination
<u>Block A</u>						
1	128	1.38	Hardware, Paint	200	16.2.38	
2	128	.63	Stationery & Provisions Suitcases & leather bags	122 1000	16.2.38 7.8.42	8.3.42
3	128	.78	Loose tea & confectionery	75	16.2.38	31.7.60
		.86	Books	56	1.8.60	20.2.70
		1.72	Loose tea	944	20.2.70	
4	128	.86	Books & magazines	75	16.2.38	
5	80	.78	Cloth & hosiery	100	16.2.38	31.3.39
		.86	Jewellery	281	1.4.49	30.11.50
			"	281	1.12.50	
6	80	.78	Glassware & alluminium	100	16.2.38	31.1.51
		.86	"		1.2.51	
7	80	.78	Loose tea & confectionery	100	16.2.38	31.3.45
		.86	"		1.4.45	

Appendix V (contd.)

Sl. No.	Size (sq.ft)	Rate of Rent Rs. per	Nature of business	Amount of IR (in Rs)	Date of occupation	Date of termination
<u>Block A</u>						
8	80	.78	Books & shoes	125	16.2.38	8.12.42
		.86	Tailoring & hosiery	400	9.12.42	
9	80	.78	Cloth and hosiery	75	16.2.38	30.9.48
			Magazines	70	1.10.48	8.8.51
		.98	Books and stationery	1000	1.4.52	
10	80	.78	Stationery & provisions	75	16.2.38	7.8.42
			" & confectionery.	18	8.8.42	
11	80	.63	Stationery	100	16.2.38	31.3.45
		.78	Loose tea & confectionery	22	1.4.45	30.11.51
			"	169	1.12.51	
<u>Block B</u>						
1-3	248	2.03	Grocery, spices & dasakarma goods	500	16.2.38	14.4.51
			"	183	1.7.55	

Appendix V (contd.)

Sl. No.	Size (sq.ft)	Rate of Rent Rs.np	Nature of business	Amount of IR (in Rs)	Date of occupation	Date of termination
<u>Block B</u>						
4-5	168	1.25	Grocery,spices	400	16.2.38	
		1.38	+ dasakarma	126	25.3.65	
6-7	168	1.00	Grocery,spices	400	16.2.38	
			+ dasakarma	204	20.6.73	
8-10	"	2.30	Grocery,spices	600	16.2.38	11.9.68
		3.27	"	680	12.9.68	
<u>Block G</u>						
1	80	.50	Dasakarma	100	1.2.40	31.7.41
		.75	+ baskets	60	1.8.41	
2	80	.62	Jewellery & money changer	100	4.7.40	
		.63	Jewellery	56	15.12.56	30.12.64
		1.00	+ banking	459	1.1.65	
3	80	.69	Hardware,paint	100	1.2.40	
4	80	.69	Glassware & enamel ware	150	1.12.40	
		1.04	+ wooden cups, plates etc.	759	30.10.73	
5	80	.63	Tobacco	100	1.10.40	8.10.54
		.69	+ fancy goods	402	9.10.54	

Appendix V (contd.)

Sl. No.	Size (sq.ft)	Rate of Rent	Nature of business	Amount of IR	Date of occupation	Date of termination
		Rs. per		(in Rs.)		
<u>Block C</u>						
6	80	.63	Tobacco	100	1.5.40	31.3.59
		.69	"	85	1.4.59	
7	80	.88	Betel leaves & betel spices + mudikhana.	78 472	1.6.40 1.10.57	30.9.57
8	80	.63	Provisions	100	1.2.40	
		1.03	Oilman's store	846	19.5.55	
9	75	.26	Tobacco & Misc.	140	22.6.52	
			"	50	1.4.56	
		1.50	Egg & poultry	1095	29.3.73	
<u>C.V.F. (Country vegetables and fruits)</u>						
1	46	.37	country veg.	202	1.4.54	20.7.56 (now potato 18)
2	46	.37	"	230	16.1.55	20.7.56 (now potato 17)
3	46	.31	"	220	16.1.55	20.7.56 (now potato 16)
4	46	.31	"	200	16.1.55	20.7.56 (now Potato 15)
5	46	.31	"	168	1.3.53	29.2.56 (now Potato 14)

Appendix V (contd.)

Sl. No.	Size (sq.ft)	Rate of Rent Rs. per	Nature of business	Amount of IR (in Rs.)	Date of occupation	Date of termination
C.V.F.						
6	46	.31	Country vegetables	202	1.3.53	29.2.56 (now Potato 13)
7	46	.34	"	202	1.4.53	
		.79	Spices		30.3.64	(now Spice 6)
8	46	.34	Country veg.	80	1.7.53	
		.79	Spices		30.3.64	(now Spice 5)
9	46	.38	Country veg.	200	1.6.55	
10	46	.34	"	57	16.1.55	30.3.64 (now Spices 4)
		.64	Spices	117	30.3.64	Spices 3
11	46	.64	Country veg,	117	1.4.53	30.3.64 (now spices 2)
12	46	.79	"	114	1.4.53	30.3.64 (now spices 1)
13	56	.79	"	750	7.10.44	15.11.57
			"		12.12.57	11.1.70
			Potato	129	12.2.70	
14	56	.79	Country veg.	250	1.5.46	
15	56	.79	"	260	1.5.46	
16	56	.79	"	250	1.5.46	
17	56	.30	"	250	1.5.46	31.5.53
			"		1.6.53	

Appendix V (contd.)

Sl. No.	Size (sq.ft)	Rate of Rent Rs.np	Nature of business	Amount of IR (in Rs)	Date of occupation	Date of termination
<u>C.V.F.</u>						
18	56	.30	Country veg.	250	1.5.46	31.5.53
					1.6.53	
19	56	.30	"	250	1.5.46	5.5.61
					6.5.61	
20	56	.38	"	250	1.5.46	
21	(see C.V.F. 13/21)					
22	56	.31	"	500	1.5.46	24.11.51
			"	168	12.12.51	19.2.62
			"	357	19.2.62	
23	56	.31	"	250	1.5.45	30.11.51
			"		1.12.51	
24	56	.38	" + cut fruits	250	1.2.47	31.7.53
					1.3.55	
24	56		Basket		15.7.64	
25		.41	Country veg.	135	6.12.57	
			" + potato	51		
26		.60	Country veg.	438	9.1.73	
27		.66	"	481	24.1.73	
17A		.38	"	169	20.1.61	
18A		.31	"	136	20.1.61	
22A		31p	"		19.2.62	

Appendix V (contd.)

Sl. No.	Size (sq.ft)	Rate of Rent Rs.np	Nature of business	Amount of IR (in Rs)	Date of occupation	Date of termination
<u>Block D</u>						
1	126	2.00	Hardware, paint	1250	5.8.53	
1A			Confectionery & bakery	100	1.2.55	6.3.60
			" + butter	825	27.5.72	
2	126	2.00	Hardware	1250	10.8.53	6.3.60
		2.50	" + paint	1260	1.4.59	12.12.67
			"	457	13.12.67	
3	126	2.00	Loose Tea	5000	5.8.53	
4	126	2.00	Loose Tea	4050	6.8.53	30.6.70
		2.50	"	401	30.6.70	
5	126	2.00	Medicine	4100	10.8.53	
			Textiles		5.6.60	
6-7	152	4.00	Dispensary (Roy's Medical Stores)	4850	10.8.53	
8	126	2.00	Sweetmeat	5650	1.4.55	30.6.56
		2.50	"	1080	1.7.56	8.9.56
		2.50	Loose Tea	1000	8.9.66	
9	126	2.00	Jewellery	6000	1.3.54	14.12.56
			"		15.12.56	
10	126	200	Bakery(Jalajoga)	6650	1.2.54	
		2.20	" +loose tea	240	9.7.56	

Appendix V (contd.)

Sl. No.	Size (sq.ft)	Rate of Rent Rs. per	Nature of business	Amount of IR (in Rs)	Date of occupation	Date of termination
<u>Block E</u>						
1	42	1.00	Spectacles & jewellery	2650	10.8.53	
2	42	1.00	Hardware	2650	10.8.53	31.3.59
			" + paint	630	1.4.59	12.12.67
			" "	274	13.12.67	
3	42	1.00	Mudikhana	2400	10.8.53	
4	42	1.00	"	2500	10.8.53	
5	42	1.00	Grocery & spices	2500	5.8.53	
			" + dasakarma	90	1.4.54	
6	42	1.00	Dasakarma items	3150	10.8.53	
7	42	1.00	Dispensary	2600	10.8.53	
8	42	1.00	Grocery & Spices	2550	1.4.54	30.5.72
		1.68	"	1226	30.5.72	
9	42	1.00	Mudikhana	3250	1.11.54	
10	42	1.00	Sweetmeat & bakery	3250	1.12.53	
			(Jalajoga)			

Appendix V (contd.)

Sl. No.	Size (sq.ft)	Rate of Rent Rs.np	Nature of business	Amount of IR (in Rs)	Date of occupation	Date of termination
<u>Block F</u>						
1	224	4.13	Loose Tea	11450	9.7.56	
2	"	4.25	RMG	11700	1.10.56	
3	"	4.50	RMG	11600	1.10.56	
4	"	4.10	Stationery	16075	1.10.56	30.9.58
		4.63	"	833	1.10.58	
5	"	4.12	Jewellery	10500	13.5.56	31.8.61
		4.75	Stationery & confectionery	3034	1.9.61	
6	"	4.88	Aurvedic medicine (Sadhana Aushadhalaya)	17900	26.8.56	
7	"	4.88	Jewellery	26000	9.7.56	
			"	1240	9.7.60	

Appendix V (contd.)

Sl. No.	Size (sq.ft)	Rate of Rent Rs.np	Nature of business	Amount of IR (in Rs)	Date of occupation	Date of termination
<u>Fish Range</u>						
1	45	.42	Whole and cut fish	167	1.3.58	
2	45	.42	"	135	1.3.58	23.1.73
		.90	"	247	23.1.73	
3	45	.50	"	91	15.9.65	
4	45	.47	"	167	1.3.58	
5	45	.50	"	236	1.3.58	
6	45	.49	"	135	1.3.58	
7	45	.38	"	135	1.3.58	
8	45	.52	"	167	1.3.58	28.7.66
		.57	"	156	28.7.66	
9	45	.44	"	237	1.3.58	
10	39	.44	"	168	1.10.57	
11	39	.44	"	167	1.3.58	
12	39	.44	"	237	1.3.58	5.5.73
		.78	"	641	5.5.73	
13	39	.47	"	167	1.3.58	
14	39	.47	"	400	8.9.57	
15	42	.44	"	1650	1.10.54	
16	42	.38	"	525	1.10.54	
		.84	"	383	14.2.66	

Appendix V (contd.)

Sl. No.	Size (sq.ft)	Rate of Rent Rs.np	Nature of business	Amount of IR (in Rs)	Date of occupation	Date of termination
<u>Fish Range</u>						
17	42	.44	Whole & cut fish	237	1.3.58	
18	49	.50	"	315	1.7.55	
19	49	.44	"	350	1.8.53	30.6.55
			"	275	1.7.55	4.9.60
			"	40	5.9.60	
20	52	.31	"	750	1.4.54	
21	30	.31	"	195	1.1.58	
21A	30	.38	"	239	1.1.58	
22	30	.38	"	750	1.4.54	
23	39	.44	"	237	1.3.58	15.3.65
		.48	"	131	16.3.65	
24	39	.44	"	237	1.3.58	31.6.60
			"	240	4.6.60	
25	39	.38	"	202	1.5.57	8.1.65
25A	19	.21	"	34	9.1.65	
25B	20	.21	"	57	9.1.65	
26	45	.50	Tortoise meat	270	1.3.58	
27	83	.50	Tortoise meat	270	1.4.53	25.11.69
		1.00	"	138	25.11.69	
28	52	.56	Whole & cut fish	1550	1.4.54	

Appendix V (contd.)

Sl. No.	Size (sq.ft)	Rate of Rent	Nature of business	Amount of IR	Date of occupation	Date of termination
		Rs. up	(in Rs)			
<u>Fish Range</u>						
29	63	.44	Cut fish	1600	6.6.53	
30	63	.44	"	550	13.7.53	
31	63	.38	"	1500	1.1.55	30.3.60
		.42	"	239	1.4.60	9.7.73
		.78	"	284	10.7.73	
32	39	.38	"	715	1.4.54	
33	114	.69	"	1100	1.4.54	
34	39	.38	"	1300	1.4.54	
35	39	.38	"	1525	1.4.54	
<u>Meat Range</u>						
1	78	.63	Meat	337	1.8.54	
2	78	.63	"	337	1.8.54	30.5.63
			"	416	1.6.63	
3	78	.63	"	337	1.8.54	
4	80	.63	"	337	1.8.54	
5	80	.63	"	337	1.8.54	28.7.59
		.69	"	57	29.7.59	
6	80	.63	"	337	1.8.54	
		.69	"		29.7.59	

Appendix V (contd.)

Sl. No.	Size (sq.ft)	Rate of Rent Rs. per	Nature of business	Amount of IR (in Rs)	Date of occupation	Date of termination
<u>Miscellaneous Range</u>						
1	28		Monohari	270	16.1.55	
2	24		Toileteries	288	1.11.56	
			" + stationery		15.2.58	
3	24		Toileteries	247	1.11.56	
4	24		"	330	1.11.56	
5	24		Toileteries	168	1.7.57	
			& stationery		15.2.58	
6	24		?	?	?	
7	24		Monohari	202	1.7.57	31.3.59
			"	158	1.4.59	
8	28		Books & Monohari	202	1.7.57	
9	28		Toileteries	168	1.7.57	
10	28		"	270	1.7.57	
11	30		Monohari	186	6.10.59	
12	48		Basket, jhuri			
			& madur	186	6.10.59	
			" + stationery	591	22.2.68	
12A			Oilman's & dasakarma	529	15.7.64	
14			Trunks, suitcases	297	16.2.67	

Appendix V (contd.)

Sl. No.	Size (sq.ft)	Rate of Rent Rs.np	Nature of business	Amount of IR (in Rs)	Date of occupation	Date of termination
<u>Miscellaneous Range</u>						
15			Monohari	180	16.2.67	
16			Glassware & utensils	93	31.3.67	
17			Monohari	365	27.5.68	
18			Monohari	228	14.8.68	

APPENDIX VI

Type of business by shops in Gariahat Area.

Right hand side of R.B.Avenue from Gariahat Junction towards Lake

Market:

<u>No.</u>	<u>Name of the shop</u>	<u>Type of business</u>
1.	Trader's Assembly	Sarees
2.	D.N.Choudhury & Co.	Jewellers
3.	Trader's Assembly	Cloth merchant
4.	Dhakeswari Bastralaya	Sarees
5.	R.N.Basack & Co.	Men's wear
6.	Radhasree	Saree and cloth
7.	Pandey Stores	Hosiery
8.	Khadi Gramodyog	
9.	Achunika	Ladies and children's wear
10.	Ratnalaya	Sarees
11.	Dilip Zarda	Zarda
12.	Grindlay's Bank	Bank
13.	N.Ghosh & Sons	Stationers
14.	Janasheba Bastralaya	Sarees
15.	Gopal Stores	Men's and children's wear
16.	Bank of India	Bank
	Lane	
17.	Shanti Jewellery Stores	
18.	Resham Khadi Sangha	Silk and Khadi products
19.	Calcutta Merchantile Co.	Import agents and contractors
20.	Bangrasree Bastralaya	Ready made garments

Appendix VI (contd.)

<u>No.</u>	<u>Name of the shop</u>	<u>Type of business</u>
21.	Tripti Zarda	Zarda
22.	Hindustan Mart	Miscellaneous shops
23.	Government Sales Emporium/ 'Nirala'on the top floor	Handicrafts / Restaurant
24.	Resham Shilpa Samabaya Ltd.	Silk goods
25.	Amrita Bastralaya	Sarees
26.	House	
27.	House and Central Bank Lane	House and Bank
28.	Amrita Bastralaya No. 2	Sarees
29.	Saree Emporium	Saree
30.	Shawl Repairing House	Repairing
31.	Ushakamal (Calico)	Cloth merchant
32.	Chayan	Ladies and children's tailors
33.	Ballygunj Furnishing House	Furnitures
34.	Gautam Pharmacy	Chemist
35.	Imprint	Cloth printers and dyers
36.	Y.O.Wool House & Y.O.Electric Lane	Wool and electrical appliances
37.	Saree Sangam	Sarees
38.	Basanti Devi College	College.
<u>Right hand side of R.B.Avenue towards Gariahat Junction</u>		
39.	Sree Gopal Stores	Stationers and 'pan'(betel)
40.	House and Surgery	House and surgery.

Appendix VI (contd.)

<u>No.</u>	<u>Name of the shop</u>	<u>Type of business</u>
41.	Shibani	Sarees and RMG
42.	Kanjilal Textiles	Sarees and Blankets
43.	Kalamandir	Saree and blankets
44.	Queen's Corner	Sarees and RMG
45.	Amrita Silk House	" "
46.	State Bank of India	Bank
47.	Sree Ramkrisjna Bhandar	Grocery and stationery
48.	Jewellery Mansion	Jewellery
49.	Raju	Sarees
50.	Aradhana	Ladies and children's RMG
51.	Rajaswari Stores	" " "
52.	Star Silk Emporium	Sarees, RMG and Beddings
53.	Saree Centre	Sarees
54.	National Shoe Co.	Shoes
55.	Optic House	Optician
56.	Time Co.	Watch and fancy goods
57.	Anuradha	Sarees and RMG
58.	Runner	Shoes
59.	Bata	Shoes
60.	House	
61.	Patralekha	Greetings card
62.	Sree Ma	Ladies wear
63.	Homeopathy surgery	Surgery
64.	Bharat Radio	Radio and domestic appliances
65.	House	

Appendix VI(contd.)

<u>No.</u>	<u>Name of the shop</u>	<u>Type of business</u>
66	Sree Tara Printing	Sarees
57	Biswaroopa Bastralaya	Sarees and ladies tailoring
68	House	
69	Bharat	Grocer
70	Haralalka	Sarees, RMG, ladies and children's tailors.
	Hindustan Park Road	
71	Chartered Bank	Bank
72	Subir Sarkar	Jewellers
73	S.Sarkar & Sons	Jewellers
74	Radhalaya	Sarees
75	L.C.College	College
76	Blouse Emporium	Blouse shop
77	Sharma Stores	Grocers and stationers
78	Bengal Pharmacy	Chemist
79	Gariahat Textiles	Bed cover, tapestry, towels
80	New Raklakshmi Stores	Blouse
81	Anjali	Sarees
82	Ideal Book Stall	Book shop
83	Boral Stores	Stationers
84	Bijaylakshmi Stores	Sarees and children's wear
85	Rajlakshmi Stores	Ladies and children's wear
86	Benarasa Kuthi	Sarees
87	Fancy Form	Hosiery
88	Stylo	Men's wear

Appendix VI (contd.)

<u>No.</u>	<u>Name of the shop</u>	<u>Type of business</u>
89	Lakshmi Brothers	Jewellers
90	Indian Sweets	Sweetmeat shop
91	Sree Gouranga	Furnishers
92	Dhakeswari Bastralaya	Saree
93	B.V.Stores	Gift shop
94	Adi Rajlakshmi	Saree
95	Moni X-ray	
96	Select Stores	Sarees
97	Indian Saree House	Sarees
98	Dkakeswari Bastralaya	Sarees

Right hand side of Gariahat Road from the Junction towards Gol Park.

99	Avenue Drugs	Chemists
101	Bata	Shoes
102	Bharat Footwear	Shoes
103	Comfort	Shoes
104	Ballygunj Miscellaneous Store	Hosiery
105	New Lake Stores	Ironmonger
106	Homeopathy	Surgery
107	Shanti Bhojonalaya	Eating House
108	Economic Press	Printers
109	Kheyali Stores	Shoes
110	B.Ghosh & Co.	Glass merchants
111	United Bank of India	Bank
112	House	

Appendix VI (contd.)

<u>No.</u>	<u>Name of the shop</u>	<u>Type of business</u>
114	Union Bank	Bank
115	Well Dress	Ready made garments
116	Sree Gouranga	Furnishers and drapers
117	Dress Co.	Men's wear
118	Shyam's	Hosiery and tailoring
119	Sharada Medical Stores	Chemists
120	Dwipanwita	Printed sarees
121	M.L.Dutta	Cement and steel merchants
122	Prince	Ladies and Gent's hairdresser
123	Nirmala Restaurant	Restaurant
124	Madras Textiles	Cloth merchant
125	Haralalka	Ready made garments
126	Comilla Iron Stores	Ironmonger
127	Bangasree Lane	'Pan', cigarettees
128	Sutriпти	Restaurant and sweetmeat shop
129	Hindustan Radio & Electric Works	
130	The Scientific Dyers and Cleaners- Cleaners	
131	Bhalla Footwear	Shoes
132	'Pan' shop	
133	Radiocrafts Corporation	Electrical appliances
134	Krishna Stores	Stationers
135	National Radio & Electric Engineering	
136	Usha Sewing School	Usha school
137	Charmashilpa Footwear	Shoes

Appendix VI (contd.)

No.	Name of the shop Lane	Type of business
138	D. C. M.	Cloth merchant
139	Gariahat Society (Mafatlal Groups)	Cloth merchant
140	Ladies Shop	Ladies Tailors
141	My Shop	Men's tailors
142	House	
143	Khadi Gramodyog	Khadi shop
144	Bata	Shoes
<u>Right hand side of Gariahat Road from Gol Park.</u>		
145	Ganguram	Sweetmeat shop
146	Zubenia	Watch Co.
147	Kumar's Drugs	Chemists
148	Band Box	Cleaners
149	Smart Tailors	Men's tailors
150	House	
**	Temporary tea stalls and crude wodden furniture stalls and bustee at the back.	
151	Kamala Dhandar	Grocers and provisioners
152	Bedding and Furnitures	Bed room furnitures
153	Printing and Dyeing shop	
154	Lake View Service Station	Petrol Pump
155	Dey Brothers (F 7)	Jewellers
156	Sadhana Aushadhalaya(F6)	Chemists

Appendix VI (contd.)

<u>No.</u>	<u>Name of the shop</u>	<u>Type of business</u>
157	Nabarooopa (F4,5)	Stationers and wool dealers
158	A.B.I. Opticians (F3)	Opticians
159	Shibkali Bastralaya (F2)	Sarees
160	Lokenath Tea House (F1)	Loose Tea
	Market Entrance	
161	Jalajoga	Confectioners
162	Roopasree Jewellers	Jewellers
163	Roy's Medical Stores	Chemists
164	Chamber' Tea House	Loose tea
165	Chakda Tea	" "
166	Paul and Co.	Ironmongers
167	Paul and Co.	Hardware
	Market entrance	
168	Monica Stationers (A 11)	Stationers
169	The Grand Stores (A 10)	Stationers
170	Name? (A 9)	Travelling goods
171	Ranakrishna Book Binding(A8)	Book binder
172	A.Dutta and Sons (A 7)	Confectioners
173	H.A.Acharya & Sons(A 5)	Alluminum, enamel,glassware
174	The modern Jewellery Works(A4)	Jewellers
175	Tea Emporium (A 3)	Loose tea
176	Swadeshi Stores (A 2)	Travelling goods
	Market Entrance	
177	Gariahat Hardware & Paint(A 1)	Paint and hardware
178	Avenue Clinics	Chemists

Appendix VI (contd.)

<u>No.</u>	<u>Name of the shop</u>	<u>Type of business</u>
179	Calcutta Saloon	Men's saloon
180	Gopinath Grocery	Grocery
181	Delhi Ayurvedic Pharmacy	Ayurvedic chemist
182	Fantasy House Private Road and entrance to Aleya Cinema	Restaurant
183	'Pan' shop	
184	Sinha Brothers	Hardware
185	Jalajoga	Confectioners
186	Mohon Opticians	Opticians
187	House	
188	Senco Jewellery	Jewellers
189	Ganesh Bhandar	Grocer
190	Ration Shop	
191	Giridhari Lal Marwar	Grocer and provisioners
192	Hari Jewellery Stores	Jewellers
193	Shakti Jewellers	Jewellers
194	G.S.Bros	Musical shop
195	Guinea Mansion Fern Road	Jewellers
196	Mart Guinea Mansion	Jewellers
197	Ambika Guinea House	Jewellers
198	Shoe Emporium	Shoes
199	Jewellery Emporium	Jewellers
200	Sri Lakshmi Jewellery	Jewellers

Appendix VI (contd.)

<u>No.</u>	<u>Name of the shop</u>	<u>Type of business</u>
201	R.M. Roy	Jewellers
202	Brindaban Book House	Books
203	R.N. Dutta & Sons	Jewellers
204	Bengal Jewellery House	Jewellers
205	East Bengal Jewellery House	Jewellers
206	Ananika	Ready made garments
207	Adhikari Brothers	Jewellers
208	Dhakeswari Stores	Sarees
209	Fo Ping & Co.	Dyers and Cleaners
210	Popular Medical Stores	Chemists
211	Shurabala Shilpa Mandir	Jewellers
212	Lakxmi Basanalaya	Utensils
213	Fern Serviw Station	Petrol Pump
214	Nerog	Chemists and druggists
215	Jai Hind Saloon	Saloon
216	Archana	Printing and dyeing
217	House	
218	House	
219	Refcon	Air conditioning and refrigera- tion.
220	Debika Stores	Ready made garments
221	Tea stall	
222	Private entrance	
223	Sulav Bastralaya	Ready made garments
224	Ghosh Borthers	Watch dealers and repairers

Appendix VI (contd.)

<u>No.</u>	<u>Name of the shop</u>	<u>Type of business</u>
225	Pratichhya	Studio
226	United Decorators	Decorators
227	House entrance	
228	D.G.E.Studio	Studio
229	Sutripti	Sweetmeat
230	Basu Pharmacy	Chemists
231	Suit-all Stores	Hardware
232	Private Entrance	
233	Bank of Baroda	Bank
234	Photo Stores <u>and</u> Gitabithi	Studio <u>and</u> Music school
235	Indian Overseas Bank	Bank
236	Post Office	Post office
237	Malati	Ladies tailors
238	Khadi Kutir	Khadi shop
239	Roopasree	Tailors and clothiers
240	South Jewellery House	Jewellers
241	Seema	Sarees
242	Surgery	Surgery
243	Bichitra	Fashion shop
244	S.Pal	Lottery agent
245	Private entrance	
246	Senco Jewellery House	Jewellers
247	Private entrance	
248	Private entrance	
249	Radio accessories & Co.	Radio parts

Appendix VI (contd.)

<u>No.</u>	<u>Name of the shop</u>	<u>Type of business</u>
250	Bengal Sales Corporation	Fans, watches etc.
251	Private entrance	
252	Private entrance	
253	Ambika Jewellery	Jewellers
254	Fern Restaurant	Restaurant
255	S.B.Electrics/Bhowanipur Tutorial House on top floor	Radio & domestic appliances/ Tutorial.
256	Private entrance	
257	House	
258	House	
259	House	
260	Radha Jewellery	Jewellers
261	Kakali	Printed sarees
262	House	
263	Men's saloon	Saloon
264	Kusum Stores	Ready made garments
265	House	
266	Senco Jewellery Mart	Jewellers
267	Anita Wool House	Wool
268	Misti Mukh	Sweetmeat
269	Sushama Stores	Ready made garments
270	Gariahat Hosiery Mart	Hosiery
271	Ballygunj Institute	School
272	Maya Stores	Grocers

Appendix VI (contd.)

<u>No.</u>	<u>Name of the shop</u>	<u>Type of business</u>
273	Bengal Steam Laundry	Laundry
274	Y.O.Wool House	Wool
275	A.Sircar & Sons	Jewellers
276	L.N. & Co.	Furnishing and Bedding
277	Sree Sree Ma	Ready made garments
278	Sen Mahasaya	Sweetmeat
279	Adarsha Basanalaya	Utensils
280	Subhasree	Sarees
281	Entrance to a group of stores within the precinct of a house.	
282	Paul & Co.	Homeo Chemist
283	Anita	Ladies RMG
284	Jewellery House	Jewellers
285	Janata Stores	Ladies RMG
286	P.K.Ghosh	" "
287	A.K.Das	Children's RMG
288	P.K.Sarkar & Sons	Hosiery
289	Ballygunj Fancy Mart	Sarees & china etc(Hawkers' corner)
290	Sovanalaya	Stationers
291	Name?	Trunks and suitcases
292	Karuna Restaurant	Restaurant
293	Girish Pharmacy	Chemist
294	Datta Emporium	Stationers
295	Private entrance	
296	Chatterjee Bros.	Utensils and hardware
297	Bama Pharmacy	Chemists

Appendix VI (contd.)

<u>No.</u>	<u>name of theshop</u>	<u>Type of business</u>
298	Gauranga Bastralaya	Sarees
299	Datta Stores	?
300	Deshapriya Kutir shilpa	Cottage industry products
301	Electropower & Co.	Electrical Engineering
302	Sarada	Hosiery and RMG

Right hand side of Gariahat Road towards Park Circus

303	Vivekanada Bastralaya	Sarees
304	Kamala Restaurant	Restaurant
305	Bose and Sons	Stationers and Paint
306	Ena Optics	Optician
307	B.P.Stores	Ladies and children's wear
308	Ballygunj Glassware Stores	Glassware & gift shop
309	Smart Wear	Gent's tailors
310	Union Medical Hall.	Surgery & chemist
311	'Yashoda Bhavan' entrance	House
312	Girish Chandra Dey & Sons	Sweetmeat
313	Minerva Medical Stores	Chemists
314	Swapna Stores	Ladies RMG
315	Ashoke Book Centre	Books
316	Padukalaya	Shoes
317	Private entrance	
318	Ghosh Bros.	Jewellers
319	Archana	Children's RMG
320	Chandra Hosiery Market	Hosiery

Appendix VI (contd.)

<u>No.</u>	<u>Name of the shop</u>	<u>Type of business</u>
321	Biswabani	Books
322	Book and Photo Stores	Books and photo
323	Sree Lakxmi Decorators	Decorators and contractors
324	Private entrance	
325	Dyers and Dry Cleaners	Laundry
326	Sree Chaitanya Library	Books
327	Sankar Lal Gupta	Grocers
328	Jyotialay	Tailors
<u>Right hand side of Gariahat Road towards junction.</u>		
329	Teastall	Tea stall
330	House	
331	Associated Electronics	Radio & Electrical Appliances
332	Shonali	Sarees
333	Samridhhe	Sarees & Bombay Dyeing goods
334	Hindustan Saloon	Saloon
335	Dresswear	Sarees and ladies RMG
336	Asha Saree Sansar	Sarees
337	Roopali	Hosiery
338	Private entrance	
339	Bambino	Bombay Dyeing agent and electrical appliance
340	Laxmi Decorators	Decorators
341	Mitra Brothers	Jewellers
342	Private entrance	

Appendix VI (contd.)

<u>No.</u>	<u>Name of the shop</u>	<u>Type of business</u>
343	Purnasree	Gent's and ladies tailors
344	Southpole	Restaurant
345	Neptune Saloon	Saloon
346	Stainless steel Shop	Utensils
347	'Pan' shop	'Pan' shop
348	Ghosh and Sons	Stationers
349	Indian Silk Saree Museum	Sarees
350	M.S.Choudhury	Jewellers
351	Trader's Assembly	Saree and RMG.

Gariahat Junction

APPENDIX VII

Details for each stall from the Rent RollManicktala Market

Block A

Sl. No.	Size (sq.ft)	Rate of Rent	Nature of business	Amount of IR (in Rs)	Date of occupation	Date of termination
1	16X9'	4.90	Stationery	6300	16.6.72	
2	"	4.80	Leaf tea	5650	16.2.72	
3	"	4.80	Stationery	4300	16.2.72	
4	"	4.80	Cloth and	3400	16.2.72	
		5.50	medicine		19.4.74	
5	"	4.80	Stationery	3250	16.2.72	
6	"	4.80	Stationery	3600	16.2.72	
7	"	4.80	Cloth	3920	16.2.72	1.1.73
		5.00	"	1825	2.1.73	
8	"	4.90	Cloth	3575	16.2.72	21.12.73
		5.00	"	4565	22.12.73	

Block B

1	144	3.42	Hardware	2000	16.2.72	
2	"	3.32	Sweetmeat	2501	16.2.72	
3	"	3.32	Dasakarma	1880	16.2.72	
4	"	3.32	Provisions	6400	16.2.72	
		4.00	+ grocery		7.2.75	
5	"	3.32	Grocery	2230	16.2.72	27.6.73
6	"	3.32	Grocery	2520	16.2.72	27.6.73
7	"	3.42	Grocery	3025	16.2.72	
		6.00	"	3652	15.4.74	
5,6		7.00	Grocery	3195	28.6.73	

Appendix VII (contd.)

Meat Range

Sl. No.	Size (sq.ft)	Rate of Rent Rs np.	Nature of business	Amount of IR (in Rs.)	Date of occupation	Date of termination
1	90	2.70	Meat	1510	16.2.72	
2	90	2.70	Meat	1510	"	
3	90	2.70	Meat	1520	"	

Egg Range

1	50	1.00	Egg	1255	17.2.72	
2	"	1.00	Egg	1150	16.2.72	
3	"	1.00	Egg	1260	16.2.72	

Fish Range

1	38	.76	Fish	1220	16.2.72	
2	"	.76	Fish	775	16.2.72	
1,2		4.00	Stationery	1700	20.9.74	
3	"	.76	Fish	550	16.2.72	
			(now vacant)			
4	"	.76	Fish	500	16.2.72	
			Egg 4	900	10.4.74	
5	"	.76	Fish	525	16.2.72	
6	"	.76	Fish	525	16.2.72	
7	"	.76	Fish	525	16.2.72	
8	"	.76	Fish	710	16.2.72	15.2.73
			"	1,000	16.2.73	
9	"	.76	Fish	535		

Appendix VII (contd.)

Sl. No.	Size (sq.ft)	Rate of Rent Rs. np.	Nature of business	Amount of IR (in Rs.)	Date of occupation	Date of termination
10	38	.76	Fish	525	16.2.72	
11	"	.76	Fish	610	16.2.72	
12	"	.76	Fish	1000	16.2.72	
13	"	.76	Fish	920	16.2.72	
14	"	.76	Fish	655	16.2.72	
15	"	.76	Fish	565	16.2.72	
16	"	.76	Fish	640	16.2.72	
17	"	.76	Fish	640	16.2.72	
18	"	.76	Fish	600	16.2.72	
19	"	.76	Fish	640	16.2.72	
20	"	.76	Fish	710	16.2.72	
21	"	.76	Fish	710	16.2.72	
22	"	.76	Fish	600	16.2.72	
23	"	.76	Fish	615	16.2.72	
24	"	.76	Fish	615	16.2.72	
<u>C.V.F. Range (country vegetable and fruit)</u>						
1	50	1.00	Country fruit & vegetables	650	16.2.72	
		1.25	Egg-5	1000	1974	
2	"	1.00	Country fruits & vegetables	625	16.2.72	
		1.25	Gur, batasa	1000	1974	

Appendix VII (contd.)

Sl. No.	Size (sq.ft)	Rate of Rent Rs. per	Nature of business	Amount of IR (in Rs.)	Date of occupation	Date of termination
<u>C.V.F.</u>						
3	50	1.00	Country fruit & vegetable	650	16.2.72	16.6.72
		1.25	Bread & butter	1050	29.11.74	
4	"	1.00	Country fruit & vegetables	600	16.2.72	
5	"	1.00	Country fruit & vegetables	645	16.2.72	19.4.74
		1.25	Cheera, muri		20.4.74	
<u>Fresh Fruit and Dried Fruit Range</u>						
1	50	1.00	Fresh and dried fruit	1700	16.2.72	
2	"	1.00	"	1115	16.2.72	1974
		1.00	Cheera, muri	1828	1974	
3	"	1.00	Fresh and dried fruit	1440	16.2.72	
Ice 1		1.00	Ice	1950	16.2.72	30.10.74
		1.25	Ice	1100	1.11.74	
<u>Green and Fresh Vegetables Range</u>						
1	68	1.36	Green & fresh vegetables	1410	16.2.72	19.7.73
			Not yet known		20.7.73	

Appendix VII (contd.)

Sl. No.	Size (sq.ft)	Rate of Rent Rs. np.	Nature of business	Amount of IR (in Rs)	Date of occupation	Date of termination
2	68	1.36	Green & fresh vegetables	865	16.2.72	2.5.74
			Cheera, muri		3.5.74	
3	"	1.36	vegetables	1310	16.2.72	
4.	"	1.36	Vegetables	1410	16.2.72	
5	"	1.36	Vegetables	825	16.2.72	
6	"	1.36	Vegetables	1400	16.2.72	14.3.74
			Dairy goods		16.3.74	
<u>Potato Range</u>						
1	69	1.36	Potato	1275	16.2.72	
2	"	1.36	Potato	1215	16.2.72	
3	"	1.36	Potato	1200	16.2.72	
4	"	1.36	Potato	1320	16.2.72	
5	"	1.36	Potato	1105	16.2.72	
6	"	1.36	Potato	1415	16.2.72	11.11.74
				2000	12.11.74	
7	"	1.36	Potato	1300	16.2.72	
8	"	1.36	Potato	1100	16.2.72	14.3.74
					15.3.74	
9	"	1.36	Potato	1480	16.2.72	
10	"	1.36	Potato	1750	16.2.72	

Appendix VII (contd.)

Sl. No.	Size (sq.ft)	Rate of Rent Rs. per	Nature of business	Amount of IR (in Rs)	Date of occupation	Date of termination
11	68	136	Potato	1450	16.2.72	
10,11			"	2191	1974	
12	68	1.36	Potato	1620	16.2.72	

Stalls allotted in December 1974

Tea stall

1		2.00	Tea & biscuit	244	1974	
2		200	" "	244	1974	

South Miscellaneous Range

1	24	1.00	Flower	183	1974	
2	24	1.00	Flower	183	1974	
3	24	1.00	Flower	183	1974	
4	24	1.00	Flower	183	1974	
5	24	1.50	RMG	274	1974	
6	24	1.50	RMG	274	1974	
7,8	48	3.00	Electrical goods	274	1974	
9,10	48	3.00	BOOKS & Hobby goods	276	1974	
11	24	1.50	imitation jewellery & stationery	274	1974	