

Kolkata

Contributed by Administrator
Thursday, 17 September 2009

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According to many of today's Kolkata (Calcutta, Calcutta) is still a city of deep poverty. However, this unfair and outdated opinion, based on outdated stereotypes be supported by the media.

Find out more about Kolkata, he begins to understand why for many years it was regarded as the cultural capital of India. Although it is a city with many architectural monuments from the times of British, undeniably has soul Bengalese. They are known for their sense of humor, and the violent response to political injustice. This nation has the greatest poets and artists of India. In Calcutta born or lived in many famous personalities, including Bengali poet Rabindranath Tagore.

Kolkata the economic situation is certainly not good. Continuous outbreaks of workers' discontent result in less productivity, huge demonstrations by trade union movement in the center block for many hours, silting harbor limited influence of larger vessels in port. The cause of the current chaos is considered negligence and errors of management Marxist government of West Bengal. In any event, the authorities attributed to improvement of the situation in the country. Steadily declining population arriving in the city because of hunger and flooding in the provinces.

The level of living is rising, resulting in increased quantities of smoldering cars and traffic jams. For tourists traffic observation that bone-chilling experience. Drivers maneuver with frightening speed, a systematic way and urban buses. Must be reconciled with the fact that traveling around the city often comes down to stuck in traffic jams. There is a little less traffic on Sundays. At the end of December 2000 the Indian government agreed to a proposal for the West Bengal Government to restore the traditional name of the city of Kolkata. Naming the pre-colonial period also been adopted by other major Indian metropolitan areas, such as Mumbai (Bombay) and Chennai (Madras). In Calcutta there is so many magnificent monuments as in Delhi. Almost entirely built by the British 300 years ago and was the capital of Raju, British India into the early twentieth century In 1686, the British merchants, under the chairmanship of Job Charnock left their factories on the upper course of the river Hügli (38 km behind the present-day Kolkata) and moved to down the river, up to three small villages: Suttanati, Gowindapuru and Kalikaty, which gave rise to the current city. Kolkata development was interrupted by the invasion of the ad Siradze Dauli, Nawab Murszidabadu in 1756, the large group of Britons managed to escape, but part of the captured and imprisoned in a tight guard. At night, most of them died of suffocation, the place was called the "black hole of Calcutta". At the beginning of 1757 the British under the command of Robert Clive recaptured the city and made peace with the Nawab. In the same year, after winning the Battle of Plassey (Pala[i] today) with the forces of the ad Siradza Dauli allies of the French, the British erected a powerful fortress and made Kolkata the capital of India. In the years 1780-1820 the town quickly developed. In the nineteenth century Bengal strengthened in their efforts for independence of India, which resulted in moving the capital to Delhi (in 1911). Kolkata loss of political significance is not impeded the economic development of the city, which lasted until the end of World War II. Kolkata felt the division of the country to India and Pakistan more painful than any other city in India. In Bengal, like Punjab, lived both followers of Hinduism, as well as Muslims. It was conducted by the land frontier of new members. A situation in which Kolkata, India's largest producer and exporter of jute fiber mats serving for the manufacture and materials for bags, left without facilities. On the other side of the border, East Pakistan (Bangladesh since 1971), jute plantations increasingly because Pakistan did not have the capacity to produce and export raw materials. What's more, thousands of refugees from East Pakistan poured into West Bengal and Kolkata. Fortunately, there was no bloody clashes, which hit the country after the division of Punjab. The influx of refugees and rapid population growth in India after the war put Kolkata in the face of catastrophe. The very name of the city were brought to mind the poverty, hunger, disease and death. Mother Teresa's missionary work has focused world attention. The next wave of refugees arrived in the city in 1971 after the India-Pakistan conflict and the creation of Bangladesh, which has worsened already difficult living conditions. Kolkata lies on the eastern bank of the river Hügli, extending north and south. Separates the right from Kolkata Howrah district on the west side. An important part of the city for tourists are Kolkaty areas south of the bridge - near BBD Bagh and Chowringhee. Around the BBD Bagh, formerly called Dalhousie Square, extends to the center (CBD - Central Business District). South of BBD Bagh, the river is a large district of Maidan (Medan), and to the east of the Chowringhee, where he focused most hotels (the lowest and middle categories), banks, restaurants, offices of airlines. Along Sudder St., just off Chowringhee Road, is a lot of cheap hotels. More elegant restaurants and shops are located on Park St., which departs from Chowringhee Road in the southern part. Most of the streets in Calcutta received a new name - especially those related to the change, which resembled the period of British Paradise. Changes made to the way a truly oriental. In many cases, the necessary amendments are not marked on the buildings and the old names still appear. At the city there are plans for it once the old, once the new definition. Most taxi drivers know only the old street names.

If it was a little confusion in Calcutta introduced "temporary" one-way streets to solve the problem of traffic congestion. The idea is that the motion takes place in one or the other depending on time of day. And so during the morning rush cars can go after the street from east to west in the afternoon from west to east, and south - in both parties.