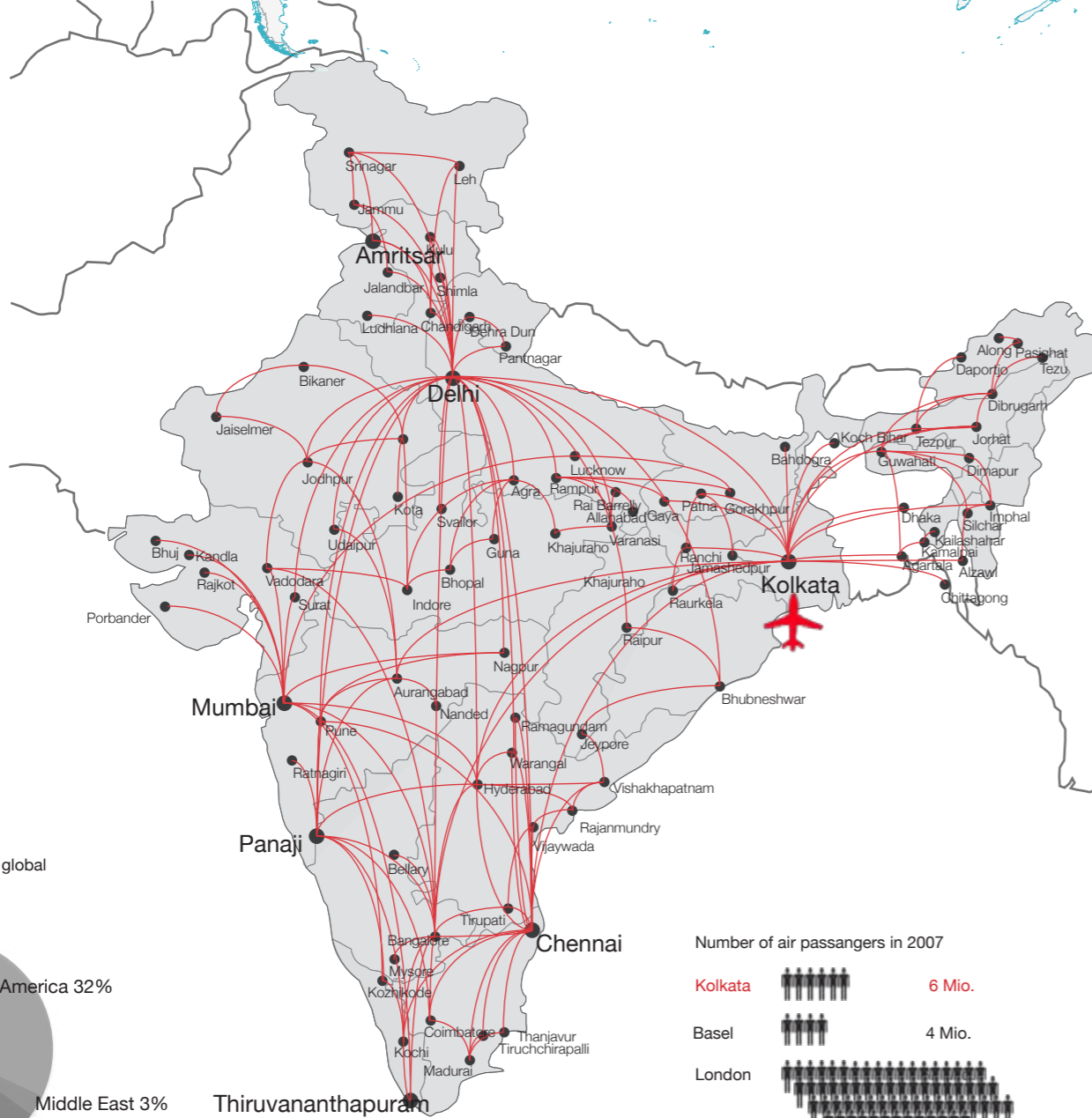


TRANSPORT AND INFRASTRUCTURE IN INDIA

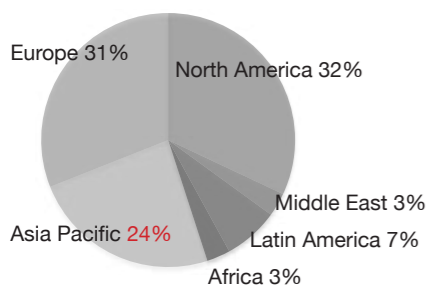
Airports in India

Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose Kolkata International Airport is a civil airport, located about 17 km from the centre of Kolkata. The civil airport was originally known as Dum Dum Airport before being renamed in the honour of Bengali Indian patriot Subhas Chandra Bose.

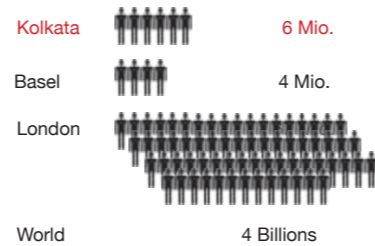
It is one of the four busiest in India, has 3 Terminals: a domestic terminal (opened in the early 1990s), an international terminal (the oldest terminal) and a cargo terminal. And it handles around 250 flights a day.



Regions as a proportion of global traffic



Number of air passengers in 2007

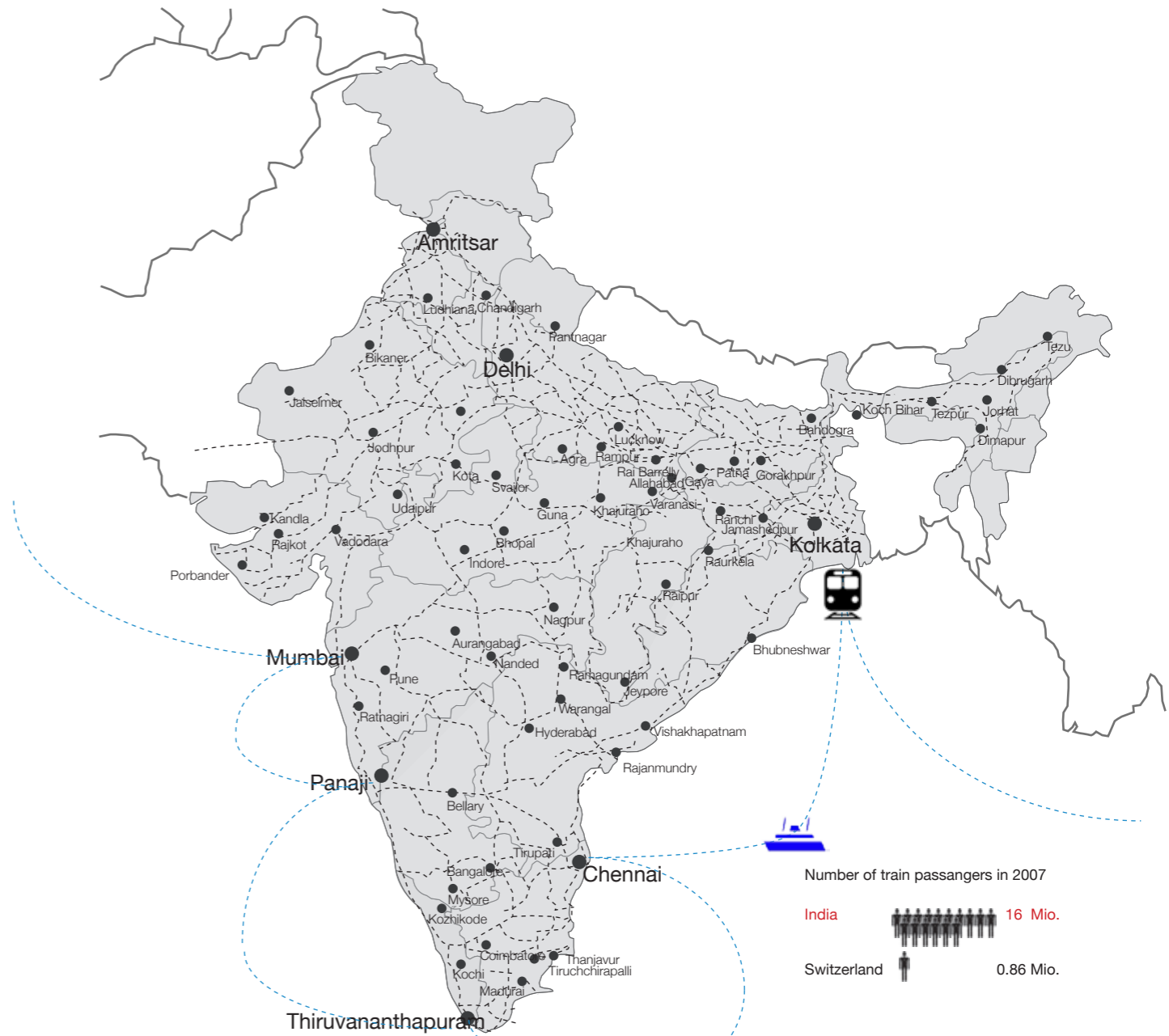


Rail Network in India

The Indian rail network, established in 1853 runs the length and breadth of the country. The network is divided by region, and there are 16 zonal divisions. Delhi is served by Northern Railways, Mumbai by both Central and Western Railways, Kolkata by Eastern Railways and Chennai by Southern Railways. Indian Railways employ over 1.6 million people, making them the world's largest single employer.

Harbours in India

Maritime traffic is very important in India, mostly because of political reasons. The originally biggest sea harbours and sea ports are nowday also the biggest rail points. And nevertheless the Indian Railway is considered to be one of the biggest and busiest rail networks in world, with more than 16 Mio. passengers daily.



Number of train passengers in 2007



TRANSPORT AND INFRASTRUCTURE IN INDIA

A Timeline

Colonisation

Constitution of India

1947 Pakistan Independence

1949-50 War with Pakistan

1962 War with China

1971 War with Pakistan 1999 War with Pakistan

1825

1850

1900

1950

2000

1832 - First plans for railnetwork in India

1844 - The Governor General of India allowed private entrepreneurs to set up a rail system in India

1850 - the first train

1850 - the first railway line constructed in India, length 34 km

1854 - built Howrah line

1875 - 14'500 km train network

1905 - the Howrah station was brought into service



1947- 42 rail systems, more than 40% of rail network went to newly created nation Pakistan

1970 - closed the Howrah terminal

1982 - closed the Seldah station

1984 - first underground metro in India, Kolkata

1995 - closed the High Court Terminus



Charles Hardinge, 1st Baron Hardinge of Penshurst, was the Governor General of India in the time when it started to develop its own transport network.

1873 - on the 20th November 2.4 mile of tramwa service between Sealdeh and Armenian Ghat Street have been brought into service.

1880 - The Calcutta Tramway Co. Ltd was formed an registred in London

1900 - 1905 - Electrification of the Tramways, finished with the Howrah station to Bandhaghat



1951 - The Government of West Bengal entered into an agreement with the CTC and the Calcutta Tramways Act CTA, 1951 was enacted.

1957 - The first Indian car

1992 - The first bus service

1982 - The Calcutta seized over 12'000 rickshaw and destroyed them

2005 - Communist government of West Bengal announced plans to completely ban rickshaws, resulting in protests and strikes of the pullers

Different means of transport



The first Indian underground Metro was built in Kolkata in 1984.

It has a very busy timeschedule, nevertheless it's always overcrowded and it runs everyday between 7 a.m and 10 p.m.

Since 1873 there are trams in Kolkata.

There are 208 Tram with 80 seats in each one. To compare it with Basel, where there are 170 Trams and each one has 200 seats.

Bus service has existed since 1992. They are not as common mean of transport as the metro, nor they are that popular, mostly because they are so overcrowded which make it impossible to enter on in-between stops. Most signage are in Benja

Rented by companies, as a mean of transport for workers. They are usually rented over a long period and therefore not in very good condition. Nevertheless they are faster, more reliabel and expensive than common buses.

There are two passenger lines in Kolkata: MV AKbar and MV Nancowry run by the Shipping Corporation of India SCI.

They offer different stops in Kolkata and also have a direct connection from Kolkata to Chennai.

Completely yellow taxis could only be found in Kolkata and they are next to the rickshaw the very symbol of urban Kolkata.

Mostly used by tourist, although more expensive than rickshaw.

There are 28 car per 1000 inhabitants (Highest rate is in Delhi with 56 car per 1000 inhabitants).

As pollution is becoming an important issue, it is becoming important to run a car on CNG (Compressed Natural Gas).

Informally there are about 30'000 rickshaws in Kolkata. In the same time it's also the only city where they are still in use.

Used mostly by domestic people, for everyday business and shopping.

Very common mean of transport, almost every family has one. And it still runs on fuel.

Used by tourist and locals. as it is the easiest way to explore the city.

There are also bik-rickshaws, where you can see the whole family on one of them.

Transport connections in Kolkata

- Railway
- Metro existing
- Metro existing
- Tram network
- Main Ferry Network
- Eastern Bypass Road

