

THE HOLY SHRINES

Dakshineswar Kali Temple

This Kali temple in Kolkata has a glorious past. It was built by Rani Rashmoni, a pious lady from an aristocratic background. Along with the main Kali temple, there are twelve other temples of Lord Shiva.



And Many More:

Kalighat Kali Temple | Birla temple | Belur Math
Thanthania Kalibari | Belgachia Jain Temple | Durgeswar
Shiv Mandir

Mosques:

Tipu Sultan Mosque
Nakhoda Masjid
Niyamatullah Ghat Masjid
Karbala Dargah
Metiabruz Imambara
Kamarhaty Badi Masjid
Sola Ana Masjid



Churches:

St. Paul's Cathedral
St. John's Church
Greek Orthodox Church
St. James' Church, Kolkata (Jora Girja)
Church of the Lord Jesus
Armenian Church of the Holy Nazareth
Cathedral of the Most Holy Rosary (Portuguese Church)



Other Religious Establishments:

Parsi Fire Temples | Japanese Buddhist Temple
Chinese Temples in Kolkata | Bhowanipore Gurudwara
Magen David Synagogue | Bethel Synagogue
Gurudwara Bara Sikh Sangat



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KOLKATA
THE CITY OF JOY... AND HERITAGE.

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WELCOME TO THE CITY OF JOY

Kolkata, famously known as the 'City of Joy', is not just another metro city, but has an important place in the history of India.

Starting from the British Colonial Era (1700 to 1912), Kolkata erstwhile known as Calcutta was the first capital of British India. The city has since undergone numerous transformations, both culturally and industrially.

Kolkata has an eclectic genre of architectural delights by the intermingling of the Neo-Gothic/Baroque/Neo-Classical/Oriental/Islamic and Hindu Schools of Design.

The historic buildings in Kolkata are all functional. Some are used by the State for administrative purposes and some have been transformed into museums.

WHERE TIME STOPS



THE VICTORIA MEMORIAL

The grand white palace amidst the lush green gardens not only captivates the visitors, but also offers a time machine ride back to the British era. In January 1901, upon the death of Queen Victoria, Lord Curzon commissioned the construction of a fitting memorial for the Queen.

INDIAN MUSEUM

It is the biggest museum in India and also in the Asia-Pacific region. The collections of the museum has been categorised into different segments. They are the Zoological, Archaeological, Geological, Anthropological, Art and Culture along with a few more segments.

THE MARBLE PALACE

The Royal Palace of Raja Rajendra Mullick, built in 1835, is an example of the superior taste of Bengal during the British Raj. It houses an impressive collection of paintings and artworks by famous artists like Titian, Ruben, Murillo and others.

JORASANKO THAKUR BARI

The Jorasanko Thakur Bari was the epicenter of Bengal Renaissance. Since 1961 it has been turned into a museum. The museum has three large galleries that showcase the works of Rabindranath Tagore, Abanindranath Tagore and Bengal Renaissance in general.

MEMORY RESURRECTED

SHAHEED MINAR

The Shaheed Minar or 'Tower of the Martyrs' was constructed on the Northern fringe of the Maidan in honour of Sir David Ochterlony who commanded the British East India Company forces in the Gurkha War (1814-1816). It was renamed Shaheed Minar in honour of the fallen freedom fighters after Independence.



FORT WILLIAM

Fort William, one of the oldest historical tombs in Kolkata, dates back to the 17th century. The first fort, built by The East India Company in 1696, was captured by the erstwhile ruler of Bengal, Siraj Ud-Daulah. Later, the company built its second fort in Maidan. Named after the King of England and Ireland, William III, this fort was built with brick and mortar. Presently, it is owned by the Indian Army.

PRINCEP GHAT

Situated at Prinsep Ghat, is a Palladian porch in the memory of the eminent Anglo-Indian scholar and antiquary James Prinsep. It was designed by W. Fitzgerald and constructed in 1843.

HERITAGE OFFICE BUILDINGS



Writers' Building

It is the old Secretariat building of the State Government of West Bengal in India. The Writers' Building originally served as the office for writers of the British East India Company, hence the name.



Calcutta High Court

It is the oldest High Court in India. It was established as the High Court of Judicature at Fort William on 1st July, 1862.

Raj Bhavan (Government House)

Built in the early 19th century, it is modelled on Kedleston Hall. The house was once the seat of the viceroys of India. Later, when the government moved to New Delhi, it became the residence of the Governor of Bengal, a function that it fulfils to this day.

General Post Office

It is the central post office of Kolkata.

Howrah Station

It is one of the four inter-city train stations serving both Howrah and Kolkata. It is the oldest station and the largest railway complex in India.

BRIDGES - TALES OF TOGETHERNESS



Rabindra Setu (Howrah Bridge): The Howrah Bridge is a suspension type balanced cantilever bridge commissioned in 1943 and is a famous symbol of Kolkata and West Bengal.

Vidyasagar Setu (Second Hooghly Bridge): Commissioned in 1992, it is the longest cable-stayed bridge in India and one of the longest in Asia connecting Kolkata with Howrah.

Vivekananda Setu (Bally Bridge): Built in December 1932, it is a multi-span steel bridge and was built to provide road cum rail link between the Calcutta Port and its hinterland.

Nivedita Setu (Second Bally Bridge): The bridge is India's first multi-span, single-plane cable supported extra-dosed bridge and runs parallel to the Vivekananda Setu.