CHAPTER FIVE

National Capital Region

The Delhi had recorded an higher population growth in 1941-51 decade at the level of doubling due to migration of people from. The continuance of this tendency due to other factor like employment etc has lead to Delhi to reach a population level of above then one billion city in 2011 census.

Delhi has been facing population growth since 1951 due to migration of people into the city from all part of India specially from northern neighboring states and neighboring nation like Nepal, Bangladesh due to porous border system. The massive human and vehicle population of Delhi has contributed to increasing civic disorder, pollution, traffic management, law& order problem. (1)

For the purpose of decongestion of Delhi the concept of national capital region planning was introduced. The purpose of establishing National Capital Region was to decongest National Capital Region continue to be developed as "Regional Growth Centers" NCR [National Capital Region] is urban planning innovative, result oriented & experimented project in northern Regions of the country based on organized the dense population & sort out the problem of insufficient land, Urban Slum, Migratory Population. The purpose of establishing National Capital Region was to decongest National Capital Region continue to be developed as "Regional Growth Centers"

The National Capital Region consists of district of four Indian state namely, Haryana, UP, and Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and consists of 20 Class-I cities National Capital Region is an area in North India
encompassing the city of Delhi and 19 adjacent districts from 3 neighboring states. National Capital Region continue only reducing the pressures of urban burden on Delhi but also promoting and developing less developed adjacent cities and town in NCR. (2)

1- The NCT of Delhi constituting about 4.4% of the Region.

2- The Haryana Sub-Region comprises of eleven districts, 39.3% of Territory

3- The Uttar Pradesh Sub-Region comprises of six districts, 31.8% of the Region.

4- Two Districts from desert state Rajasthan contribute one fourth region of NCR.

Counter Magnet Towns:

The urban areas within 250 km. radius from Delhi such as Gwalior, Kota, Patiala, and Jaipur that can serve and develop as alternative centers of growth. (3)

Function Of National Capital Region Planning Board

1- Decongest The Total Capital Area
2- Uniform transport, educational, taxation, civic amenities, housing, law and order facility

UTTAR PRADESH

Ghaziabad

It's nearest district of U.P towards Delhi, it is entry point of Uttarpradesh. The city has separated by the historical Hindon river. the Ghaziabad population is 46 lakh, it is place under top 30 dense populated districts of India Modinagar, Muranadnagar, Sahibabad are part of District Ghaziabad
Indirapuram, Vaishali, Kaushmi, Vasundara are the famous residence location of District, Ghaziabad is connected with Delhi metro network. This district is part of Meerut Division. (4)

**Meerut**

The district was established in 1818 during colonial rule. Meerut is 70 km away from Delhi. Meerut is one a major city of UP and a commissionrate of UP. It is the one of the most populated District in the National Capital Region of India Meerut District covers 2,522 km$^2$ which is bigger than Delhi.

Meerut population is 35 lakh which is three times less than Delhi. Meerut district is divided into three subdivision Meerut, Mawana and Sardhana. Meerut has been declared a metropolitan city in 2007. Meerut 9th in top 10 tax-paying cities as per the income tax department data of 2012. (5)

The city is major producers of, musical instruments Scissors and Sports Capital of India Meerut is the site of Indian military revolution of 1857 against the colonial rule and Second largest army cantonment of India. District Ghaziabad, Bagpat, Gautama budh Nagar, Hapur was previously the subdivision of Meerut. Meerut is an ancient city was the capital of Padavas in Mahabharata known as Hastinapur. city is also known as Ravan ki Sasural. Meerut was one of the first cities in northern India where publishing was set up. city's gold market is one of Asia's largest, Meerut is an education hub with presence of four universities and over 150 academic professional, technical, medical, paramedical colleges.

The holiest jains religious place on earth is situated Hastinapur. Hastinapur Sanctuary was founded in 1986, sprawling in an area of 2073 km$^2$. Govt of india approved A Rapid Rail Transit System between Delhi and Meerut is completed in 2017, it will take only 45 minutes.
Bagpat

Baghpat District was established in 1997. It is newly created district of Uttar Pradesh. District has a population of 13 lakh. Baghpat district is 40 km away from Delhi. Sugar are the commercial commodity in the region. Previously it is known as city of tiger for dense population of tigers. The city founded by the Pandava brothers of Mahabharata. The remains of Harappa civilization has been discovered near Sanauli village on the district Baghpat district is divided into three subdivisions Baghpat, Baraut and Khekra. The Chhaprauli village of Baghpat district belong to ancestral village of late prime minister Charan Singh (7).

Hapur

Hapur is a district of Uttar Pradesh and carved out from district Ghaziabad in 2011 with a population of 26.5 lakh Situated about 45 km from Delhi. Hapur consists of the three subdivision of Hapur, Garhmukteshwar, Dhaulana. Hapur district, formerly known as Panchsheel Nagar District. Connecting link between Delhi-Lucknow on NH-24. Pilkhuwa area of district is a famous for its indigenous handloom work. District is famous education hub for private sector consists of one private university, one medical college and dozen engg, Pharmacy, dental, architecture and professional college. production is the Kutir Udyog with the presence of more than two dozen paper production unit are here. industries have also come famous for its. Trains are available for Major Indian cities. Garhmukteshwar is holy place, famous for its Ganga Fair.

Bulandshahr

Bulandshahr is a district of Uttar Pradesh and it is situated 78 km away from Delhi. Bulandshahr population is 34 lakh. Khurja and Sikandrabad are famous manufacturing hub for Pottery, ceramic in the district and there are more than 500 manufacturing unit in area. White revolution in the
form of milk production is an important activity in the district. Delhi is depended on milk supply of Bulandshahr due to large scale to production of milk and allied product. (8)

it is one of the minority populated district of India. Govt of India established a polio vaccine manufacturing unit BIBCOL in the outskirts of district. wheat, potato, onion, sugar cane are the main crop of the area .

Gautam Buddha Nagar

Gautam Buddha Nagar is a densely urban District of Uttar Pradesh. Gautam Buddha Nagar is about 20 Kilometres from Delhi. The District Gautam Buddha Nagar was formed 1997 with a population of 17 lakh. 25% of the total revenue of Uttar Pradesh is received from Gautam Buddha Nagar.

Bisrakh town of district known as the birthplace of Rawan's father, it is also believed that in the area of Dankore belonged to Dronacharya are linked to city connection towards Indraprasta time. The district is consists of three subdivision as Sadar, Daadri & Jewar. The main crops of the district are wheat, rice and sugar cane. Noida & Greater Noida are industrial town of the area and world class industrial centre with presence of hundreds of MNC from Japan, Korea, China, Singapore, Honkong, Taiwan, France, Germany, Finland, Norway, USA etc.

Noida is the education hub with presence of Gautum Budha University, Amity University, Jaypee university, shardha university, Noida international university, IIM Lucknow extension campus, BITS Pillani off Camus, IIT Roorkee extension campus. Another attraction of Noida is Film city recognized as hub for major national news channels and studios. The credit of organized Indian Grand Prix at Greater Noida in first time in south Asia. Yamuna Greater Noida Expressway which connects Noida to Agra via Mathura is functional from year 2013 for smooth connectivity to famous tourist palace Agra is another milestone in the name of Greater Noida.
Okhla Bird Sanctuary is situated at the entrance point of city. City also in limelight for large scale construction of Apartment, Tower, Mall, Golf course, Villa, Cottage, Penthouse, Office Apartment along with proposed to 160-storey high rise Noida tower in the City Centre.

HARYANA

Gurgaon

Popularly known as Millennium City, cyber city. The city came under the administration of Haryana with the creation of the new state in the year of 1966 previously it is part of united Punjab (9).

Population of Gurgaon is nine lakh as per 2011. Gurgaon has emerged as one of the most important off shoring centers in the world with the presence of 26 shopping malls. Real estate is a major contributor in the city’s economy. Gurgaon is home to some of the nation's most valuable real estate properties. Gurgaon is a leading financial and industrial center of India. The city has been home to several tall buildings with modern planning. Gurgaon has 1200 skyscraper building. Rapid urbanization, IT hub, BPO Industry growth lead to Gurgaon has emerged as third highest per capita income city in India. MSIL setting up a manufacturing zone in Gurgaon in The Decade of seventies. The city now has significant migrant population from almost all parts of India. International employee working at major positions in the city. Epicenter, Kingdom of Dreams are cultural & entertainment centre of the city. There are nine universities located in Gurgaon namely as Ansal university, ITM University, GD Goenka University, KR Mangalam University, Amity University, Apeejay Stya University, and SGT University, BM Munjal University, Brain Research Development Institute Deemed university, National Defense university. Gurgaon also famous hub for medical tourism for international patient from gulf, south asia nations, European country with state of the art.
hospitals such as Fortis Hospital, Medanta Medicity, Max Hospital, Paras Hospital, Columbia Asia, Rockland, Park, Alchemist, Artemis hospitals. Gurgaon has become an increasingly popular destination for medical tourism.

Faridabad

Faridabad was founded in 16th centuries by a Sufi saint Baba Farid, treasurer of Jahangir. The District Faridabad founded on 1979. The District is about 25 kilometers from Delhi. The Population of Faridabad is 18 lakh on 2011 census data. The 80% population of the District is urbanized. The Faridabad is the industrial capital of India and significant presence of handloom and handicrafts manufacturing area.

For administrative purpose district is divided into two subdivision Faridabad and Ballabgarh. Faridabad's Mehndi cultivation annual turnover is 600 crores. A number of Central Government Offices from Delhi is shifted to Faridabad for decongest the Delhi and for promotion of satellite city of NCR. Faridabad is a emerging education hub with presence of two Private Deemed University, One Govt University, Two Medical college and several Engg, Management college. Faridabad is on the broad gauge of New Delhi- Mumbai Line. Faridabad also connected with Delhi Metro Rail Corporation for smooth traveling towards Delhi. major tourist attraction of Haryana state is Faridabad Surajkund Crafts Mela is pride of Haryana tourism sector.

Sonipat

Sonipat is 20 kms away from Delhi. Sonipat District founded in 1972 as per the census of 2011 its population is 15 lakh. The District comprises three sub-divisions: Ganaur, Sonipat, and Gohana. Sonipat Railway Station is located on the 'Ambala-Delhi rail route'. National Highway 1 and National Highway 71A pass through this district. It is believed that is the
Sonipat (Swarnaprashta) are the place which Pandavs demanded from Duryodhana for quitting the kingdom of Hastinapur (12). Dairy farming, Animal husbandry are the backbone of the rural economy in this area. Sonipat is the hub for bicycle production as Atlas Cycle Industry was founded in 1951 which is known as one of the leading producer of bicycles in the world. Daawat brand Rice is the belong to the Sonipat (12).

Manesar-Palwal link will be fully operational in future transport network of Haryana. Govt of Haryana is developing Rajiv Gandhi Education City Sonipat in 2000 acre which consists of IIT Delhi off campus, SRS University, OP Jindal Law University, Govt of Haryana BR Ambedkar Law University, Ashoka University, National institute of food technology management, National institute of Plastic Engineering BPS women university with women medical college are the two university of govt of haryana are situated in sonipat. Sports Authority of India has Established The Northern Regional Center

Panipat

Panipat district founded in 1992. The population of Panipat is 12 lakh. Panipat town is known for its traditional handloom industry worldwide. The district is divided into two sub-divisions Panipat and Samalkha. There are four Vidhan Sabha constituencies in Panipat. Panipat is the city of textiles and carpets and pickle 'Pachranga'.

Panipat refinery of Indian Oil Corporation Limited to cater the demand of petroleum products. It is second largest refinery in south Asia. The Panipat Thermal Power Station is biggest source of electricity production (13).

Jhajjar

Jhajjar district founded in 1997. Jhajjar town 65 km away from Delhi. The Population of district is 10 lakh. Bahadurgarh and Beri. Bahadurgarh, known as the "Gateway of Haryana." Bahadurgarh is approximately 2 km from Delhi (14).
There are plans to connect Delhi Metro to Bahadurgarh by March 2016. Bahadurgarh had developed as industrial centre of district. The HSIC D constructed the special economic zone in Jhajjar. Japanese and Korean companies are setting up large manufacturing unit in the district.

The extension campus of - AIIMS-2, IIT Delhi extension campus, National Cancer Institute, Global Centre for Nuclear Sciences are established in district A private university and several Engg college are also established to Promote the higher education in the area. Government of Haryana established the PRARAMBH, country's first of its kind School of Teacher Education n which offer 4 year integrated Bachelor of Education Program in this area.

Mewat

Mewat District was established in 2005 with population is 11 lakh. Mewat - Land of the Meos (Muslims), was tribal inhabitants, depended completely on farming. (15).

It is sharing Border with Rajasthan. Backwardness and gross under-development of area is the major problem of the Mewat Govt of Haryana taken a progressive step to overcome the backwardness of region by establishing Govt Engg College, Govt Medical college and a industrial township in area. Survey to lay a railway line in district Mewat has been completed (16).

Rohtak

It is located 70 km from New Delhi. the population of Rohtak is 11 lakh. It is also fast emerging as the industrial city of Haryana. HSIIDC has developed an Industrial Model Township in 5,500-acre land where Indian and MNC have launched work on projects worth Rs 5,000 crore. Maruti Suzuki has launching its R&D facility unit outside Japan in the Rohtak. The
Rohtak-Delhi rail section is electrified for smooth rail connectivity with Delhi.

The Rohtak is also emerging as education centre with presence of Pandit Bhagwat Dayal Sharma health sciences university, Maharishi Dayanand University, Indian Institute of Management, Footwear Design & Development Institute, Shri Baba Mast Nath University. Tilyar Lake is famous tourist spot in Rohtak.

Rewari

Rewari is 82 km from Delhi. District was founded in 1989. In 2011 census Rewari had a population of 9 lakh. It is an Ahir dominated area and based on agriculture income. It is one of the less developed areas. Poor literacy rate district of Haryana. Hemu, the last Hindu king of India is from Rewari. Rewari is famous for brass industry. Rewari was connected by a railway line in 1873 during colonial time.

Rewari Heritage Steam Locomotive Museum is established by Indian railway in Rewari. Govt of Haryana recently established Indira Gandhi University in the district to promote higher education in this backward area. District is passing through the National Highway Delhi–Jaipur National Highway. Its close proximity with Delhi leads to attract industries to invest in this area. Dharuhera and Bawal are industrial centres of the area with presence of manufacturing units of diversified area. District Kund area is rich source of slate stone. Rewari is an important area from where a large portion of youth choose Indian military as a career and serving in military.

Palwal

Palwal was the Part of the Pandava kingdom of Indraprastha. Of 60 km from Delhi. Palwal was founded in 2008. Palwal had a population of 11 lakh. Palwal is situated on NH-2. Delhi Western Peripheral Expressway being constructed in Palwal area to decongest the Delhi traffic. Palwal is a
major centre for the cotton business in the Haryana. "Baldev Chhat Ka Mela" is the famous traditional fair of region in which large masses are participated from rural area every year (19).

The Railway station of Palwal have a unique feature of presence of eight platform which is highest in Haryana region. A private university and dozens of Engg, Pharmacy, Management college are established in Palwal area to promote the higher and technical education in area.

Bhiwani

The Bhiwani District came into existence on 1972. Population of district is 16.5 lakh. The district comprises six sub-divisions Bhiwani Textile Mills State founded by Birla group is major landmark of Bhiwani. During ancient Period Bhiwani consists of chains of temple (20).

Loharu Fort of districts is monumental tourist destination. Bhiwani hometown to three of Haryana’s chief ministers and Arvind Kejriwal, Former Chief Minister of Delhi. Bhiwani is famous as little Cuba or power house of Indian boxing. Govt of Haryana recently established a sports university in Bhiwani in name of Ex Chief Minister Bansilal. The Technological Institute of Textile and Sciences in Bhiwani is well known in the region. Bhiwani district alone has a presence of about 35000 ex soldiers and 25000 serving officers in different Ranks in the Indian Army which speaks patriotism spirit of district (22). Bhiwani is major contributor guar production in Haryana the contribution of Haryana is 20% in national production

Mahendragarh

Mahendragarh districts was founded in 1948. Delhi is 140 km from district headquater. Districts Administrative H.Q is Narnaul is located on the Delhi-Ahmadabad-Mumbai railway track. District Population is 10 lakh. Districts comprises of 4 assembly seats namely Ateli, Mahendragarh,
Narnaul and Nangal Chaudhry. The Jal Mahal is famous tourist attraction in area

Mahendragarh is emerging as the new education hub after the establishment of central university of Haryana by the Govt of Haryana in this area of districts. It is one of the backward districts of country as districts is still eligible for Backward Regions Grant Fund Program from Govt of India (23). The child sex ratio in Mahendergarh, is lowest sex ratio in the country, 775 girls against 1,000 boys in 2011 as per census data. (23, 24, 25)

RAJASTHAN

Alwar

Alwar is one of populous districts of Rajasthan According to the 2011 census. Alwar district has a Population of 37 lakh. Alwar districts consists of eleven assembly seat of Rajasthan legislative assembly. The Pandavas spent the last year of their exile in this city. The town was previously named as "Matsyanagar. National Highway Delhi-Jaipur-Ahmedabad-Bombay passes through the district. The city of Alwar is known as The Tiger Gate of Rajasthan. Packed by the Aravallis, carved out from rocks & forests, lakes covers the city. The Pandavas spent the last year of their exile in this city (26).

The district has India famous industrial estates, Bhiwadi and other industrial estate as Shahjahanpur, Neemrana, Behror. Famous tourist spot of Indian Govt of Rajasthan established three Pvt university and one Govt university Matsya University in Alwar
Bharatpur

Bharatpur had a population of 26 lakh and 184 away from Delhi. On 2005 a new division- Bharatpur has been created with two districts Karauli and Sawai Madhopur. Bharatpur is considered as ‘Eastern Gateway to Rajasthan’. Keoladev National Park or Ghana bird Sanctuary of Bharatpur is UNESCO’s World Heritage Site. It was the only habitat of Siberian crane in the world other than Siberia. Recently Govt of Rajasthan established maharaja Surajmal University to promote higher education in Bharatpur. (27).

Counter Magnet City Of National Capital Region

The urban areas within 250 km. radius from Delhi that can serve and develop as alternative centres of growth thereby reducing pressure on Delhi. Gwalior, Hisar, Kota, Patiala, Bareily, Ambala, Dehradun, Kanpur and Jaipur.

Gwalior

Situated in the state of Madhya Pradesh, 121 Kms from Delhi. Gwalior has a population of 16 lakh considered as tourist capital of the Madhya-Pradesh. Gwalior was ruled by the Mughals and Marathas. It is famous for Gwalior Fort. The Gwalior is famous for its participation in the 1857 revolt lead by Rani Lakshmibai. It is birth place of major Dhyan Chand and Tansen.(28)

Gwalior has an Indian Air Force Base as well as domestic airport. One of High Court of Madhya-Pradesh Bench is situated in Gwalior. Jai Vilas Mahal, Tansen music festival are the major the tourist attraction of the Gwalior
Govt of Madhya Pradesh established following higher education institutions jiwaji University, Lakshmibai National University of Physical Education, Rajmata Vijayaraje Scindia Krishi Vishwavidyalaya, Raja Mansingh Tomar Music & Arts University, Amity university, ITM university. Govt of India has setup Ind Indian Institute of Tourism and Travel Management Management At This Progressive City.

Hisar

The Hisar is 160 km away from the Delhi. Its population is 26 lakh. Hisar credentials was associate with Indus Valley civilization. Hisar is site of major steel production house like jindal steel. The other business tycoon are the Essel Group, the Action Group etc (29

Legislator Savitri Jindal of Jindal Group is 10th richest woman in the world wide. Govt of India established Doordarshan Kendra Center and An All India Radio station at Hisar. To promote the higher education in area Govt of Haryana established the GJ University and LLR University of Veterinary & Animal Sciences and Asia largest Haryana Agriculture University. Maximum temperature recorded in Hisar is 48.3 °C and the minimum temperature recorded is −3.9 °C. Hisar was the workplace of Ex CM of Haryana Bhajanlal

Kota

Kota is 498 km away from Delhi it is one of major District of Rajasthan with Population of 20 lakh. it is Asia largest producer of fertilizer. Kota has an airport and Thermal Power stations, hydro power stations and Gas power stations. It is hub of higher education institute with presence of several govt as well as private university like, Indian institute of information Technology, Govt medical college, Govt medical college and several Engg, Management, Professional college. Kota is Asia Biggest coaching centre with presence 200 coaching in which are 1.25 lakh enrolled for Medical,
Engg Entrance examination coaching is an industry with estimated annual revenue of Rs 1,700 crore.

The Kota-based institutes are now expanding to their pan India presence. 75% of the aspirants who come here are from other states. Kota accounts for 30% of the total selections. Real estate, transport, catering, stationary business are also booming up in the city. CLSA, Religare, Franklin Templeton and N.S. Raghavan of Infosys, invested Rs 250 crore in major coaching institute.

The mushrooming coaching industry has a dark side as a dozen suicides a year by engineering aspirants.

Patiala

Patiala district is princely states of erstwhile Punjab Patiala district is a Rural district. Patiala having a population of 3 million and is the 2nd most populated district of the Punjab as per 2011 census. it is 233 km away from Delhi. It Famous for ‘peg’, ‘pagri’, ‘paranda and "Jutti".’

it is one of the major centers of higher education with presence of Punjabi university Thapar Technical University Netaji Subhash National Institute of Sports, Rajiv Gandhi National University of Law. The Mohindra Degree College established in 1875.

Patiala consists of three assembly seat of Punjab legislative assembly, Patiala has one of the highest number of vehicles per capita in India. The industrial units are situated at Rajpura, Dera bassi, Patiala, Samana and Nabha. t was the first city in this part of the country to have a Degree College- the Mohindra College established in 1875.

Ambala

The a District was centre of 1857 revolt and one of the Historical Districts of India. Ambala was constituted as a district in the year 1847. The
Population of Ambala district is 12 lakh. Ambala consists of Ambala & Naraingarh subdivisions. Ambala is administrative headquarter of Ambala Division, Police commiserate of Ambala range. Ambala district has 5 assembly seat of Haryana legislative assembly. Ambala is a divisional headquarters of the Northern Railway Zone. The historic Delhi-Ambala-Kalka railway was founded in 1889. Ambala is big interchange point toward Delhi, Chandigarh, Amritsar and Shimla. Ambala Airforce Station is one of the oldest and largest airbases of Indian air force. Historical Ambala Cantonment was established in the year 1843.

Ambala is major production area of scientific and surgical instruments in India. For promotion of higher education in this area two private university, one medical college, several Engg college, management, architecture, pharmacy, dental, nursing, physiotherapy, education, hotel management college are established by private sector player. famous Cloth Market of city with presence one thousand shop are major wholesale trade of cotton merchant in north india.

Dehradun

It Is Rajdahni Of Hill State with of 6 lakh Habitant. Dehradun has always been famous for its cool climate and greenery nature, sports, sanctuary, museums and institutions. It is hot destination for nature tourism, sports tourism, sanctuary tourism, museums tourism and institutions tourism (33). There are over 50 organisations and institutions of national and international importance in Dehradun from the times of the British era. Indian Military Academy, Rashtriya Indian Military College, Lal Bahadur Shahstri National Academy of Administration, Rajaji National Park, key role in helping Central Braille Press which is oldest Braille presses in Asia are the famous established of Govt of India. Dehradun is known as the School Capital of India.
Dehradun is also a famous educational landmark in the map of India from pre independence time. Dehradun is hot destination of higher education with presence of Three state Govt university namely Uttarakhand Technical University, Doon University, Uttarakhand Ayur ,The ICFAI University , Himgiri Zee University ,University of Patanjali , Himalayan University , DIT University ,Uttaranchal University, Graphic era hill university, Himalyan university, Graphic era deemed university. Himalyan deemed university.

Selaqui area are industrial area Paltan bazar and Rajpur road are the economic heart of business in area

Kanpur

Kanpur is surrounded by two main rivers of India, the Ganges & Yamuna. Population of district is 4.5 million, it is administrative headquarter of Kanpur commissionaire.

Kanpur had been Industrial Empire of JK Group. Area has five Indian ordinance Factories, home to Green Park cricket stadium more than half dozen passes through district radius unique distinction of railway network eighteen that eight railway stations within its city limit. Landmark institution IIT Kanpur, established in 1959 (34)

State Govt established two govt university namely Chatrapati Shahau Ji Maharaj University, Chandrashekar Azad agriculture university and one pvt university Rama university for higher education need of area. Bithoor, famous religious point of Kanpur.

Jaipur

State capital of Rajasthan Jaipur is 262 km away from Delhi. The Population of district is 6.7 Million and tenth most populated district of India. Jaipur city founded by Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh known as pink city. The city was originally built within walls. Jaipur is a major tourist destination of Asia(35).
For administrative purpose Jaipur is divided in 13 Sub-divisions and 10 Nagar Palikas. Jaipur Metro is hopefully functioning from June 2014.

Train on Wheels is tourists, Famous Rajasthani cuisine Dal Baati Churma, The World Heritage Sites Jantar Mantar, arts and crafts item are major attraction for domestic as well as international tourist. Jaipur is part of the Golden Travel Circuit of India which consists of Delhi, Agra, and Jaipur. Jaipur literature festivals is world known gathering of academic field (36, 37).

Jaipur is also known university city of India as 4 state Govt University Jagadguru Ramanandacharya Sanskrit University, Rajasthan Health Science University, Govt Law university, one central university Rajasthan university and 21 private university namely LNM Institute of information Technology founded by the Steel Baron Mr. Lakshmi N. Mittal, Banasthali Vidyapeeth, IIS University, Amity university, Jagannath university, Jaipur nation university, Jayoti Vidyapeet university, Mahatma Jyoti Rao Phoole University, Suresh Gyan Vihar University, NIMS University, Homoeopathy University, Pratap University, ICFAI University, Manipal University, University of Engineering & Management, JK Lakshmipat University, Poornima University, Vivekananda Global University, IIHARM UNIVERSITY, Govt of India established top notch institute in Jaipur like Bhagwan Mahaveer Viklang Sahayata Samiti a NGO, fitted artificial limbs 1.3 million beneficiaries in 26 nation citizen with all free of charge famous as jaipur foot are example of humanitarian work of city residence DR Mehta.

Chandigarh

Chandigarh was Constructed in 1950-60. It consists of 50 rectangular sectors. The master plan of Chandigarh as analogous to human body. Chandigarh is 265 km away from New Delhi. City is surrounded by sivalik range of the Himalayas.
The population of Chandigarh is 11 lakh. Chandigarh is also called a —Pensioner's city and city Beautiful. Chandigarh derives its name from Chandi Devi. Chandigarh is the combined capital, high court of two of the states Punjab and Haryana and a union territory of India governed by Govt of India. The Chandigarh union territory was founded on 1966. The administrator of the territory is the governor of Punjab.

Chandigarh has two satellite cities Panchkula and Mohali., The three cities are jointly known as Tricity. Chandigarh is also called a —Pensioner's city and city Beautiful. Punjab Engineering College and Punjab University are the two university in Chandigarh for higher education need of the city. The PGIMER for healthcare facility of city was established by Govt of India. Chandigarh Administration plans to establish a Education City in total area of 130 acres. The master plan of Chandigarh as analogous to human body. Rock Garden, sukna lake are the tourist attraction of city.

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