CHAPTER 3: PROFILE OF THE CITIES

3.1 NEW DELHI

**New Delhi** is the capital of India and seat of the executive, legislative, and judiciary branches of the Government of India. It is also the centre of the Government of the National Capital Territory of Delhi. New Delhi is situated within the metropolis of Delhi and is one of the eleven districts of Delhi National Capital Territory.

With a population of 22 million in 2011, Delhi metropolitan region is the world's second most populous, the largest in India and also one of the largest in the world in terms of area. After Mumbai it is also the wealthiest city in India, and has the 2nd highest GDP of any city in South, West or Central Asia.

The foundation stone of the city was laid by George V, Emperor of India during the Delhi Durbar of 1911. It was designed by British architects, Sir Edwin Lutyens and Sir Herbert Baker. The new capital was inaugurated on 13 February 1931, by India's Viceroy Lord Irwin.  

3.1.1 Establishment

Picture 3.1 :Lord Curzon and Lady Curzon arriving at the Delhi Durbar, 1903.
The Delhi Durbar of 1911, with King George V and Queen Mary seated upon the dais. Calcutta (now Kolkata) was the capital of India during the British Raj until December 1911. However, Delhi had served as the political and financial centre of several empires of ancient India and the Delhi Sultanate, most notably of the Mughal Empire from 1649 to 1857. During the early 1900s, a proposal was made to the British administration to shift the capital of the British Indian Empire (as it was officially called) from Calcutta to Delhi. Unlike Calcutta, which was located on the eastern coast of India, Delhi was located in northern India and the Government of British India felt that it would be easier to administer India from Delhi rather than from Calcutta.

The 1931 series celebrated the inauguration of New Delhi as the seat of government. The one rupee stamp shows George V with the "Secretariat Building" and Dominion Columns. Soon Lutyens started considering other places. Indeed, the Delhi Town Planning Committee, set up to plan the new imperial capital, with George Swinton as chairman and John A.
Brodie and Lutyens as members, submitted reports for both North and South sites. However, it was rejected by the Viceroy when the cost of acquiring the necessary properties was found to be too high. The central axis of New Delhi, which today faces east at India Gate, was previously meant to be a north-south axis linking the Viceroy's House at one end with Paharganj at the other. During the project's early years, many tourists believed it was a gate from Earth to Heaven itself. Eventually, owing to space constraints and the presence of a large number of heritage sites in the North side, the committee settled on the South site. A site atop the Raisina Hill, formerly Raisina Village, a Meo village, was chosen for the

### 3.1.2 Education

Education is based on three-tier model which includes primary schools, followed by secondary schools and tertiary education at universities or other institutes of same level. Education Department of the Government of Delhi is a premier body which looks into the educational affairs. Tertiary education is administrated by the Directorate of Higher Education.

Delhi has to its credit some of the premier institutions in India like the Indian Institute of Technology, the Delhi Technological University, the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, the National Institute of Fashion Technology, AJK, Mass Communication Research Centre under Jamia Millia Islamia University, and the Indian Institute of Mass Communication.

As per the 2011 census, Delhi has a literacy rate of 86.3% with 91.0% of males and 80.9% of females.

### 3.1.3 Higher education

There are about 500,000 university students in Delhi NCR attending around more than 165 universities and colleges.
Delhi has eight major universities:

- Indian Agricultural Research Institute, Pusa, New Delhi, Premier institute for agricultural research and education in India, http://www.iari.res.in/
- University of Delhi: Central university
- Jamia Millia Islamia: Central university (Ranked No. 1)
- Delhi Technological University: State university
- Jawaharlal Nehru University: Central university
- Ambedkar University Delhi: State university
- Guru Gobind Singh Indraprastha University: State university
- National Law University: State law university
- Indira Gandhi National Open University: World's largest national university.
- Jamia Hamdard: Deemed university

3.2 MUMBAI

Mumbai (also known as Bombay) is the capital city of the Indian state of Maharashtra. It is the most populous city in India, most populous metropolitan area in India, and the fifth most populous city in the world, with an estimated city population of 18.4 million and metropolitan area population of 20.7 million as of 2011.

The city houses important financial institutions such as the Reserve Bank of India, the Bombay Stock Exchange, the National Stock Exchange of India, the SEBI and the corporate headquarters of numerous Indian companies and multinational corporations. It is also home to some of India's premier scientific and nuclear institutes like BARC, NPCL, IREL, TIFR, AERB, AECI, and the Department of Atomic Energy. The city also houses India's Hindi
(Bollywood) and Marathi film and television industry. Mumbai's business opportunities, as well as its potential to offer a higher standard of living, attract migrants from all over India, making the city a melting pot of many communities and cultures.  

3.2.1 Education

![Rajabai Clock Tower at the University of Mumbai](image)

Schools in Mumbai are either "municipal schools" (run by the BMC) or private schools (run by trusts or individuals), which in some cases receive financial aid from the government. The schools are affiliated either with the Maharashtra State Board (MSBSHSE), the All-India Council for the Indian School Certificate Examinations (CISCE), National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS) or the Central Board for Secondary Education (CBSE) boards. Marathi or English is the usual language of instruction. The government run public schools lack many facilities, but are the only option for poorer residents who cannot afford the more expensive private schools.

The primary education system of the BMC is the largest urban primary education system in Asia. The BMC operates 1,188 primary schools imparting primary education to 485,531 students in eight languages (Marathi, Hindi, Gujarati, Urdu, English, Tamil, Telugu, and Kannada). The BMC also imparts secondary education to 55,576 students through its 49 secondary schools. Under the 10+2+3/4 plan, students complete ten years of schooling and then enroll for two years in junior college, where they select one of three streams: arts, commerce, or science. This is followed by either a general degree course in a chosen field of
study, or a professional degree course, such as law, engineering and medicine. Most colleges in the city are affiliated with the University of Mumbai, one of the largest universities in the world in terms of the number of graduates.

The University Of Mumbai is one of the premier universities in India. It was ranked 41 among the Top 50 Engineering Schools of the world by America's news broadcasting firm Business Insider in 2012 and was the only university in the list from the five emerging BRICS nations viz Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa. Moreover, the University of Mumbai was ranked 5th in the list of best Universities in India by *India Today* in 2013 and ranked at 62 in the QS BRICS University rankings for 2013, a ranking of leading universities in the five BRICS countries (Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa). Its strongest scores in the QS University Rankings: BRICS are for papers per faculty (8th), employer reputation (20th) and citations per paper (28th). It was ranked 10th among the top Universities of India by QS in 2013. With 7 of the top ten Indian Universities being purely science and technology universities, it was India's 3rd best Multi Disciplinary University in the QS University ranking.

The Indian Institute of Technology (Bombay), Veermata Jijabai Technological Institute (VJTI), University Institute of Chemical Technology (UICT) which are India's premier engineering and technology schools, and SNDT Women's University are the other autonomous universities in Mumbai. Thadomal Shahani Engineering College is the first and the oldest private engineering college affiliated to the federal University of Mumbai and is also pioneered to be the first institute in the city's university to offer undergraduate level courses in Computer Engineering, Information Technology, Biomedical Engineering and Biotechnology. Grant Medical College established in 1845 and Seth G.S. Medical College are the leading medical institutes affiliated with Sir Jamshedjee Jeejeebhoy Group of Hospitals and KEM Hospital respectively. Mumbai is also home to National Institute of Industrial Engineering (NITIE), Jamnalal Bajaj Institute of Management Studies (JBIMS), S P Jain Institute of Management and Research and several other management schools. Government Law College and Sydenham College, respectively the oldest law and commerce colleges in India, are based in Mumbai. The Sir J. J. School of Art is Mumbai's oldest art institution.
Mumbai is home to two prominent research institutions: the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research (TIFR), and the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (BARC). The BARC operates CIRUS, a 40 MW nuclear research reactor at their facility in Trombay.\textsuperscript{115}

### 3.3 PUNE

Pune is the seventh largest metropolis in India and the second largest in the state of Maharashtra. It was known as Punyanagari in old time. It is situated 560 metres (1,837 feet) above sea level on the Deccan plateau at the right bank of the Mutha river. Pune city is the administrative headquarters of Pune district and was once the centre of power of the Maratha Empire.

Pune existed as a town since 847 AD. In the 18th century, Pune became the political centre of Indian subcontinent, as the seat of Peshwas who were the prime ministers of the Maratha Empire.

Pune is considered the cultural capital of Maharashtra. Since the 1950s and 1960s, Pune has had traditional old-economy industries which continue to grow. The city is now also known for manufacturing and automobiles, as well as government and private sector research institutes for information technology (IT) education, management and training, that attract migrants, students and professionals from India, South East Asia, Middle East and Africa.\textsuperscript{114}

#### 3.3.1 Education

Education in Pune is some of the finest in India and has various types. Pune was called "The Oxford of the east" by Jawaharlal Nehru, India's first Prime Minister. Pune attracts students from all over the world.

The University of Pune (formerly the University of Poona) was founded in 1949 is spread over a 400 acre (1.6 km\(^2\)) campus. It is home to 46 academic departments. As of 2004, the university had 46 graduate departments, 269 affiliated colleges and 118 recognized research institutions, with an enrollment of 170,000 students for both the undergraduate and graduate courses in different faculties. Prominent affiliated colleges include the College of Engineering, Pune, established in 1854, it is the third oldest college in Asia; and the Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Medical College.
There are more than nine other deemed universities in the city. These are:

1. Dr. D.Y. Patil University
2. Deccan College Post-Graduate and Research Institute
3. Bharati Vidyapeeth Deemed University
4. Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics
5. Indian Institute of Science Education and Research
6. Institute of Armament Technology
7. Symbiosis International University
8. Tilak Maharashtra University
9. Dnyaneshwar Vidyapeeth
10. Abhinav education society
11. DEFENCE Institute of Advanced Technology {DU}, Ministry of Defence, Govt. Of India
12. Purandar Vidyapeeth

3.3.2 Research Institutes

There are several research institutes in Pune. The National Chemical Laboratory (NCL) a constituent member of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR), India, was established in 1950. It employs more than 200 research scientists and about 400 graduate students. The interdisciplinary research centre has a wide research scope and specializes in polymer science, organic chemistry, catalysis and materials chemistry.

The Inter-University Centre for Astronomy and Astrophysics (IUCAA) is an autonomous institution set up by the University Grants Commission to promote nucleation and growth of active groups in astronomy and astrophysics in Indian universities. IUCAA is located in the University of Pune campus next to the National Centre for Radio Astrophysics, which operates the Giant Metrewave Radio Telescope. IUCAA has a spectacular campus designed by the renowned Indian architect, Charles Correa. Research at IUCAA spans a wide range of fields from classical and quantum gravity to instrumentation.

The Centre for Development Studies and Activities popularly known as the CDSA was established in 1976 to carry out pioneering work in Sustainable Development Planning.
CDSA is a recognised research institute of the ICSSR and the University of Pune and is recognised by the University Grants Commission to teach Development Planning and Administration. It is affiliated to Pune University for its unique multi-disciplinary master's degree course. It is also recognised by the Council of Architecture to teach M.Arch in Development Planning and Administration. CDSA's research focus is "action" research and designing generic methodologies for Sustainable Development Planning in Rural, Urban and Regional contexts. CDSA's activities include working with National and State Governments, Bilateral and Multi Lateral agencies such as the United Nations, DFID, World Bank, various NGOs and CBOs to ensure participatory, decentralised governance, operationalising the 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendment Act, and conducting Citizen Empowerment workshops for capacity building. CDSA co-founded the National Institute for Advanced Studies in Architecture (NIASA) with the Council of Architecture in 2004. CDSA's beautiful, serene, Eco sensitive, energy efficient campus was designed by its co-founder Christopher Benninger and is one of the best examples of sustainable architecture.

The Indian Institute for Science Education and Research, Pune was established in 2006 to promote excellence in research and teaching in the basic sciences. IISER aims to combine teaching and undergraduate education with state-of-the-art scientific research.

National AIDS Research Institute, National Institute of Virology, National Centre for Cell Science are some of the research institutes working in the biological sciences. The Centre for Development of Advanced Computing (C-DAC) operates India's most powerful supercomputers, the PARAM and Padma.

The Indian Institute of Cost and Management Studies and Research (IndSearch), Pune is an autonomous business school affiliated to the University of Pune and also a recognized research centre for the Ph.D. programme under the University of Pune. Established in 1973 by a group of conscientious academicians, the institute is among the pioneering institutes in Pune credited with being a part of creating and successfully running the Masters in Computer Management (MCM) post-graduate full-time degree programme under the University of Pune. IndSearch has in the past carried out a variety of costing, accountancy and research projects for various Government, semi-Government and private organizations like the Comptroller and Auditor General of India, Yashada foundation etc. 115
3.4 HYDERABAD

Hyderabad is the sixth largest city in India and capital city of the Indian state of Telangana in South India. Hyderabad occupies 650 square kilometres (250 sq mi), along the banks of the Musi River a tributary of Krishna River, it has a population of about 6.8 million and a metropolitan population of about 7.75 million, making it the fourth most populous city and sixth most populous urban agglomeration in India. A Survey by Telangana State Government, 'Samagra kutumba survey' on August 19, 2014, reveals that Hyderabad's population has crossed 12 million. At an average altitude of 542 metres (1,778 ft), much of Hyderabad is situated on hilly terrain around artificial lakes, including Hussain Sagar—predating the city's founding—north of the then city centre.

Established in 1591 by Muhammad Quli Qutb Shah, Hyderabad remained under the rule of the Qutb Shahi dynasty for nearly a century before the Mughals captured the region. In 1724, Mughal viceroy Asif Jah I declared his sovereignty and created his own dynasty, also known as the Nizams of Hyderabad. The Hyderabad State ultimately became a princely state during British rule, and remained so for 150 years, with the city serving as its capital. The city continued as capital of a new Hyderabad State after the Nizam acceded to the Indian Union in 1948. In 1956, it became the capital of Andhra Pradesh, formed by merging Telangana region of Hyderabad State with the Telugu-speaking Andhra State. In June 2014, after Telangana state was carved out of Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad became part of Telangana state and the joint capital of both states.

3.4.1 Education

Picture 3.6: Indian School of Business
Hyderabad is an important seat of learning in southern India. The city hosts two central universities, three deemed universities, and six state universities. Osmania University is one of the oldest universities in India. Many institutes for technical education like Jawaharlal Nehru Technological University, Hyderabad, International Institute of Information Technology, Indian Institute of Technology, Hyderabad, Birla Institute of Technology and Science, Pilani – Hyderabad and medical colleges are located there. Also based in the city are the Indian School of Business, Institute of Public Enterprise and the National Academy of Legal Studies and Research (NALSAR). Hyderabad has various research institutes such as the Indian Institute of Chemical Technology and the Centre for Cellular and Molecular Biology. It is also the home of Maulana Azad National Urdu University as well as Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Open University. This educational infrastructure attracts students from all over India and some international students (especially from Africa and the Middle East).

3.5 BANGALORE

3.5.1 Education

Education plays a vital role in the upliftment of the society at large, Bangalore city have been playing a vital role in the contribution towards the knowledge growth. Various elite institutes have played a major role who have continuously contributed to the society. It attracts various research scholars, student community in the elite institutes like Indian Institute of Management(Bangalore) (IIMB), Jain University(JU), Kristu Jayanti College(KJC), Christ University(CU), Indian Institute of Science (IISc), St. Joseph College of Commerce, St. Joseph college of Business Administration, National Institute of Mental Health and Neurosciences (NIMHANS), etc.
3.5.2 Institutes

Picture 3.7: Indian Institute of Management Bangalore

Indian Institute of Management Bangalore, one of the premier management institutes in India Bangalore played a significant role in the contribution towards research and development, not only in terms of education it have also attracted various MNCs and corporation because of the availability of the skilled human resource who comes out from various elite institutes of Bangalore. Bangalore is considered to be the educational Hub in India.

Bangalore City caters the various need of the student community and the institutes which are well established offers wide range of courses ranging from Medicine, Management, Commerce, Arts, Music, Fine Arts, Literature, Music, Engineering., etc. 115

3.5.3 Development of Educational Institutes

Bangalore University was pioneer which was established in the year 1964, various other elite institutes like IIMB established in 1973 by the Government of India, Indian Institute of Science (IISc), Christ University, formerly Christ College (Autonomous) affiliated to Bangalore University and was established in the year 1969. Also the Jain University, a modern university.

3.6 GOA

Goa is India's smallest state by area and the fourth smallest by population. Located in West India in the region known as the Konkan, it is bounded by the state of Maharashtra to the north, and by Karnataka to the east and south, while the Arabian Sea forms its western coast.
Goa is India's richest state with a GDP per capita two and a half times that of the country as a whole. It was ranked the best placed state by the Eleventh Finance Commission for its infrastructure and ranked on top for the best quality of life in India by the National Commission on Population based on the 12 Indicators.

Panaji is the state's capital, while Vasco da Gama is the largest city. The historic city of Margao still exhibits the cultural influence of the Portuguese, who first landed in the early 16th century as merchants and conquered it soon thereafter. Goa is a former Portuguese province; the Portuguese overseas territory of Portuguese India existed for about 450 years until it was annexed by India in 1961.

Goa is visited by large numbers of international and domestic tourists each year for its beaches, places of worship and world heritage architecture. It also has rich flora and fauna, owing to its location on the Western Ghats range, which is classified as a biodiversity hotspot.

### 3.6.1 Demographics

A native of Goa is called a Goan in English, Goenkar in Konkani, goês or goesa in Portuguese and Govekar in Marathi. Goa has a population of 1.344 million residents, making it India's fourth smallest (after Sikkim, Mizoram and Arunachal Pradesh). The population has a growth rate of 14.9% per decade. There are 363 people for each square kilometre of land. Goa is the state with highest proportion of urban population with 49.76% of the population living in urban areas. The literacy rate of Goa is over 87%. The sex ratio is 960 females to 1000 males. The birth rate is 15.70 per 1,000 people in 2007. Goa also is the state with lowest proportion of Scheduled Tribes at 0.04%.

According to the 2001 census, out of a total population of 1,343,998 people, 886,551 (65.7%) were Hindus, 359,568 (26.6%) were Christians, 92,210 (6.8%) were Muslims, 970 (0.07%) were Sikhs, 649 (0.05%) were Buddhists, 820 (0.06%) were Jains and 353 (0.026%) belonged to other religious communities.
3.6.2 Education

According to the 2011 census, Goa has a literacy rate of 87%, with 90% of males and 84% of females being literate. Each taluka is made up of villages, each having a school run by the government. Private schools are preferred over government run schools. All schools come under the Goa Board of Secondary and Higher Secondary Education, whose syllabus is prescribed by the state education department. There are also a few schools that subscribe to the all-India ICSE syllabus or the NIOS syllabus. Most students in Goa complete their high school with English as the medium of instruction. Most primary schools, however, use Konkani and Marathi (in private, but government-aided schools). As is the case in most of India, enrolment for vernacular media has seen a fall in numbers in favour of English medium education. As per a report published in *The Times of India*, 84% of Goan primary schools run without an administrative head.

After ten years of schooling, students join a Higher Secondary school, which offers courses in popular streams such as Science, Arts, Law and Commerce. A student may also opt for a course in vocational studies. Additionally, they may join three-year diploma courses. Two years of college is followed by a professional degree programme. Goa University, the sole university in Goa, is located in Taleigão and most Goan colleges are affiliated to it.

There are five engineering colleges and one medical college in the state. Goa Engineering College and National Institute of Technology Goa are government funded colleges whereas the private engineering colleges include Don Bosco College of Engineering at Fatorda, Shree Rayeshwar Institute of Engineering and Information Technology at Shiroda, and Padre Conceiccao College of Engineering at Verna. Goa Medical College provides medical training and is the largest hospital in Goa. In 2004, BITS Pilani inaugurated its second campus, the BITS Pilani Goa Campus, at Zuarinagar near Dabolim.

There are colleges offering pharmacy, architecture and dentistry along with numerous private colleges offering law, arts, commerce and science. There are also two National Oceanographic Science related centres: the National Centre for Antarctic and Ocean Research in Vasco da Gama and the National Institute of Oceanography in Dona Paula.
The best known schools in Goa include Sharada Mandir School in Miramar, St Mary Angels Convent High School in Chinchinim, Our Lady of the Rosary High School at Dona Paula, Vidya Prabhodini at Porvorim, K.B. Hedgewar High School, the Progress High School, Don Bosco High School, People's High School, Mushtifund High School in Panaji, Sunshine Worldwide school in Old Goa, Shiksha Niketan and Nisha's Playschool in Torda, A. J. de Almeida High School in Ponda, S.S. Samiti's I.V.B.D. High School in Dhawali–Ponda, Vidya Bharati, Mahila And Nutan English High School in Margao, Manovikas in Margao, Loyola High School in Margao, St. Joseph's Institute in Vasco da Gama and Rosary High School in Navelim.

Among the colleges in Goa include Shri Damodar College of Commerce and Economics, V.V.M's R.M. Salgaocar Higher Secondary School in Margao, G.V.M's S.N.J.A higher secondary school, Don Bosco College, D.M.'s College of Arts, Science and Commerce, St Xavier's College, Carmel College, The Parvatibai Chowgule College, Dhempe College, Damodar College, MES College, S. S. Samiti's Higher Secondary School of Science and Rosary College of Commerce and Arts.

In addition to the engineering colleges, there are government polytechnic institutions in Panaji, Bicholim and Curchorem, and aided institutions like Father Agnel Polytechnic in Verna and the Institute of Shipbuilding Technology in Vasco da Gama which impart technical and vocational training.115