In 1858 Delhi was under British east India company rule. In 1911 Delhi was declared as capital of India by British government. The capital of India, has one of most densely populated city of world with the population figure above than of one billion. Delhi are governed by the MCD with trifurcation as administrative form. Governmental employees, Migrate people from neighboring state represent a large portion of the population. New Delhi is the power centre of democratic nation. Present scenario of Delhi is between old city Delhi and new city New Delhi. National capital has cosmopolitan society people from every look and corner of India is reside in Delhi. Delhi is multi-linguistic and multi cultured city. The city has its historical importance for it belong to Mugal ruler. Delhi was the capital of seven empires in Indian history. (1)

Delhi is political nerve centre of India political and administrative activity. For administrative purpose Delhi is divided in eleven revenue districts. The Law and order, Land, Police Administration under the central Govt. The strength of Delhi legislative assembly is 70 members of the Legislative Assembly and seven members of parliament. Shri Brahma Prakash. Was served as The first Chief minister of Delhi

Sub city Dwarka is Asia’s largest planned residential location develop by DDA Delhi celebrated its 100 years of being establishment in 2011. Delhi is the host city to organize Asian games, commonwealth games, world cup hockey, NAM summit, SAARC summit, BRIC summit. The World Book Fair
Capital is surrounded by vast Aravalli Range and consists of a special green area inside the Delhi known as Delhi Ridge, quoted as lung of Delhi. The weather of the capital is monsoon in nature.

Capital public transport depends on CNG buses, CNG auto rickshaws and metro rail. The Delhi transport corporations operate the mega network of Compressed natural gas buses. CNG Auto, Diesel taxi, E-rickshaws are other modes of common public transport. The Delhi Metro interlinks the Delhi as well as its adjoining areas in the state of Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan. With an average ridership of 1.4 million per day, New Delhi is the place where UN regional offices, embassies, and consulates are situated. Delhi is a hotspot destination for the service sector and IT-enabled services. The contribution of Delhi in the service sector, like trade, hotels and restaurants, transport, real estate services, is excellent as per industry growth. Major portions of Delhi's population reside in poor, hygienic and slum locations with inadequate provision of basic services.

The Delhi, rated one of the seven most populous megacities in the world, according to the Population Reference Bureau. A 2013 study found that pollution of air is the fifth largest cause of mortality in India, causing more than 6 lakh deaths.

Delhi, a metropolitan city and capital of India, is area-wise largest and population-wise the second largest city in India. The city is the seventh-largest city in the world. Though it is not certain, but some historians are of the view that it has been named after King Dhillu who was of Mauryan dynasty and built the city in 50 BC. Some scholars think that the name has been derived from Dehali, an altered form of Dehleez, the Hindi word for threshold. It denotes the city as an entry to the Indo-Gangetic plains.

In Delhi, there are two entirely different cities. On one hand is old Delhi which was the capital in the Islamic rule and is tangled with narrow lanes and dilapidated havelis and mosques. On the other side, is new Delhi built by the British which has spacious, tree-lined avenues and large government buildings.
A number of ancient monuments, museums and art galleries are scattered all over the city. Besides, it has busy market and business destinations and many centers for promotion of art and culture. The capital of India has influenced its culture and a large number around 3650 monuments and archaeological sites exist here which belong to different period and kings who ruled over it. Delhi has always been in the centre of political activities. In Mahabharata period also it was capital of Pandavas and known as Indraprastha. Delhi is widely serving Capitals and one of the ancient inhabited locations in the globe It became the capital and seat of the Union Government in 1947 after India gained independence. (3)

Total area of the Delhi and surrounding is 1483 square kilometers With the chronic urbanization massive rural population and rural area is continuously decreasing as confirmed by successive Census Reports. Due to the rapid urbanization, the rural area of Delhi has come down and the number of villages has declined from 300 in 1961 to 112 in 2011. The rapid population increase has raised density of population to 11297 persons per square kilometers in 2011 [4].

The focus on the education sector has improved literacy rate and as per the census of 2011 it was 86.34 percent and the sex ratio was 866. Delhi has a strong and vibrant economy. Delhi has a very rich past and it has been the capital of various ruler. It has been taken into control, looted and rebuilt several times, particularly during the medieval period. Unique feature of past Delhi that several ruler, a first demolish and after that rebuild the capital. Though settlements have been taking place in Delhi for millennia; there is no record to stand by that claim.

It is considered that the city has been constantly populated since the 6th century BC The historian reference to “Delhi” was actually made in 1st century BC. King Anangpal, a Tomar Rajput king, established a first city near Qutab area in 11th century AD and named it as Lal Kot. The second city was constructed by Alla-ud-din Khilji at Siri. Tughlakabad, the third city, was established by Ghyuas-ud-din Tughlak. The fourth city was founded by
Sultan Mohammad-bin-Tughlak as Jahanpanah which was near Qutab Minar. The fifth city of Delhi was founded by Firoz Shah and named it Ferozabad which was located in the vicinity of the present day Firoz Shah Kotla.(5)

Mughal Emperor Humayun built sixth city in the area which is considered to be the site of ancient city Indraprastha. Shah Jahan built Delhi’s seventh city. The Delhi Sultanate in the 12th century had been under the Islamic rule for over seven centuries.(6)

The British captured Delhi in 1857 and the capital was shifted here in 1911 from Kolkata and established New Delhi, the eighth city, to the south of the old Delhi around 1920. During that time with population of Delhi is 4 lakh

National Capital Region:

The population of Delhi started increasing tremendously around the year 1951. Migration of people from various states has been the main reason for this phenomenal growth. With the growing population; the congestion and shortage of civic amenities has also increased. The problem of land, housing, transportation and other essential requirements such as electricity, water, sewerage would become more acute with the further growth of the city.

Keeping in view these concerns the need for planning the city in regional context was felt and in 1956 it was suggested that planned efforts must be made to decentralize the amenities so that the population may settle down in the outer part of Delhi as well as in the adjoining areas.

The total area of National Capital Region (NCR) is around 33500 Square Kilometers spread over the states of Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, and Rajasthan and National Capital Territory of Delhi. The four constituent Sub-Regions of NCR are given below(7)

Sub-Regions of National Capital
a) Together constituting about 40% of the Region
b) constituting about 32% of the Region;
c) The Rajasthan Sub-Region comprises of Alwar district with 24% of area

The NCT of Delhi constituting about 5% of the Region

Sub-Regions of NCR

Governance

With the declaration of Delhi as Capital of the India in place of Calcutta by the British Government on 12 December 1911, Delhi Tehsil and area under the Police Station of Mehrauli was separated from the Province of Punjab and Delhi was declared as a separate Province. Its administration was given to the Commissioner of Delhi. On 1st October 1912, Sonepat Tehsil and major part of the Ballabhgarh Tehsil were transferred to Rohtak District and Gurgaon District of the Punjab Province. In 1915, about 65 villages of Ghaziabad Tehsil under the Meerut District, known as Shahdara zone, were merged within the Delhi Province. Thereafter Delhi was governed till 1950 by Chief Commissioner. (8)

Delhi is administered by four functionaries that is elected government from people representative, the Lieutenant Governor, the Municipal Corporation of Delhi,
the Delhi Development. Authority The Lieutenant Governor is representative of president Union Government:

The governance in Delhi is not like as in other states. Some of the important issues are under the direct control of the Union government such as land, police and public order. Central Government is administer of MCD as per the DMC Act. The funds to the municipal corporations are also provided by the central government; therefore, it has a dominant position and control in the matters related to the municipalities.

The New Delhi municipality, the seat of power of the central government. The development and management of land in Delhi is primarily with Delhi Development Authority. In the New Delhi area the land belongs to Land and Estate department of the central government.. the board of DDA has some members of the legislative assembly and councilors of municipalities as its member, but the city government does not have any say in the functioning of DDA as well as the matters related to the land. The role of people representative is very limited to deciding the matters The Master plan of the city. (9)

The elected government of Delhi does not have any control on the police force of the city. It is controlled by MHA. The Chief of Delhi Police reports to Lieutenant Governor.

Delhi Metro Rail Corporation is a combine venture of the state -central government with the government of Delhi and the central government has an upper hand in the matters related to its governance. Earlier, Delhi Transport Corporation, an entity for road transportation, was also with the central government but later it was handed over to the state government. The central government body Central Public Works Department takes care of the civil and other works in the establishments of the central government.

The present set up of the NCR came into force with the president assent of the —GNCT ACT, 1991 ||. The first state Assembly under this Act was constituted after in 1993.
The GNCT Of Delhi is the regulating administrative authority of the NCT OF DELHI. The Delhi assembly member strength is 70. The Administrative head of Delhi government is Chief Minister and it administered the major executive powers. All the issues except public order, police and land, are taken care of by the Government of NCT of Delhi.

Government has created two more Districts in 2012 and now there are 11 Districts with 33 sub-divisions in NCT of Delhi. Taking into account the magnitude of the work relating to rehabilitation of J.J. cluster households, provision of Civic Services in J.J. clusters and slum areas, management of night shelters to take care of shelter-less persons in Delhi, Govt. of NCT of Delhi constituted shelter board in place of Slum Wing of MCD, which was not able to meet the requirement of the jobs assigned to it.

The capital of India was shifted to Delhi in 1911 by the British and a new city to the south of the old Delhi was established. The first municipality in Delhi was formed in 1913 and its name was Imperial Delhi Committee which went through various names and forms and has finally been named as New Delhi Municipal Council.

GNCT of Delhi restructured the Municipal Corporation of Delhi by trifurcating it into three Municipal Corporations i.e. North Delhi Municipal Corporation. These Three Municipal Corporations were formed with the conduct of Municipal elections in April 2012. Therefore, the number of municipalities in Delhi has increased to five. Besides providing basic civic services the municipal corporations are running health services, dispensaries, schools, maintaining parks, community halls, maintaining roads and drainage system etc. All the municipalities collect tax on properties and other services as applicable under various enactments. Now, all the three municipal corporations have Mayors, Deputy Mayors, Chairman Standing Committees and Chairman for the committees formed for wards and other issues.
North Delhi Municipal Corporation:
This municipality covers the North, North-West and Central areas of Delhi and consists of 104 municipal wards.

East Delhi Municipal Corporation:
The area of EMDC covers East and North-East parts of Delhi. It consists of 64 municipal wards.

South Delhi Municipal Corporation:
The area under the jurisdiction of the municipality covers South, West and South-West () parts of the Delhi. It also has 104 municipal wards.

New Delhi Municipal Council:
NDMC finds its roots to 1911 when the capital of India was shifted from Calcutta to Delhi (11)

Cantonment Board:
The Delhi Cantonment was established in the year 1914 under the Ministry of Defense as a local body.. Though the Board functions as a local municipal body,(12)

Urban Development concept
Delhi became of focus of government activities after the British shifted their capital here in 1911. Initially Northern Ridge was planned as the capital city but later it was decided to be near Delhi Improvement Trust and Municipal Corporation could not full fill the requirement of the housing needs of the people. Delhi Development Authority in its present form came into existence on 27\(^{th}\) December 1957. Since then it is the responsibility of DDA to develop the city in a planned way. The first master plan for Delhi was promulgated in 1962 with perspective up to 1982. The master plan has been modified from time to time and presently it has been amended with perspective up to 2021. Besides providing plots and flats for residences; DDA has also provided commercial, institutional and industrial spaces. (13)
Law and Order:

The maintenance of Law and Order in Delhi is under the Union Home Ministry. Delhi Police is the main agency to maintain law and order in the national capital. Delhi Police comes under the control of Union Home Ministry. The Lieutenant Governor of Delhi exercises administrative control on the city police force. (14)

Delhi is a historical city which had been ruled by many powerful kings and emperors. It finds mention in the ancient epic Mahabharata when it was Indraprastha, the capital of Pandavas. Delhi has seen political disturbances for more than five centuries. It has been under the rule of various kings who were both Indian Hindu kings and foreigner invaders. It is considered that the city has been built and destroyed seven times. It became a part of British rule in 1911 and they shifted their capital from Kolkata to here. In 1947 it was declared the capital of India after gaining independence from the British rule. (15)

Delhi has multiple authorities hence the governance here is a complex issue. Land, public order and Law And Order Under The GOI. Besides, the central government almost enjoys control on all the municipalities through various enactments. The elected government looks after rest of the functions of the state. Delhi is the centre of media activities and all the leading national and regional newspapers, magazines and electronic media have their presence here.

FAMOUS LANDMARK OF DELHI

Red Fort

Red Fort is the largest historical monument, popular tourist destinations of India. It was the residence of the kings of Mugal era kings. In 1638 Mughal king Shah Jahan has shift his capital in Delhi and constructed red fort. It is a place where on independence day nation flag hoisting ceremony are organized from 1947 onward. Lal Quila was built under the
reign of Emperor Shah Jahan in the year 1648. It stands majestically along the river Yamuna. Since the independence of India it is seat of addressing the nation on the occasion of independence day by prime minister of India to nation.

Humayun's Tomb

Tomb is a unique example of architecture design and monument of Mughal dynasty. The tomb of Humayun was built by his widow Begum.

India Gate

India gate is war memorial monument for attribute to war fighter killed in world war. It is a fifty-foot tall statue. It indicates the name of the 70,000 Indian soldiers who lost their during batte, Amar Jawan Jyoti is a unique tribute to martyrs also situated in India gate.

Jama Masjid

Jama Masjid is the historical, largest Religious Prayer Site Of Muslim Religion In South Asia founded by Mugal King Shah Jahan, in 16TH century. The prayer capacity is twenty-five thousand worshippers. It is site where the antique copy of the Qur'an written on deer skin is present.

Qutab Minar

A magnificent tower structure. Qutb-ud-din Aibak, the ruler of Delhi, was the key person behind the idea of construction of the A magnificent tower structure, Qutb Minar in 11th century, Iltutmish, & Firuz Shah Tughluq constructed the completed the magnificent tower.

Purana Quila

Purana Qila or 'Qila-i-Kuhna Masjid' was built by Afghan ruler Sher Shah during 15th century. The fort is a unique piece of Lodi dynasty era architecture. Purana Quila is the venue for the sound and light show. The fort was believed to be the unfortunate fort for Mugal rulers.
Hazrat Nizam-Ud-Din Dargah

Hazrat Nizamuddin dargah is famous Sufi mausoleums in south asia was built in the year 1562. It is one of the Delhi’s spiritual point. Dargah houses tombs of Amir Khusro. Hazrat nizam-ud-din was a spiritual follower of Khwaja Chishti of Ajmer. Prominent follower of Hazrat Nizamuddin were Muhammad Tughlaq and Ala-ud-din Khilji were follower of Hazrat nizam-ud-din.

Jantar Mantar

Maharajah Jai Singh of Jaipur constructed Jantar Mantar an astronomical observatories. Jantar Mantar is famous for astronomical calculations. Jantar Mantar is Famous tourist destination for foreign and domestic national tourists.

Akshardham Mandir

Akshardham temple founded in 2005 and considered Largest Hindu Temple. The unique feature of temple that no steel was used in its construction. the religious complex is one of the wonderfully constructed Hindu monuments of all time. The temple architectural creations is Delhi’s major religious tourist attraction and regarded as a wonder of the modern world.

Delhi High Court

The Delhi high court was founded in 1966, it is one of well organized court from out of 24 high courts and its benches in India. The Proposed Strength Of Judges Of The High Court Of Delhi Is From 48 to 60 Judges. Delhi high court is pioneering in introducing e-Courts concepts in judicial system of india and paperless court concept in first in india.

Supreme Court Of India
The Indian apex court is located on New Delhi. SC functions as constitutional court of our country. The strength of apex court judge is 30. Supreme court work only 6 month in per year.

Indian Institutes Of Technology Delhi
IIT Delhi is located in Hauz Khas, Delhi. It founded in 1961 from an central act in the year 1961. It spread in lush green 325 acres urban area and its two upcoming extension campuses situated in sonipat and jhahhar district in neighbor state Haryana. The institute is one of leading word institute as per the different survey

Jawaharlal Nehru University
JNU was funded in 1969 by a central act and it is one of major and high quality central university and received central subsidy grant from Govt of India and spread over an area of about 1000 acres. JNU has been modernizing by moving toward "paperless" transparency and e-governance

Delhi University
The Delhi university was founded in 1922 and one of the reputed university of India and leading central university among all of 44 central university. It is central funded institute. The University of Delhi was one of top ranked university in India. Delhi university enrolled 1.6 lakh student and 4 lakh student in distance education mode. chief justice of india is PVC of Delhi university The Delhi University has urged to government of India to considered the "third gender" to the transgender community. Delhi university is the first university to proceed toward biometric attendance for faculty in its campuses and affiliated college. Delhi university also contributing their role in spreading higher education at Bhutan by establishing a college since 1970. it Distance education wing is one of the major learning Educational establishment of india as is enrolled 1.4 million student in 2013-14 academic session. It is central university with affiliated colleges funded by government of india and Delhi Govt also.
IGNOU

University was founded in the year of 1985 is a distance mode national university located New Delhi. Now the face of IGNOU is international as it office in all continent and student from 40 country in its roll. The main objective of university to upgrade Gross Enrollment Ratio (GER) by affordable fee structure and student friendly university.

AIIMS

AIIMS was founded in 1956 as autonomous institute and received grant from, Govt of India. (AIIMS) is an International institution established by an Act of Parliament. The Institute offer teaching, research and patient-care facility. AIIMS has a workforce of ten thousand with 750 faculty members, AIIMS offer postgraduate courses DM, MCh, MD in all major stream of medical sciences. AIIMS offer medical education in 52 area of medical sciences.

Parliament

The Parliament of India or Sansad comprises the two Houses – Lower House And Upper Houses —. 12 President Of Nominate Member Of RS from eminent personality from field of literature, science, art or social service. Lok Sabha or lower house is consists of elected member through people by direct election conducted by election commission of India.

Central Secretariat

The Central Secretariat is founded in 1910. it consists of north and south block. The Prime Minister's Office, Ministry of Defenses, Ministry of External Affairs and offices of Home Ministry are situated in these blocks. Central Secretariat where Cabinet Secretariat is situated.

Tihar Jail

Central Jail, Tihar was setup in 1958. eleven thousand inmates are lodged here. Tihar Prisons is leading jail in Asia and considered a pioneer in the field of prison reforms in the world. It provides opportunities to the inmates.
like educational programs through distance education for inmate's. Delhi Prisons has been awarded various ISO certifications for Tihar Factory & Tihar Baking School which bears the brand Tihar jail or TJ's. Started in 1995, TJ's is a non-commercial brand are manufactured by inmates in Tihar Jail factory. TJ's revenue has Rs 18 crore civil service examinations. Tihar Jail became the first jail in the country to launched the 'TJ FM Radio'.

Reserve Bank Of India

RBI was founded, 1935 by a central act. Reserve Bank of India consists of 19 regional office it is known as Banker to banks are governed by High Powered Bord. Functions Of The Reserve Bank Of India Are Supervise by the Board for Financial Supervision. BFS is responsible for monitoring of the financial sector and determines parameters of banking operations.

Pragati Maidan

It was founded in 1972 and consists of 72,000 Sq. Meters area. Spread over 149 acres of prime land. Pragati Maidan is popular Venue for fashion shows, consumer events, conferences, expos, exhibitions in New Delhi. Pragati Maidan hosts plethora of national and international exhibitions like India international trade fair, auto expo etc. The India International Trade Fair at Pragati Maidan has a record number of more than 2 lakh passengers used the Pragati Maidan Metro Station to commute to and from the Pragati maidan. Pragati Maidan Metro Station is managed by Delhi metro rail corporation under supervision of ministry of urban affairs.

Vigyan Bhavan

Vigyan Bhavan is founded in 1956 and venue for national, international convention, seminar, conference on behalf of govt of india. It is managed by the Ministry of Urban Development. Vigyan Bhavan consists of Plenary hall, with a seating capacity of over 1300 delegates. The centrally located venue for F & B services, under supervision of I.T.D.C, for catering of
Indian and continental foods to host. Vigyan Bhavan organised venue for the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting, Non-Aligned Movement meeting, and SAARC Summit.

Teen Murti Bhavan

The Teen Murti Bhavan is spread in 30 acre lush green area was the residence of the, Jawaharlal Nehru in Delhi,. Teen Murti houses consists of various establishment like the Nehru Memorial Museum and Library, Jawaharlal Nehru Memorial Fund, Centre for Contemporary Studies, famous Nehru Planetariums is situated in Teen Murti Bhavan.

Race Course Road

The 12 acres Prime Minister's of india formal residence was built in the 1980s and spread in 12 acre area in heart of nation capital Situated on 7 RACE COURSE ROAD or 7RCR are residence cum office of current prime minister Manmohan Singh

10 Janpath

10 Janpath is a house on Janpath road, New Delhi. It famous land mark of Delhi and very common address in political circle as it is official residence of Sonia Gandhi. it is power centre of Indian politics and renowned dignitaries like head of state , royal family are regulary interact with Sonia Gandhi During Their Formal Visit To Delhi At 10 Janpath

Raj Ghat

Mahatma Gandhi's life journey came to an end on January 30,1948. Rajghat is the land area where the Mahatma Gandhi memorial is situated. Now it is a memorial to the Father of the Nation, Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi. The Rajghat was built in memory for the Mahatma. The management of the Samadhi, constituted by an Indian Act , known as Rajghat Samadhi Act, 1951 , Rajghat is most frequently visited location of
capital Delhi, both from India and abroad. School children visit Gandhi Samadhi Every Day.

Chanakyapuri

It is a diplomatic area founded in 1950 where embassies, chanceries, high commissions and ambassador residences situated. This diplomatic area consists of lush green area including Nehru park. Almost all the major embassies located in and around the area. He these embassies with foreign population of different country, region, religion known as cultural hub with varied cultures from around the globe. It is very peaceful area away from noise and pollution, crowd and full of lush green appeal, multicultural hub or it may new city within Delhi.

Rashtrapati Bhavan

It is the Bhavan Is spreading in the 320 acre land area. it was design by The British architect Edwin Landseer Lutyens as Viceroy's House for new Indian capital at Delhi in 1911. More than 4,000 acres of land was acquired to for Viceroy's House, under the 1894 Land Acquisition Act. The Mughal Gardens situated inside the the Rashtrapati Bhavan, feature a vast collection of different rare variety of flowers.

Vibrant Delhi

A good percentage of population in Delhi was migrant, majority of them from the neighboring states etc.

Language

Hindi constitutes the mother tongue of more than 80 per cent of the population of Delhi during 2001 and 2011. Punjabi and Urdu are the other two main important mother tongues in both the period covered under the study.

Education
Education in Delhi has seen a tremendous growth with Literacy rate in Delhi is 81.2 %. Delhi is major educational destination of India with the number of professional educational institutes years. Delhi University, JAMIA MILLIA ISLAMIA, JNU, AIIMS, IIT, NIFT, JAMIA HAMDARD, NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY, NCERT, NUPA have always attracted research scholars from all parts of the world. 4.IGNOU, New Delhi

Institute of National Importance

1. All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi
2. Indian Institute of Technology Delhi, New Delhi

3. State University

1. Guru Govind Singh Indraprastha Vishwavidyalaya, Delhi
2. Indira Gandhi Women Technological University
3. Bharat Ratna BR Ambedkar University
4. National Law University Delhi
5. Nataji Subash Chand Bose Engineering University
6. Delhi Technological University
7. Indraprastha Institute of Information Technology

National Capital Territory of Delhi is the governing body which looks into the educational affairs in the city. The higher and technical education in Delhi comprises of 150 colleges for Higher Education along with hundreds of schools with excellent teaching skills and infrastructures.

News Media In Delhi

Following are the Leading Newspaper of Delhi Published in English, Hindi Language
English Dailies

The Hindustan Times

Times Of India

Indian Express

Hindu

National Heralds

The Pioneer

The Statesman

Asian Age

The Tribune

Business & Political Weekly

Deccan Chronicle

Hindi Dailies

Dainik Hindustan

Jansatta

Rajasthan Patrika

Veer Arjun

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Hari Bhoomi
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