Monuments Those Mark the 100 Years of Indian Capital by Jessica Olivia

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Indian capital, Delhi has recently completed the 100 years as the capital of India. The capital was shifted to Delhi in 1911 from Kolkata (then Calcutta). Since then the city of Delhi has come a long way. From an old city, Delhi has now been transformed to modern mega city with all facilities. Delhi is today one of the most sought after tourist destinations in the world and flights to Delhi are running to the full capacity filled with admirers of the city. This article is a written record of the monuments which mark the glorious century of Delhi as the capital of India.

The first building that was planned after shifting the capital to Delhi was Rashtrapati Bhawan or the Presidential House. The building was built after 1911 and was known as the Viceroyâ€™s House till 1950 and since then it is the official residence of the president of India. Rashtrapati Bhawan is a beautiful building situated in the Raisena Hills in New Delhi. The building took 19 years to get completed and got finalized in 1931 when the Lord Irwin occupied the house as its first resident. The four storied building has 360 rooms covering a built up area of 2, 00, 000 square feet. There is huge garden in the building situated at the back side. This garden is known as Moughal Garden which incorporates both the Moghal as well as British landscaping styles. The beautiful garden is open for public only in the month of February every year.

The second building which marks the birth century of Delhi as the capital of India is the Parliament house or Sansad Bhawan, as it is called in India. The circular building was built during 1921 & 1927 and designed by the famous architect, Lutyean. The founding stone was laid by the Prince Arthure in 1921. Initially there was a debate on the design of the building that finally narrowed down to two options: triangular or circular and finally the circular design won over the triangular one and gave way to the most iconic building of the democracy called India. The building is 560 meters in diameters and has 144 pillars. The building was initially known as the council house and the name was changed to the parliament house or Sansad Bhawan after the country got independence from British. Today the building houses the proceedings of both of the house of Indian parliament. It is a beautiful building situated on Sansad Marg in central Delhi.

There are several other buildings which were erected after 1911 when the city of Delhi got the title of the capital city of India. But the above mentioned two buildings are the true icons of the start of the biggest democracy of the world, India and must be visited by everyone who has even a slightest possible support for this system of governance. So catch your cheap flights to Delhi and visit these mesmerizing buildings which have been standing on the ground marking the birth century of the city as the capital of the largest democracy of the world.

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