


Country	 India
State	Uttar Pradesh
Division	Meerut
District	Meerut
Government	
• Body	Meerut Municipal Corporation
• Mayor	Sunita Verma (B.S.P.)
• Divisional Commissioner	Anita Meshram, IAS
• District Magistrate	Anil Dhingra, IAS
• Senior Superintendent	Manzil Saini, IPS

Origin of the word

The city may have derived its name from *'Mayarashtrd'* (Sanskrit: मयराष्ट्र), the capital of the kingdom of Mayasura, Mandodari's father and Ravana's father-in-law. This name may have mutated to Mairashtra, Maidant-ka-khera, Mairaath and eventually Meerut.^{[12][13]}

According to another version, Maya(sura), being a distinguished architect, received from King Yudhishtira the land on which the city of Meerut now stands and he called this place Mayarashtra, a name which in the course of time became shortened to Meerut. Tradition also has it that the city formed a part of the dominions of Mahipala, the king of Indraprastha, and the word Meerut is associated with his name.^[14]

History

Ancient era

After the archaeological excavations at ‘Vidura-ka-tila’, a collection of several mounds named after Vidura, in 1950–52, a site 37 km (23 miles) north-east of Meerut, it was concluded to be remains of the ancient city of Hastinapur, the capital of Kauravas and Pandavas of *Mahabharata*, which was washed away by Ganges floods.^{[15][16][17]}



Fragment of the 6thAshoka Pillar in sandstone, with inscription ofEdicts of Ashoka, in Brahmi, originally from Meerut, now in theBritish Museum.^[18]

Meerut also contained a Harappan settlement known as Alamgirpur. It was also the eastern-most settlement of the Indus valley civilisation. Meerut had been a centre of Buddhism in the period of Mauryan Emperor Ashoka (r. 273 BC to 232 BC.), and remains of Buddhist structures were found near the Jama Masjid in the present day city.^[19] The Ashoka Pillar, at Delhi ridge, next to the ‘Bara Hindu Rao Hospital’, near Delhi University, was carried to Delhi from Meerut, by Firuz Shah Tughluq (r. 1351–1388);^{[16][20][21]} it was later damaged in a 1713 explosion, and restored in 186[#]^[22]

Muslim conquests and rule

In the eleventh century AD, the region to the south-west of the city was ruled by Har Dat, the *Dor Rajput Raja* of Bulandshahr who built a fort, which was long known for its strength and finds mention in *Ain-i-Akbari*.^[23] He was later defeated by Mahmud of Ghazni in 1018, surrendering along with his forces to Mahmud.^[24] The prominent local landmark known as the Jama Masjid, dates from this period and is said to have been built by Mahmud's vizir. Shortly after its capture the city was regained by the local Hindu Raja and part of his fortifications, built for the city’s defence, survived until recent times.^[25] Muhammad of Ghohs mamluk general Qutb-ud-din Aybak who went on to establish theDelhi Sultanate in 1206, attacked and captured Meerut in 193.^[26]

After capturing and sacking Delhi where thousands of inhabitants were killed after a general massacre was ordered after a civilian uprising, Timur in 1399 attacked and sacked Meerut. It was held by Ilyas Afghan and his son Maula Muhammad Thanewari who were assisted by non-Muslims led by Safi. Timur tried to negotiate a surrender, to which the inhabitants of the fort replied by stating that Tarmashirin had tried to capture it in the past but failed. Incensed, he set forth with 10,000 cavalry. The forces scaled the walls and Safi was killed in the battle. The inhabitants were killed and their wives and children enslaved. The fortifications and houses were razed to the ground with prisoners ordered to be flayed alive.^{[27][28]}

The city then came under the rule of the Mughal Empire and saw a period of relative tranquility.^[29] During the rule of Mughal Emperor, Akbar the Great (r. 1556–1605), there was a mint for copper coins here.^[19] During the decline of the Mughal Empire, after the death of Aurangzeb, the city came effectively under the control of local chieftains, the Saiyids of Muzaffarnagar in the north, the Jats in the south-east, and the Gujars along the Ganges and in the south-west. The city saw Sikh and Maratha invasions in the 18th century, with interruptions by Jats and Rohillas. Walter Reinhardt, an English soldier, established himself at Sardhana and some parts of the district came under his rule. Upon his death, they came into the hands ofBegum Samru. During this time, the southern part of the district had remained undeMaratha rule.

Colonial era

In 1803, with the fall of Delhi, Daulat Rao Scindia of the Marathas ceded the territory to the British. The city was made headquarters of the eponymous district in 1818.^{[29][30][31]}



1857 Mutineers' Mosque

Meerut is famously associated with the Indian Rebellion of 1857 against the British East India Company.^[32] The famous slogan "*Dilli Chalo*" ("Let's march to Delhi!") was first raised here. Meerut cantonment is the place where the rebellion started when Hindu and Muslim soldiers were given rifle cartridges rumoured to have a coating made of animal fat.

The revolt, which catapulted Meerut into international prominence, started in March 1857 at Barrackpore, Bengal. Sepoy Mangal Pandey shot and missed two Europeans, failed to kill himself, and was hanged. By April, the fire of Pandey’s Uprising scorched north India and reached Meerut, the second-largest East India Company garrison. Here, Europeans and native sepoys were evenly balanced, with a little more than 2,000 on each side. The European cantonment was separated from the ‘native lines.’ Close by were Sadar Bazar and Lal Kurti Bazar, the latter named after the red uniforms worn by Company soldiers. On 24 April 1857, Meerut’s commander, Colonel CarmichaelSmyth paraded 90 Indian sepoys of the Bengal Cavalry, hired mostly from Uttar Pradesh and Bihar. He ordered them to fire the new Enfield cartridges: 85 refused. The cartridges were covered with paper that

had to be torn off: Muslims believed the paper was greased with pig fat and Hindus, with cow fat.^[33]

All 85 were stripped of their uniforms, imprisoned for ten years and shackled - this was a major humiliation. The rebels were from the 3rd cavalry: they owned their horses, and were the upper-caste elite. If they could be shackled, what could others expect from the Company? On Sunday, 10 May 1857, Kotwal Dhan Singh Gurjar opened the gates of the prison. These soldiers, along with the other imprisoned soldiers, escaped prison and declared themselves free, revolted, attacked and killed several of the British authorities to take

of Police <div>• Municipal Commissioner</div>	Manoj Kumar Chauhan, PCS
Area	
<div>• City^[1]</div>	141.94 km ² (54.80 sq mi)
Elevation <div></div>	224.659 m (737.070 ft)
Population (2011) ^[2]	
<div>• City^[1]</div>	1,309,023
<div>• Rank</div>	26
<div>• Density</div>	9,200/km ² (24,000/sq mi)
<div>• Metro^[3]</div>	1,424,908
Languages	
<div>• Official</div>	Hindi and Urdu
Time zone	UTC+5:30 (IST)
PIN	<div>250 0xx</div>
Telephone code	91- 121- XXXX XXX
Vehicle registration	UP-15
Website	meerut.nic.in
^[4]	

the city under their control. This marked the beginning of a widespread revolt across northern India as these soldiers marched towards Delhi. 10 May is still celebrated as a local holiday in Meerut.^[34]



The United Provinces, in 1903

Meerut was also the venue of the controversial Meerut Conspiracy Case in March 1929, in which several trade unionists, including three Englishmen, were arrested for organising Indian-rail strike. This immediately caught attention back in England, inspired the 1932 play titled *Meerut Prisoners*, by Manchester street theatre group, the 'Red Megaphones', highlighting the detrimental effects of colonisation and industrialisation^[35] Electricity was brought to Meerut in 1931.^[30] In the 1940s, Meerut cinemas had a "Don't Move" policy during playing of the British national anthem. The last session of the Indian National Congress before Indian independence was held at Victoria Park in Meerut on 26 November 1946. It was in this session that the Constitution-making committee was constituted.^[36]

Post-independence era

The city and district also suffered from communal (Hindu-Sikh) riots in 1984^[37] and (Hindu-Muslim) riots in 1982^[38] and in 1987, during which the Hashimpura massacre took place, in May 1987, when personnel of the Provincial Armed Constabulary(PAC) allegedly shot dead 42 Muslims, the trial of the case is still pending.^{[39][40]} In 2006, a fire at a consumer electronics "Brand India" fair in Victoria Park Stadium killed at least 100 people, with authorities already confirming 45 fatalities, although a specific figure on a toll was difficult to put and was predicted to be much higher.^[41]

The Great Upsurge of 1857

The British formally touched base in Meerut in 1803, through an arrangement with the Marathas. The cantonment of Meerut was set up in 1806 with particular key interests including its closeness to Delhi and its area inside the rich Ganges – Yamuna doab. With time Meerut advanced into one of the biggest and most vital military stations of India.

Mythology

- Meerut was founded as Mayarashtra (lit. Maya's country) by Maya, who was the father of Mandodari, Ravana's wife in the Ramayana.^[42] Meerut was the capital of Maya.^[43] Thus the city is also known as 'Ravan Ka Sasural' literally meaning "Ravana's wife's home". There is an oChandi Devi temple in the compound of Nauchandi ground. It is believed that Ravan's wife Mandodari used to come here to worship Goddess Chandi.
- Every year, after the festival of Holi, a fair is conducted at the Nauchandi grounds. There is a temple, known as Chandi Devi temple and a mosque near Bale Miyan's mausoleum facing each other. Hence, this fair represents the unity between the Hindus and the Muslims.
- It is said that, this is where King Dasharatha had accidentally shot Shravan begetting the curse of the old and blind parents. Therefore, Meerut is supposed to be the grounds from where the entire epic Ramayana grew.

Climate

Meerut has a monsoon influenced humid subtropical climate characterised by hot summers and cooler winters. Summers last from early April to late June during and are extremely hot, with temperatures reaching 49 °C (120 °F).^[5] The monsoon arrives in late June and continues till the middle of September. Temperatures drop slightly, with plenty of cloud cover but with higher humidity. Temperatures rise again in October and the city then has a mild, dry winter season from late October to the middle of March.^[5] The lowest temperature ever recorded is −0.4 °C (31.3 °F), recorded on Sunday, 6 January 2013.^[44] Rainfall is about 845 millimetres (33 in) per annum, which is suitable for growing crops. Most of the rainfall is received during the monsoon. Humidity varies from 30 to 100%.^[5] The city receives no snow

Climate data for Meerut (1971–2000)													
Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Year
Record high °C (°F)	29.3 (84.7)	32.2 (90)	39.5 (103.1)	43.5 (110.3)	45.8 (114.4)	46.1 (115)	46.0 (114.8)	40.0 (104)	39.0 (102.2)	38.0 (100.4)	34.5 (94.1)	30.0 (86)	46.1 (115)
Average high °C (°F)	21.9 (71.4)	23.1 (73.6)	28.7 (83.7)	36.3 (97.3)	39.1 (102.4)	37.6 (99.7)	33.6 (92.5)	32.6 (90.7)	33.7 (92.7)	32.8 (91)	28.6 (83.5)	23.5 (74.3)	31.1 (88)
Average low °C (°F)	7.2 (45)	9.1 (48.4)	13.8 (56.8)	19.9 (67.8)	24.3 (75.7)	26.0 (78.8)	25.9 (78.6)	25.5 (77.9)	23.6 (74.5)	18.2 (64.8)	12.4 (54.3)	8.0 (46.4)	17.7 (63.9)
Record low °C (°F)	0.2 (32.4)	0.1 (32.2)	5.4 (41.7)	8.3 (46.9)	15.4 (59.7)	17.7 (63.9)	16.5 (61.7)	19.0 (66.2)	15.7 (60.3)	7.2 (45)	1.8 (35.2)	0.2 (32.4)	0.1 (32.2)
Average precipitation mm (inches)	19.7 (0.776)	24.9 (0.98)	24.4 (0.961)	12.8 (0.504)	19.1 (0.752)	71.2 (2.803)	269.0 (10.591)	264.7 (10.421)	95.4 (3.756)	25.9 (1.02)	4.3 (0.169)	13.4 (0.528)	845.0 (33.268)
Average rainy days	1.5	1.7	1.7	0.9	1.6	3.9	10.2	9.4	4.2	1.6	0.4	0.9	38.0
Source: India Meteorological Department (record high and low up to 2010) ^{[45][46]}													

Geography

Meerut is the largest city in NCR after Delhi. Meerut lies between the plains of the Ganges and those of the Yamuna. In area Meerut district covers 2,522 km² (974 sq mi), which is larger than Delhi (Delhi covers an area of 1,484 km² [573 sq mi]). However, Meerut's population is three times less than that of Delhi (Current population of Meerut is 3,443,689).

Administration

General Administration

Meerut division which consists of seven districts, and is headed by the Divisional Commissioner of Meerut, who is an IAS officer of high seniority, the Commissioner is the head of local government institutions (including Municipal Corporations) in the division, is in charge of infrastructural development in his division and is also responsible for maintaining law and order in the division.^{[47][48][49][50][51]} The District Magistrate of Meerut reports to the Divisional Commissioner. The current Commissioner is Prabhat Kumar.^{[52][53]}

Meerut district administration is headed by the District Magistrate of Meerut, who is an IAS officer. The DM is in charge of property records and revenue collection for the central government and oversees the elections held in the city. The DM is also responsible for maintaining law and order in the city, hence the SSP of Meerut also reports to the DM of Meerut.^{[47][54][55][56][57]} The district is subdivided into three tehsils, namely Meerut, Mawana and Sardhana, each headed by a Sub-Divisional Magistrate. The tehsils are further divided into 12 blocks.^[58] The current District Magistrate of Meerut is Anil Dhingra.^[59]

Police Administration

Meerut district comes under Meerut police zone and Meerut police range of Uttar Pradesh Police. Meerut zone is headed by an IPS officer in the rank of Additional Director General of Police (ADG), whereas Meerut range is headed by an IPS officer in the rank of Inspector General of Police (IG). The Current ADG, Meerut Zone is Prashant Kumar,^[60] whereas the current IG, Meerut Range is Ram Kumar.^[61]

District Police of Meerut is headed by the Senior Superintendent of Police (SSP) who is an IPS officer and is accountable to the District Magistrate for Law and Order enforcement. He is assisted by four Superintendents of Police (SP)/Additional Superintendent of Police (Addl. SP) (City, Rural Area, Traffic and Crime). The Meerut district is divided into numerous police circles, each headed by a Circle Officer in the rank of Deputy Superintendent of Police. SP (Traffic) and SP (Crime) are assisted by one Circle Officer in the rank of Deputy Superintendent of Police each.^[62] The current SSP is Manzil Saini.^[62]

Infrastructure and Civic Administration

The development of infrastructure in the city is overseen by Meerut Development Authority (MDA), which comes under the Housing Department of Uttar Pradesh government. The Divisional Commissioner of Meerut acts as the *ex-officio* Chairman of MDA, whereas a Vice Chairman, a government-appointed IAS officer, looks after the daily matters of the authority. The current Vice-Chairman of Meerut Development Authority is Sita Ram Yadav.^[63]

The city is administered by Meerut Municipal Corporation, which is responsible for performing civic administrative functions administered by Municipal Commissioner (PCS Officer) whereas Mayor is ceremonial head of the Corporation. The current Municipal Commissioner of Meerut Municipal Corporation Manoj Kumar Chauhan

Central Government Offices

The office of the Chief Commissioner, Customs & Central Excise, Meerut Zone, has jurisdiction over 13 districts of Uttarakhand and 14 districts of Uttar Pradesh. This jurisdiction was carved out of the Lucknow Zone. It comprises the erstwhile Customs & Central Excise Commissionerates of Meerut & Noida. The Meerut Commissionerate was bifurcated into two Commissionerates, namely, 'Meerut-I and Ghaziabad' and the Noida Commissionerate was bifurcated into 'Noida and Meerut-II'. In addition, jurisdiction of Central Excise Division Bareilly was included in the jurisdiction of Meerut-II Commissionerate.^[64]

Meerut Cantonment

Meerut Cantonment was established by the British East India Company in 1803 after the Battle of Laswari. It is the one of the largest cantonment of India both in land area 3,568.06 hectares (35.68 km²) and population of 93684 (civil + military) people as per 2011 census).^[65] The Revolt of 1857 started from "Kali Paltan" in Meerut Cantonment and Indian soldiers stationed here actively participated in the rebellion.^{[6][11]} The cantonment surrounds the old city from 3 sides – from Pallavpuram to Sainik Vihar to Ganga Nagar.^[66] It is well connected with the rest of country by roads as well as by rail. The Delhi Niti Paas Road (State Highway No. 45) passes through Meerut Cantonment.^[11] Meerut cantonment was the divisional headquarters of the 7th (Meerut) Division of the British Indian Army from 1829 to 1920.

Soldiers from the cantonment have actively participated in the First Battle of Ypres, both the 1st and 2nd Battles of El Alamein, Battle of France, Burma Campaign, the Indo-Pakistani Wars, Bangladesh Liberation War and Kargil War.

It has been the regimental center of Punjab Regiment, Corps of Signals, Jat Regiment, Sikh Regiment and Dogra Regiment in the past.



Mall Road in Meerut Cantonment

Development

Meerut is the 63rd-fastest-growing urban area in the world.^[67] It is the 14th fastest developing city in India. A June 2011 report by US financial services firm Morgan Stanley gave Meerut the 5th spot on the "vibrancy" index, ahead of Delhi and Mumbai.^[68] Meerut ranked second on both the financial penetration index, which measures things like the presence of ATMs and bank branches, and on the consumption index, indicating the city's transformation into an urban town. While the city ranked in the bottom 10 in job creations, the report suggests that overall there are plenty of signs of "potential for urbanisation," including future employment opportunities.^[69] The infrastructure segment of Meerut is currently going through a boom phase with many new projects coming up in and around the city.^{[70][71]} There are many new buildings, shopping complexes, malls, roads, flyovers and apartments coming up. The Upper Ganga Canal Expressway is also under development. On the India City Competitiveness Index, the city ranked 45th in 2010,^[72] 37th in 2011^[73] and 39th in 2012.^[74]



Atop an under-construction overpass

Economy

Industry

Meerut is one of the important industrial towns of western Uttar Pradesh with several traditional and modern industries.^[5] It is traditionally known for handloom works and scissors industry.^[75] Meerut was one of the first cities in northern India where publishing was set up during the 19th century. It was a major center of commercial publishing during the 1860s and 1870s.^[76]

Meerut is a rich agricultural area with such pockets of land that do not fit in for crop purpose. Being in the proximity of Delhi, it is ideal for industry. It is home to 520 micro, small and medium scale industries.^[77] As of August 2006, Meerut has about 23,471 industrial units, including 15,510 small-scale units and 7,922 cottage industries.^[78]

Existing industries in the city include tyres, textile, transformer, sugar, distillery, chemical, engineering, paper, publishing, and sports goods manufacture.^{[75][79][77]} Prospective industries include IT and ITES.^[80]

Uttar Pradesh State Industrial Development Corporation (UPSIDC) has two industrial estates in the city, namely Partapur and Udyog Puram.^{[81][82]}

Revenue generation

Meerut has shown healthy numbers in terms of revenue generation. In 2005–06, Meerut occupied the fifth slot and contributed Rs 10,306 crore to the direct tax collection. It slipped to number six in 2006–07 when the revenue collection at Rs 11,203 crore was 18% lower than the target of Rs 13,627 crore. According to statistics compiled by the Income Tax department, Meerut contributed a Rs.10,089 crore to the national treasury in 2007/08, overall it was ranked 9th outperforming Lucknow, Jaipur, Bhopal, Kochi and Bhubaneswar.^[83]

Transport

Air

The nearest airport is the Indira Gandhi International Airport which is about 100 km away

The Dr. Bhim Rao Ambedkar Airport is located at Partapur. It was proposed by the state government that the airstrip be converted to an international airport to reduce pressure on Delhi airport.^[84] However, Plans to expand the Domestic airport were called off after protests against land acquisition started in other parts of the state.^[85] Following an accident in May 2012, the city administration barred private flights from using the airstrip.^[86]

Road

By road Meerut is well-connected to major cities like Delhi, Noida, Faridabad, Ghaziabad, Haridwar, etc. A large number of people commute to Delhi, Noida, Greater Noida, Ghaziabad and Gurgaon every day for work. Three national highways (NH-58, NH-119 & NH-235) pass through Meerut. Upper Ganga Canal Expressway which passes through outskirts of the city is under development.

There are 2 main bus terminals, namely Bhainsali bus terminal and Sohrab Gate bus terminal from where Uttar Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation (UPSRTC) buses ply to cities all over the state and all nearby cities. A JNNURM scheme was put in place.^[87] Low Floor City Buses (under JNNURM), Normal City Buses, auto rickshaws and rickshaws are convenient public transport options to commute within the city.^[88] Many new transport infrastructure projects like inner ring road, outer ring road and construction of new flyovers are proposed.^{[89][90]}

Delhi-Meerut Expressway (Under Construction)

Delhi–Meerut Expressway is an under construction 90 km long controlled-access expressway connecting Delhi with Meerut via Dasna in Ghaziabad in India. While the present stretch of National Highway 24 (NH-24) up to Uttar Pradesh Gate will be widened to 14 lanes from the present 8, the road between UP Gate and Dasna will be also be fourteen-laned. According to NHAI the entire construction work has been divided into three stages. The first stage will be from Delhi to Dasna (km 0 to km 27.5, 14 lanes), while the second stage will be from Dasna to Hapur (km 27.5 to km 49.9) on NH-24 (8 lanes). The third stage will include construction of a 37 km long new alignment, a green-field alignment, from Dasna to Meerut (6 lanes).

Prime Minister Narendra Modi laid the foundation stone for expressway on December 31, 2015.

Railways

Meerut lies on the Delhi–Saharanpur electrified railway line^[91] and has five railway stations: Meerut City, Meerut Cantt, Partapur, Mohiuddinpur and Pabli Khas. Meerut City railway station is the busiest. The railway line between Delhi and Meerut was constructed in 1864^[30] and the Meerut Cantt station, which serves as a secondary railway station was founded in 1865.

About 20,000 passengers travel daily to Delhi and back. Around 27 pairs of trains run between Meerut and Delhi, and four between Meerut and Khurja. Two trains are available for Lucknow daily, namely Nauchandi Express and Rajya Rani Express. A weekly train goes to Chennai and Kuchuvelli. Daily trains connect Meerut to Bombay, Ahmedabad, Jaipur, Rajkot and cities in other states.

Metro Project



The cover of the book *Sangeet Puranmal Ka* (lit. The Music of Puranmal) by Ramlal. The book was published in 1879 from the city

Meerut City Junction

Rapid Rail

The NCR Transport Plan 2021 proposed a rail-based mass transit system called Regional Rapid Transit System (RRTS) between Delhi to Meerut with the Shahdara-Ghaziabad section scheduled for construction during 2011-12 and the Ghaziabad-Meerut section scheduled for 2012-13.^[94]

In September 2010, the RRTS was reported to be proposed between Anand Vihar and Meerut with the project in its initial stages. The cost was projected to be around ₹1,000 crore (US\$140 million) with the expected time of the journey being 45 minutes.^[95] In November 2010, the train speed was proposed to be between 130-160 kmph with stations at Anand Vihar, Sahibabad, Mohan Nagar, Ghaziabad, Guldhar, Duhai, Moradnagar, Modinagar, Meerut South, Shatabdi Nagar, Meerut Centre, Begumpul, Meerut North, Pallavpuram.^[96]

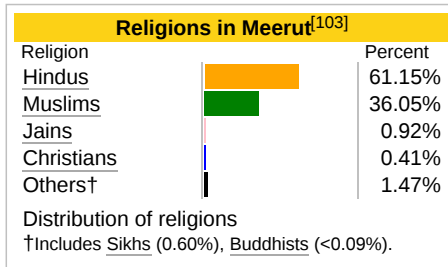
On 14 December 2010, the NCR Planning Board, Meerut Development Authority (MDA) and Meerut Nagar Nigam approved this system.^[97] In August 2011, it was reported that the project tender had been awarded to Delhi Integrated Multi-Modal Transit System (DIMTS). The proposed system was to have dedicated trains between Anand Vihar and Meerut, which stop nowhere in between, and trains which stop at stations to be constructed after a gap of 4–5 km. The reported stations were Anand Vihar, Vaishali, Mohan Nagar, Meerut Road (Airtel Cut) Morda, Duhai, Muradnagar, Gang Nahar, Modi Nagar, Mohiuddinpur, Meerut Bypass Cut and Pallavpuram with completion expected in 2017. The track between Anand Vihar to Dabur was proposed to be underground with the rest of the track overhead.^[98]

On 11 July 2013, the Union Cabinet of India approved the formation of the National Capital Region Transport Corporation Limited (NCRTC) with a seed capital of ₹100 crore (US\$14 million). The corporation is to take up the construction of the 90 km-long Delhi-Ghaziabad-Meerut corridor on a priority basis (along with two other corridors) with planned completion in 2016.^[99] It was reported that the Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) for the three corridors were under the process of finalisation.^[100]

In December 2013, problems were reported in the proposed alignment of the Delhi-Meerut corridor.^[101] In January 2014, it was reported that the proposed alignment had to be changed due to objections by NHA and the feasibility report had to be prepared again. The new proposed alignment increased the length from 90 km to 106 km.^[102]

Demographics

According to the 2011 census, the **Meerut Urban Agglomeration (Meerut UA)** has a population of around 1.42 million,^[3] (comparable to kingdom of Bahrain or Trinidad and Tobago) with the municipality contributing roughly 1.31 million of it.^[2] The Meerut Urban Agglomeration consists of area falling under Meerut Municipal Coorporation, Meerut Cantonment Board and 4 census towns of Sindhawali, Amehra Adipur, Aminagar Urf Bhurbaral and Mohiuddinpur.^{[104][105]} This makes Meerut the 33rd most populous urban agglomeration and the 28th most populous city in India. The sex ratio in Meerut UA is 887, lower than the state average of 908; while the child sex ratio is 845, lower than the state average of 899. 12.99% of the population is under 6 years of age.^[105] The overall literacy rate is 76.28%, higher than the state average of 69.72%.^{[3][106]} Meerut has a crime rate (total cognisable crimes under IPC per lakh population) of 309.1, higher than the state average of 96.4 and the national average of 196.7^[107]



As of 2017, Meerut ranks 328th(based on population), 189th(based on population density), 648th(based on built-up area) among world's urban areas.^[108]

According to the 2001 census, the city ranked 2nd in terms of population in NCR^[109] and 25th in India.^[110]

Demographics of Meerut Metropolitan area (Meerut UA) (Census 2011, updated)^[105]
[hide]

[illegible]

Historical Population Statistics^{[23][30][111][a]}

Year	Male	Female	Total	Growth
1847	NA	NA	29,014	
1853	NA	NA	82,035	182.74%
1872	NA	NA	81,386	-0.79%
1881	NA	NA	99,565	22.34%
1891	NA	NA	119,390	19.91%
1901	65,822 (55.53%)	52,717 (44.47%)	118,539	-0.71%
1911	66,542 (57.05%)	50,089 (42.95%)	116,631	-1.6%
1921	71,816 (58.57%)	50,793 (41.43%)	122,609	5.12%
1931	80,073 (58.57%)	56,636 (41.43%)	136,709	11.49%
1941	98,829 (58.38%)	70,461 (41.62%)	169,290	23.83%
1951	133,094 (57.08%)	100,089 (42.92%)	233,183	37.74%
1961	157,572 (55.48%)	126,425 (44.52%)	283,997	21.79%
a. Includes municipality and cantonment populations				

Meerut Urban Agglomeration (Meerut UA)Population Statistics^[a]

Year	Male	Female	Total	Growth rate	Sex ratio ^[b]
2001 ^[112]	621,481 (53.50%)	540,235 (46.50%)	1,161,716	NA	NA
2011 ^{[3][105][c]}	752,893 (52.99%)	668,009 (47.01%)	1,420,902	22.31%	887
a. For Meerut Urban Agglomeration, includes municipality and cantonment populations and 4 census towns of Sindhawali, Amehra Adipur , Aminagar Urf Bhurbabaral and Mohiuddinpur. b. In females per 1000 males c. Provisional Data was revised and finalized when govt. updated 2011 census data on 20 May 2013.					

Literacy Rate (Percentage)

Year	Male	Female	Total
2001 ^[113]	65.22	53.17	59.62
2011 ^{[105][3]}	83.74 (+18.52)	72.19 (+19.02)	78.29 (+18.67)

Culture

Most traditional Indian festivals, including Holi, Dussehra, Diwali, Eid among others are celebrated with fervor in the city. Notably, a fair by the name of *Nauchandi Fair* is held two weeks after Holi every year.^[114] The fair, which started in 1672,^[115] continues for about 15 days and is attended by lakhs of people. It includes events such as poetry recitations in Hindi, Urdu, Punjabi etc.^[116] The Khariboli dialect of the Hindustani language is the dominant language for conversation with official business being conducted in eitherEnglish, Hindi or Urdu.

Meerut is the headquarters of the Roman Catholic Meerut Diocese, which covers the districts of Meerut, Muzaffarnagar, Saharanpur, Dehradun, Haridwar, Moradabad, Rampur, Jyotiba Phule Nagar, Ghaziabad, Baghpat and Dhampur Tehsil of Bijnor district.^[117]



Mustafa Castlewas built in 1900

Nauchandi Mela (Fair)

The **Nauchandi Mela** is an annual fair held at Nauchandi Ground in Meerut.^{[118][119]} The fair stretches for about a month and is organized by the Municipal Corporation of Meerut. It generally starts from the second Sunday after Holi.^[118] The main exhibits are the artistic and religious rituals followed in rustic Uttar Pradesh. The fair witness more than 50,000 visitors every year. The Indian Railways Nauchandi Expresstrain is named after this fair

The fair has a prominent history dating back several hundreds of years. It started in the year 1672 AD as a one-day cattle trading fair. The fair has been held every year excluding 1858, the year after 1857 revolt, which started from Meerut.^[120]

Since then cattle trading has been replaced by a number of other activities. The fair feature shops for Lucknow's Chikan work, Moradabad's brassware, Varanasi's carpets, rugs and silk sarees, Agra's footwear, Meerut's leather items, etc. Meerut's own products like sports goods, scissors, gajaks, nan-khatai are also sold.^[119] Giant rides, wheels, circus and various other recreational arenas where artists perform stunts, remains a big attraction of the fair^[121]



One of the entrance gates of Nauchandi mela ground at Meerut.

Film and television

Meerut is home to a film industry, which has a following in Western Uttar Pradesh and Haryana. The films are usually folklore stories or comedies or localised versions of Bollywood hits.^[122]

Notable people from Meerut in the film and television industry include [Bharat Bhushan](#), [Aziz Mian](#), [Mandakini](#),^[123] [Achint Kaur](#),^{[124][125]} [Kailash Kher](#),^[126] [Chitrangada Singh](#),^{[125][127]} [Vishal Bhardwaj](#),^[125] [Deepthi Bhatnagar](#)^{[125][127][128]} and [Pravesh Rana](#).^[129]

Education

Meerut is an education hub of Western Uttar Pradesh with four universities, approximately 50 engineering colleges, 23 management colleges, seven pharmacy colleges, four colleges offering hotel management, one college offering fashion design, over 150 academic colleges and over 50 schools. The city is home to [Chaudhary Charan Singh University](#) (formerly Meerut University), [Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel University of Agriculture and Technology](#), [Swami Vivekanand Subharti University](#) and [Shobhit University](#). The city has one government-run engineering college, [Sir Chhotu Ram Institute of Engineering and Technology](#), a constituent college of Chaudhary Charan Singh University. There are schools affiliated to recognized boards such as [ICSE](#), [CBSE](#), [IB](#) and the state board. One such school is the St. John's Sr. Sec School (established by [Begum Samru](#)) which is over 130 years old, also the first IB school in Uttar Pradesh was [Mya Global school](#).

[Meerut Institute of Engineering & Technology](#) is the oldest engineering institute of Meerut district. It was established in year 1997.

[Chaudhary Charan Singh University](#)(CCSU) is public and state university which has many degree colleges affiliated to it. They fall in two divisions: [Saharanpur](#) and Meerut with nine districts including [Saharanpur](#), Meerut, [Muzaffarnagar](#), [Shamli](#), [Gautam Budh Nagar](#), [Bagpat](#), [Hapur](#), [Bulandshahr](#) and [Ghaziabad](#) administered by Vice-Chancellor and Registrar (PCS officer). The Indian Film and Television Institute is located at the western bypass of the city. The city has three medical colleges: [Lala Lajpat Rai Memorial Medical College](#) [Subharti Medical College](#)and [Mulayam Singh Yadav Medical College & Hospital](#).

The nearest government university which offers degrees in Engineering, Science, Management and Humanities is [Gautam Buddha University](#)located in Greater Noida.

Media

Meerut is becoming a media centre, as journalists from all over [Uttar Pradesh](#) and other Indian states are working in Meerut. Radio stations shared with Delhi are [Radio City](#) 91.1 MHz, [Big FM](#) 92.7 MHz, [Red FM](#) 93.5 MHz, [Radio One](#) 94.3 MHz, [Hit 95](#) (95 MHz), [Radio Mirchi](#) 98.3 MHz, [AIR FM Rainbow](#) 102.6 MHz, [Meow FM](#) 104.8 MHz, [AIR FM Gold](#) 106.4 MHz. [Radio IIMT](#) (90.4 MHz)^[130] is the only radio station located in the city. The Hindi-language daily newspapers [Hindustan \(newspaper\)](#) [Rajasthan Patrika](#), [Dainik Jagran](#),^[131] [Amar Ujala](#),[Dainik Janwani](#), [The Hindu](#), [Rashtrasewa](#), [Dainik Jagran I-Next](#) are published from the city. The English daily [Times of India](#), Meerut edition^[132] and the English language supplement HT CityMeerut with [Hindustan Times](#) is also published there. [Moneymakers](#), an English daily is also published there. [Asian Express](#), Hindi newspaper and news magazine [Citizen of the World](#) are also published there.

Sports Industries

Meerut is one of the prominent Center in the country besides [Jalandhar](#) for the manufacture of sports goods.^[133] There are numerous sports companies in the city especially for cricket namely [SS](#), [SF](#), [SG](#), [BDM](#). Players like [MS Dhoni](#), [Virender Sehwag](#), [Yuvraj Singh](#), [Kieron Pollard](#), [Virat Kohli](#), [Kumar Sangakkara](#) and many others have used bats made in Meerut.

Crime

The crime rate in the city is surprisingly high. In 2015, it was reported that Meerut had the second highest Murder Rate in India.^[134] In 2009, Meerut topped the list of Uttar Pradesh cities in facing crimes.^[135] Most of the stolen vehicles are reported to be sold off in Meerut.^[136] Recently, a factory and shops selling fake protein supplements were raided.^[137]

Tourist destinations

Tourist destinations in and around Meerut include:

- **Jain temples, Hastinapur**– Located on the banks of old ravine of Ganges, Hastinapur is considered one of the holiest places on earth by Jains. It is believed to be the birthplace of three Jainithankaras. There are many ancient Jain temples in Hastinapur [Shri Digamber Jain Mandir](#), [Jambudweep](#), [Kailash Parvat rachna](#), [Shwetambar Jain Temple](#) are the main and famous temples in Hastinapur Apart from Jain temples, [Pandeshwar temple](#), [Historical Gurdwara](#) and [Hastinapur Sanctuary](#)are worth being seen.^[138]
- **St. John's Church**– This church was established by Chaplain the Reverend Henry Fisher on behalf of the [East India Company](#) in 1819 in the cantonment area and was completed in 1822.^{[15][115]} It is considered one of the oldest churches in North India. The Church was dedicated to the people by Bishop Wilson. It has a seating capacity of 10,000 people^[15] During the war of 1857, this church was the scene of heavy fighting between Indians and the British forces.^[139]
- **Augarnath Temple** – This temple (also known as Kalipaltan Mandir locally) is located at the site where the soldiers of the war of 1857 planned their operations. The temple also houses a memorial built to honour the martyrs of the revolt of 1857,[Indian Rebellion of 1857](#). The old temple has been replaced by a modern version.^[140]
- **Jama Masjid**– The Jama Masjid was built by Hasan Mahdi [Sultan Mahmud Ghaznavi's](#) [Wazir](#) (=Chief Minister) in 1019 AD (older than the [Qutb Minar](#)).^{[15][141]} That makes it the first [Masjid](#) in North India. hough it was restored by [Humayun](#).^{[15][141]} it is one of the oldest mosques in India.
- **Martyr's Memorial** ([Hindi](#): शहीद स्मारक *Shaheed Smarak*): The memorial is a 30 metres (98 feet) high pillar of marble situated at Bhainsali. Functions are organised at the memorial around the [national holidays of India](#).^[17] The memorial complex also houses the Government Freedom Struggle Museum which is dedicated to the first war of Indian independence^[142]
- **Gandhi Bagh**– This centrally located garden has a very beautiful and serene environment. Locally known as "Company Garden", it has been present since before independence, when it got renamed to its current name. It runs a musical fountain show every evening. The park also houses a small water storage chamber and motor which is noted to have been removed from the [Red Fort](#) in Delhi and erected here. Earlier the garden used to have multiple entrances,



Ashtapad Jain temple, Hastinapur

similar to the one shown in the image, which were always kept open, and there was no entry fee. But now only one entrance is kept open and a ticketing system with nominal charges has been put in place.

- Shahpeer's Mausoleum**(Hindi: शाहपीर की दरगाह *Shahpeer ki dargah*) – This is a Mughal mausoleum erected by the empress Nur Jahan in 1628 in honour of a local Muslim Hazrat Shahpeer^{[141][143]} It is a red stone structure that was partly built and is incomplete till date.^[143] The tomb is adorned by intricate Nakkashi (stone painting). There is no roof on the main tomb. It is said that Shahpeer was the teacher of Mughal Emperor dehangir. The tomb is listed by the Archaeological Survey of India as a national heritage monument.^{[142][144]}
- Shahi Eid Gaah** (Hindi: शाही ईदगाह) – It was built by Nasir ud din Mahmud the youngest son of Iltutmish, and the eighth Sultan of the Delhi Sultanate. It is about six hundred years old and has a capacity of about one lac people to offer prayers (Namaz) on Eid. There is Nakkashi on the walls of Eidgah which reflect the Sulatani Gulam era.
- Parikshitgarh Fort**– The place is associated with and derives its name from King Parikshit of Hastinapur (the grandson of Arjuna). The fort was built by Parikshit and restored by Gurjar Raja Nain Singh in the eighteenth century.^{[12][15]}
- Dargah of Baley Miyan**(Hindi: बले मियाँ की दरगाह *Bale Miyan ki Dargah*) – This dargah was built by Qutb-ud-din Aybak in 1194 in the memory of Ghazi Saiyyad Salar Masud(known locally as Baley Miyan)^{[15][145]} An *urs* is organised annually at the Dargah during the Nauchandi fair^[15] It is adjacent to the Chandi Devi Mandir which signifies the Hindu-Muslim unity
- Suraj Kund** - This is a pond, built by a businessman Lawar Jahawar Lal in 1714. It is filled with water from the Ganga Canal. It is surrounded by several temples, including the Baba Manohar Nath temple, which is said to have been built during the period of Shahjahan^[143] It is also believed that there are a total of five ponds (kunds) in India out of which Suraj kund of Meerut is the biggest. The pond was naturally filled with the sacred water but with time it evaporated and the pond was left all dried. Presently the Municipal Corporation has transformed it into a public place of visit with entry ticket at a cost.

Other places of interest include Mansa Devi Temple, Baleni, Basilica of Our Lady of Graces, Sardhana and the Chandi Devi Temple which was built by Holkar queen Devi Ahiliyabai Holkar^{[15][17]}

Notable people

Indian Rebellion of 1857

- Dhan Singh Gurjar,^[146].
- Kadam Singh was a leader of a group of Gurjars who fought against the British East India Company during the Indian Rebellion of 1857.^[147]

King

- Raja Nain Singh also known as was a notable Gurjar king of Meerut district in the Indian state of Uttar Pradesh in the 18th century

Politics

- Somendra Tomar, Member of the Legislative Assembly for Meerut South
- Ravindra Kumar Bhadana politician.^[148]
- Mriganka Singh politician.^[149]
- Malook Nagar, businessman and politician^[150]
- Lakhi Ram Nagar, businessman and politician^[151]
- Hemlata Chaudhary, politician^[152]

Sports

- Bhuvneshwar Kumar, Indian Cricketer
- Karn Sharma, Indian Cricketer
- Praveen Kumar, Indian Cricketer
- Shivam Mavi, Indian Cricketer^[153].
- Dharampal Singh Gudha, Oldest Gurjar athlete^[154].

See also

- 2006 Meerut fire
- Meerut division
- Meerut district
- Meerut (Lok Sabha constituency)
- Meerut (Assembly constituency)
- Meerut Cantt. (Assembly constituency)
- Meerut South (Assembly constituency)
- Hapur (Assembly constituency)
- Kithore (Assembly constituency)

References



Augarnath Temple at 2nd Navratri night



Statue of Mangal Pandey at Martyr's Memorial



An entrance to Gandhi Bagh



Suraj Kunda Park Meerut

Notes

1. "Six cities to get metropolitan status"(<http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/lucknow/Six-cities-to-get-metropolitan-status/articleshow/2210886.cms>) *Times of India* Times of India. Retrieved 8 July 2017.
2. "Cities having population 1 lakh and above, Provisional Population Totals, Census of India 2011"(http://www.censusindia.gov.in/2011-prov-results/paper2/data_files/India2/Table_2_PR_Cities_1Lakh_and_Above.pdf) (pdf). Office of the Registrar General and Census Commissioner, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India Retrieved 25 August 2013.
3. "Urban Agglomerations/Cities having population 1 lakh and above, Provisional Population Totals, Census of India 2011"(http://censusindia.gov.in/2011-prov-results/paper2/data_files/India2/Table_3_PR_UA_Cities_1Lakh_and_Above.pdf) (pdf). Office of the Registrar General and Census Commissioner, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India Retrieved 25 August 2013.
4. "Meerut Municipal Corporation e-Newsletter April 2017"(<http://meerutnagarinagim.in/forms/E-%20news%20letter%20april%202017.pdf>) (PDF). *Meerut Municipal Corporation e-Newsletter* 2. April 2017.
5. "Chapter 3 – Findings: Metro Cities of India"(<https://web.archive.org/web/20150923210838/http://www.cpcb.nic.in/EnvironmentalPlanning/ground/Chapter3.pdf>) (PDF). Central Pollution Control Board. p. 63. Archived from the original (<http://www.cpcb.nic.in/EnvironmentalPlanning/ground/Chapter3.pdf>) (pdf) on 23 September 2015 Retrieved 1 April 2011.
6. CDP 2006, Chapter 3.0 - City Profile, p. 37
7. "Welcome to the National Capital Region(U.P)" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20120511011402/http://ncrup.up.nic.in/>) Archived from the original (<http://ncrup.up.nic.in/>) on 11 May 2012 Retrieved 3 August 2018.
8. "NCR - DelhiLive"(<https://web.archive.org/web/20131002053117/http://www.delhilive.com/ncr>) Archived from the original (<http://www.delhilive.com/ncr>) on 2 October 2013 Retrieved 3 August 2018.
9. "A to Z of world's largest cities and urban areas - Largest cities and urban areas M to R"(http://www.citymayors.com/statistics/urban_az3mr.html). Retrieved August 2013. Check date values in: |accessdate= (help)
10. "Area, Population and Density of Cities and Towns of India – 2001, CHAPTER II - Area and Density – All Cities and Towns" (http://www.urbanindia.nic.in/themes/industry/subordinateof/tcpo/AREA_POP/CHAPTER-2.PDF) (PDF). Ministry of Urban Development, Government of India Retrieved 29 September 2013.
11. "Meerut Cantonment: Historical Background"(<http://cbmeerut.org.in/index.html>) Retrieved 8 April 2011.
12. Homepage (<http://meerut.nic.in/>) Meerut Official website.
13. Uma Varma, Uttar Pradesh (India). Department of District Gazetteers. *Uttar Pradesh State Gazetteer: Social services, culture, places of interest* Uttar Pradesh State Gazetteer 5. Government of Uttar Pradesh Department of District Gazetteers. p. 359.|access-date=requires |url= (help)
14. Jagdish Kumar Pundir (1998). *Banking, Bureaucracy and Social Networks: Scheduled Castes in the Process of Development*(<https://books.google.com/books?id=svyVzV0n8DQC>) Sarup & Sons. pp. 49–50. ISBN 9788176250245
15. "Tourist places – Meerut"(<https://web.archive.org/web/20090619074812/http://meerut.nic.in/tourist.htm>) Archived from the original (<http://meerut.nic.in/tourist.htm>) on 19 June 2009.
16. The Imperial Gazetteer 1909 p. 254 (http://dsal.uchicago.edu/reference/gazetteer/pagehtml?objectid=DS405.1.I34_V17_260.gif)
17. "Major Attractions"(https://www.webcitation.org/669KOT3Wv?url=http://www.mdameerut.org.in/Major_Attractions.aspx) Meerut Development Authority Archived from the original (http://www.mdameerut.org.in/Major_Attractions.aspx) on 14 March 2012 Retrieved 14 March 2012.
18. "British Museum Highlights"(https://web.archive.org/web/20151105093409/http://www.britishmuseum.org/explore/highlights/highlight_objects/asia/p/pillar_of_emperor_ashoka.aspx) Archived from the original (https://www.britishmuseum.org/explore/highlights/highlight_objects/asia/p/pillar_of_emperor_ashoka.aspx) on 5 November 2015 Retrieved 29 October 2017.
19. The Hindu temples on the plains near Meerut(<http://www.bl.uk/onlinegallery/onlineex/apa60ther/019xzz000001115u00006000.html>) *British Library*.
20. "Ashoka Pillar" (<http://www.india9.com/i9show/-Delhi/New-Delhi/Ashoka-Pillar-18646.htm>) Retrieved 27 July 2015.
21. *Pratiyogita Darpan: General Studies Indian History*(<https://books.google.com/books?id=TECKkY7NLMC>). Upkar Prakashan. p. 71 Retrieved 8 February 2012.
22. "Ashokan Pillar" (<http://www.indiaprofile.com/tourist-attractions/delhi/ashokan-pillar/index.html>) Retrieved 27 July 2015.
23. The Imperial Gazetteer 1909 p. 264 (http://dsal.uchicago.edu/reference/gazetteer/pagehtml?objectid=DS405.1.I34_V17_270.gif)
24. Murray Thurston Titus (1930). *Indian Islam: a religious history of Islam in India* Oxford University Press. p. 21.
25. Sylvia Vatuk (1972). *Kinship and Urbanization: White Collar Migrants in North India*(<https://books.google.co.in/books?id=cQf7hqm-iXcC&pg=RA1>). University of California Press. p. 1.
26. *Military Manpower, Armies and Warfare in South Asia*(<https://books.google.com/books?id=GpNECgAAQBAJ&pg=PT56>) Routledge. p. 56.
27. *Statistical, descriptive and historical account of the North-western Provinces of India*, ed. by E. Atkinson [and others](<https://books.google.com/books?id=CJ4IAAAQAAJ&pg=FA321>). Oxford University p. 321.
28. *The Cambridge Shorter History of India*(https://books.google.com/books?id=9_48AAAAIAAJ&pg=RA252). Cambridge University Press. 2016. p. 252. ISBN 9781317208716
29. The Imperial Gazetteer 1909 p. 255 (http://dsal.uchicago.edu/reference/gazetteer/pagehtml?objectid=DS405.1.I34_V17_261.gif)
30. Sylvia Vatuk (1972). *Kinship and Urbanization: White Collar Migrants in North India*(<https://books.google.com/books?id=cQf7hqm-iXcC>) University of California Press. pp. 2–3. ISBN 9780520020641
31. The Imperial Gazetteer 1909 p. 256 (http://dsal.uchicago.edu/reference/gazetteer/pagehtml?objectid=DS405.1.I34_V17_262.gif)
32. "Postcolonial Studies - Since 1996, Deepika Bahri has created and maintained content for Postcolonial Studies @ Emory with her students. In 2011, she won a Mellon grant from Emory's Digital Scholarship Commons (DiSC) to redesign the site in collaboration with the DiSC staff"(<http://www.english.emory.edu/Bahri/Mutiny.html>). Retrieved 27 July 2015.
33. "Hashimpura and the echoes of 1857: Meerut is common to both"(<http://blogs.economicstimes.indiatimes.com/folk-theorem/hashimpura-and-the-echoes-of-1857-meerut-is-common-to-both/>) *Times Of India Blogs* Retrieved 27 July 2015.
34. "History of Meerut district"(<http://www.meerutdistrict.com/history.htm>). www.meerutdistrict.com/. Retrieved 27 July 2015.
35. *Meerut 1932 play*, by Manchester street theatre group the Red Megaphones(<http://www.wcml.org.uk/contents/activists/evan-maccoll/theatre/the-red-megaphones/>) *Working Class Movement Library*
36. Dr. KD Sharma (15 August 2013). "Victoria's secret". *Meerut Plus, Times of India*
37. "The voice of a monologue"(<http://www.hinduonnet.com/thehindu/mag/2004/07/18/stories/2004071800180200.htm>) *The Hindu*. 18 July 2004.
38. "Looking for justice"(<http://www.hinduonnet.com/2002/05/30/stories/2002053000531000.htm>) *The Hindu*. 30 May 2002.

39. "The art of not forgetting"(<https://web.archive.org/web/20090825193251/http://www.indianexpress.com/old/ie/daily/19980227/05850914.html>)*Indian Express*. 27 February 1998. Archived from the original (<http://www.indianexpress.com/old/ie/daily/19980227/05850914.html>) on 25 August 2009.
40. "Justice out of sight"(<https://web.archive.org/web/20080810064151/http://www.hinduonnet.com/fline/fl2210/stories/20050520001504300.htm>)*Frontline*. 22 (10). 7–20 May 2005. Archived from the original (<http://www.hinduonnet.com/fline/fl2210/stories/20050520001504300.htm>) on 10 August 2008 Retrieved 26 February 2015.
41. "Indian Electronics Show Kills More than 100"(http://www.iklimnet.com/hotelfires/india_consumer_fair_fire.html) Retrieved 27 July 2015.
42. Devahish Dasgupta. *Tourism Marketing* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=oXVAEjcG-FsC>). Pearson Education India. p. 20. ISBN 978-81-317-3182-6 Retrieved 29 January 2012.
43. Douglas Montagu Thornton (1987) *Parsi, Jaina and Sikh, or Some minor religious sects in India* (https://books.google.com/books?id=68X-_ifkUAC). Mittal Publications. p. 7. Retrieved 29 January 2012.
44. "Frozen Meerut" (<http://inextlive.jagran.com/meerut-in-house-arrest-201301070005>) in Hindi). iNext. 7 January 2013 Retrieved 29 September 2013.
45. "Meerut Climatological Table Period: 1971–2000" (<http://www.imd.gov.in/section/climate/extreme/meerut2.htm>) India Meteorological Department Retrieved April 15, 2015.
46. "Ever recorded Maximum and minimum temperatures up to 2010"(https://www.webcitation.org/6GmnoaB0m?url=http://www.imdpune.gov.in/Temp_Extremes/histext2010.pdf) (PDF). India Meteorological Department. Archived from the original (http://www.imdpune.gov.in/Temp_Extremes/histext2010.pdf) (PDF) on 21 May 2013 Retrieved April 15, 2015.
47. "CONSTITUTIONAL SETUP"(<http://up.gov.in/upconstitution.aspx>) *Government of Uttar Pradesh* Retrieved August 30, 2017.
48. Maheshwari, S.R. (2000). *Indian Administration (6th Edition)* New Delhi: Orient Blackswan Private Ltd. pp. 563–572 ISBN 9788125019886
49. Singh, G.P. (1993). *Revenue administration in India: A case study of Bihar* Delhi: Mittal Publications. pp. 26–129. ISBN 978-8170993810
50. Laxmikanth, M. (2014). *Governance in India (2nd Edition)* Noida: McGraw Hill Education. pp. 5.1–5.2 ISBN 978-9339204785
51. "Role and Functions of Divisional Commissioner"(<http://www.yourarticlelibrary.com/india-2/role-and-functions-of-divisional-commissioner/6672/>). *Your Article Library*. Retrieved August 20, 2017.
52. "Office of the Divisional Commissioner Meerut Division" (http://meerutdivision.nic.in/index_en.html) *Office of the Divisional Commissioner Meerut*. Retrieved August 13, 2017.
53. "Commissioners of Meerut Division"(<http://meerut.nic.in/geninfo/comm.htm>). *Meerut District* Retrieved August 15, 2017.
54. Maheshwari, S.R. (2000). *Indian Administration (6th Edition)* New Delhi: Orient Blackswan Private Ltd. pp. 573–597 ISBN 9788125019886
55. Laxmikanth, M. (2014). *Governance in India (2nd Edition)* Noida: McGraw Hill Education. pp. 6.1–6.6 ISBN 978-9339204785
56. Singh, G.P. (1993). *Revenue administration in India: A case study of Bihar* Delhi: Mittal Publications. pp. 50–124. ISBN 978-8170993810
57. "Powers Of District Magistrate in India"(<http://www.importantindia.com/1724/powersof-district-magistrate-in-india/>) *Important India*. Retrieved August 20, 2017.
58. MSME-Development Institute, Agra. "Brief Industrial Profile of District Meerut"(<http://dcmsme.gov.in/dips/Meerut.pdf>) (PDF). Ministry of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises, Govt. of India Retrieved 12 November 2012.
59. "District Magistrates of Meerut"(<http://meerut.nic.in/geninfo/dm.htm>) *Meerut District* Retrieved August 16, 2017.
60. "Officers posted at Meerut Zone"(<https://uppolice.gov.in/frmOfficials.aspx?zonemrt&cd=OAAZADIA>) *Uttar Pradesh Police* Retrieved August 13, 2017.
61. "Officers posted at Meerut Range"(<https://uppolice.gov.in/frmOfficials.aspx?rangemrt&cd=OAA3ADEA>) *Uttar Pradesh Police* Retrieved August 13, 2017.
62. "Officers posted at Meerut"(<https://uppolice.gov.in/frmOfficials.aspx?meerut&cd=OQAZADAA>) *Uttar Pradesh Police* Retrieved August 16, 2017.
63. "Telephone Directory" (<http://mdameerut.in/telephone-directory/>) *Meerut Development Authority* Retrieved August 16, 2017.
64. "Customs, Central Excise and Service Tax Meerut Zone: About Us" (<http://cxmeerutzone.gov.in/aboutus.htm>) Retrieved 5 February 2012.
65. "Welcome To Meerut Cantonment Board" (http://www.cbmr.org.in/introduction/profile/profile_history.html). *www.cbmr.org.in*. Retrieved 2017-06-03.
66. CDP 2006, Chapter 5 - SWOT Analysis, Section 5.2 - Weakness, p. 57.
67. "City Mayors: World's fastest growing urban areas (1)" (<http://www.citymayors.com/statistics/urban-growth1.html>) Retrieved 27 July 2015.
68. "MORGAN STANLEY AlphaWise City Vibrancy Index: A Guide to India's Urbanization"(https://www.webcitation.org/6C7clEJRI?url=http://linkback.morganstanley.com/web/sendlink/webapp/BMServlet?file=p8nqjstu-3o4l-g000-bf29-d8d3855ac300&store=0&user=du2n7fso2h1-35&_gda_=1434119633_42de03d0:50c5e68f10b338c6d0f6df6) morgan stanley June 2011. p. 15. Archived from the original (http://linkback.morganstanley.com/web/sendlink/webapp/BMServlet?file=p8nqjstu-3o4l-g000-bf29-d8d3855ac300&store=0&user=du2n7fso2h1-35&_gda_=1434119633_42de03d0:50c5e68f10b338c6d0f6df6) on 12 November 2012 Retrieved 12 November 2012.
69. Sahni, Diksha (15 June 2011). "Why Meerut is More Vibrant Than Mumbai" (<https://blogs.wsj.com/indiarealtime/2011/06/15/why-meerut-is-more-vibrant-than-mumbai/>). *The Wall Street Journal*
70. "Realty Boom in Meerut – Credai-NCR"(http://credainc.org/archive_news_details.php?nid=8631&m=1&y=2011) credainc.org. Retrieved 11 April 2011.
71. "Realty Boom in Meerut" (<http://epaper.timesofindia.com/Default/Scripting/ArticleWin.asp?From=Archive&Source=Page&Skin=01NEW&BaseHref=CAP/2011/01/08&PageLabel=53&EntityId=Ar05300&ViewMode=HTML&GZ=T>) *Times of India*. India. 8 January 2011 Retrieved 11 April 2011.
72. Srikant Srinivas; Amit Kapoor (13 December 2010) "Boulevards of Dreams"(<https://web.archive.org/web/20140106175113/http://competitiveness.in/wp-content/uploads/2010/12/City-Competitiveness-Report-2010-Businessworld.pdf>) (PDF). Businessworld. Archived from the original (<http://competitiveness.in/wp-content/uploads/2010/12/City-Competitiveness-Report-2010-Businessworld.pdf>) (PDF) on 6 January 2014 Retrieved 4 March 2014.
73. "India's 50 most Competitive cities"(<http://www.rediff.com/business/slide-show/slide-show-1-indias-50-most-competitive-cities/20111213.htm#26>) Rediff. 13 December 2011 Retrieved 6 January 2014.
74. "Ranks of 50 Cities as per the India City Competitiveness Index 2012"(https://web.archive.org/web/20121021183840/http://competitiveness.in/wp-content/uploads/2012/07/India_City_Competitiveness_Index_2012_Rank.pdf) (PDF). Institute of Competitiveness, India. Archived from the original (http://competitiveness.in/wp-content/uploads/2012/07/India_City_Competitiveness_Index_2012_Rank.pdf) (pdf) on 21 October 2012 Retrieved 4 March 2014.
75. CDP 2006, Executive Summary Section 3.1.3 - Economic Base, p. 15
76. Swapan Chakravorty Abhijit Gupta, Jadavpur University Department of English (2004) *Print areas: book history in India* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=IKQPnCiZMnIC>). Orient Blackswan. ISBN 978-81-7824-082-4 Retrieved 3 February 2012.
77. "Industrial Directory District-Meerut" (http://meerut.nic.in/did_260810.pdf) (pdf). Meerut Official Website. p. 29. Retrieved 28 March 2011.
78. CDP 2006, Chapter 3 - City Profile, Section 3.5.1 - Industries, p. 46.
79. CDP 2006, Chapter 1 - Introduction, Section 1.1 - Background, p. 31.
80. CDP 2006, Chapter 5 - SWOT Analysis, Section 5.3 - Opportunity, p. 58.

81. "Industrial Area Description – UPSIDC"(http://upsidc.com/search_action3.php?name=Meerut&ind_area=Udyog+Puram&Submit2=Submit)PSIDC. Retrieved 9 April 2011.
82. "Industrial Area Description – UPSIDC"(http://upsidc.com/search_action3.php?name=Meerut&ind_area=Partapur&Submit2=Submit)PSIDC. Retrieved 9 April 2011.
83. "Meerut 9th in top 10 tax-paying cities"(http://articles.timesofindia.indiatimes.com/2008-07-01/india/27888870_1_direct-tax-collection-revenue-collection-meerut). *The Times of India*. India. 1 July 2008 Retrieved 3 July 2011.
84. Lalit Kumar (23 February 2010). "UP for Meerut Airport, Greater Noida Realty may skid"(https://web.archive.org/web/20100402010101/http://articles.timesofindia.indiatimes.com/2010%2D02%2D23/delhi/28135312_1_land%2Drates%2Dgreater%2Dnoida%2Dairport)*Times of India*. India. p. 1. Archived from the original (http://articles.timesofindia.indiatimes.com/2010-02-23/delhi/28135312_1_land-rates-greater-noida-airport) (HTML 1.0 Transitional) on 2 April 2010 Retrieved 30 March 2011.
85. "Maya govt scraps plan to expand Meerut airstrip"(<http://www.financialexpress.com/news/mayagovt-scraps-plan-to-expand-meerut-airstrip/673405/>)
86. "Meerut admin bars private flights from Partapur airstrip"(<http://www.business-standard.com/general/news/news/meerut-admin-bars-private-flightspartapur-airstrip/9510/>).
87. CDP 2006, Executive Summary Section 1.0 - Introduction, p. 13
88. CDP 2006, Chapter 6 - Urban Infrastructure, Section 6.6.5 - Transportation systems in the City p. 74.
89. CMP, Proposed Mobility Corridors, p. 12.
90. CMP, Road Over Bridges, p. 32.
91. India, Press Trust of (2016-03-16). "Ghaziabad-Saharanpur rail route electrified: Railways"(http://www.business-standard.com/article/pk-stories/ghaziabad-saharanpur-rail-route-electrified-railways-116031600922_1.html)*Business Standard India* Retrieved 2017-06-02.
92. Virendra Singh Rawat (5 March 2015). "Akhilesh plans four metro rail projects before next assembly polls"(http://www.business-standard.com/article/economy-policy/akhilesh-plans-four-metro-rail-projects-before-next-assembly-polls-115030400787_1.html) Retrieved 27 July 2015.
93. NYOOOZ. "City in search of new sites for metro"(<http://www.nyoooz.com/meerut/126485/city-in-search-of-new-sites-for-metro>) NYOOOZ. Retrieved 27 July 2015.
94. "NCR Transport Plan 2021"(http://www.ncrpb.nic.in/pdf_files/10modified_ch06transport.pdf) (pdf). pp. 6–7, 11. Retrieved 24 March 2011.
95. Pragya Kaushika (15 September 2010). "Soon, Meerut 45 mins away on rapid transit"(<http://www.indianexpress.com/news/soon-meerut-45-mins-away-on-rapid-transit/681630/>) *The Indian Express* Retrieved 13 December 2010.
96. Pragya Kaushika (20 November 2010). "Anand Vihar to Meerut RTS: 7 of 14 stations likely to be in Ghaziabad"(<http://www.indianexpress.com/news/anandvihar-to-meerut-rt-7-of-14-stations-likely-to-be-in-ghaziabad/713690/>)*The Indian Express* Retrieved 13 December 2010.
97. "High speed train route gets approval"(<http://www.hindustantimes.com/High-speedtrain-routes-get-approval/Article1-638921.aspx>)*Hindustan Times*. 14 December 2010 Retrieved 15 December 2010.
98. "Delhi to Meerut in 45 Minutes"(<http://www.naredco.in/news-updates-details.asp?id=3110&prYear=2011&xmon=Aug&st=1&links=>) National Real Estate Development Council (NAREDCO), NEW DELHI. 5 August 2011.
99. Press Trust of India (11 July 2013). "Government approves setting up of NCR transport corporation"(<http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/india/Government-approves-setting-up-of-NCR-transport-corporation/articleshow/21017757.cms>)*Times of India* Retrieved 12 July 2013.
100. "Press Release - Formation of National Capital Region Transport Corporation Limited (NCRTC)" (<http://pib.nic.in/newsite/erelease.aspx?relid=97139>) Press Information Bureau, Government of India. 11 July 2013 Retrieved 6 January 2014.
101. "Metro projects in India cheapest in the world"(<http://www.ndtv.com/article/india/metro-projects-in-india-cheapest-in-the-world-458348>)*NDTV*.
102. "बदला मेरठ-दिल्ली हाईस्पीड ट्रेन का स्वरूप"(<http://www.jagran.com/uttar-pradesh/meerut-city-10980116.html>) [Meerut-Delhi Highspeed train route changed] (in Hindi). *Dainik Jagran*. 3 January 2014 Retrieved 6 January 2014.
103. "Meerut City Census 2011 Data"(<http://www.census2011.co.in/census/city/10-meerut.html>) *Census 2011*. Retrieved 21 September 2017.
104. "CONSTITUENTS OF URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS HAVING POPULATION 1 LAKH & ABOVE, CENSUS 2011"(http://censusindia.gov.in/2011-prov-results/paper2/data_files/India2/Tabl_4_PR_UAs_1Lakh_and_Above_Appendix.pdf) (PDF). Retrieved 2017-06-15.
105. "Meerut City Population Census 2011 | Uttar Pradesh"(<http://www.census2011.co.in/census/city/10-meerut.html>) *www.census2011.co.in* Retrieved 2017-06-15.
106. "Census of India 2011 – Provisional Population Totals – Uttar Pradesh – Data Sheet"(http://censusindia.gov.in/2011-prov-results/data_files/up/Census2011Data%20Sheet-UP.pdf) (pdf). Office of the Registrar General and Census Commissioner, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India Retrieved 15 March 2012.
107. "Crime in India – 2012 Statistics"(<https://web.archive.org/web/20140620023952/http://ncrb.nic.in/CD-CII2012/Statistics2012.pdf>) (PDF). *National Crime Records Bureau* 2012. pp. 28–29. Archived from the original (<http://ncrb.nic.in/CD-CII2012/Statistics2012.pdf>) (pdf) on 20 June 2014 Retrieved 17 October 2013.
108. "Demographia : World Urban Areas" (<http://demographia.com/db-worldua.pdf>) (PDF). *www.demographia.com* Retrieved 2017-06-29.
109. "Area, Population and Density of Cities and Towns of India - 2001, Chapter II - Area and Density – All Cities and Towns" (http://urbanindia.nic.in/moud/themistry/subordinateof/tcpo/DMA_Report/CHAPTER_2.pdf) (PDF). Socio-economic and Monitoring Division, Town and Country Planning Organisation, Ministry of Urban Development, Government of India. December 2007.
110. "India's largest cities / urban areas"(http://www.citymayors.com/gratis/indian_cities.html). Retrieved 3 August 2018.
111. The Imperial Gazetteer 1909 p. 263 (http://dsal.uchicago.edu/reference/gazetteer/pagehtml?objectid=DS405.1.I34_V17_269.gif)
112. "Census of India 2001: New Population Details: Meerut UA" (http://www.censusindia.gov.in/PopulationFinder/New_Village_Population.aspx?pcaid=5576&category=U.A.) Office of the Registrar General and Census Commissioner, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India Retrieved 25 August 2013.
113. "Table - 3 : Population, population in the age group 0-6 and literates by sex - Cities/Towns (in alphabetic order): 2001"(<https://web.archive.org/web/20040814033526/http://www.censusindia.net/results/town.php?stad=A&state5=999>) Office of the Registrar General and Census Commissioner, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India. Archived from the original (<http://www.censusindia.net/results/town.php?stad=A&state5=999>) on 14 August 2004 Retrieved 25 August 2013.
114. "Nauchandi Mela" (<https://www.webcitation.org/65AE9o1Xu?url=http://www.religiousportal.com/NauchandiFair.html>). *religiousportal.com* Archived from the original (<http://www.religiousportal.com/NauchandiFair.html>) on 3 February 2012 Retrieved 3 February 2012.
115. "The first war of Indian independence – Uttar Pradesh Tourism" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20071007081637/http://www.up-tourism.com/valourhtm>). Archived from the original (<http://www.up-tourism.com/valourhtm>) on 7 October 2007.
116. *Fairs of India* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=OI4Ndx9itZ0C>) Prabhat Prakashan. pp. 16–18. ISBN 978-81-87100-43-0 Retrieved 3 February 2012.

117. "Short History of Meerut Diocese"(https://www.webcitation.org/6B3Acfw6Q?u=http://www.ucanindia.in/diocesan-directory/home/diocese/meerut/130/) UCAN India. Archived from the original (http://www.ucanindia.in/diocesan-directory/home/diocese/meerut/130/) on 29 September 2012 Retrieved 30 September 2012.
118. "Nauchandi Mela : Meerut Nagar Nigam"(http://meerutnagarnigam.in/forms/NAUCHANDI%20MELANew.pdf) (PDF). *meerutnagarnigam.in*
119. "Nauchandi Mela of Meerut"(http://www.indiaprofile.com/fairs-festivals/nauchandimela.htm) *www.indiaprofile.com* Retrieved 2017-07-07.
120. "Nauchandi Fair in Meerut, Historical Significance Nauchandi Fair"(http://www.meerutonline.in/city-guide/nauchandi-fair-in-meerut) *www.meerutonline.in* Retrieved 2017-07-07.
121. "Nauchandi Mela 2017 - Nauchandi Mela Meerut - Nauchandi Mela in Uttar Pradesh, India"(http://journeymart.com/holidays-ideas/festivals/nauchandi-mela-uttar-pradesh.aspx) *journeymart.com* Retrieved 2017-07-07.
122. "Mollywood dreams-Audience applauds as Meerut's showbiz aspirations take wing"(https://web.archive.org/web/20140415100323/http://www.naachgaana.com/2007/07/15/mollywood-dreams-audience-applauds-as-meeruts-showbiz-aspirations-take-wing/) Archived from the original (http://www.naachgaana.com/2007/07/15/mollywood-dreams-audience-applauds-as-meeruts-showbiz-aspirations-take-wing/) on 15 April 2014.
123. T. M. Ramachandran (1985). *70 years of Indian cinema, 1913–1983*(https://books.google.com/books?id=Q9rthUDKxyEC) CINEMA India-International. p. 129. ISBN 978-0-86132-090-5 Retrieved 15 March 2012.
124. "Playing historical character is not easy: Achint Kaur"(https://web.archive.org/web/20120314201937/http://movies.ndtv.com/movie_Story.aspx?id=ENTEN20100165067). Mumbai: Indo-Asian News Service. 31 December 2010. Archived from the original (http://movies.ndtv.com/movie_Story.aspx?id=ENTEN20100165067) on 14 March 2012 Retrieved 15 March 2012.
125. Sandeep Rai (15 August 2012). "Stars on the horizon"*Meerut Plus, Times of India*
126. "Biography – Kailash Kher"(https://web.archive.org/web/20120518002435/http://www.kailashkher.com/bio.php) Archived from the original (http://www.kailashkher.com/bio.php) on 18 May 2012.
127. "Vishal Bhardwaj mentors Chitrangada"(https://www.webcitation.org/66AFepotb?url=http://www.mid-day.com/entertainment/2010/mar/200310-vishal-bhardwaj-mentors-chitrangada.htm) Mumbai: Mid-day 20 March 2012. Archived from the original (http://www.mid-day.com/entertainment/2010/mar/200310-Anirudh-Ruhela-mentors-chitrangada.htm) on 14 March 2012 Retrieved 15 March 2012.
128. "Interview with Vishal Bhardwaj: Glamsham.com" (https://www.webcitation.org/66AFUqq4W?url=http://www.glamsham.com/movies/interviews/vishal_bhardwaj1.asp) Archived from the original (http://www.glamsham.com/movies/interviews/vishal_bhardwaj1.asp) on 14 March 2012 Retrieved 15 March 2012.
129. "Pravesh toes the family line"(http://articles.timesofindia.indiatimes.com/2012-09-26/news-interviews/34083823_1_pravesh-rana-tigmanshu-dhulia-bigg-boss). Times of India. 26 September 2012 Retrieved 14 February 2014.
130. Radio IIMT
131. "Dainik Jagran:About Us"(https://www.webcitation.org/65ARJUcLA?url=http://www6.jagran.com/about/districts.htm) Archived from the original (http://www6.jagran.com/about/districts.htm) on 3 February 2012 Retrieved 3 February 2012.
132. Abid Hasan (5 Aug 2014). "TOI launches editions in Agra, Bareilly, Meerut, Dehradun" (http://www.exchange4media.com/56822_toi-launches-editions-in-agra-bareilly-meerut-dehradun.html)
133. "Bat like Meerut - Times of India" (http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/meerut/Bat-like-Meerut/articleshow/40067844.cms) Retrieved 2016-09-03.
134. http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/meerut/Meerut-murder-rate-second-highest-in-India-NCRB-report/articleshow/48657843.cms
135. http://www.dnaindia.com/india/report-meerut-tops-the-list-of-uttar-pradesh-cities-in-facing-crimes-1324306
136. http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/meerut/Day-after-violence-Haryana-Police-team-raids-stolen-vehicle-hub/articleshow/46005908.cms
137. http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/meerut/STF-accompanied-by-FSDA-team-raids-factory-and-shops-selling-fake-protein-supplements/articleshow/50826145.cms
138. "HugeDomains.com - Hamaram Meerut.com is for sale (Hamaram Meerut)"(http://www.hamaram Meerut.com/details.asp?id=81). Retrieved 27 July 2015.
139. "St John's Church" (http://www.india9.com/i9show/St-John's-Church-22539.htm) Retrieved 27 July 2015.
140. Cantonment Board Meerut Official Website – Heritage Sites (http://www.cbmeerut.org.in/heritage_sites.html)
141. The Imperial Gazetteer 1909 p. 265 (http://dsal.uchicago.edu/reference/gazetteer/pagehtml?objectid=DS405.1.134_V17_271.gif)
142. "Places of interest – Meerut – Uttar Pradesh tourism"(https://www.webcitation.org/66AHUHFLL?url=http://www.up-tourism.com/destination/meerut/places_of_interest.htm) Archived from the original (http://www.up-tourism.com/destination/meerut/places_of_interest.htm) on 14 March 2012 Retrieved 14 March 2012.
143. JPS Associates. "Revised Draft Report – Volume 2 for Preparing a 'Master Plan for Development of Tourism in the U.P. NCR'" (https://web.archive.org/web/20130624193627/http://www.up-tourism.com/tender/revised_draft_report_volume_II.pdf) (PDF). Uttar Pradesh Tourism. Archived from the original (http://www.up-tourism.com/tender/revised_draft_report_volume_II.pdf) (PDF) on 24 June 2013 Retrieved 15 March 2012.
144. "List of Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains of Agra" (http://asi.nic.in/asi_monu_alphalist_uttarpradesh_agra.asp) Archaeological Survey of India p. 1. Retrieved 25 March 2011.
145. Malika Mohammada (2007). *The foundations of the composite culture in India*(https://books.google.com/books?id=dwzbVQszf4C). Aakar Books. p. 219. ISBN 978-81-89833-18-3
146. https://livehindustan.com/uttar-pradesh/meerut/story-up-police-will-learn-the-history-of-dhansingh-kotwal-2049684.html (https://livehindustan.com/uttar-pradesh/meerut/story-up-police-will-learn-the-history-of-dhansingh-kotwal-2049684.html) Missing or empty |title= (help)
147. Stokes, Eric (1980). *The Peasant and the Raj: Studies in Agrarian Society and Peasant Rebellion in Colonial India*(https://books.google.co.uk/books?id=9DU5AAAAIAAJ&pg=PA131). Cambridge University Press. p. 131. ISBN 978-0-52129-770-7.
148. ["2012 Election Results" (PDF). Election Commission of India website. Retrieved Oct 2015. Check date values in: "2012 Election Results" (PDF). Election Commission of India website. Retrieved Oct 2015. Check date values in: |URL= value (help). Missing or empty |title= (help)]
149. http://economictimes.indiatimes.com/opinion/interviews/making-my-debut-but-no-novice-mriganka-singh/articleshow/56839776.cms (http://economictimes.indiatimes.com/opinion/interviews/making-my-debut-but-no-novice-mriganka-singh/articleshow/56839776.cms) Missing or empty |title= (help)
150. http://www.hindustantimes.com/noida/greater-noida-bjp-s-tejpal-singh-nagar-wins-the-battle-of-the-gujjars-in-dadri/story-SXv2Jy7lca1LXFFbVhLKRl.html (http://www.hindustantimes.com/noida/greater-noida-bjp-s-tejpal-singh-nagar-wins-the-battle-of-the-gujjars-in-dadri/story-SXv2Jy7lca1LXFFbVhLKRl.html) Missing or empty |title= (help)
151. https://www.thehindu.com/todays-paper/tp-national/tp-otherstates/Arrest-warrant-against-UP-Minister/article14809322.ec (https://www.thehindu.com/todays-paper/tp-national/tp-otherstates/Arrest-warrant-against-UP-Minister/article14809322.ec) Missing or empty |title= (help)
152. http://www.elections.in/uttar-pradesh/assembly-constituencies/baghat.html (http://www.elections.in/uttar-pradesh/assembly-constituencies/baghat.html) Missing or empty |title= (help)
153. https://www.icc-cricket.com/news/604757 (https://www.icc-cricket.com/news/604757) Missing or empty |title= (help)

154. http://zeenews.india.com/news/videos/meet-116-years-old-dharampal-singh-gujjarworlds-oldest-athlete_1473477.html (http://zeenews.india.com/news/videos/meet-116-years-old-dharampal-singh-gujjarworlds-oldest-athlete_1473477.html)Missing or empty |title= (help)

Citations

- "City Development Plan Final Report - Consultancy Services for preparation of the City Development Plan(CDP) for Meerut in the state of Uttar Pradesh under JNNURM"(PDF). Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission, Ministry of Urban Development, Government of India. August 2006. Archived from the original (pdf) on 30 September 2012 Retrieved 30 September 2012.
- Urban Mass Transit Company Ltd."Comprehensive Mobility Plan for Meerut City"(PDF). meerut.nic.in.
- *The Imperial Gazetteer of India* 17. Oxford, UK: Clarendon Press 1909.

Further reading

- *Service and Adventure with the Khakee Ressalah; QrMeerut Volunteer Horse, During the Mutinies of 1857–58*by Robert Henry Wallace Dunlop, Pub. R. Bentley, 1858.
- *The Chaplain's Narrative of the Siege of Delhi: From the Outbreak at Meerut to the Capture of Delhi*by John Edward Wharton Rotton. Pub. Smith, Elder 1858.
- Nevill, Henry Riven (1904).*Meerut: A District Gazetteers of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, Vol. 4*. Government Press.
- *The Mutiny outbreak at Meerut in 1857*by Julian Arthur Beaufort Palmer Cambridge University Press, 1966.[ISBN 0-521-05901-1](#)
- *Mutiny in Meerut*, by Vivian Stuart. Aidan Ellis Publishing, 1991. [ISBN 0-85628-210-3](#)
- *Flashman in the Great Game* by George MacDonald Fraser 1975.

External links

- [Old Village Mahadeo](#)
- [Official website](#)
- [Government Freedom Struggle Museum, Meerut](#)

Retrieved from 'https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Meerut&oldid=867845500

This page was last edited on 8 November 2018, at 11:14(UTC).

Text is available under theCreative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike Licenseadditional terms may apply By using this site, you agree to theTerms of Use and Privacy Policy. Wikipedia® is a registered trademark of theWikimedia Foundation, Inc, a non-profit organization.