

# India's Urban Economic Development Policy, Retrospect and Prospect: A Case Study of Hyderabad.

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## **Abstract**

India has seen a similar trend, and its cities are widely regarded as a key driver of the country's economic expansion. This is because urban management and governance are matters of state sovereignty, and the federal government can only provide broad guidelines and directions in this area. The city of Hyderabad is an important economic and cultural centre in India. A lot of social and cultural changes have occurred in the city throughout time. Due to the increased period of Industrialization and urbanisation, significant and dynamic changes are taking place in it now as well. The city's layout and development tendencies were profoundly affected by these shifts. Hyderabad's challenges may be solved by investing in urban reforms that strengthen municipal administration and service delivery via the development of new physical facilities, with a special emphasis on alleviating urban poverty. The city of Hyderabad now ranks first in terms of a number of different indices, including those measuring pollution, traffic congestion, and cost of living. Despite its lack of competition from other metropolitan areas in the nation, the city has maintained its status as one of the world's 30 most economically and qualitatively competitive cities. Unfortunately nothing substantive has been done at the state level and whatever policy and programme is seen has come through different national plans. In this context the paper intends to trace the urban development policy which takes into account urbanisation policy as well as urban policy since the first FYP. Urbanisation policy focuses more on developing urban areas in regional context while urban policy takes into account internal issues like land use, housing and slums, basic amenities, transport and the urban governance mechanism.

**Keywords:** Urbanisation, urban development policy, national plans, governance, paradigm shift, service provider.

### **Introduction**

Any city's change, expansion, and improvement are the result of a confluence of processes that have been active there for some time. Residents of a city are well aware of and affected by the difficulties caused by its unplanned and unrestrained expansion, including unsanitary slums, environmental degradation, traffic jams caused by the misalignment of buildings and streets, and a host of others. An established pattern is the result of a certain procedure. The

#### **Industrial Profile of the Hyderabad Economy**

Hyderabad, the state capital of Telangana, is a city steeped in history and renowned for its beauty. Pearls and bangles set with sparkling glass give the city its nickname, "Pearl City." During the reign of the Qutub Shahis, the city was known as Bhagyanagar. (Batra,Lalit 2019) Rapid urbanisation necessitates fresh funding for city infrastructure projects that will enhance the standard of living there (Bhagat,R.B.2014). Rapid urbanisation has outpaced the construction of necessary infrastructure, which has led to the proliferation of slums, an uptick in homelessness, a rise in urban poverty and crime, and the relentless advance of pollution and ecological degradation. In order to improve people's lives and the environment, sustainable city planning must prioritise both. A sustainable urban design and efficient service delivery and administration are essential for this to happen. So, for a metropolitan region to adhere to the principles of sustainable development, it must generate and manage essential services such as water, trash, electricity, and transportation (Biswas, A. et al 2013). Data Collection and Analysis using Geographic Information Systems (GIS) and Satellite-Based Remote Sensing (RS). As per (Dwivedi, R. M. 2007) Technologies like geographic information systems (GIS) and remote sensing, which focus on the land, are crucial to the creation and execution of the sustainable development strategy's land-based elements. (Shaw, Annapurna 2016) Determination of goals, resource inventory, analysis of the current situation, development, selection, execution, and evaluation of planning choices are the main steps involved in formulating and implementing a sustainable regional development strategy. Given its status as the state capital, Hyderabad has exceptional development in every sphere. At an elevation of 536 metres, the climate is mild year-round. The District has an area of around 199.60 square kilometres. Land use analysis has been used to examine the city's expanding footprint. The ecological equilibrium of the many variables that characterise any given area ultimately determines how that area is put to use. The term "land use" refers to the study of the many concepts, factors, classifications, procedures, conservations, reforms, and

planning that go into the ever-evolving ways in which land is used or used as a result of human activities. The city of Hyderabad has emerged as one of India's most vital economic centres due to rapid expansion in several key sectors, including the production of automobiles and auto parts, the raising of poultry, the manufacture of textiles and clothing, and the distribution of pharmaceuticals and other bulk drugs. In addition to this, though, Hyderabad is rapidly becoming into one of India's most important centres for information technology. There have been significant increases in population in Hyderabad during the last decade, and this trend is anticipated to continue. Its economy has shifted during the 1990s, from one focused mostly on services to one that now includes transportation, trade, and communications. Hyderabad is renowned as a centre for the arts and crafts sector. (Tripathi,S.2013) Over the years, the city has been known for the production of a wide variety of goods, including bangles, silverware, saris, paintings and antiques, and one-of-a-kind handmade products like Bidri crafts, silkware, cottonware, and garment materials. The retail sector has also benefited from the city's rapid expansion, as more and more national and international companies open shop there. A city's "urban sprawl" is its unorganised and unplanned outskirts. Sprawl is the unplanned expansion of a city or suburb beyond its original boundaries, often along main roads and highways. The term "sprawl" is used to describe the expansion of development outside highly populated places, often along main roadways and in rural areas. Growth outside of cities that has negative effects, such as the loss of farms, parks, and other natural areas, is sometimes referred to as "sprawl." Rapid urbanisation without enough planning and preparedness means that these places often lack even the most basic amenities (Routray J. K. 2018). But perhaps more significant is Hyderabad's potential to become one of India's primary centres for IT and IT-enabled service. In recent years, Hyderabad has been the location of choice for a large number of software, BPO, and contact centre companies. American IT heavyweights including IBM, Dell, Oracle, and General Electric have set up shop in the city. The Microsoft Development Center India has also moved its headquarters to the city of Hyderabad. HITEC City, a township outfitted with cutting-edge infrastructure, played a role in drawing a number of IT and ITES firms to the area. Additionally, many businesses have relocated to Hyderabad for two key reasons: first, India is home to a vast pool of intellectual talent, and these businesses are capitalising on this resource to stay ahead of the competition. Second, and more importantly, is the local market's potential for growth. India also has low labour costs, a laid-back workplace culture, and progressive employment policies. All of these factors have contributed to making

Hyderabad the most important IT hub in all of India. (United Nations 2014) Actually, these innovations have led some to refer to Hyderabad as "Cyberabad" among civic advocates.

Because it has one of India's fastest-growing economies and an ever-expanding tax base, Hyderabad is poised to become a key transportation hub connecting the Americas, Europe, and Asia. Since the city has become so investor-friendly, it has risen to the top of India's list of desirable locations in which to put money.

### Objective

- To study and analyze the population growth trend within the city and Out of City Economically.

### Hypothesis

A city's expansion onto more land causes a commensurate expansion and development of the city as a whole. This study relied heavily on secondary sources to learn about the city's population, its services, and its trends in expansion and contraction. The parameters of the other variables are shown on maps generated in the ARC GIS 9.2 environment, while the growth patterns and other continuous variables are shown in graphs and tables. Using GIS techniques, researchers demonstrated the profound impact Hyderabad has had on the region's agricultural patterns, economic diversification, and increased demand for land. We will use ERDAS Imagine to analyse data from the Infrared Remote Sensing Satellites IRS 1C and 1D.

Sources From Which Conclusions Can Be Drawn In this study, we draw from three various types of information collections. Field surveys provided the bulk of the information used in this study. Reports and studies from the Greater Hyderabad Municipal Corporation (GHMC), the Ministry of Urban Development and Planning, and other government organisations in the Rangareddy region were used as secondary resources. To That End, We Will Be Focusing Our Efforts Here

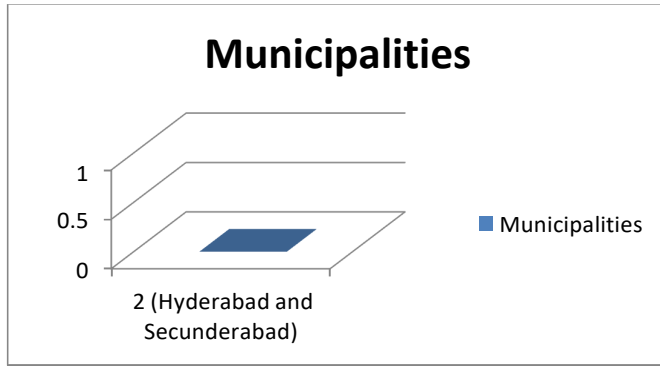
The capital of the state of Telangana in India has relocated to Hyderabad. Hyderabad is known as "The City of Pearls," while the original name for Wall Street was "Golconda" (former name of Hyderabad). Hyderabad is the sixth most populous urban agglomeration in India, with a population of 7,749,334 (including the city proper and its surrounding metropolitan region). The city proper has around 650 square kilometres of territory (250 square miles).

“ Physical Features:	
Statistics	Value
Geographical Area	199.60 Sq.Kms. It is 5 <sup>th</sup> largest city in India.

Location	78 Degrees 47' Eastern longitude and 17 Degrees 36' Northern latitude
Altitude	1778' above Mean Sea Level.
Highest Point in the City	2206' above MSL (Banjara Hills)
Rivers	Musi (Tributary of Krishna)
Terrain	Hard and rocky with pink and gray granite
Normal rainfall	786.8 mm
Rainfall during 2001-2002	610.0 mm ”

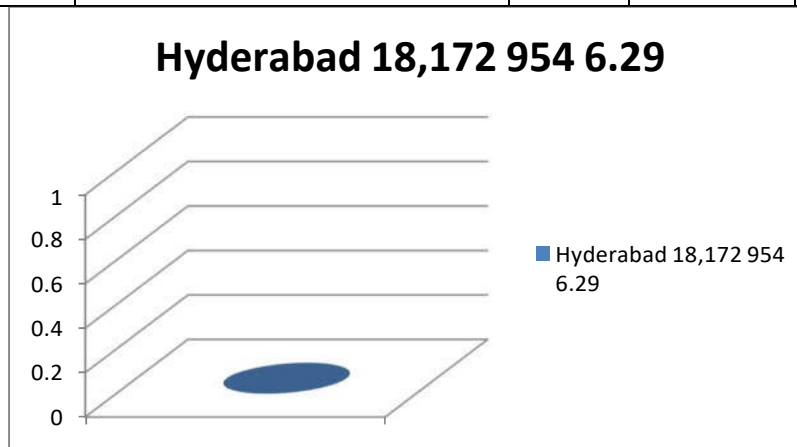
“Education (Educational Institutions):	
<b>Educational Institutions</b>	<b>No.of</b>
(i) Junior Colleges	339
(ii) Degree Colleges	127
(iii) P.G.Colleges	12
(iv) B.Ed.Colleges	17
(v) Medical Colleges	7
(vi) Engineering Colleges	29
(vii) Polytechnic Institutions	14
(viii) Universities	5 (Osmania University, JNTU, A.P.Agriculture University, A.P. Open University and Hyderabad Central University)”

“Administrative Divisions:	
<b>Type of Offices</b>	<b>No.of</b>
Revenue Divisions	2 (Hyderabad and Secunderabad)
Mandals	16
Municipalities	2 (Municipal Corporation of Hyderabad and Quli Qutub Shah Municipal Corpns)”



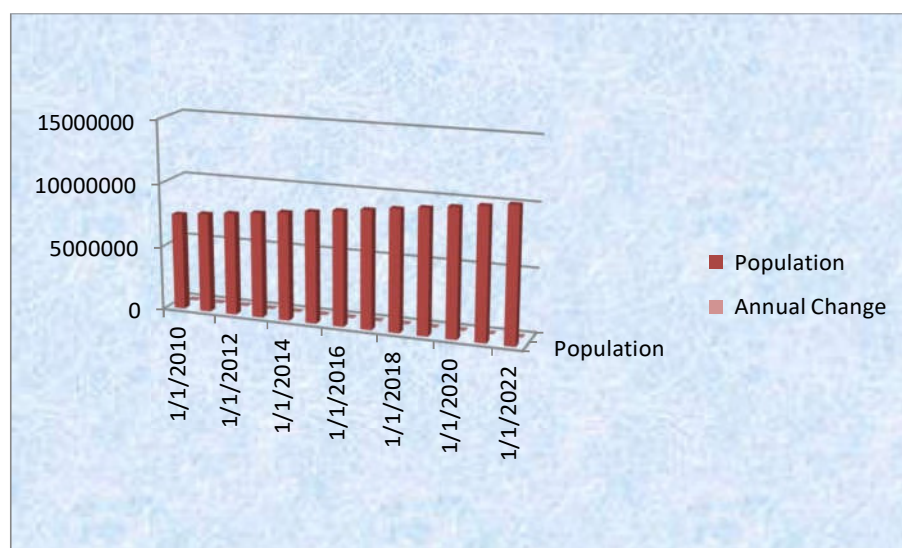
“Agriculture:	
<b>Agriculture</b>	<b>Volume</b>
(i) Geographical Area	199.60 Sq. Kms.0.6 % of Geographical Area
(ii) Net Sown area Important Crops Horticulture Produce	Grapes, Guava, Vegetables like brinjal, Cabbage etc.”

“No. of villages electrified: All 65 villages (100% electrified)				
Composion Of Hyderabad Population:				
<b>District</b>	<b>Population Density Per Sq. Km.</b>	<b>Sex Ratio</b>	<b>% of SC population</b>	<b>% of ST population</b>
Hyderabad	18,172	954	6.29	1.24”



Hyderabad Metropolitan Region

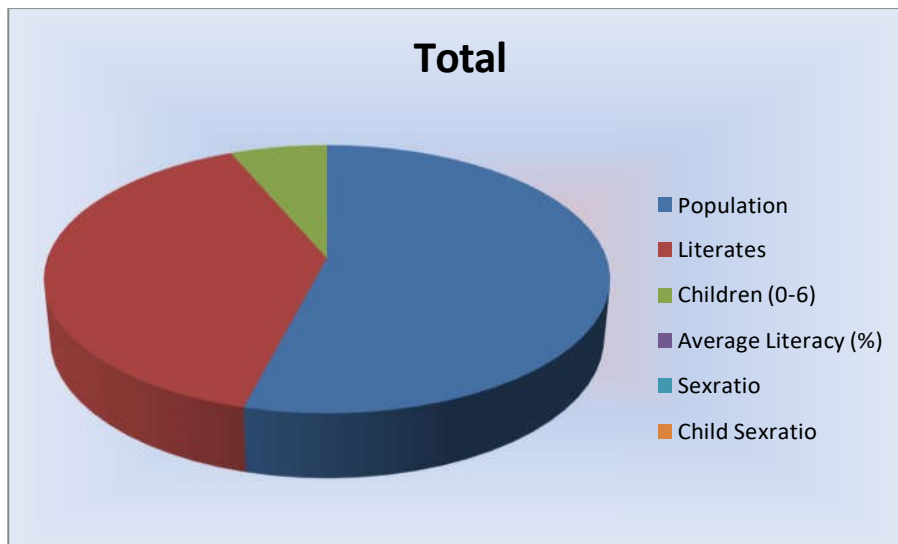
date	Population	Annual Change
31/12/2010	7531000	2.91
31/12/2011	7751000	2.92
31/12/2012	7978000	2.93
31/12/2013	8211000	2.92
31/12/2014	8450000	2.91
31/12/2015	8697000	2.92
31/12/2016	8951000	2.92
31/12/2017	9213000	2.93
31/12/2018	9482000	2.92
31/12/2019	9741000	2.73
31/12/2020	10004000	2.7
31/12/2021	10269000	2.65
31/12/2022	10534000	2.58



Hyderabad city comes under Hyderabad Metropolitan area.

“ Hyderabad Metropolitan	Total	Male	Female
Population	<b>7,674,689</b>	3,927,029	3,747,660
Literates	<b>5,606,164</b>	3,007,981	2,598,183
Children (0-6)	<b>912,231</b>	474,357	437,874
Average Literacy (%)	<b>82.90%</b>	87.12%	78.50%
Sexratio	<b>954</b>		

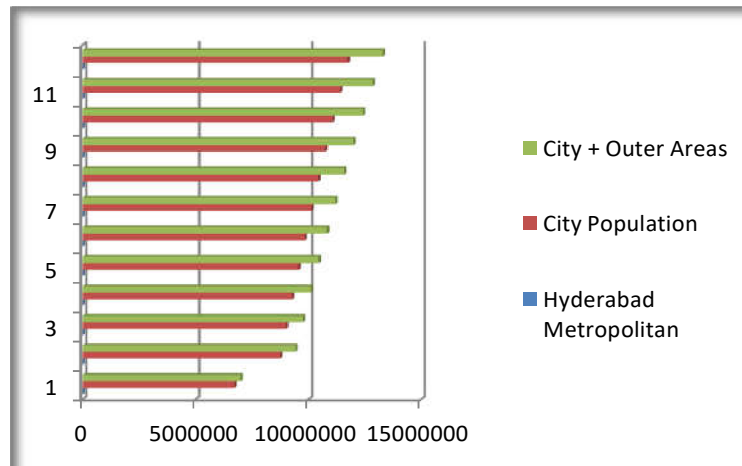
Child Sexratio	<b>923</b>		”
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Expected Hyderabad Future Population 2021-2031

<b>Hyderabad Metropolitan</b>	<b>City Population</b>	<b>City + Outer Areas</b>
2011	<b>6,731,790</b>	6,993,262
2021	<b>8,751,000</b>	9,440,000
2022	<b>9,013,000</b>	9,770,000
2023	<b>9,283,000</b>	10,111,000
2024	<b>9,561,000</b>	10,464,000
2025	<b>9,847,000</b>	10,830,000
2026	<b>10,142,000</b>	11,209,000
2027	<b>10,446,000</b>	11,601,000
2028	<b>10,759,000</b>	12,007,000
2029	<b>11,081,000</b>	12,427,000
2030	<b>11,413,000</b>	12,861,000
2031	<b>11,755,000</b>	13,311,000





### Urban Development Policy

Urban development policies are the government's response in understanding the urban problems, approach to the remedies, visualize the urban future and development of the society; and its assessment can reveal many related concerns related to this specific field (Biswas et al.-2013). India's urban vision explicitly advocates promoting sustainable, efficient, well managed and regionally balanced urban development in which the existing rural-urban rural urban dichotomy is to be replaced by rural-urban continuum. It should facilitate emergence of an articulated human settlement system with a well defined regional hierarchy that integrates and strengthens the urban centres and surrounding rural areas (HUDCO-HSMI-2002).

Despite the positive roles these cities have played in the socio-economic development, contrast is seen in incomes and amenities at inter urban, intra urban and rural urban level because of lack of any rational urban development policy keeping in mind the socio-economic and cultural fabric of the country keeping intact. Such policy should focus on strengthening local bodies, improving urban planning, urban management and governance, reducing poverty, protecting environment, promoting healthy and affordable housing as well as cost effective and efficient infrastructure and service systems with an overall objective of improving the quality of life of urban inhabitants. Any urbanisation policy has twofold impact: Firstly it is seen in the internal parts of the city and secondly it is reflected in the surrounding fringe area. Accordingly any urban development policy should have two components: firstly the urbanisation policy and secondly urban policy and the main objective of India's urban development policy is to develop an urban rural continuum replacing the existing urban-rural dichotomy on the one hand and maintaining the minimum level of basic services and amenities within the urban areas irrespective of the class, caste and status of the

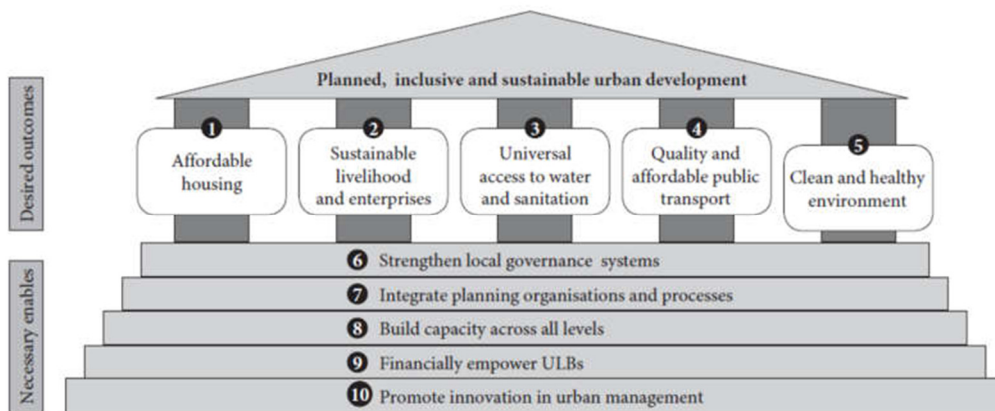
people on the other. While talking about any such policy, firstly we need to have a policy with regard to the role of urban places, irrespective of its size and functions, in the context of entire settlement system which forms the domain of urbanisation policy. Human Resources: Each year, the state adds over 2,000 competent engineers and professionals in the field of information technology to its pool of available workers. The city of Hyderabad has been dubbed a "Cybercity" as a result of its advanced information technology infrastructure. Hyderabad is currently home to several prominent information technology units.

Districts of Industry / I.D.

Because: Chandulal Bhardari, Sanathnagar, and Azamabad are home to three fully-occupied industrial estates.

The city is served by about 29 33/11 KV substations, 3 132/33 KV substations, 1 66/33 KV substation, and 1 132/66 KV substation. All SSIs and Tiny Units in the district are guaranteed a reliable, uninterrupted power supply. Transport via Road: The city is serviced by two 32-kilometer long national roads (Mumbai-Vijayawada and Nagpur-Bangalore) and an additional 700 kilometres (km) of PWD Roads. To handle the increased traffic, the State Government has begun building 15 fly-overs. Every day, some 2,500 RTC buses circulate around the city. There are 23 smaller railway stations in addition to the three major ones at Secunderabad, Nampally, and Kachiguda that provide the necessary train transport. Sanathnagar, the city's inland freight depot and custom clearance facility, processes millions of tonnes of freight annually. Transportation by air: Begumpet, the city's primary airport, and Shamshabad, a future international airport near Hyderabad, would provide convenient connections to a wide variety of international destinations. Hyderabad, home to several regional branches of major banks, is well situated to serve as a hub for the country's industrial credit sector. More than five hundred locations of nationally chartered banks may be found across the metropolitan area.

### **Key Constituents of India's Urban Future**



**(Source: Based on 12<sup>th</sup> FYP Plan Document)** To reduce congestion and keep things evenly distributed, certain conveniences will be moved. Whenever feasible, include multimodal transportation systems (MMTS) into road planning and expansion. create parking garages on many levels to relieve pressure on road traffic. To a certain extent, flyovers and pedestrian overpasses may ease traffic and hence lower emissions. Less pollution in the air might result from traffic that flows more smoothly without abstracters. Both sides of the highways in the city need to be cleared of encroachments right away. Public-private partnership (PPP) is an idea that may be included into any strategy for urban development to ensure the long-term success of the project. Promote urban forestry, community gardens, and other forms of greenery in Hyderabad. Use user fees to entice private investment in urban infrastructure and services.

## Conclusion

By 2025, Telangana is expected to have a 50% urban population, with all the benefits it brings. This puts the state more than two and a half decades ahead of the rest of the United States. At now, 31.16 percent of the overall population lives in urban areas. During the same time period, Telangana had a 46.8 percent increase in its overall population. It's worth remembering that the State was able to successfully secure in large part to the State government's progressive urban policies and initiatives, such as the new Municipal Act and the efforts of the State Municipal Administration and Urban Development Minister. Existing urban local bodies only account for 3% of the State's total geographical area, yet they produce 66% of the State's GDP. One possible explanation for the concentration of the state's population and labour force in the state's major cities. The State is making great strides in urbanisation thanks to the rising numbers of residents in its cities and towns, and it is expected to reach a population concentration of 50% or more by the year 2025. CEO of Niti

Aayog Amitabh Kanth has predicted that by 2050, the nation would have undergone the same urbanisation process. Consequently, the state is 2.5 decades ahead of its competitors; Hyderabad continues to lead the pack with its many notable accomplishments. The city of Hyderabad now ranks first in terms of a number of different indices, including those measuring pollution, traffic congestion, and cost of living. Despite its lack of competition from other metropolitan areas in the nation, the city has maintained its status as one of the world's 30 most economically and qualitatively competitive cities. These plans have reflected the intention of the state towards urban development and accordingly have made a shift in focus over a period of time. In the formative phase the government was more concerned towards providing houses, developing new colonies and creating institutional infrastructures like SPA, TCPO etc for training of the professionals. For decentralised urban development an effort was made to disperse the economic activities in the peripheral areas and small and medium towns were promoted to act as generator of momentum (GEM). Last decade of 20<sup>th</sup> century witnessed plethora of reforms and the focus has been empowerment of the people particularly weaker and vulnerable section of the society and participatory approach to urban governance.

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