iJRASET
International Journal For Research in Applied Science and Engineering Technology

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL FOR RESEARCH

IN APPLIED SCIENCE & ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY

Volume: 7 **Issue:** IV **Month of publication:** April 2019

DOI: https://doi.org/10.22214/ijraset.2019.4213

www.ijraset.com

Call: 08813907089 | E-mail ID: ijraset@gmail.com

International Journal for Research in Applied Science & Engineering Technology (IJRASET)
ISSN: 2321-9653; IC Value: 45.98; SJ Impact Factor: 6.887
Volume 7 Issue IV, Apr 2019- Available at www.ijraset.com

Studying Transformation of Hyderabad City through Economic Paradigm Shift

Sheilja singh
Studying Transformation of Hyderabad city through economic paradigm shift Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi, 110025.

Abstract: This study focuses on the transformation of Hyderabad city through economic development since the early period to till now. The transformation of economic impacts on the city in development way. Hyderabad is the second largest metropolitan city in India. Hyderabad has the implications of older economic development footprints in present time. These changes can be found in the city with the help of understanding of phase wise development of city form and economy as well. The industrial setups, IT hubs and high tech corridors are the elements which would pass into globalization in worldwide at present time, in spite of these modern commerce corridors this city belongs the strong commerce, markets and trades initially since early time. However the economic development can be seen in the northern part of the city in the form of branded industries, IT corridors and world-class high tech hub and in the southern part old city set up in a decayed form. The hypothesis can be generated on the basis of the setting of the city, change in administrations, impacts of history, growing settlement in vacant space in the city area. By these there are the techniques for comprehension of change of economy as exchanging framework, modern hallways, IT and ITES passageways, social improvement, infrastructural advancement ,profitability level and individuals pay. This paper provides an overview of the origins and development of Hyderabad, the changing way of coordination with other cities and countries and emerging urban challenges with the transformation of the city.

Keywords: Hyderabad, Old city, Trading system, Economy, Cyberabad, Hi-tech.

I. INTRODUCTION

Hyderabad is a focal managerial, modern and business centre point of the state. From its deferential origins as small and vibrant in culture town established in 1591 from Qutb Shahi dynasty, it has developed to become the fastest growing city of India. However, what about the factors which forced to economy transform such as economic forces? City development in which direction and why? The population is distributed as working and social order wise and the distribution of areas: Area highlighted in green is Muslim-dominated "natives", old city Areas highlighted in yellow are new city areas, dominated by settlers from Coastal Andhra and Rayalaseema (in no particular sub-composition) Areas in red are Hindu-dominated "natives".

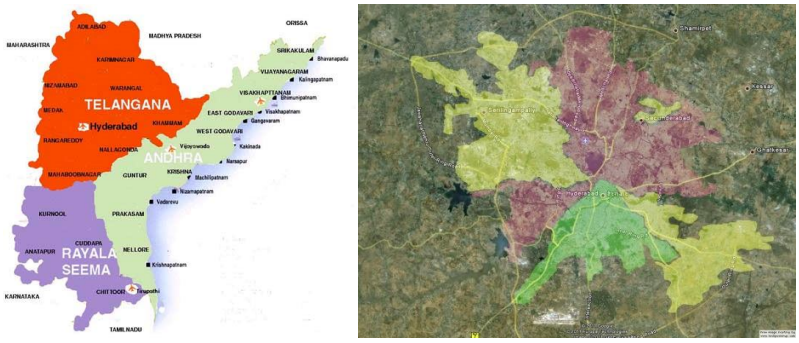


Figure 1 City plan (tarunraju, 2011)

On theories that prompted research on how the city transformed in commerce, market and business till now. Several research about the city, suggest that there were four markets, Carvan sarais, guest houses, mosques in the southern part of the city, the city acted as the trading centre of pearls and diamonds. Trade flourishing reason was the location on the trade route from the port city Masulipatnam of merchants from the world level to the fortified city. Bazaars and exchange focus situated at the convergence of fundamental streets like Charmninar range's business sectors. The Medieval economy of the city in the early period there were the best and his retainers, nobels ,fighters , tradesmen , representatives and workers (Some Aspects of Hyderabad, 1954). With the market and trading elements, there were many palaces and mansions for royal people and other designed houses in residential areas.

©IJRASET: All Rights are Reserved

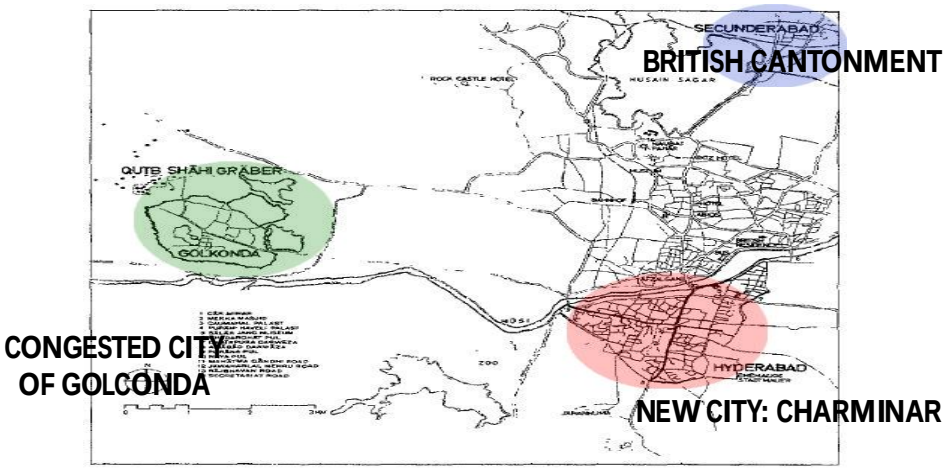


Figure 2 old setup in the city (ISWARYA, slide share, 2012)

The city had anxiety in the economy on account of the capital moved Hyderabad to Aurangabad. The landowners were shifted there so the economy automatically moved from here. Hyderabad‘s bazaars and chowks had to get empty. The construction of palaces and other things happened in Aurangabad as well. With the time, the economy of the city had affected and returned the capital power to Hyderabad (Administrative Report of His Highness the Nizam's Dominions for 1294 fasli, 1883). Again the city developed in commerce and flow of land revenues and had twelve bazaars, wholesale business centres in main market areas.

The city has additionally governing forces, and it has the suggestions on the city's economy as creating a stage. The city is started growing in the north direction above the river Musi. The cantonment area developed and the economy got set up there. The general bazaar extended here with the populace of brokers, shippers, dealers and so forth. It is extended to Secunderabad for business and populace extension too. In 1806, City started to create toward northeast and west due to headway in the trading course. The administration convergence with Nizam’s so the trading happened in a growing manner (socio-economic .political and cultural conditions in hyderabad state, 2009). The commercial capitalism generated with the railway’s expansion to settling commercial routes with other cities and expansion of railway line all side of the city, the settlements were started growing slowly in these areas like Nimbolika Adda, Falaknuma, Jahanuma etc. With this, the modern passageway produced bit by bit so another method of city development as mechanical private enterprise. Industries were set up there mechanical workshop, railway repair workshops, the mint, cotton ginning, spinning and weaving factory etc. So the powerful settlements were in the north heading of stream begum bazaar, chaderghat, residency territory. In this era, the wholesale and retail business developed in the city.

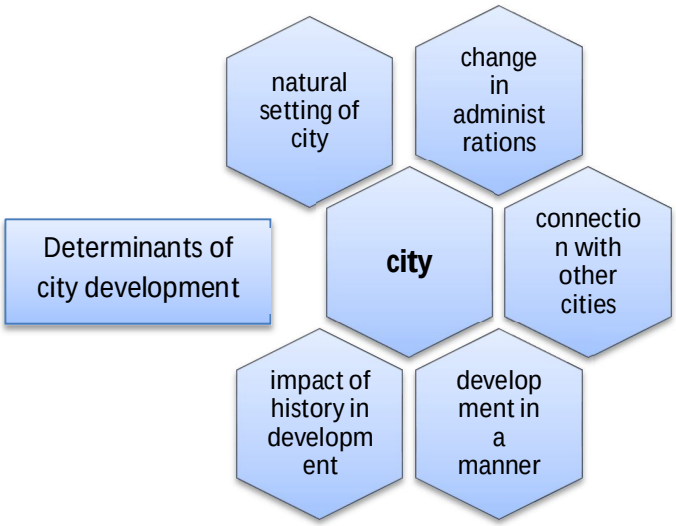


Figure 3 Determinants of city

©IJRASET: All Rights are Reserved

The flood of 1908, the city shifted in northern part and industries set up there, later on, these industries grew easily because of railway connectivity (Loraine Kennedy, 2008). So the developing city in the northern area with industries set up and the southern area got stuck. The conurbation with Secunderabad, it helped to set up and development of the city. Hyderabad had the administration in the convergence of British and Nizam's. There was one of the economic crises here in 1948 at independence time, it was due to change in administration setup. With the time, in the north part of the city started to grow and there was the administration integration with Nizam's and the state of Hyderabad into Indian union forced.

The industrial setup in 1955, there was the appointment of agencies to finance for large, medium and small scale for enhancing the industrial sector. With the time, the city developed and IT, ITES, business hub got appeared here.

The above transformation studies of the economy, the paper will further add study into it for understanding the city. The purposes behind it might be on the premise of inside and outside powers for changes. The first reason changes in administration setting with the time since the early period to till now. Second, some of the findings have been seen as the setting of the city with natural and artificial layers. Third, it could be the connectivity with the port city and the inclusion of better infrastructure development. The fourth, the reviews have been demonstrated that the city developed where it discovered empty space with a better network. And the fifth could be the ruling powers on the city. Promote it comes in front that the city is encompassed by created city too so impact of physical advancement of different urban areas. According to some other thoughts related to it, the economic transformation has appeared in the city with industrial development, social development, infrastructure development, economic development.

Along these lines, the review sees how the above reasons are substantial for the change of economy. Specifically, the economy of the city, the trading system, technological advancement, people income, GDP growth, industrial development, agricultural productivities etc. are expected to grow and affect the economy. There is envisioned transforming Hyderabad into the World-class city through making of knowledge enclaves as similar to Malaysia's multimedia super corridors and silicon valley of US (credai, 2016). There is inspiration from Malaysia's vision is used for developing schemes and providing finance from world bank and applied some prescribed strategies. These strategies are for majorly to receive more FDI and achieve growth in IT ITES and biotechnology field. There is the change on the accentuation on city driven advancement, and the progressive areas are on socioeconomics changes and relocation viewpoints taken after on the development and change of Hyderabad. It includes the urban extension and improvement of enclaves of peripheries of the city. The city is divided into municipalities divisions as:

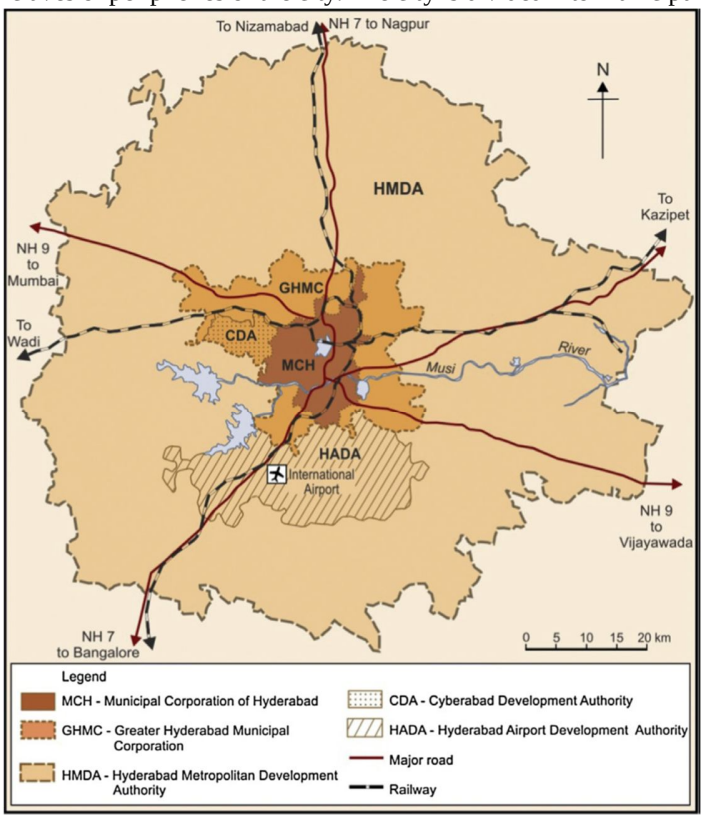


Figure 4 Hyderabad civic authorities and special enclaves (ISWARYA, slide share, 2012)

©IJRASET: All Rights are Reserved

II. METHODS

The economic development in the city can be seen by the changes in different forms as mentioned above. As for participants for evaluation of transformation would be types of industries, the contribution of industries in the city economy, trading system, technological advancements, expenditures, infrastructure development, people income etc. The early period laid the foundations of the modern city of Hyderabad on considering the above points in a better manner in that time. The city belongs to the art and culture so it was easy to set up the industries and others related to the economy. It presents the richness of ancient Hyderabad's landscape architecture.

The formation of the city after the 1990s, that was something different in the expansion way. As the investigation way the case is taken in the northern part in the outskirts, there is have to build up an IT centre point later on the site is gained by the proprietor and built up the IT divisions. Now it will change the economy of the city and morphology of the city. The urban sprawling can appear there and the change in the social and economic composition of the city. As the large vacant areas are transformed into new big buildings and the increasing population led to the emergence of a settlement of the city. The new rise was expanding settling down in the city, opening new business foundations and exchanging focuses. The old and rich farmers who do not know about the technology and business moved to outward of the city or in coastal areas and in the core the business of cinema production house and distribution, education and print electronic media sectors came. In the older part of the city (southern part) and cantonment areas have the old heritage structure which is preserved and some are the decayed form (socio-economic .political and cultural conditions in hyderabad state, 2009).

On dissecting the economy change parameters from early time to present, so we would have the capacity to follow the level of change. As initially, the trading system was a small scale of pearl and diamonds with other states but now the trading system has changed in a bigger way and trading is happening with worldwide countries. In the event of GDP, state assessments and exercise incomes this city contribute more. The Manufacturing sector includes activities as disparate as the manufacture of pharmaceuticals, electronic goods and other industrial products. The economy of Hyderabad is seeing a change from customary assembling towards a learning-based economy. The tertiary or service sector has emerged as the single largest employer and will continue to grow as the dominant sector in the future and it has changed from the earlier time.

III. ECONOMY TRANSFORMATION IMPACTS

This City is increasingly shaped and reshaped by the process of globalization, economic changes are happening in a more intense way in Hyderabad shaped by other cities. As Jane Jacobs said "a city seems always to have implied a group of cities in the trade with one another. Cities are distinguishable

due to their 'complicated and diverse' economies." There are set up of IT sectors corridor which consists of IT and ITES, Biotechnology and medical sciences, and Industrial technologies etc. The impact on the workforce, people migrated from outside of the city to the city area so there is the dominance of urban centres in the metropolitan area. Old infrastructure has been changed into an advanced one. People economy status has changed. There are several other changes in the city related to social, economic, physical and environmental.

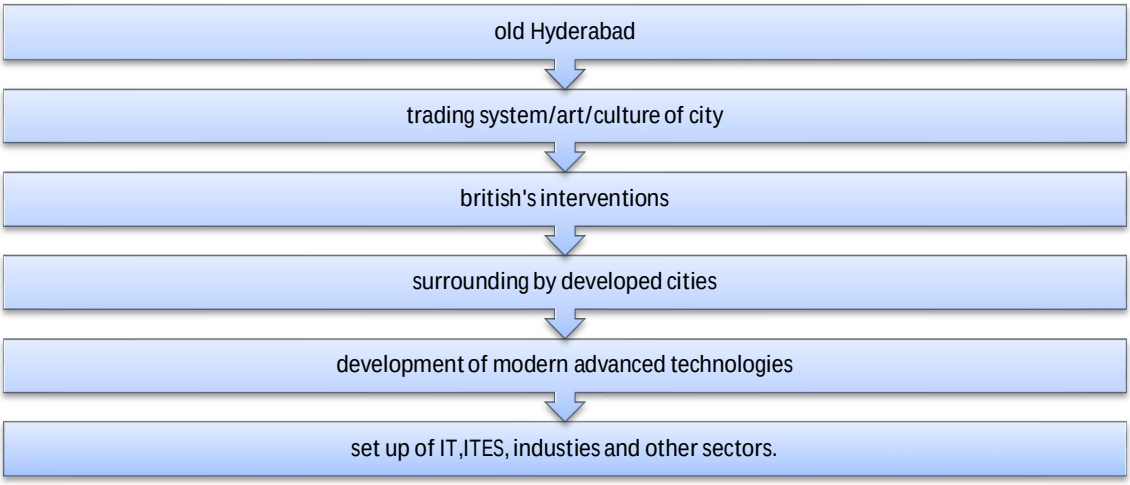


Figure 5 development of city with economic paradigm shift

©IJRASET: All Rights are Reserved

IV. RESULTS

The transformation can be found easily in the city, changes from art and culture dominated city to IT, ITES and biotechnological advancement city. Their results can be got from the above-mentioned elements which used as transformation tools. In the Nizam's time, the industries were in small scale, due to the railway setup the scale of industries were increased, expansion of the railway is also affect the industries and the city growth as well. Different type of terminology in the city can be appeared by the administration as Cyberabad Development Authority, it is a Hi-tech industrial area.

V. CONCLUSION

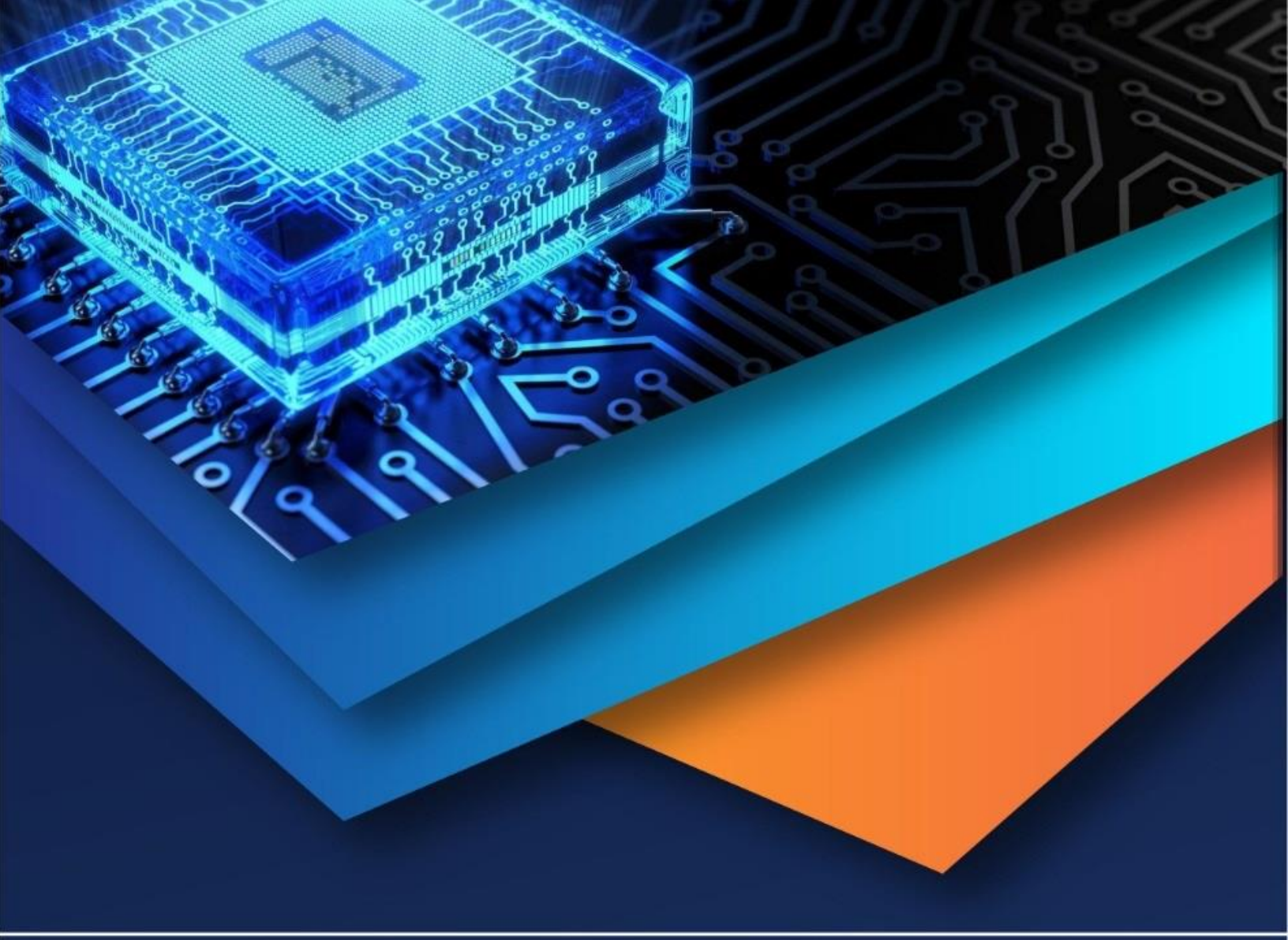
In conclusion, the results of this study provide some changes in the city due to the economy as well as the changes in the economy due to certain factors. Hyderabad provides an image of urban-centric transformations with all forms. The city is rich in art and culture which affect the economic and present growth development as well, it is the engine of economic growth into the global frame. This city is one the fastest growing IT cities in the country. Additionally the exceptional development of fares quite a long time, accomplishing a yearly development rate of over 80% amid the most recent decade and the Mega IT centre point with main 500 IT organizations having their nearness (implementation, 2001). The Contribution of these improvements is the monetary development of the city and the spatial development, especially the development of the encompassing zones. The change in economy divisions can be seen and there is said point by point depiction about the elements of economic changes.

Acknowledgements:
I am really grateful for the paper by which I got the understanding of the urban growth trends in respect of economic development. As the paper finished by J.chadchan and R.shanaker "An analysis of urban growth trends in the post-economic reforms period in India"

REFRENCES

[1] Administrative Report of His Highness the Nizam's Dominions for 1294 fasli. (1883). Hyderabad: Andhra Pradesh State Gazetteers Office, Hyderabad.
[2] Some Aspects of Hyderabad. Hyderabad: Indian Historical Records Commission. (1954).
[3] socio-economic ,political and cultural conditions in hyderabad state. (2009) hyderabad.
[4] credai (2016) Hyderabad- Achieving New Milestones. hyderabad: JLL
[5] implementation, m. o. (2001). census of india. GOI.
[6] ISWARYA, R. (2012). slide share.
[7] Loraine Kennedy, M.-H. Z. (2008). the shift to city -centric growth strategies:perspective from hyderabad and mumbai. Economic & Political Weekly, 8.
[8] Diganta das (2014) : Hyderabad :vision ,restructuring and making of high tech city,elsevier ,cities
[9] J chadchan r. shankar (2012) : an analysis of urban growth trends in th post economic reforms period in india International Journal of Sustainable Built Environment
[10] Centre for good government (2014) : Urban Poverty Reduction Strategy: Hyderabad
[11] Government of telangana (2017):reinventing telangana planning department.
[12] Shivam nayak ,yogesh keskar (2014) :impact of FDI over the city form Hyderabad, India.

©IJRASET: All Rights are Reserved



10.22214/IJRASET

45.98

IMPACT FACTOR: 7.129

IMPACT FACTOR: 7.429

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL FOR RESEARCH

IN APPLIED SCIENCE & ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY

Call : 08813907089 (24*7 Support on Whatsapp)