

# INTRODUCTION

## HISTORY

Hyderabad is the capital of Telangana state and temporary capital of Andhra Pradesh state. The city, founded in the year 1591 by Mohammed Quli Qutub Shah, the fifth sultan of Qutb Shahi dynasty, offers a fascinating panorama of the past, with richly mixed cultural and historical tradition spanning over 400 years. It is one of the fastest growing cities of India and has emerged as a strong industrial, commercial, technology center, gives a picture of glimpses of past splendors and the legacy of its old history. The history of Hyderabad begins with the establishment of the Qutb Shahi dynasty. Quli Qutb Shah seized the reins of power from the Bahamani kingdom in 1512 and established the fortress city of Golconda. Inadequacy of water, and frequent epidemics of plague and cholera persuaded Mohammed Quli Qutub Shah to venture outward to establish new city with the Charminar at its centre and with four great roads fanning out four cardinal directions. Hyderabad's fame, strategic location and Golconda's legendary wealth attracted Aurangzeb who captured Golconda after a long siege in 1687.

After this defeat the importance of Hyderabad declined and the city fell into partial ruins. As the Moghul empire decayed and began to disintegrate, the viceroy, Asaf Jah I proclaimed himself the Nizam and established independence rule of the Deccan. Hyderabad once again became a major capital city, ruled by successive Nizams of the Asaf Jahi dynasty until the state was merged into Indian Union in 1948.

**SECUNDERABAD:** In 1798, a subsidiary alliance for military and political cooperation was signed between the Nizam and the British East India Company. There after an area north of what is now the Hussain Sagar was established as a cantonment. The area was named Secunderabad after the then Nizam, Sikander Jah.

From nawabs and pearls to the world's hi-tech happening point, the city's journey is fascinating. The sprawling metropolis is coming to terms with itself at the start of the new millenium. The Qutb Shahi dynasty founded the Kingdom of Golconda, one of the five kingdoms that emerged after the break up of the Bahamani Kingdom. The Qutb Shahis ruled the Deccan for almost 171 years. All the seven rulers were patrons of learning and were great builders. They contributed to the growth and development of Indo-Persian and Indo-Islamic literature and culture in Hyderabad. During the Qutb Shahi reign Golconda became one of the leading markets in the world of diamonds, pearls, steel for arms, and also printed fabric. The glory of the Golconda kingdom ended in 1687, after a valiant struggle. Aurangzeb, the last great Mughal ruler, captured Golconda after a siege that lasted eight months.

Abul Hasan Tana Shah, the last king of Golconda, was imprisoned at Daulatabad, where he died after twelve years in captivity. With the conquest of the Deccan and the South, Aurangzeb succeeded in expanding the Mughal Empire to cover the entire sub-continent. However, after his death in 1707, the Empire rapidly declined. At that time, the Deccan was administered by a Subedar or viceroy of the Mughal Emperor. Mir Quamaruddin, the Governor of the Deccan, who bore the title of Nizam-ul-Mulk Feroze Jung Asif Jah, declared his independence from Mughal rule in 1724. He thus became the first Nizam and the founder of the Asif Jahi dynasty. Asif Jah I continued to maintain Aruengabad, which had been founded by the Mughal rulers as the capital of his new state. In 1769, Nizam Ali Khan Asif Jah II, shifted the capital to Hyderabad. The seven Nizam's of the Asif Jahi dynasty ruled the Deccan for nearly 224 years, right up to 1948. During the Asif Jahi period, Persian, Urdu, Telugu and Marathi developed simultaneously. The highest official positions were given to deserving persons irrespective of their religion.

Persian was the official language up to 1893 and then Urdu up to 1948. When the British and the French spread their hold over the country, the Nizam soon won their friendship without bequeathing his power. The title "Faithful Ally of the British Government" was bestowed on Nizam VII. The British stationed a Resident at Hyderabad, but the state continued to be ruled by the Nizam. The rule of the seven Nizam's saw the growth of Hyderabad both culturally and economically. Huge reservoirs, like the Nizam Sagar, Tungabhadra, Osman Sagar, Himayath Sagar, and others were built. Survey work on Nagarjuna Sagar had also begun during this time. Hyderabad, under the Nizam's, was the largest princely state in India. Area wise it was as big as England and Scotland put together. The State had its own currency, mint, railways, and postal system. There was no income tax. Soon after India gained independence, Hyderabad State merged with the Union of India. On November 1, 1956 the map of India was redrawn into linguistic states, and Hyderabad became the capital of Andhra Pradesh.

Telangana state came into existence on June 2nd 2014 with Hyderabad as the capital city.

# GREATER HYDERABAD MUNICIPAL CORPORATION

## HISTORY

- In 1937 Banjara Hills, Jublee Hills etc are merged into Jublee Hills Municipality. In 1942, the Corporation status has been removed due to certain issues. In 1945 Secunderabad Municipality was formed. In 1951 it became Corporation.
- 1869: the Kotwal-e-Baldia, the City Police Commissioner, begins to look after the Municipal Administration
- 1869: Sir Salar Jung-I, the then Nizam, constitutes the Department of Municipal and Road Maintenance and a Municipal Commissioner appointed for Hyderabad Board and Chadarghat Board
- Hyderabad is 55 sq km; population: 3.5 lakhs
- 1886: Chadargat becomes Chadarghat Municipality
- 1921: Hyderabad Municipality increases to 84 sq km
- 1933: The two Boards amalgamated into a Corporation and given statutory status under the Hyderabad Municipal Act
- 1934: First elections held for Municipal Corporation, and a Standing Committee appointed
- 1937: Banjara Hills and Jubilee Hills merged into Jubilee Hills Municipality
- 1942: Corporation status removed due to certain issues
- 1945: Secunderabad Municipality formed
- 1950: two separate corporations created under the Hyderabad Corporation Act, 1950: one for the city of Hyderabad and another for the city of Secunderabad
- August 3rd 1960: the two Corporations again merged into a single Corporation by the Hyderabad Municipal Corporation Act, 1955
- 1956: Hyderabad becomes capital of Andhra Pradesh after the state is formed
- 1956 to March 2007 sees many changes and services provided to citizens. City divided into 4 Zones and 7 Circles
- In 1960, the budget of the Corporation was 1.5 crores; raised to 1000 crores in the next 45 years
- April 2007 onwards it becomes Greater Hyderabad Municipal Corporation, based on a notification released on 16th April 2007 by Government of Andhra Pradesh.
- City is divided into 5 Zones (North, South, Central, East and West) and 18 Circles
- In 2018 City is divided into 6 Zones(L.B.Nagar Zone, Charminar Zone, Khairtabad Zone,Secunderabad Zone,Serilingampally Zone and Kukatpally Zone)
- City grows from 175 sq km to 650 sq km.
- Population is over 60 lakhs.
- The city of Hyderabad is divided into six zones: L.B.Nagar Zone, Charminar Zone, Khairtabad Zone,Secunderabad Zone,Serilingampally Zone and Kukatpally Zone.
- Each zone is further divided into circles, thirty in total.
- The circles are subdivided into 150 wards, each with around 36,000 people in 2007 which later increased to 40,000 - 50,000 people in 2020.

**The 150 wards of the Greater Hyderabad Municipal Corporation**

Zone	Circle name	Ward
L. B. Nagar	Kapra	1. Kapra
		2. Dr AS Rao Nagar
		3. Cherlapally
		4. Meerpet HB Colony
		5. Mallapur
		6. Nacharam
	Uppal	7. Chilukanagar
		8. Habsiguda
		9. Ramanthapur
		10. Uppal
	Hayathnagar	11. Nagole
		12. Mansoorabad
		13. Hayaat nagar
		14. BN Reddy Nagar
	LB Nagar	15. Vanasthalipuram
		16. Hastinapuram
		17. Champapet
		18. Lingo jiguda
	Saroornagar	19. Saroornagar
20. Rama Krishna Puram		
21. Kothapet		
22. Chaitanyapuri		
23. Gaddiannaram		
Charminar	Malakpet	24. Saidabad
		25. Moosrambagh
		26. Old Malakpet
		27. Akberbagh
		28. Azampura
		29. Chawani
		30. Dabeerpura
	Santoshnagar	31. Rein Bazar
		34. Talabchanchalam
		35. Gowlipura
		37. Kurmaguda
		38. IS SADAN
		39. Santosh Nagar
	Chandrayangutta	36. Lalithbagh
		40. Riyasath Nagar
		41. Kanchanbagh
		42. Barkas
		43. Chandrayangutta
		44. Uppuguda
	Charminar	45. Jangammet
		32. Pathergatti
		33. Moghalpura
		48. Shalibanda
		49. Ghansi Bazar
	Falaknuma	52. Puranapul
		46. Falaknuma
		47. Nawab Saheb Kunta
		53. Doodbowli
		54. Jahanuma
		55. Ramnaspura
56. Kishanbagh		

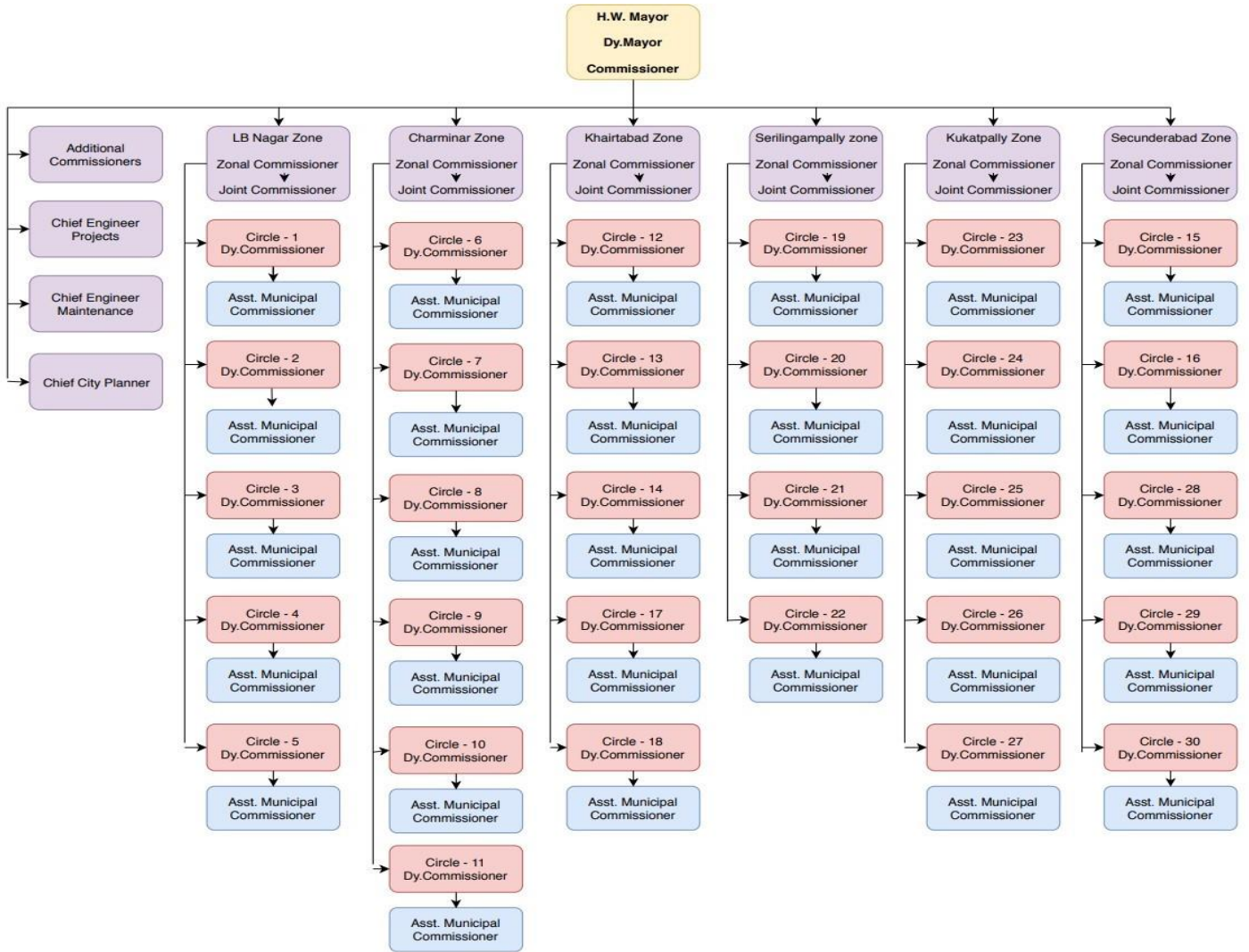
	Rajendra Nagar	60. Rajendra Nagar	
		61. Attapur	
		57. Suleman Nagar	
		58. Shastri puram	
		59. Mylardevpally	
Khairatabad	Mehdipatnam	70. Mehdipatnam	
		71. Gudimalkapur	
		72. Asif Nagar	
		73. Vijayanagar Colony	
		74. Ahmed Nagar	
		75. Red Hills	
			76. Mallepally
	Karwan		62. Ziaguda
			65. Karwan
			66. Langer House
			67. Golconda
			68. Tolichowki
	Goshamahhal		69. Nanalnagar
			50. Begum Bazar
			51. Gosha Mahal
			63. Manghalhat
			64. Dattathreyanagar
			77. Jambagh(Nampally)
	Khairatabad		78. Gunfoundry
			91. Khairtabad
		97. Somajiguda	
		98. Ameerpet	
Jubilee Hills		100. Sanathnagar	
		92. Venkateshwara Colony	
		93. Banjara Hills	
		94. Shaikpet	
		95. Jubilee Hills	
Secunderabad	Amberpet	79. Himayathnagar	
		80. Kachiguda Barkatpura	
		81. Nallakunta	
		82. Golnaka	
		83. Amberpet	
		84. Bagh Amberpet	
	Musheerabad		85. Adikmet
			86. Musheerabad
			87. Ramnagar
			88. Bholakpur
			89. Gandhinagar
			90. Kavadiguda
	Malkajgiri		136 - Neredmet
			137 - Vinayak Nagar
			138 - Moula-Ali
			139 - East Anandbagh
			140 - Malkajgiri
			141 - Gautham Nagar
	Secunderabad		142. Addagutta
			143. Tarnaka
		144. Mettuguda	
		145. Sitaphalmandi	
		146. Boudha Nagar	
Begumpet		147. Bansilalpet	
		148 - Ramgopal Pet	
		149 - Begumpet	
		150 - Monda Market	

Serilingampally	Yousufguda	96. Yousufguda
		99. Vengalrao Nagar
		101. Erragadda
		102. Rahamath Nagar
		103. Borabanda
	Serilingampally	104. Kondapur
		105. Gachibowli
		106. Serilingampally
		111(P). Bharathinagar(P)
	Chandanagar	107. Madhapur
		108. Miyapur
		109. Hafeezpet
		110. Chanda Nagar
Ramachandrapuram / Patancheru	111(P). Bharathinagar(P)	
	112. Ramachandrapuram	
	113. Patancheruvu	
Kukatpally	Moosapet	114. KPHB Colony
		115. Balajinagar
		116. Allapur
		117. Moosapet
		118. Fathe Nagar
	Kukatpally	119. Old Bowenpally
		120. Balanagar
		121. Kukatpally
		122. Vivekananda Nagar Colony
		123. Hydernagar
		124. Allwyn Colony
	Quthbullapur	127. Rangareddy nagar
		130. Subhashnagar
		131. Qutbullapur
		132. Jeedimetla
	Gajula Ramaram	125. Gajula Ramaram
		126. Jagadgirigutta
		128. Chintal
		129. Suraram
	Alwal	133. - Macha Bollaram
		134. - Alwal
135. - Venkatapuram		

## GHMC AT A GLANCE

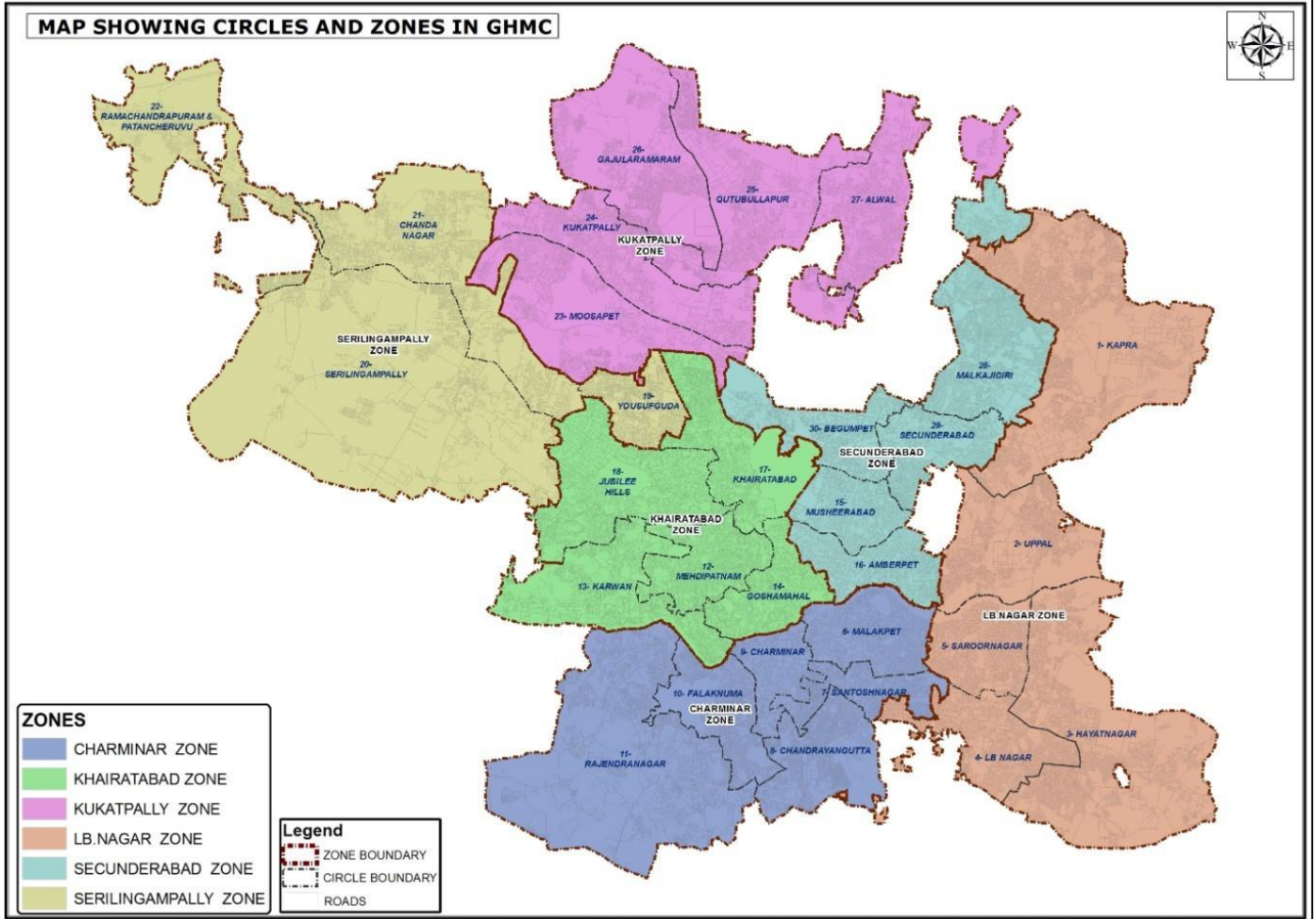
1	Date of Constitution	16.04.2007
2	Area in Sq.Km.	625
3	Population in Lakhs(2011)	78 Lakhs (Approx.)
4	No. of Zones	6
5	No. of Circles	30
6	Geographical Spread Districts	Hyderabad, Rangareddy Medchal & Sangareddy
7	No. of Parliamentary Constituencies	5
8	No. of Election Wards	150
9	No. of Slums	1466
10	Road length KM	3928
	CC Roads and BT Roads	4173
	Others	999
	Total	9100
13	Street Lights	4,16,608
	Connected Load in MW	72.13MW
	Monthly CC Charges paid (Rs. In Crores)	14.58
14	No. of Open Spaces under Green Coverage	1,188
15	No. of Major Parks	17
	Biodiversity parks	11
	City level parks	28
	Theme Park	17
	Colony Park	781
	Tree Parks	428
	Traffic island and central medians Area (Greenery) under flyovers	134 -15
	List of cement pots in central median and other places	80
	Open spaces as Nurseries	18
	Open spaces taken up as colony parks	179
	Open spaces taken up as tree parks to increase green coverage	131
	Open spaces under play grounds	584
	Green Grave yards	15
	Total	1772
16	No.of Playgrounds	584
	Swimming pools	7
	Skating Rings	11
	Gymnasiums	174
	Modern Gyms	135
	Indoor Stadium/Sports Complexes summer coaching camps (Held in 54 disciplines during the year -2016- 1,16,626 children's participated)	12
17	Sanitation	
	Garbage generated per day MT	4,500
	Garbage lifted per day in MT	4,500
	% of Door to Door Garbage Collectin	92%
	No. of Vehicles	663
	No. of Transfer Stations	4
	No. of Dump Yards	1
	No. of Public Toilets	342
	No. of Fogging Machines	109
	No. of Fogging Machines(Vehicle Mounted)	10

# Organization Chart





# GHMC Circles and Zones Map



# GHMC Wards and Circles Map

