



Intelligent Insights. Smarter Solutions.

RESEARCH

CITY PROFILES

India Tier 1 Cities

| **Mumbai**

| **Delhi NCR**

| **Bangalore**

| **Chennai**

| **Hyderabad**

| **Pune**





Mumbai [Bombay]

Mumbai is the most populous city in India, and the fourth most populous city in the world, It lies on the west coast of India and has a deep natural harbour. In 2009, Mumbai, the capital of the state of Maharashtra, was named an alpha world city. It is also the wealthiest city in India, and has the highest GDP of any city in South, West or Central Asia.

- | Area: City - 603 sq. km. | Metro: 4,355 sq. km.
- | Population: ~20.5 million
- | Literacy Levels: 74%
- | Climate: Tropical Wet & Dry (moderately hot with high levels of humidity) – mean average temperature of 32°C in summers and 30°C in winters; average rainfall: 242.2 mm
- | 360 institutions for higher education
- | Extremely well connected by rail (Junction), road and air (International Airport) and rapid transit systems
- | Main Sectors: Wide ranging including Banking, Financial Services and Insurance, Pharmaceuticals, Biotechnology, IT and ITeS, Electronics & Engineering, Auto, Oil and Gas, FMCG, Gems & Jewellery, Textiles
- | City GDP: \$ 209 billion
- | 27,500+ IT-ready graduates each year | IT ready population of 500,000+
- | ~850 STPI registered companies; 9 IT Special Economic Zones
- | Key IT Hubs: Nariman Point, Worli, Lower Parel, Prabhadevi, BKC, Kalina, Andheri, Jogeshwari, Malad, Goregaon, Powai, LBS Marg, Thane, Navi Mumbai

CITY EVOLUTION

Mumbai is built on what was once an archipelago of seven islands: Bombay Island, Parel, Mazagaon, Mahim, Colaba, Worli, and Old Woman's Island (also known as Little Colaba). It is not exactly known when these islands were first inhabited. Pleistocene sediments found along the coastal areas around Kandivali in northern Mumbai suggest that the islands were inhabited since the Stone Age. Perhaps at the beginning of the Common era (2,000 years ago), or possibly earlier, they came to be occupied by the Koli fishing community.

In the third century BCE, the islands formed part of the Maurya Empire, during its expansion in the south, ruled by the Buddhist emperor, Ashoka of Magadha. The Kanheri Caves in Borivali were excavated in the mid-third century BCE and served as an important centre of Buddhism in Western India during ancient Times. The city then was known as Heptanesia (Ancient Greek: A Cluster of Seven Islands) to the Greek geographer Ptolemy in 150 CE.

Mumbai today is the commercial capital of India. Several prestigious corporate houses have their Indian / global headquarters in the city and it is home to several important financial institutions such as the Reserve Bank of India and the Bombay Stock Exchange. It has emerged as a Tier - 1 location for IT / ITeS industries to set up / expand operations. It is rich in human resources for all industries and is home to the third highest population of employees in IT/ITeS industries.

KEY OCCUPIERS

- 3i Infotech • Accenture • American Megatrends India • Anantara Solutions • Atom Technologies • Capgemini • CGI Group • CMC • Cognizant • Datamatics Global Services • Deloitte Consulting • Geometric Ltd • HCL Technologies • Hexaware Technologies • iGATE • Ingram Micro • Intec • JP Morgan Chase • KPIT Cummins • Larsen & Toubro Infotech • Lionbridge • Mahindra Satyam • Mastek • Melstar Information Technologies • Microsoft Corporation • Microsoft India PL • MindTree • Mphasis • Ness Technologies • NIIT Technologies • Novartis • Nvidia Corporation • Oracle • Patni Computer Systems • Ramco Systems • Red Hat India • Rolta India Ltd • Sonata Software • Sutherland • Syntel • Tata Consultancy Services • Tata Interactive Systems • Tech Mahindra • Tejas Networks • Thirdware • WNS Global Services • Zenith Computers

Delhi the capital of India and, along with Gurgaon & NOIDA, forms the National Capital Region (NCR, for short). It is India's political and administrative capital, and its second largest metropolis. It has a diversified economic base and is home to many of India's largest corporations. A large well-educated resource pool has attracted large numbers of MNCs to the city – including an IT population of 800,000+.

| Area: City – 709.5 sq. km.

| Population: ~16.2 million

| Literacy Levels: 82%

| Climate: Humid Sub-Tropical (long hot summers and brief mild winters) – temperatures ranging from -0.6°C to 44°C

| 378 institutions for higher education

| Extremely well connected by rail (Junction), road and air (International Airport); and rapid transit systems including an acclaimed Metro system across the NCR

| Main Sectors: IT / ITeS, Real Estate, Hospitality, Food Retail, Banking, Insurance, Wholesale and Retail Trade

| City GDP: ~ \$ 60 billion

| 45,000+ IT-ready graduates each year | IT ready population of 500,000+

| ~2,015 STPI registered companies; 7 IT Special Economic Zones

| Key IT Hubs: Gurgaon, NOIDA

CITY EVOLUTION

The Indian capital city of Delhi has a long history, including a history as the capital of several empires. The earliest architectural relics date back to the Maurya Period (c. 300 BC); since then, the site has seen continuous settlement. In 1966, an inscription of the Mauryan Emperor Ashoka (273-236 BC) was discovered near Srinivaspur. Two sandstone pillars inscribed with the edicts of Ashoka were brought to by Firuz Shah Tughluq in the 14th century. The famous Iron pillar near the Qutub Minar was commissioned by the emperor Kumara Gupta I of the Gupta dynasty (320-540) and transplant Delhi during the 10th century. Eight major cities have been situated in the Delhi area. The first five cities were in the southern part of present-day Delhi.

Delhi has continually remained an economic powerhouse, historically sharing the commercial hub status with Mumbai and acting as a powerful control point for North and East India based business centres. Trade flourished with large established markets, especially in Old Delhi. With the NCR concept, and therefore the inclusion of urban centres such as NOIDA and Gurgaon into the economic growth of the city, IT / ITeS has found a superior opportunity to grow and expand.

KEY OCCUPIERS

• 3i Infotech • Accel Frontline Ltd • Accenture • Adobe Systems • Affiliated Computer Services • Aricent Group • BirlaSoft • Cadence Design Systems • Comviva • Conexant Systems • CoWare • CSC • Fiserv • Genpact • GlobalLogic • HCL Technologies • Headstrong • Hewitt Associates • iGATE • Infinite Computer Solutions • Infosys • Mahindra Satyam • MediaTek • Mindtree • Network Solutions • NIIT Technologies • Nokia Siemens Networks • Oracle Corporation • Patni Computer Systems • Pitney Bowes • Samsung India Software Center • Sapient Corporation • STMicroelectronics • Synopsys • Syntel • Tata Consultancy Services • Tech Mahindra • Wipro • Xansa • Xavient



Bangalore [Bengaluru]

The “IT Capital” of India is the 4th largest technology cluster in the world after Silicon Valley, Boston and London. IT is the predominant employer in the city with a population of over 1,000,000 IT professionals. Bangalore is the state capital and largest urban metropolis in the South Indian state of Karnataka, with a strong Academic and R&D base.

| Area: 709.5 sq. km.

| Population: ~9.6 million

| Literacy Levels: 83%

| Climate: Dry Savanna – average high of 36°C; low of 17°C; average annual rainfall: 859 mm

| 1,528 institutions for higher education

| Extremely well connected by rail (Junction), road and air (International Airport)

| Main Sectors: IT & ITES, Finance, Trade and Commerce, Automotive

| City GDP: \$ 83 billion

| 45,000+ IT-ready graduates each year

| ~1,200 STPI registered companies; 14 IT Special Economic Zones

| Key IT Hubs: Whitefield, EPIP, Outer Ring Road (K.R. Puram - Marathahalli - Sarjapur Road Sector), Sarjapur Road, Hebbal, Electronics City

CITY EVOLUTION

Bengaluru was founded by a feudatory of the Vijayanagara Empire, Kempe Gowda, who built a mud fort in 1537. It has developed over the years into an industrial and technological hub in India. Kempe Gowda also referred to the new town as his "gandu bhoomi" or "Land of Heroes". Within Bangalore, the town was divided into petes or market. The town had two main streets: Chickkapete Street ran east-west and Doddapete Street ran north-south. Their intersection formed Doddapete Square — the heart of then Bangalore.

In 1906, Bengaluru became the first city in Asia to have electricity. Bangalore's reputation as the Garden City of India began in 1927 with the Silver Jubilee celebrations of the rule of Krishnaraja Wodeyar IV. Several projects such as the construction of parks, public buildings and hospitals were instituted to improve the city. Bangalore therefore served traditionally as a retreat for people from the surrounding South Indian regions. Even today, the city administration manages to maintain several parks. Cubbon Park and Lal Bagh are two such examples.

After Indian independence in August 1947, Bangalore remained in the Mysore State. Bangalore continued to be the capital of the unified and linguistically homogeneous Kannada-speaking new Mysore state that was created in 1956, and renamed to Karnataka in 1973. As a result of public sector employment and education, Bangalore experienced rapid growth in the decades 1941–51 and 1971–81. Bangalore experienced a growth in its real estate market in the 1980s and 1990s, spurred by capital investors from other parts of the country who converted Bangalore's large plots and colonial bungalows into multi-storied apartments. Multi national Information technology companies started setting up base in Bangalore by the end of the 20th century and Bangalore established itself as the Silicon Valley of India.

KEY OCCUPIERS

• 3M India • AXA Business • 3i Infotech • 3M India • ABB • Accenture • ACS • Aditi Technologies • Aditya Birla Minacs • Adobe • Aegis • Airbus • Airtel • Akamai • Alcatel Lucent • Altisource • Amazon • Analog Devices • Aricent • ARM • AT&T • Atos Origin • Bosch • Broadcomm • Cable & Wireless • Capgemini • Caterpillar • Cerner • CGI • Cisco • Citibank • Cognizant • Continental • CSC • Dell • Delphi • Deutsche Software • E&Y • EFI • EMC2 • Ericsson • Ernst & Young • Fanuc India • Fidelity • First India Corp • First Source • Flextronics • GE • Genpact • Goldman Sachs • Google • HCL • Honeywell • HP • HSBC • HTMT • Huawei • IBM • IGate • Infineon • Infosys • ING Vysya • Intec (CSG) • Intel • Intuit • KPIT • KPMG • Kyocera • LSi Logic • Mercedes • Microland • Microsoft • MindTree • Monsanto • Motorola • Mphasis • National Instruments • Ness • Nokia • Novell • Nvidia • NXP Semiconductors • Ocwen • OPI • Oracle • Patni • Philips • PwC • Qualcomm • Samsung • SAP • Sapient • Sasken • Schneider • Siemens • Societe Generale • Sony • Sunguard • Swiss Re • Symphony Services • Synopsys • Tata Elxsi • TCS • Tech Mahindra • Tesco • Texas Instruments • Textron • Thomson Financial • Thomson Reuters • Tyco • UL India • Unilever • Unisys • Volvo • Wipro • Yahoo

Chennai [Madras]

Chennai (formerly known as Madras), is located towards the southern part of the state of Tamil Nadu, of which it is the state capital. Chennai is India's fourth largest city, and is considered amongst the knowledge hub of India. It is located on the Coromandel Coast of the Bay of Bengal. Chennai is the 4th largest technology cluster in India after Bangalore, New Delhi and NOIDA & Gurgaon; and the country's 2nd largest exporter of software, IT and ITES.

| Area: 174 sq. km.

| Population: ~8.9 million

| Literacy Levels: 90%

| Climate: Tropical Wet & Dry; lies on the thermal equator; temperatures range from 15°C to 40°C with average annual rainfall of 140 cm

| 975 institutions for higher education

| Extremely well connected by rail (Junction), road and air (International Airport) with mass rapid transit systems

| Main Sectors: Automotive, IT & ITES, Textile, Footwear, Hardware, Healthcare

| City GDP: \$ 66 billion

| 41,000+ IT-ready graduates each year | 350,000 IT-ready employees

| ~1,751 STPI registered companies; 7 IT Special Economic Zones

| Key IT Hubs: Poonamallee High Road, Taramani, Old Mahabalipuram Road, Navalur, Porur, GST Road, Pergungudi, Sholinganallur, Siruseri

CITY EVOLUTION

Chennai boasts of a long history from ancient South Indian empires through colonialism to its evolution in the 20th century as a services and manufacturing hub. Various ancient monuments, especially the temples that dot the city and the ones in Mahabalipuram stand testament to the long and rich history of the city.

The name Madras is derived from Madraspatnam, the original name of the city located in the province of Tondaimandalam, an area lying between Pennar river of Nellore and the Pennar river of Cuddalore. The Madrasa or the Islam's religious schools patronized by the Arcot Nawabs gave the city Madras its name. The capital of the province was Kancheepuram. Tondaimandalam was ruled in the 2nd century A.D. by Tondaiman Ilam Tiraiyan, who was a representative of the Chola family at Kanchipuram.

The site chosen by the British East India Company for a permanent settlement in 1639. The city was renamed Chennai in August 1996 and August 22 is celebrated as Chennai Day.

KEY OCCUPIERS

• Accenture • BirlaSoft • Capgemini • Cognizant Technology Solutions • Computer Sciences Corporation(CSC) • Hexaware • HCL Technologies • iGate • Infinite Computer Solutions • Infosys • Larsen & Toubro Infotech • Logica • Mahindra Satyam • MindTree • Oracle • Redington (India) Limited • Sasken • Siemens • Syntel • Tata Consultancy Services • Tech Mahindra • ThoughtWorks • UST Global • Verizon Data Services • ZOHO Corporation • Wipro



Hyderabad

Hyderabad is the capital and the most populous city of the south Indian state of Andhra Pradesh. It is the fifth largest metropolitan city of India and one of India's major outsourcing hubs. Hyderabad is rated as the 2nd best Indian city to do business as per World Bank Group report- "Doing Business 2011 Report", ranks 4th in terms of per capita GDP in India and has a significant educated, young populace of interest to the service and IT industries.

| Area: 621.48 sq. km.

| Population: ~6.8 million

| Literacy Levels: 83%

| Climate: Tropical Wet & Dry bordering on hot semi-arid; temperatures range from 14.7°C to 40°C+ in summers

| 90 institutions for higher education

| Highly evolved road network with extremely strong connectivity by rail (Junction), and air (International Airport)

| Main Sectors: IT / ITeS, Biopharmaceuticals, Power, Automobile, Textiles, Leather, Mining

| City GDP: \$ 74 billion

| 44,500+ IT-ready graduates each year | 218,000 IT-ready employees

| ~586 STPI registered companies; 11 IT Special Economic Zones

| Key IT Hubs: 151 acre HITEC City spread across the suburbs of Madhapur, Gachibowli, Kondapur, Manikonda, Nanakramguda, Pocharam, Uppal, Samirpet, Shamshabad.

CITY EVOLUTION

Hyderabad was founded in the year 1591 by Mohammed Quli Qutub Shah, the fifth sultan of Qutb Shahi dynasty. The city 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.

The city emerged as one of the major IT hubs in the country during the IT boom of the late 1990s and early 2000s and has consistently retained its position as an IT centre of significance.

KEY OCCUPIERS

• 3i Infotech • Accenture • ADP • Amazon • Capgemini • CMC Limited • Citrix Systems[3] • Cognizant • Computer Associates • CSC India • Deloitte Consulting • Genpact • HCL Technologies • Headstrong • HSBC Software Technology Centre • iGATE • Infinite Computer Solutions • Infotech Enterprises • Mahindra Satyam • Microsoft Corporation • Mindtree • Novartis • NTT Data • Persistent Systems • Polaris Financial Technology Limited • Tata Consultancy Services • Verizon Data Services • Virtusa • Wipro

Pune

Pune (formerly known as Poona) is the 9th largest metropolis in India and the second largest in the state of Maharashtra after Mumbai. The largest city in the Western Ghats, is an erstwhile capital city of historical Maratha warriors, and is home to a number of automobile and IT / BPO / ITeS companies. Pune is also known as “Detroit of India” because the presence of a large number of auto manufacturers. It is also a major IT centre with over 280,000 IT-ready employees.

| Area: 244 sq. km.

| Population: ~9.4 million

| Literacy Levels: 87.19%

| Climate: Tropical Wet & Dry with temperatures ranging from 20°C to 28°C; temperatures range from sub-10°C to 38°C in summers; average annual rainfall: 722 mm

| 183 institutions for higher education

| Extremely well connected by rail (Junction), road and air (International Airport)

| Main Sectors: IT / ITeS, Automotive, Manufacturing, Glass, Sugar, Forging Industries

| City GDP: \$ 48 billion

| 38,700+ IT-ready graduates each year

| ~472 STPI registered companies; 10 IT Special Economic Zones

| Key IT Hubs: Koregaon Park, Hinjewadi, Talegaon, Talawade, Baner, Aundh, Wakdewadi, Magarpatta, Hadapsar, Phurshungi, Kothrud, Erandwane, Pimpri, Chinchwadi, Dapodi, Bhosari, Kalyani Nagar, Viman Nagar, Yerawada, Kharad

CITY EVOLUTION

Pune is known to have existed as a town since 937 AD. Pune was originally called Punawadi

The name “Pune” is derived from the Sanskrit word “Punya Nagari” which means “City of Virtue.”

The history of Pune dates back to the 6th Century and is very closely linked to the history of Shivaji, who was the founder of the Maratha Empire.

From the 8th Century to 1947, Pune was ruled by Yadavas, Muslims, Marathas & British. Maratha king Thorala Bajirao II is credited with urbanizing Pune during his reign.

KEY OCCUPIERS

• Accenture • ADP • Amdocs • AtoS • Avaya • Barclays Capital • Capgemini • Capita • C-DAC • Cognizant • Cybage Software • Deloitte • Fiserv • Fujitsu • Geometric Limited • Hexaware Technologies • HSBC GLT India • iGate • Infosys • KPIT Cummins • Larsen & Toubro Infotech • Mastek • MindTree • Mphasis • NTT Data • Nvidia • Persistent Systems • QuinStreet • Red Hat India • Sasken • SunGard • Sybase • Symantec • Symphony • Syntel • TCS • Tech Mahindra • Teradata • ThoughtWorks • Tibco Software • Tieto