A STUDY ON TRENDS AND CHALLENGES OF URBANIZATION AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT IN TELANGANA STATE

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ABSTRACT

Urbanization defined in two terms; economically and demographically. Economically, "urbanization is a process of economic development where people move from agricultural community into non agricultural one". "The process reflects relative growth of secondary and tertiary component of the economy at the expense of primary production".

Demographically, "urbanization is the process of population concentration. "It represents a way of ordering the population of a general area for the purpose of attaining higher level of subsistence and security. The present paper mainly focuses on the trends and challenges of urbanization in Telangana state. The methodology for this research was both by primary and secondary data. The study of rapid urbanization and access to adequate infrastructure facilities in the towns revealed the real urbanization problems on the ground and give us opportunity to strategize solution to the same. Inadequate housing is characterized by health related problems such as malaria due to presence of stagnant water caused by lack proper drainage and dampness hence breeding zones for mosquitoes, vector for malaria causing organisms' plasmodium. Another health problem is Respiratory infections such as asthma, chronic bronchitis and pneumonia whose main cause are overcrowding, poor ventilation and air pollution. Dermatological illnesses like allergies, skin infections, skin inflammations, skin irritation and fungal infections as a result of dampness, coldness, air pollution and widespread poverty. The research results can be used to create awareness on the above mentioned problems and how to prevent or avoid them.

Keywords: Urbanization, Dermatological, dampness, widespread poverty, fungal infections

INTRODUCTION

In India there were regions, which were endowed with many natural resources, but still they remained under developed. It was recognized that government intervention was necessary to utilize the national resources in under developed region for their development. It was realized that even under the government sponsored planning regime, there was a tendency to formulate the development strategies for the region as well as the country as whole without paying adequate attention to the developmental needs of disparate regions. Such development strategies naturally depended upon the market forces to take developmental stimuli to all regions of the economy through the trickle down process. But this did not work.

Disparities in development among sectors of the society and sectoral imbalances in development are complementary facets of the process contributing to accentuation of disparities in regional development. Introduction of the space element in the sectoral temporal frame with of the economic development plan would serve to identify the causes leading to accentuation of regional disparities and to formulate appropriate strategies for minimizing such disparities.

The need for minimization of regional imbalances in development was stressed in the goals and strategies of planning which stated that ending regional disparities in the levels of living among different section of the society. But neither was the backward regions identified nor was backwardness taken as criteria for the allocation of plan assistance towards a more realistic view of regional disparities in development.

A more realistic assessment of the factors that contribute to initial variations in development and minimization or accentuation of disparities during the process of development is needed. A number of studies in regional analysis using district or still smaller aerial units have made use of a large number of indicators of development such as physical, socio-economic and cultural. They bring out the fact that in the case of regions, which are agriculturally homogeneous, there is a built in process for a more uniform or dispersed pattern of spatial organization of the economy. This has led to a more balanced or integrated development in such regions in contrast to regions, which are heterogeneous where agricultural land is limited. In this context, the evaluation of the measures for reduction in regional disparities in development needs rethinking.

Development of backward region and reduction in regional disparities thus developed upon the micro-level plans formulated on the basis of the assessment of the local need, potential priorities and realized levels of development. The micro-level plan can be effectively implemented and can be made to relies the desired objectives only when the constituent regions are systematically identified according to their levels of development.

One of the major objectives of the district planning is to narrowing down of imbalances between the regions in the district. It is necessary to have a precise knowledge of the sector and areas where specific plan interventions are desirable. This analysis of development is made through a set of selected indices of development.

LITERATURE REVIEW

The purpose of review of literature is that it gives readers easy access to research on a particular topic by selecting high quality articles or studies that are relevant, meaningful, important, valid and summarizing the mind to one complete report. It also provides an excellent starting point for researchers beginning to do research in a new area by forcing them to summarize, evaluate, and compare original research in that specific area. The literature reviewed in this paper by no means is the opinion of the researcher conducting this study.

Myrdal (1957) notes that in an underdeveloped economy, a process of circulation causation issue to commence. The resulting effect of migration will be similar to the vicious circle of poverty idea. This adverse effect is referred to as backwash effect.

Reddy(1991)has studied the causes of migration of female construction workers of Hyderabad city. Economic reasons such as famines,scarcities,indebtedness and the lack of sufficient employment opportunities in their native places were noted as the major factors for migration.

Harris and Todaro (1970) explained migration as across space,according to,income differentials are taken as the motivating factor in moving people from low-income areas to relatively high-income areas.

Urbanization is crucially linked to migration. Based on **Bhagat** and **Mohanty** (2009), whether migration is a strong or weak force in the urbanization process depending upon the nature and pattern of migration.

Kundu(1999)in his study indicated that a rural labourer will be ready to take the risk of migration to the urban area if the distance between the rural and the urban area is small, because, the probability of getting a job in the urban informal sector with higher wages and the travelling cost will also be minimum.

Kamraju M (2016) in his paper impact of urbanization on lakes of Hyderabad explained how urbanization is affecting the lakes of Hyderabad. In his paper mainly highlighted the aspects and reasons of lakes or water bodies being affected because of urbanization.

Kamraju M (2017) in his paper changing pattern of urban growth in Hyderabad city: A study, analyses how population growth is occurring in Hyderabad and how the growth of city is occurring.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

 The following are the objectives of the study;

® To examine factors behind rapid growth of towns.

® To establish the growth of towns since 1951-2011 and the Consequences of that growth

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METHODOLOGY/DATA USED

In our study we have mostly relied on primary data which was through personal visit The study attempted to make a district level analysis and to show inter-district disparity in social and economic development and to identify regional disparity within the state. The study is to identify three geographic and development regions. The disparities identified at three levels among all the districts of designated regions and among the regions of the state. We have selected about 24 indicators of social and economic development such as

health and education, workers, literacy, infrastructure, population and percent irrigated area etc., mainly on the consideration of availability of data they are access to toilets, rural water supply, availability of doctors, and availability of beds etc.

URBANIZATION IN TELANGANA

Urbanization is an important factor to showing the development of the state. It impact to the surrounding geographical area. Urban agglomeration is boost to economic growth by bringing industries and creates opportunities to the village migrants. It also innovate the new technology which is useful to society. Urbanization and economic development have a strong positive correlation, which is indicated by the fact that a state or a country with a high per capita income is also likely to have a high degree of urbanization. In India, Census of India is enumerating to all the information across the country once in every 10 years. As per the Census, urban areas are identified by the following criteria.

All places with a municipality, corporation, cantonment board or notified town area committee, etc. This category of urban units is known as Statutory Towns. All other places which satisfy the following criteria:

   (i)   A minimum population of 5,000;

   (ii)   At least 75 per cent of the male main working population engaged in non-agricultural pursuits; and

   (iii)   A density of population at least 400 persons per sq km.

URBAN LOCAL BODIES IN TELANGANA

Telangana state has 73 urban local bodies. Among that 6 Municipal Corporation like Greater Hyderabad Corporation, Warangal, Nizamabad, Ramagundam, Karimnagar, Khammam Municipal Corporations, 42 Municipalities and 25 Nagar Panchayats are located across the state.

District wise growth in Urban Agglomerations in Telangana State

Source: Socio Economic Outlook 2018
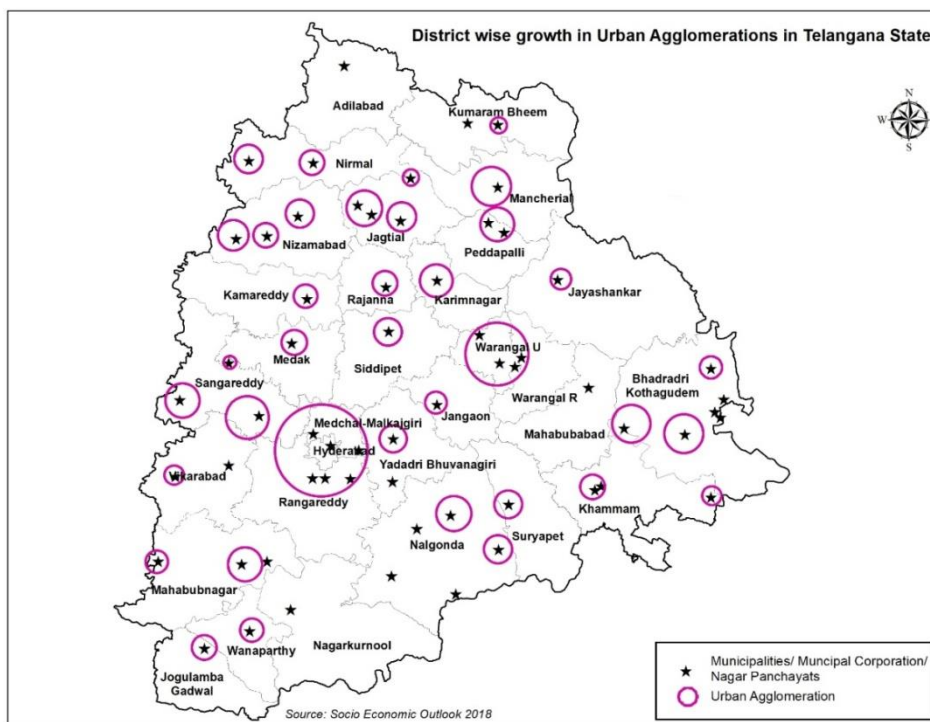
District wise Urban Local Bodies in Telangana State

District Name	Urban Local Bodies	District Name	Urban Local Bodies
Hyderabad	GHMC	Medchal	Medchal, Boduppal, Peerzadiguda
Adilabad	Adilabad	Nagarkurnool	Nagarkurnool, Kalwakurthy, Achampet, Kollapur
Bhadradri	Kothagudem, Palwancha, Manuguru, Yellandu	Nalgonda	Nalgonda, Miryalaguda, Devarakonda
Gadwal	Gadwal, Eija	Nirmal	Nirmal, Bhainsa
Jagtial	Jagtial, Koratla, Metpalle	Nizamabad	Nizamabad, Bodhan, Armoor
Jangaon	Jangoan	Peddapalli	Peddapalli, Ramagundam
Jayashankar	Bhupalpalli	Rajanna Sircilla	Rajanna Sircilla, Vemulawada
Kamareddy	Kamareddy	Rangareddy,	Shadnagar, Ibrahimpatnam, Pedda Amberpet, Badangpet, Jalpally, Meerpet, Jillelaguda
Karimnagar	Karimnagar, Jammikunta, Huzurabad	Sangareddy	Sangareddy, Zaheerabad, Andole-Jogipet, Sadasivpet
Khammam	Khammam, Madhira, Sathupally	Siddipet	Siddipet, Dubbaka, Gajwel, Husnabad
Kumaram Bheem	Kagaznagar	Suryapet	Suryapet, Huzurnagar, Kodad
Mahabubabad	Mahabubabad	Vikarabad	Vikarabad, Tandur
Mahabubnagar	Mahabubnagar, Badepalle, Narayanapet	Wanaparthy	Wanaparthy
Mancherial	Bellampalli,Mandamarri, Mancherial	Warangal R	Parkala, Narsampet
Medak	Medak	Warangal U	Warangal
		Yadadri	Bhuvanagiri

Municipal Corporations and Municipalities are having apex authority called as Directorate of Municipal Administration (DMA). DMA provides guidance to performing their day to day activities. the roles of the DMA are, coordinate between local bodies and state level offices, supervising and monitoring to the urban development schemes like Smart cities, AMRUTH, IHHL and liquid waste management and strengthening the own revenue resources of ULB,s.

Telangana state is having 38.6% (1.36 crores) urban population and it is above country average. Low land productivity, the semi-arid conditions of western Telangana and the high percentage of forest area in the northern and eastern parts of Telangana are responsible for sparse population distribution. Rural population is decreasing stage and urban population is growing stage. Telangana state has 7th position in terms of urbanization in India.

Out of 3.5 crores, 1.36 crores (38.9%) of the state population lives in urban areas (Census 2011). Urban population data reveals that, urbanization in Telangana has been continuous increase in the proportion of urban population in India. About 21% of the state's population was in urban areas in 1971, as against the national urban population of 18 per cent. The post-independence of statistics of urban population (1951) was showing that Telangana had a higher urban population (20.65%) as compared to the national (17.29%) average. If we exclude the population of Hyderabad, the actual increase was only 4%. But in 1961 there was a fall in the share of urban population in this Telangana, mainly as a result of the reclassification of towns. In 1981, Telangana including Hyderabad Metropolitan stood out as the most urbanized in Telangana, with 25.17% of population living in urban areas. The urban population has grown from 24 lakhs (1961) to nearly 100 lakhs in the last 55 years. Further, there has been a substantial jump in urban population during the period 2001 to 2011, from 31.8% to 38.9% (see Figure I). Thus, the growth in urban population in the state is much higher than All-India.

Figure I: Urbanization in Telangana and India 1971-2011(%)
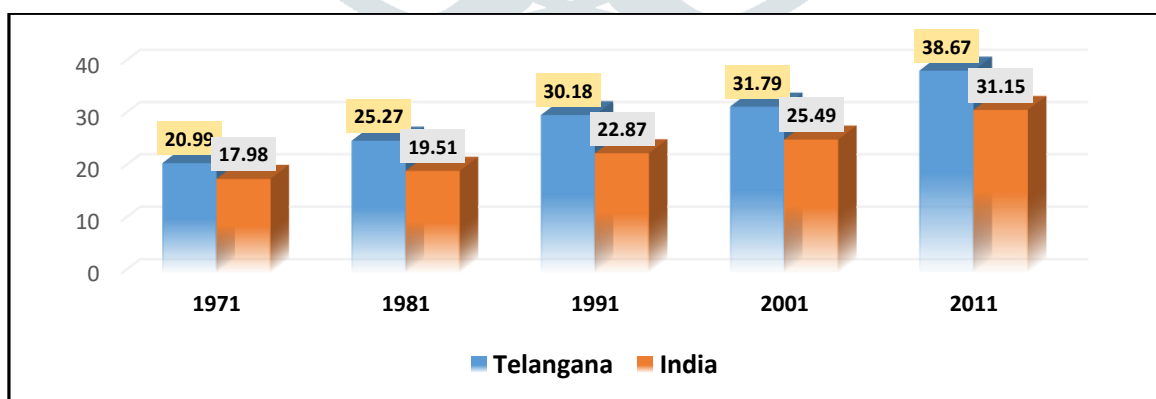
Source: Registrar General of Census, Government of India

When observe to the urban population, Urban density was slightly higher in 1971, 1981 and 1991, due to the existence of Hyderabad city. Hyderabad is having highest urban as well as total population in the state. Total 96.2 lakh urban populations (38.6%) were distributed among 67 towns of various sizes (Class I to

Class VI towns). The percentage of urban population in Telangana is well above the average of India's 27.08%. If the population of Hyderabad were excluded the degree of urbanization comes down sharply.

**Table 1: Urban Population Growth in Telangana, 1901 – 2011**

Year	Total Population	Urban Population	% of Urban Popul. To total Population.	Diff. Growth of Urban Population.	No. of Urban Center
1951	10898622	2250179	20.6	5.6	54
1961	12694581	2449235	19.3	-1.3	54
1971	15817895	3321379	21.0	1.7	67
1981	20181085	5099067	25.2	4.2	80
1991	26088714	7873573	30.18	4.98	78
2001	30696566	9626821	31.36	1.18	82
2011	35193978	13724566	38.67	7.31	73

Source: Census of India, Series–2, Andhra Pradesh (A.P.), 2001, 2011.

The share of Hyderabad in the total Telangana works out to about 50%. The proportion of urban population and area of the metropolitan city of Hyderabad in the state were 20.3% and 8.4% respectively. If these are excluded, the figures for Telangana were 12.6% of population and 20.4% of urban area. Whereas in 2001, also excluding Hyderabad the percentage of urban population in Telangana is only 13.38%. The share of urban agglomeration in the total Telangana works out at 31.38% (2011), while of the population of Hyderabad urban agglomeration accounted for 27% to the total urban population of the state. If we exclude the Hyderabad urban area the respective figure for Telangana is 19.96% only, i.e., more than half of the urban population of Telangana lies in the Hyderabad urban agglomeration, which covers one fifth (22.43%) of the total urban area of Telangana, and without Hyderabad, Telangana was less urbanized.

The trends in the growth of urban population in Telangana are different from the national and state trends. There was a steady and gradual urban population growth in India during decades and Andhra Pradesh in the first three decades; while in Telangana there was a fall in urban population during 1921.

Fig: District wise percentage of Urban Population in Telangana State
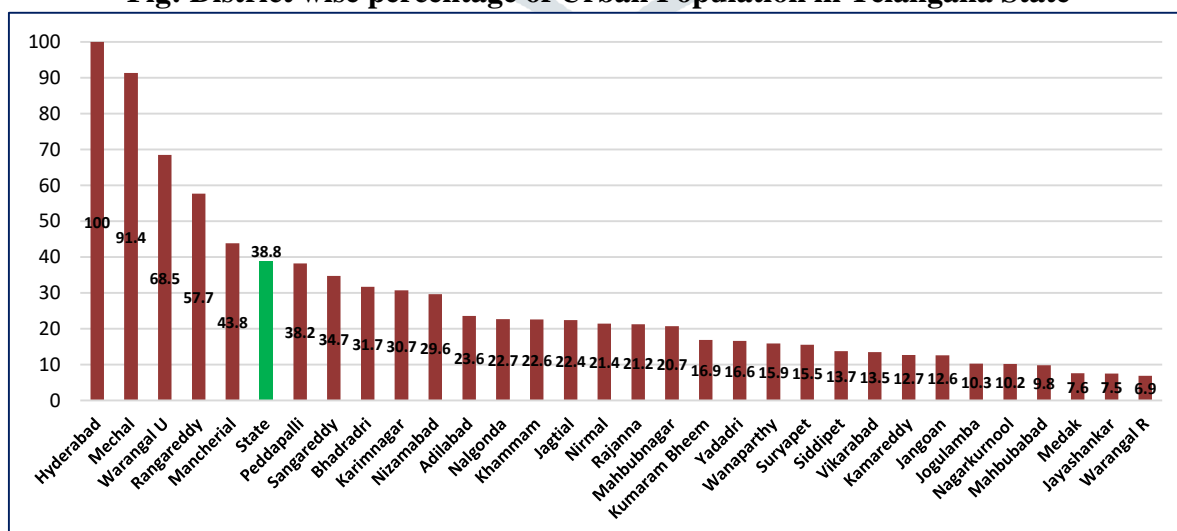
Source: Statistical Abstract of Telangana State-2017

In new state, the government has taken step to reorganize to the 10 district to 31 districts. After reorganization, Hyderabad (100%) and Medchal-Malkajgiri (91.4%) districts are having more than 90% of urban population. Other districts like Warangal Urban (68.5%), Rangareddy (57.7%) and Mancherial (43.8%) districts are also having more than state average (38.8%) urban population. Other 26 districts are having below state average urban population. Peddapalli (38.2%), Sangareddy (34.7%), Bhadradri (31.7%) and Karimnagar (30.7%) districts are having 30 to 40% of the urban population. Nizamabad district is also having near to 30% of urban population. Adilabad, Nalgonda, Khammam, Jagtial, Nirmal and Rajanna Sircilla districts are having more than 20% of urban population. Other districts like Kumaram Bheem, Yadadri, Wanaparthy, Suryapet, Siddipet, Vikarabad, Kamareddy, Jangaon, Jogulamba and Nagarkurnool districts are contribute 10 to 20% of urban population in the state. The lowest urban population observed in Mahabubabad (9.8%), Medak (7.6%), Jayashankar (7.5%) and Warangal Rural (6.99%) districts.

The urban density word is used to urban planning and urban area design. It is also considered an important factor to understanding the cities functioning. From 1981 onwards, the density of the urban population is increasing across the districts. Hyderabad is showing highest density followed by Rangareddy and Nizamabad. Generally literacy rate is high in the urban areas due to awareness and the knowing of the importance of the education. As per the census 2011, Urban Telangana has 81.08% literacy rate while it restricted 57% in rural areas.

POPULATION OF CLASS I CITIES IN TELANGANA

In 1951, the urban scene of Telangana was dominated by Hyderabad city, which accounted for 66.8% of Telangana urban population. By 2001, the share of the city in the urban population of the Telangana had gradually increased to 75%. There was a fall between 1951-1961 (due to changes in classification), but since 1961 there has been a steady rise in the urban population. Since the share of urban population of small towns began to decrease steadily and had come down to 7.9 per cent in 1981 and 3%in 2001.when compare to 2001, growth of the urban population is above 7% in 2011. At the district level Rangareddy district recorded the highest growth rate of 70.47% which is basically due to the enlargement of Hyderabad city into the suburban areas. The core city of Hyderabad (i.e. the district) recorded very low growth of 2.7%. Only Medak district showed close to 30% growth. Adilabad is showing less than 1% urban growth despite having 27.41% urban population. The urban growth in the State is very low (9.89%) if Rangareddy district is excluded.

Table 2: Population of Class I cities in Telangana, 1991-2011

Rank	City	District	Type	1991	2001	2011
1	Hyderabad	Hyderabad	M.Corp	2,964,638	3,818,509	6,809,970
2	Warangal	Warangal	M.Corp	447,657	530,636	620,116
3	Nizamabad	Nizamabad	M.Corp	241,034	288,722	311,152
4	Karimnagar	Karimnagar	M.Corp	148,583	205,653	261,185

5	Ramagundam	Karimnagar	M.Corp	214,384	236,600	229,644
6	Khammam	Khammam	M.Corp	127,992	159,544	184,252
7	Mahabubnagar	Mahabubnagar	M	116,833	130,986	157,902
8	Nalgonda	Nalgonda	M		110,286	135,744
9	Adilabad	Adilabad	M		109,529	117,388
10	Suryapet	Nalgonda	M		93,239	105,531
11	Miryalaguda	Nalgonda	M		90,886	103,855

Towns with population of 1,00,000 and above are called cities. Six Municipal corporations are there in Telangana. The primacy of Hyderabad city (GHMC) is very high over the urban settlement pattern in the state. The next biggest city in Telangana is Warangal which has about 6 lakh population is one-sixteenth or so of the size of Hyderabad.

There are about 158 towns in the Telangana. Medak, Rangareddy and Adilabad districts have more than 20 towns followed by Mahabubnagar district. Many of these are small and medium towns in Class III to V category (in the range of 10000 to 49999 population category). The strengthening of economic base of these towns is imperative for the growth of the economy of the Telangana. There were 17 small towns in the Telangana. The corresponding figure in 1991, 1981, and 1971 was 19, 26, and 40 towns. More than half of the urban population of Telangana (75%) lives in Class I cities only, of which the Hyderabad urban area accounts for 50 per cent. The percentage of population living in medium towns (Class-II and III) was 22.3 per cent.

The percentage of small towns (Class IV, V and VI) was less than 3 per cent and has decreased when compared to 1981 (8.36).Telangana had the lowest percentage of urban population in small towns (7.9 per cent in 1981 to less than 3%in 2001), lower than India (13.7%). There are 67 Urban Local Bodies i.e., 6 Municipal Corporations, 37 Municipalities and 24 Nagar panchayaths in the State (24 Nagar panchayaths are newly constituted). Urban Population of the Telangana is 136, 08,665.

Figure : Population of Class I cities in Telangana, 2011
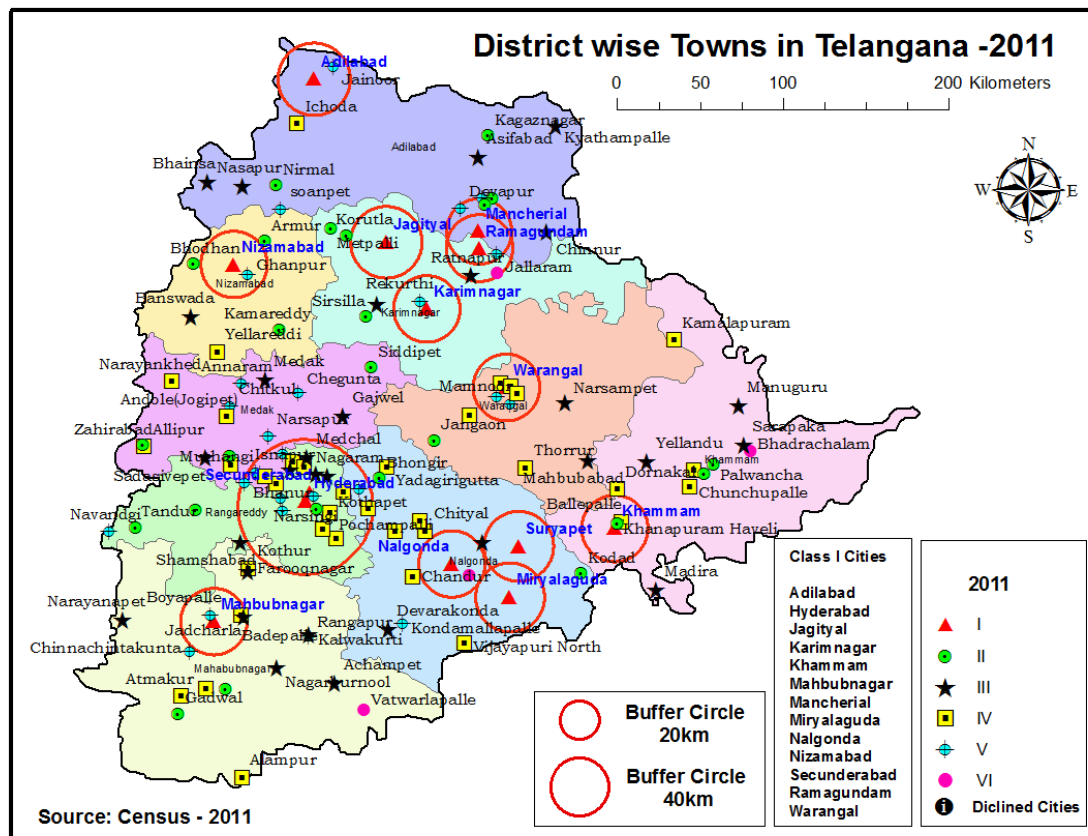
CHALLENGES FOR URBANIZATION PROCESS IN STUDY AREA

The Study indicates that lack of employment in rural areas and problems faced by persons involved in Farming activities was driving force for the rural to urban migration in the state. Seasonal as well as permanent migration for better livelihood to urban areas from rural hinterland was a major cause that led to urbanization process. Steady development of infrastructure in urban areas for the growing population influx was leading to urban sprawl, degeneration of scrubland and vegetation and contamination of water resources due to dumping of wastes. Increased utilization of energy resources owing to change in urban lifestyle and generation of a huge quantum of solid waste were some of the causes for urban area decay. Hence it is highly essential to recognize and recommend certain actions for adoption by civic authorities and the citizens for sustainable development of cities.

RECOMMENDATIONS
® To Improve and augment water storage capacity: Drainage and sewer lines are presently are inadequate for the urbanites.

® Providing access to safe drinking water owing to rising demand for water by a increasing urban population. There is an immediate need to develop sources for safe drinking water supply in urban as well as rural area .

® To improve sanitation to curtail increased threat to urban health caused due to vector borne diseases.

® To develop Green Infrastructural facilities in urban centres by encouraging use of renewable lighting in buildings.

® Population explosion, increase in concrete structures and vehicular traffic are leading to increase in temperatures and increased use of air conditioning facilities. To curtail this trend there is a need to develop and maintain urban vegetation, rooftop gardens and greening of building for cooling purpose.

® To increase public awareness among urban households and enhance to their knowledge use energy efficient appliances, energy conservation and introduction of alternative and renewable sources of energy.

CONCLUSION

This paper has sought to build a picture of urbanization in newly formed state Telangana. Urbanization in Telangana has to be put on track and radical changes should be made at every level in order to improve the system to fulfill the dreams of the Telangana youth and children. As the people are eagerly waiting to enhance the quality of their life, they will accept any change in the appropriate direction.

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