



Urban planning and growth in Telangana State

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Abstract: Urbanisation economies result due to the concentration of population leading to larger, nearer and more diverse markets, enabling greater division of labour. These economies occur to all firms located in an urban area and are not limited to any particular group. Larger urban areas often provide better matching of skills to jobs and reduce the job search costs. The provision of urban infrastructure and services: water supply, sewerage, transport, solid waste management, etc., involves economies of scale and these facilities become financially viable only if the tax-sharing population exceeds a certain threshold. Cities offer returns to scale, scope and sharing.

Keywords: urban infrastructure, human civilization, urban planning

Introduction

The human civilization on its peregrination to development and growth has witnessed a meteoritic paradigm, namely, urbanization; which has had a long lasting effect on the all facets of human civilization. This revolutionary change has been far more effective than any other revolutions, namely, agricultural or industrial revolution. The relationship of urbanization and development has been an all-encompassing and an ever puzzling enigma as with the growth of opportunities the demands and dynamics of the human populace has been increasing. With the simultaneous lobbying of urbanization and growth no country will be spared to witness the externalities of urbanization, especially in the context of urban growth and planning. Thus, it becomes imperative to build Cities with a vision of sustainability and creativity.

The recent decades have witnessed three superficially distinct urban subfields, namely, urban growth, urban planning

and urban trends; which has made parallel efforts to be incorporated into the traditional edifice of the city's infrastructure. Moreover, globally in the last few years metropolitan areas have been engaged in a multitude of initiatives aimed with the abreast of infrastructure and services to foster better opportunities of social, economic and environmental aspects; thus, making cities a magnet of urban attraction and competition. Reflecting upon these developments new nomenclature for cities, namely, sustainable cities', eco cities', knowledge cities', low carbon cities', liveable cities', intelligent cities', green cities', resilient cities', smart cities', ubiquitous cities', etc. have come into practise. The United Nations penchants from first doctrine on urbanization to the Sustainable Development Goals: Agenda 2030 predicts the fact that 50 percent of the world's population is living in the Cities and by 2025 there will be a growth by 2.3 percent every year in the growth of this demography occupying the Cities. However, the scenario further expands when the references of terms viz. mega



cities' is given as nearly half of the population resides in places like Mumbai', Shanghai', New York', etc.; with a population of 10 million or more. The fact that these areas are so thickly populated is a notable aspect but are these sustainable from growth prospect and most importantly is the planning done encompassing a holistic prospect, is an intimidating question.

Urban (area) The definition of urban' varies from country to country, and, with periodic reclassification, can also vary within one country over time, making direct comparisons difficult. An urban area can be defined by one or more of the following: administrative criteria or political boundaries (e.g., area within the jurisdiction of a municipality or town committee), a threshold population size (where the minimum for an urban settlement is typically in the region of 2,000 people, although this varies globally between 200 and 50,000), population density, economic function (e.g., where a significant majority of the population is not primarily engaged in agriculture, or where there is surplus employment) or the presence of urban characteristics (e.g., paved streets, electric lighting, sewerage). In 2010, 3.5 billion people lived in areas classified as urban.

Urban growth

The (relative or absolute) increase in the number of people who live in towns and cities is termed as urban growth. The pace of urban population growth depends on the natural increase of the urban population and the population gained by urban areas through both net rural-urban migration and the reclassification of rural settlements into cities and towns.

Rate of urbanization

The increase in the proportion of urban population over time, calculated as the rate of growth of the urban population minus that of the total population. Positive rates of urbanization result when the urban population grows at a faster rate than the total population.

Metropolitan area/region

A formal local government area comprising the urban area as a whole and its primary commuter areas, typically formed around a city with a large concentration of people (i.e., a population of at least 100,000). In addition to the city proper, a metropolitan area includes both the surrounding territory with urban levels of residential density and some additional lower-density areas that are adjacent to and linked to the city (e.g., through frequent transport, road linkages or commuting facilities). Examples of metropolitan areas include Greater London and Metro Manila.

Perspectives in Urban Trends

Globally, there is a wave of transformation which is diverting the attention of the world towards a focal point aka urbanization and its growth related trends. Apart from being inhabited by the people cities are also a platform of economic opportunities and functional domain, both for government and its people. In the ambit of these ingrowths, it becomes imperative for the administration to channelize the process of governance to draw interconnectedness between the policy perspectives and facets of global progress; to ensure sustainable urbanization.



The 20th century witnessed a rapid migration of population from rural to urban areas in most of the countries of the world. A merely 13 per cent of the global population lived in urban areas in 1900, which increased to 29 per cent in 1950 and to about 50 per cent by the close of 20th century (United Nation, 2005). However, the pattern of urbanization is to be seen very unequal between the developed and developing countries. Majority of the population of developed countries lives in urban areas compared to the majority living in rural areas in the developing countries. India is the second largest country after China in population and is projected to cross China's population with 1.6 billion by 2050. India reached the billion marks at the turn of the century (almost four times its 1951 population of 361 million) with the population of 1210 million. The total number of population has increased from 23.84 crores in 1901 to 121crores. In 2011, whereas, number of population residing in urban areas has increased from 2.58 crores in 1901 to 37.71 corers in 2011. Number of urban agglomeration /town has grown from 1827 in 1901 to 7935 in 2011. The process of urbanisation has been very slow up to 1971 with only one fifth of total population classified as urban.

Urban Challenges in India

Although India today is among the world's largest emerging economies in terms of area, population and size of GDP, and among the fastest in terms of economic growth, it still faces many developmental challenges at the forefront of which is the need to break out of historically determined structures of social and economic privilege and bestow equal opportunities to all citizens. While

there are many pathways to achieving this goal, one of the proven ways is through the provision of public services such as sanitation, education and health care, along with subsidized housing for the poor. These services cushion the poor against vulnerability to disease; provide a modicum of skills to resist economic downturns and via secure housing enable families to spend their hard earned wages on other goods and services. Their quality of life is thus improved and although differences in income, earnings and social status remain within society, the social net provided by the above public services keeps them from falling further into the depths of poverty and despair. Emerging market economies such as India need to gradually build such a humane social net, without which the achievement of rapid economic growth would not translate into a better quality of life for ordinary people.

Urban Planning and Its Functional Domain

In recent years with more than half of world's population residing in urban areas, globally, the automatic diversion of attention towards factors contributing their continuum growth depicts a different story as these urban dwellers although being compounded by rapid population growth are tormented by issues viz. lack of access to shelter, poor infrastructure, weak local governments and serious environmental issues. Moreover, there are occurrences of new climate change issues, optimum utilisation of energy resources, food security, etc. with the catalytic effect of urban finances only further worsening the situation. In these times there have been worldwide suggestions to increase the governmental role of urban planning as planning with its appurtenances can



foster in the requisite reforms. Moreover, agencies viz. UN-Habitat, etc. are on a promotion spree, globally, with the aim to address universal concern of urban planning, wherein, they serve to foster social and spatial inclusion and a pro-poor approach with environmental sustainability; thus, providing urban planning a fundamental role amidst urban issues.

Urban Development in India

The connotation of urban development is not a new phenomenon to the human civilization, however, with the growing populace the need and dimensions of urban development has changed its manifestations. The place versus people approach has been a debatable issue discerned in the writings of many scholars, policy makers, academicians and many community development practitioners. The divergence revolves around one question that should the primary approach be around the local developmental issues focusing on the provision of accommodation the generation of new opportunities. Or should there be a focus on economic and social empowerment, irrespective of any socio-economic disparity. The crux of the matter should be aimed at the agglomeration of resources intended at channelized urban growth. The most sorted approach in the incorporation of urban development strategies is to focus towards the areas where communities face local deterioration and economic disinvestment. Also, in the cases of the enriching areas it is the opportunities which provide a mirror effect of sustainable development. Thereafter, the policy of gentrification can be adopted to emancipate the communities; which has provided to most suitable facets of urban

development, namely, one in the realm of affordability and other in the accessibility of opportunities. The resultant of gentrification has brought about significant changes in the concept of urban development, globally. Gentrification, though is a new concept yet has its roots rooted deeply in urban decline.

Urban Service Delivery System

Urbanization indeed is the most breakthrough paradigm shift that has had a meteoric effect on the global populace. The impact of this change on the world has seen both progressive and retrogressive changes, wherein, it becomes purely indispensable for the government structures at all levels i.e. international, national, state and local to have an optimum utilization of the available resources; thus, ensuring sustainability in the given milieu. Thereafter, the change in the role of the government from that of a provider to facilitator of services has to accomplish. From the late eighteenth century the world has witnessed the growth of modern industry which in turn has triggered the massive process of urbanization; thus, transforming new landscapes. This transforming change was first witnessed in the Europe and then in other parts of the world. The growth of cities brought together new opportunities with the influx of populace from rural to the urban hubs. The estimates being in 1900 nearly 13 percent of the people lived in the cities, by 1950 it rose to 25 percent and by 2050 it will rise to 2.5 billion urban dwellers. "Urbanity can be described as a spatial concentration of people residing in an area, working in non-agricultural activities within a specified space, density



and economic organization. Thus, urbanization can be explained as the process whereby people move into these concentrated areas, abandoning their previously rural activities, through forms of rural-urban migration. Diverse arguments have been raised about the implications of urbanization, some highlighting its positive contribution to development whilst others claiming that it triggers social problems. On that note, classical economists' theories argue that inhabitants in rural areas are drawn to urban areas by the industrial wages. From the classical economist's view, industrialization is identified as the driving force behind urbanization.

1. Planning: Most of the government structure lack an innovative and updated planning framework. The restraining zoning regulations coupled by the inflexible limits of the master plans restrict the accessibility of land as a resource, thereby, leading to a haphazard growth of the cities.

2. Housing: The influx of migration due to urban boom in the cities have magnified the population of the urban agglomerations, however, most of the cities have an outdated building regulations which limit the space density; outdated rent control legislations coupled with poor financial infrastructure force a faction of population to house the unauthorized colonies aka slums.

3. Service Delivery: Most of the urban services are delivered on only one queue i.e. unclear lines of accountability leading to a strong addition of physical infrastructure, rather than provision of financially and environmentally sound services. This further creates an atmosphere where the service providers

are providing quantified services and there is absence of independent regulatory authorities, thus, lacking a qualitative approach.

4. Infrastructure: Majority of the local institutions refrain from generating local revenue for renewal of the existing infrastructure nor devise new means of credit worthiness to access capital market funds.

5. Environment: Environmental management is coupled with economic growth and with the brimming urban hubs there is an increase in the climate variability and extreme weather conditions.

Urban Service Delivery System in Telangana State

74th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992: The constitutional arrangement saw the inception of Urban Local Bodies for the disposition of efficient urban service delivery to strengthen the urban development. However, many states are yet to decentralize the functions of the municipalities which has resulted in the overlapping of responsibility and no accountability to the citizenry.

Institutional Arrangements: In the ambit of the above mentioned legislation, the institutionalization of Municipal Government mainly comprise of Constitutional Provisions, State Municipal Laws, State Finance Commission, Central Finance Commissions, Urban Local Bodies and parastatals. Herein, through public-private partnerships outsourcing has been adopted to improve the accessibility of public services (JNNURM).



Solid waste, Water supply and Sewerage: The growing population in India has created tremendous pressure on the availability and accessibility of these services; statistics reveal that less than 20% of solid waste is being treated, only 40-60% people has access to water supply and 30-50% of houses do not have sewerage system. Thus, it is a very grim picture of these services in the urban milieu.

Land Use: To enhance the standards of life, some of the countries have raised their infrastructure by bring the land resource under optimum utilization in collaboration with the private sector. Several such schemes have been implied in India too, namely, Floor Space Index, Transfer of Development Rights, Impact Fee, Area Linked Development Charge, etc; but these measures have been neither been adequate nor feasible. As with the increase in infrastructure there is an increase in the land value.

Urban Transportation: The urban mobility is directly proportionate to the urban problems. Some of these teething issues are imbalance modal split, inadequate transport infrastructure, no or little integration between land use and transport planning, lack of efficient public transport, etc. Although, the National Urban Transport Policy (2006) was enacted yet it primarily focused on mobility of people rather than vehicles.

Among all these traditional factors responsible for the growth of urbanism has the most important contributor for any economic activity i.e. land utilization for town planning and other purposes. Land, being both, natural immovable and non renewable, is a distinct resource, which needs to be looked upon from the

perspective of a tangible resource with supply and demand issues and also as a link in the form of land acquisition. Accordingly, land carries grave significance due to its attachment of that of a tangible and emotional value, both for its owners and for those whose livelihoods depend on it; thus, making it very important to consider the land utilization process of critical importance. Therefore, the land use pattern is not a national or local issue rather has become a global phenomenon. To address such a problem at the global level, an assessment of land use pattern and a resonating acquaintance of changes in land use have become imperative for legislators, planners, state and local officials.

Land use planning is the systematic assessment of land and water potential, alternatives for land use and economic and social conditions in order to select and adopt the best land use options. Its purpose is to select and put into practice those land uses that will best meet the needs of the people while safeguarding resources for the future. The driving force in planning should be the need for change, the need for improved management or the need for a quite different pattern of land use dictated by changing circumstances. In the process all kinds of land use are involved, namely, agriculture, forestry, wildlife conservation, urban and industrial expansions, tourism and amenities. Planning also provides guidance in case of conflict among the competing use by indicating which areas are most valuable for any particular land use.

Efficiency refers to the economic viability of the land use plan: The plan should yield more than it costs, so



one goal of planning development is to make efficient and productive use of the land. In general terms, for any particular land use, certain areas are better suited than others. Efficiency is achieved by matching different land uses with the areas that will yield the greatest benefit at the least cost. However, it is not always clear which land use is the most profitable; this depends on the point of view. The point of view of individuals, for instance, focuses on the greatest return on capital and labour invested or on the greatest benefit from the area available. Government's point of view is more complex: it may include improving the foreign exchange situation by producing for export or for import substitution.

Sustainability:

As stated before, refers to a development in land use planning that meets the needs of the present while conserving resources for future generations. This requires a combination of production and conservation, whereby, the production of the goods needed by the people now, combined with the conservation of the natural resources on which the production depends. So, for land use to be sustainable, it has to be planned for the community as a whole, because the conservation of soil, water and other land resources is often beyond the means of individual land users.

Challenges in Land Use Management

Thereafter, there is a stern requirement for solutions which not only ensure optimum utilization of resources with the simultaneous usage of scientific and technical application of planning principles. Some of the core issues in the

land utilization/ planning in India over the years have been discussed, hereunder:

1. Unregulated Land Use Shifts: "The stretch of the area is limited i.e. s 3.287 million sq. km. (328.73 million Ha) with west to east extent of approx. 3,000 km and north to south extent of approx. 3,200 km."7 Due to various urban agglomerations there is a persistent drift and demand of land, however, this progressive development is retrogressive for land.

2. Reducing Per Capita Land Resource: Due to the populace explosion in India, Telangana and with the population making a contribution of 17.9 percent of the total world populace by 2030, land requirements for the country will further narrow down.

3. Demands of the Rural and Agricultural Sector: Though the GDP contribution of the agricultural sector accounts for only 14 percent yet it is the main livelihood source of the rural populace and provides the base for the food resources of the country. Currently India produces 245 million tons of food grains which are expected to rise to 307 million tons by 2020; thus, the stark question is that will the land be able to bear such pressures.

Urban Planning in Telangana State

Telangana has been witnessing a rising urban population and the growth of urban areas – both in number as well as geographical area - over last more than two decades. Urban planning is a critical challenge in the face of burgeoning problems of urban growth and population concentration in cities. Land use control, town planning and urban development



legislations have a direct impact on urban growth and development. The legislations dealing with land use planning control, spatial growth management and urban development comprise of zoning, land sub-division, layout and building regulations to provide for and regulate the use of land and built space. These are of greatest concern to the urban development sector as they affect the initiatives of individuals. The implementation of plan and accompanying regulations either makes or mars a city's development prospect.

Urbanisation and urban areas growth are also inevitable due to the advantages offered by the process. Urbanisation economies result due to the concentration of population leading to larger, nearer and more diverse markets, enabling greater division of labour. These economies occur to all firms located in an urban area and are not limited to any particular group. Larger urban areas often provide better matching of skills to jobs and reduce the job search costs. The provision of urban infrastructure and services: water supply, sewerage, transport, solid waste management, etc., involves economies of scale and these facilities become financially viable only if the tax-sharing population exceeds a certain threshold. Cities offer returns to scale, scope and sharing. The economies from urbanisation are, however, not without limits. The disadvantages of agglomeration externalities – known as congestion diseconomies – include shortage and high cost of housing, overcrowding, traffic congestion, environmental pollution, deterioration in civic services, poverty, crime, social unrest, etc. Appropriate policies and plans are required to be in place in order to minimise and effectively manage these

congestion diseconomies. These may include urban land use planning, management of urban growth and better municipal management.

Conclusion

Urbanization has undoubtedly become a global phenomenon with more than half of the population housing the cities; majority of this populace would live in less developed regions of the world. Thereafter, as the world enters the era of „cities“, making them the epicentres of human development, growth and sustainability; there also arises the imperative to prepare our present day governance face new urban challenges. It is evident from the augmentation patterns of today, globally, that Cities are not going to remain the same forever. As the pattern of city which had been discovered in the ancient civilization, commonly known as the Indus Valley Civilization to the city of the 21st Century, popularly referred to as the sustainable cities, wherein, the basic edifice of the urban milieu does not transformed, however, it is the infrastructural potential which has undergone significant manifestations. Due to the growth of these urban components the world, today, has become a global village, whereby, learning and incorporating from universal and successful approach is the most sought out move to ensure progress and performance.

The Multiple Urban-Industrial Nuclei Pattern envisaged the development of five urban settlements—metropolitan Hyderabad, Warangal, Vijayapuri, Mahboobnagar and Kothagudem. The population of these last four cities was projected to grow between 100,000 to



250,000. In addition four “satellite towns” namely Shamshabad, Ramachandrapuram, Medchal and Ghatkesar, each with a future target population of 50,000 people were to form Hyderabad’s inner ring. These four towns were eventually subsumed by the metropolitan spread of Hyderabad.

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Ethno medicinal plants of India –An over view.

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Abstract

People began life on this planet as forest dwellers. India is a country with large ethnic society and immense wealth with its rich biodiversity. The indigenous people live in adverse environmental conditions. The life of ethnic people and their activities are centered on the hills and resources with which they lived in a symbiotic relationship for centuries. Ethnobotany is the field of study that deals with the direct interaction of human and plants. Harshberger (1895) brought up the term ethnobotany for the first time. He defined ethno botany as "the use of plants by aboriginal people". The present paper reviewed the important medicinal plants utilized by the various tribes in India for curing various elements.

Key words: Key words: Medicinal plants, ailments, tribes, India, conservation,

Introduction: Ethnobotanical investigation documents the knowledge on cultural interaction of people with plants. In many developing countries, people mostly rely on ethnomedicinal knowledge to treat diseases, because western-based health care system is inefficient due to poor staffing or because western drugs are expensive. Ethnomedicinal knowledge is gradually vanishing because of rapid socio-economic, environmental, and technological changes. Therefore, ethnomedicinal knowledge must be documented and conserved through systematic studies before it is lost forever (Mohammed et al., 2006). Harshberger (1895) brought up the term ethnobotany for the first time. He defined ethno botany as "the use of plants by aboriginal people

Material and methods: The materials used for reviewing this article is only published journal articles. Mainly some important selected plants were reviewed with their medicinal uses from different states of the country utilized by different

tribes (Table.1). Harshberger (1895) brought up the term ethno botany for the first time. He defined ethno botany as "the use of plants by aboriginal people". Ethno botanical studies are very important in identifying locally important plant species especially for the discovery of drugs. *Argemone mexicana* is used to treat ring worm by *Bhil* tribe of Bibdod, Ratlam district, Madhya Pradesh, (Jadhav 2006); pneumonia by *Koruku, Gond, Bhils, Bhilalas, Naik, Mankar* and *Nihal* of East Nimar region, Madhya Pradesh (Ray et al. 2011); as an antidote to snake bite and to increase sperm count in Nanded district, Maharashtra (Ghorband and Biradar, 2011); for tetanus, antidote for scorpion sting, for malarial fever, to cure chest pain by *Andha* and *Bhils* in Hingoli district, Maharashtra (Patil and Biradar, 2011); to cure cracks on feet, applied between toes while working in paddy fields, leucoderma in sub-Himalayan tract, Uttarakhand (Sharma et al. 2013); sore in back in Tumkur district, Karnataka (Achar et al. 2015); to kill