



## Urbanization and Urban Development in Telangana: Community Service Perspective

P. Anjaneyulu\*, P. Padmanabha Rao

The Centre for Economic and Social Studies, Begumpet, Hyderabad, India

\*Correspondence: E-mail: [anjhi.ou@gmail.com](mailto:anjhi.ou@gmail.com)

### ABSTRACT

Telangana is the 29th state of India, where the urban development is centered in and on Hyderabad. Over the last few decades has eclipsed the growth of other small and medium towns in the Telangana, leading to “intra-sub-regional disparities”. This paper is an analysis in the context of the birth of the new state. It chronicles the developments over the last six decades in the field of urban development in Telangana. In the last 60 years, Hyderabad has grabbed all attention, and most growth centers identified have recorded little or no growth. Hyderabad had a population of 12.51 lakhs in 1961. In the next four decades (1961-2001), Hyderabad emerged as one of the fastest-growing metros in India. Over two decades 1991-2011, the population growth rate of most of the 27 Telangana towns declined. Vijayapuri and Bellampally recorded a fall in population even in absolute terms. Sangareddy, Siddipet, Mahbubnagar, and Zahirabad—towns within proximity of Hyderabad alone recorded some growth. Within the Telangana, growth happened only in areas close to Hyderabad. For comprehensive planning and development of Telangana, it is proposed alternative patterns of regional urban development for the future network of towns in the state. Firstly, a Three Tier Pattern based on the concept of urban hierarchy. Secondly, the Multiple Urban-Industrial Nuclei Pattern of Development, and lastly, the Metropolitan Region, which was centered on the city of Hyderabad. It may be concluded within the Telangana; Hyderabad Metropolitan region grew at the cost of smaller towns.

### ARTICLE INFO

#### Article History:

Submitted/Received 05 Jul 2023

First Revised 26 Aug 2023

Accepted 09 Oct 2023

First Available online 10 Oct 2023

Publication Date 01 Mar 2024

#### Keyword:

Service,  
Telangana,  
Urban,  
Urbanization.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Urbanization involves the shift in population from rural to urban settlements. From a demographic perspective, the urbanization level is best measured by the urban population share. The 2014 revision of the World Urbanization Prospects by UN DESA's Population Division notes that the largest urban growth will take place in India, China, and Nigeria (Sampson *et al.*, 2021). These three countries will account for 37% of the projected growth of the world's urban population between 2014 and 2050. By 2050, India is projected to add 404 million urban dwellers, China 292 million, and Nigeria 212 million. The urban population of the world has grown rapidly from 746 million in 1950 to 3.9 billion in 2014. Asia, despite its lower level of urbanization, is home to 53% of the world's urban population, followed by Europe with 14% and Latin America and the Caribbean with 13%. As megacities grow, they sow a disproportionately large footprint in the form of ravaged nature in and around expanding cities (Vani & Kamraju, 2016).

The world's urban population is expected to surpass six billion by 2045 (Junaid *et al.*, 2021). Much of the expected urban growth will take place in countries of developing regions, particularly Africa. As a result, these countries will face numerous challenges in meeting the needs of their growing urban populations, including for housing, infrastructure, transportation, energy, and employment, as well as for basic services such as education and health care (Profiroiu *et al.*, 2020).

Urbanization is an important factor in showing the development of the state. It impacts the surrounding geographical area. An urban agglomeration boosts economic growth by bringing industries and creating opportunities for the village migrants. It also innovates new technology which is useful to society (Guo *et al.*, 2023). 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 (Korotayev *et al.*, 2021).

In India, the Census of India is enumerating all the information across the country once every 10 years. As per the Census, urban areas are identified by the following criteria:

- All places with a municipality, corporation, cantonment board 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% of the male main working population engaged in non-agricultural pursuits; and
  - (iii) A density of population of at least 400 persons per sq km.

In India, for the first time since Independence, the absolute increase in population is more in urban areas than in rural areas. India has 68.8% of rural population and 31.2% of urban population (Arakeri & Hazarika, 2020). The level of urbanization increased from 27.8% in the 2001 Census to 31.16% in the 2011 Census (Sarkar, 2019). The proportion of rural population declined from 72.2 to 68.8%. NCTE Delhi State (97.5%) registered the highest urban population in the country followed by Chandigarh (97.2%). As per the 2011 census, out of 29 states, 11 states have higher than the country's average urban population. 4 union territories Chandigarh, Lakshadweep (78%), Daman & Diu (75.1%), and Puducherry (68.3%) are having a highest urban population in the country. Only two states such as Goa (62.1%) and Mizoram (51.5%) states have more than 50% of the urban population. Out of 36 states, only 6 states (above mentioned) have more than 60% urban population. Bigger states like Maharashtra (45%), and Karnataka (38.5%) states are above the country average, while other states like

Madhya Pradesh (27.6%), Jammu and Kashmir (27.2%), Rajasthan (24.8%), Uttar Pradesh (22.3%) and Bihar (11.3%) having below country average. Bihar and Himachal Pradesh (10%) states showed the lowest urban populations.

## 2. METHODS

### 2.1. Swachh Dooths

The main objective of this program is to spread awareness about Swachh Hyderabad through door-to-door visits and give information about solid waste management. SHG members are the main person to create awareness for the Hyderabad people.

### 2.2. Asara

This welfare program is made for the senior citizens of the urban people. These people are provided with aids and appliances, medical camps are organized and daycare centers are established to meet their recreational needs.

### 2.3. Vikasam

This welfare program is designed for disabled persons. The GHMC provides free surgery camps and distributes the aids and appliances to disabled persons.

## 3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

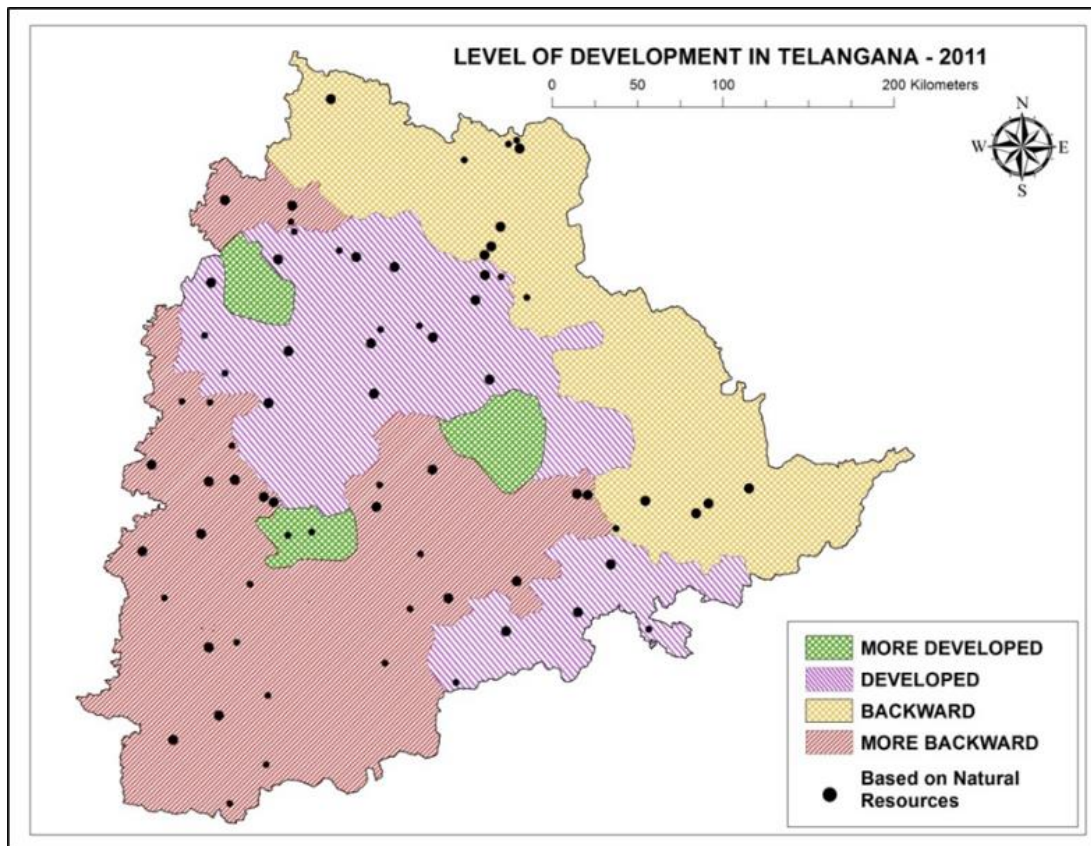
### 3.1. Urban Development

There is no clear or universally accepted definition of development. At one extreme development is understood to indicate changes in social, cultural, and political institutions and the attitude of people. Development is a process of qualitative change and quantitative growth of the social and economic reality ([Gounaridis et al., 2019](#)). It is a complex process, which is best, called simply development. The spatial structure of economic development leads us to conclude that there are wide spatial variations in levels of development and that mainly the urbanization and industrialization process determines the level of development. Areas that are undergoing agricultural transformation are also better off. The urbanization and industrialization process plays a catalytic role in regional development. This is also corroborated by the fact that over 75%, 5% of the urban population is found in the mandals with the two highest levels of development.

Scholars have argued that cities experience relatively higher and stable demographic growth because many are linked to the national and sometimes international market ([Nijman & Wei, 2020](#)). In the smaller towns that are mostly rooted in their regional economy, however, population growth tends to be low and fluctuates over time and space. This provides a basis for the proposition that there exists a dual urban structure wherein the larger cities are integrated with the higher-order system and share the growth dynamics at the macro level, which is not the case for the lower-order towns. Based on some indices the Telangana are classified into four distinct regions (see **Figure 1**). It points out that the growth of the urban population has not always taken place in connection with the development of workers in manufacturing activity. These are kept away from the development process. This has again been confirmed through negative association with urban dimension.

The new state of Telangana is putting efforts and showing interest in urban development through good reforms in the physical and institutional areas ([Gomes et al., 2023](#)). Urbanization is making Hyderabad a global city and supporting the development of the urban areas in the state which means the urban dwellers are getting better quality of life ([Hatab et al., 2021](#)). Usually, in urban areas, facilities like (basic amenities) water and sanitation, roads,

garbage maintenance, and sewerage systems are better than the rural areas. Social (safety and security) and institutional infrastructure (regulations and governance) are also provided in the urban areas.



**Figure 1.** Levels of development in Telangana 2011.

After the formation of the state, the Telangana state government has taken many reforms to the development. One of the major decisions is re-organizing the districts. This idea developed many urban centers to become epicenters for industries, services, and public facilities. Hyderabad is the heart or growth center of the Telangana State. It is one of the major cities in the country. It also has a cosmopolitan city culture due for this reason the metropolitan city hosts many national and international events. It is serving to the entire country's people through the IT sector and tourist and business-related activities. Patancheruvu, Balanagar, Jeedimetla, ECIL, Madhapur, Gachibowli, and other so many other areas are facilitating employment and other services. The fastest growing cities like Warangal, Karimnagar, Khammam, Ramagundam, Nizamabad, Mahbubnagar, Miryalaguda, Suryapet, Nalgonda, Adilabad and Siddipet are rejuvenating under the central government schemes like Atal Mission and AMRUT.

About 39% of the population in Telangana is living in urban areas as per the census of 2011 compared to 31% at the India level. Compared to 2001, the level of urbanization has increased by 7% points in the State. Hyderabad is a 100% urban district but the city of Hyderabad spreads much beyond the district boundary into the neighboring Rangareddy district (Srikanth & Swain, 2022). This has made Rangareddy, which surrounds Hyderabad, the next highly urbanized district in Telangana with 70.1% of the urban population. The ten municipalities, which were part of Hyderabad urban agglomeration and merged with Hyderabad City Corporation to form Greater Hyderabad Municipal Corporation (GHMC), are located in this district. Hyderabad Metropolitan Development Authority (HMDA) encompasses a total area

of 7228 km<sup>2</sup> covering all 16 Mandals of Hyderabad district, 22 of Rangareddy, 10 of Medak, 5 of Nalgonda and 2 Mandals of Mahbubnagar district ([Edukondalu, 2017](#)). However, the level of overall urbanization is low in the other districts surrounding the GHMC namely, United Medak, Mahbubnagar, and Nalgonda.

Presently, Greater Hyderabad Municipal Corporation is alone contributing 20% urban population in the state. Greater Warangal Municipal Corporation (GWMC) is another fast-growing city and it contributes 2% of the Urban Population in the state. After Hyderabad, the Kakatiya Empire city is a well-known marketing city and has a good transport network. The city and its neighboring urban agglomeration are growing fast. The new state government also proposed Outer Ring Road (ORR), Text Tile Park and also spreading IT sector. The government has planned a textile corridor from Hyderabad to Warangal. Another urban agglomeration is growing around the Ramagundam Municipal Corporation. The Ramagundam city is surrounded by Godavarikhani and Mancherial cities filled with huge coal mines. This region has having National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) and Singareni Collieries. And also has a huge scope of mineral-based industries and others.

### 3.2. Urban Population in Telangana

Telangana is the 29th state in the country. It covers an area of about 112077 sq. km and has 31 districts and 584 mandals with 3.5 crores population. The total population of Telangana in 1981, was 2 crores only but now it is reached almost 3.5 crores. Every decade population increased above 50 lakhs. The density of the population of the state in 1961 was 339 and now it is 308. As per the census 2011, Out of 31 districts, Hyderabad district has having highest population followed by Rangareddy, Medchal Malkajgiri, and Nalgonda. The lowest population was observed in Kumaram Bheem, Rajanna Sircilla, Jangaon, Wanaparthy, and Jogulamba Gadwal. The state's average density is 312 persons km<sup>2</sup>. The literacy rate of the state is 66.5% and male literacy stands at 75% and female at 58%. Among districts, Hyderabad (83.2%) has having highest literacy rate followed by urbanized districts like Medchal, Warangal Urban, Rangareddy, and Karimnagar. Except for these five districts, all other districts' literacy rate is lower than the state average. The lowest literacy rate was recorded in Jogulamba Gadwal (48.8%), Nagarkurnool (54.3%), Wanaparthy (55.6%) and Medak (56.1%).

Telangana state has a 38.6% (1.36 crores) urban population and it is above the 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 ([Pankaj et al., 2020](#)). The rural population is decreasing stage and the urban population is growing stage.

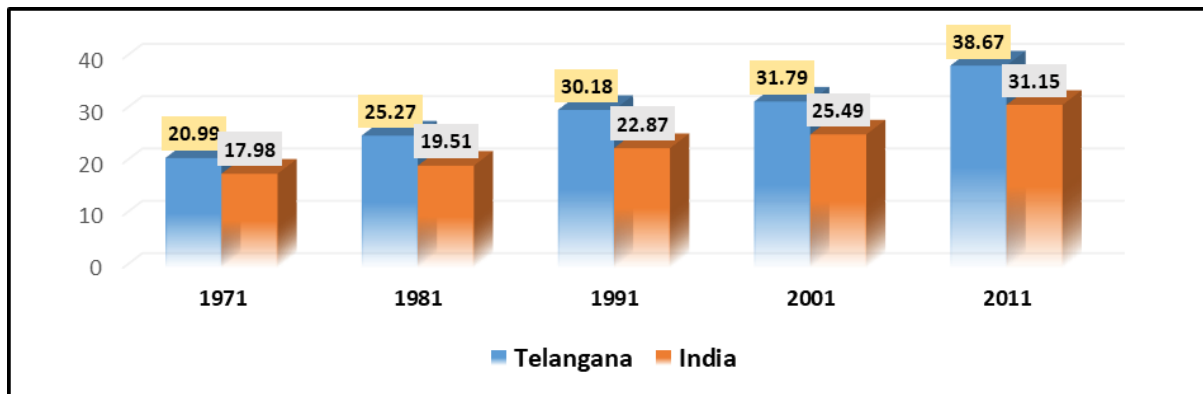
Telangana state has the 7th position in terms of urbanization in India. Urban population data reveals that urbanization in Telangana has been continuously increasing in the proportion of the urban population in India. About 21% of the state's population was in urban areas in 1971, as against the national urban population of 18%. The post-independence statistics of the urban population (1951) showed 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 is only 4%. But in 1961 there was a fall in the share of the urban population in 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 the 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 2**). Thus, the growth in urban population in the state is much higher than in India. The trends in the growth of the urban population in Telangana are different from the national and state trends. There was a steady and gradual urban population growth in India during the decades and in Telangana in the first three decades; while in Telangana there was a fall in urban population during 1921. During 1971-2011, the urban population increased 21% to 37.7%.

Urban density was slightly higher in 1971, 1981, and 1991, due to the existence of Hyderabad city (Venkatesham, 2023). Hyderabad has having highest urban as well as total population in the state. A total of 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.



**Figure 2.** Urbanization in Telangana and India 1971-2011(%).

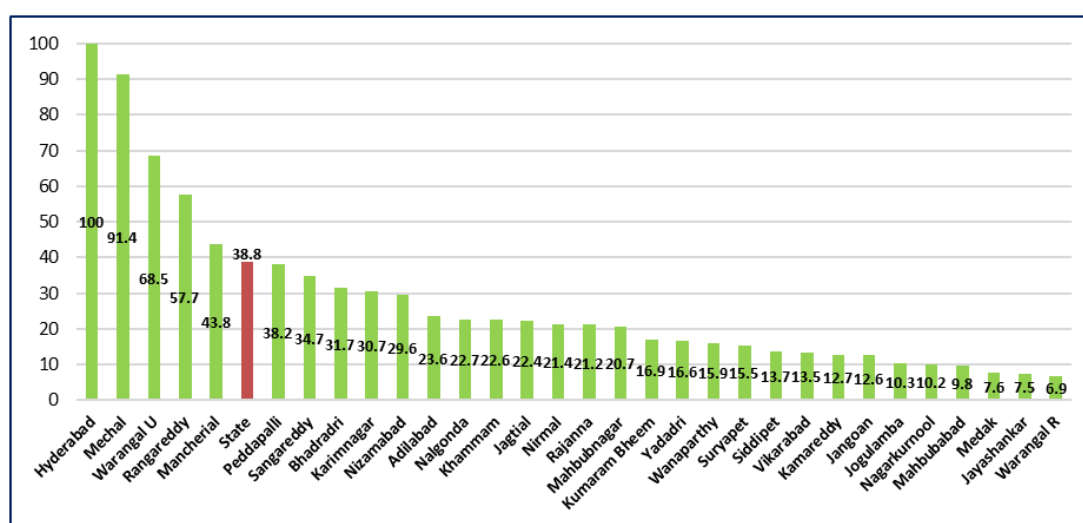
The share of Hyderabad in the total Telangana works out to about 50%. The proportion of the urban population and area of the metropolitan city of Hyderabad in the state were 20.3% and 8.4% respectively. If these are excluded, the figures for Telangana were 12.6% of the population and 20.4% of the urban area. Where as 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 31.3% (2011), while the population of Hyderabad urban agglomeration accounted for 27% of the total urban population of the state. If we exclude the Hyderabad urban area the respective figure for Telangana is 19.9% only, i.e., more than half of the urban population of Telangana lies in the Hyderabad urban agglomeration, which covers one-fifth (22.4%) of the total urban area of Telangana, and without Hyderabad, Telangana was less urbanized (see **Table 1**).

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

Year	Total Population	Urban Population	% of Urban Population to total Population.	Diff. Growth of Urban Population.	No. of Urban Center
1951	10898622	2250179	20.60	5.60	54
1961	12694581	2449235	19.30	-1.30	54
1971	15817895	3321379	21.00	1.70	67
1981	20181085	5099067	25.20	4.20	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.

In the new state, the government has taken steps to reorganize the 10 districts into 31 districts. After reorganization, regarding the urban population, Hyderabad (100%) and Medchal-Malkajgiri (91.4%) districts have more than 90% of the urban population. Other districts like Warangal Urban (68.5%), Rangareddy (57.7%), and Mancherla (43.8%) districts are also having more than the state average (38.8%) urban population. Other 26 districts have below-state-average urban populations. Peddapalli (38.2%), Sangareddy (34.7%), Bhadrachalam (31.7%) and Karimnagar (30.7%) districts are having 30 to 40% of the urban population. Nizamabad district also has nearly 30% of the urban population. Adilabad, Nalgonda, Khammam, Jagtial, Nirmal, and Rajanna Sircilla districts have more than 20% of the urban population. Other districts like Kumaram Bheem, Yadadri, Wanaparthy, Suryapet, Siddipet, Vikarabad, Kamareddy, Jangaon, Jogulamba, and Nagarkurnool districts contribute 10 to 20% of the urban population in the state. The lowest urban population was observed in Mahabubabad (9.8%), Medak (7.6%), Jayashankar (7.5%), and Warangal Rural (6.99%) districts (see **Figure 3**).



Source: Statistical abstract of Telangana State-2017.

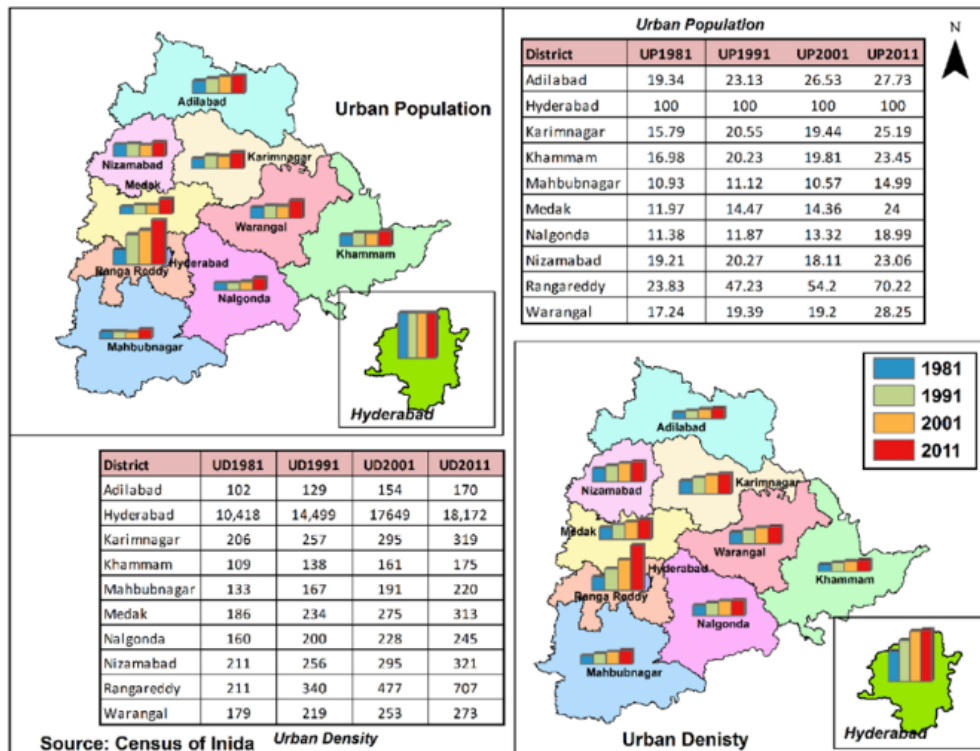
**Figure 3.** District-wise percentage of urban population in Telangana State.

The urban density word is used for urban planning and urban area design. It is also considered an important factor in understanding the city's functioning. From 1981 onwards, the density of the urban population is increasing across the districts. Hyderabad shows the highest density followed by Rangareddy and Nizamabad. Generally, the literacy rate is high in urban areas due to awareness and knowledge of the importance of education. As per the census 2011, Urban Telangana has an 81.08% literacy rate while it is restricted to 57% in rural areas (see **Figure 4**).

### 3.3. 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's urban population. By 2001, the share of the city in the urban population of Telangana had gradually increased to 75%. There was a fall between 1951 and 1961 (due to changes in classification), but since 1961 there has been a steady rise in the urban population. The share of the urban population of small towns began to decrease steadily and came down to 7.9% in 1981 and 3% in 2001. when compared to 2001, the growth of the urban population was 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 a very low growth of 2.7%. Only the 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 (see **Table 2**).



**Figure 4.** Districtwise urban population and density in Telangana, 1981-2011.

**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	Mahbubnagar	Mahbubnagar	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

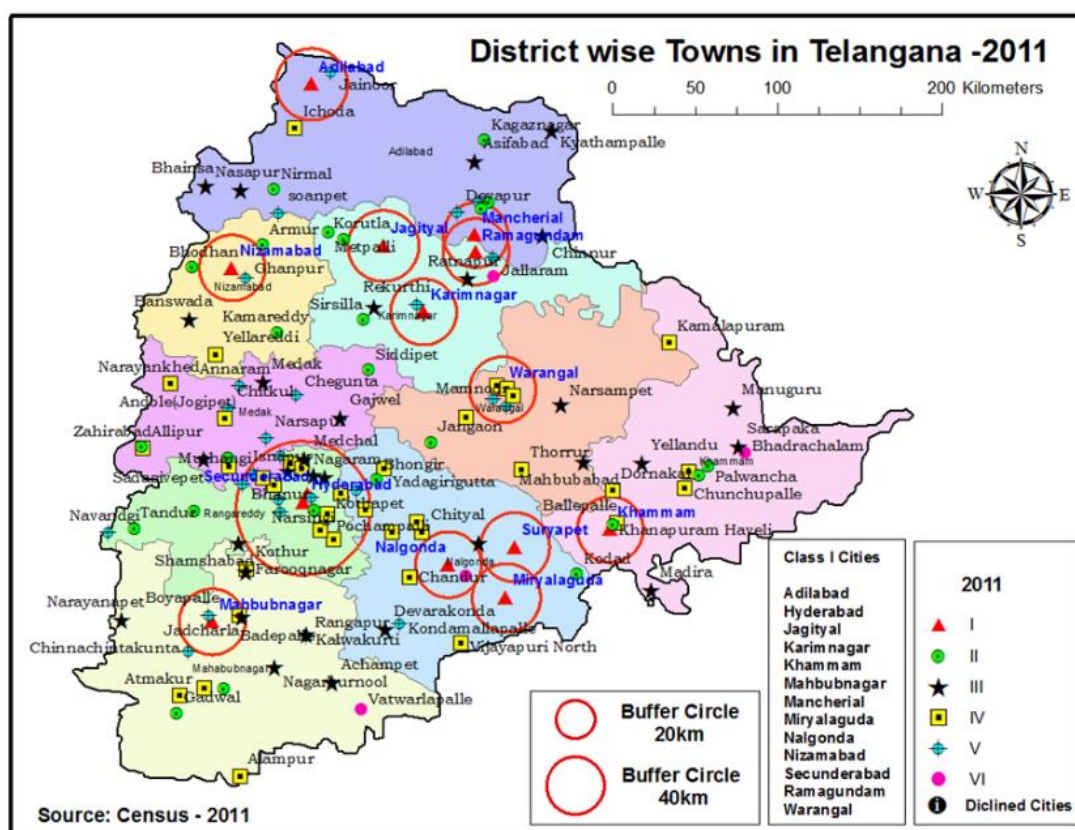
Source: Census of India-2011.

Towns with a population of 1,00,000 and above are called cities. Six Municipal corporations are there in Telangana (Gupta, 2020). 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 and 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 Mahbubnagar district (Prathap et al., 2019). Many of these are small and medium towns in the Class III to V category (in the range of 10000 to 49999 population category). The strengthening of the economic base of these towns is imperative



for the growth of the economy of 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%. The percentage of the population living in medium towns (Class II and III) was 22.3%.

The percentage of small towns (Class IV, V, and VI) was less than 3% and has decreased when compared to 1981 (8.36). Telangana had the lowest percentage of the urban population in small towns (7.9% 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 Nagarapanchayaths in the State (24 Nagarapanchayaths are newly constituted). The Urban Population of Telangana is 136, 08,665 (see **Figure 5**).



**Figure 5.** Population of class I cities in Telangana, 2011.

### 3.4. Hyderabad Urban Development

Hyderabad is the capital city of Telangana state and has more than 400 years of history. It is also one of the major cities in the country. It is also known as the city of Pearl. It is famous for IT power hubs and having world-class educational institutions, hospitals, and also the main source of a skilled workforce. Pearl City has now become one of the global IT centers in the world with a large number of multinational companies like Microsoft, Google, TCS, and others. It is also emerging as a Parma capital of India (Alam & Markandey, 2020). Due to all the above-mentioned positive reasons, the city is attractive the investments, and employment. It has a good transport network system like Metro and Outer Ring Road.

In Hyderabad, two government organizations are working for the development of the historical city namely, Greater Hyderabad Municipal Corporation (GHMC) and Hyderabad

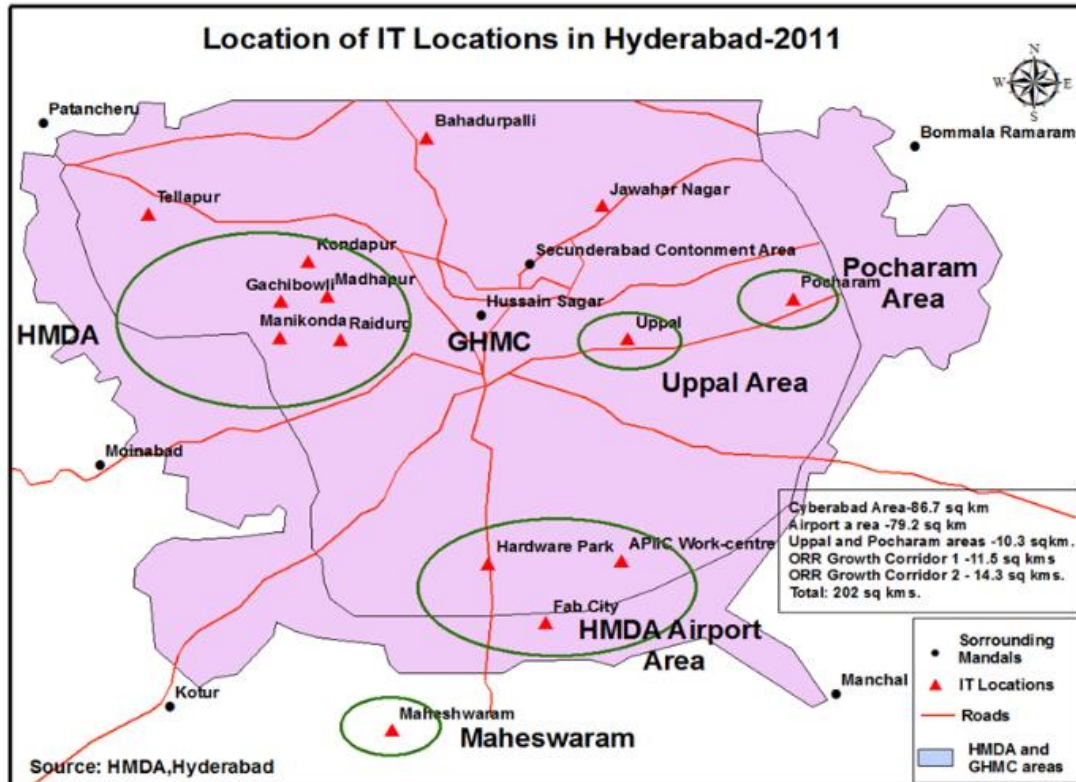
Metropolitan Development Authority (HMDA) (Srikanth & Swain, 2022). GHMC was formed in 2007 merging with 12 municipalities/ Nagar Panchayat (31 villages) and 175 villages with 625 km<sup>2</sup> area from the surrounding districts like Hyderabad, Rangareddy, Medchal, and Sangareddy.

HMDA formed in 2008 with an area of 7257 km<sup>2</sup>. It covered 7 districts 70 mandals and 1032 villages (Including the GHMC area). It constitutes planning, coordination, supervising, promoting, and securing the HMDA region. It also supports the co-coordinating of the GHMC and HMDA bodies.

Key sectors like information technology, biotechnology, healthcare, and various outsourcing services are developed around Hyderabad due to the High level of investment in Hyderabad city infrastructure (Pilot *et al.*, 2020). The state has also started to focus on the fields of information technology and biotechnology. Telangana is one of the top IT exporting states of India. There are 68 Special Economic Zones in the state. Telangana is a mineral-rich state, with coal reserves at Singareni Collieries (see Figure 6 and 7).

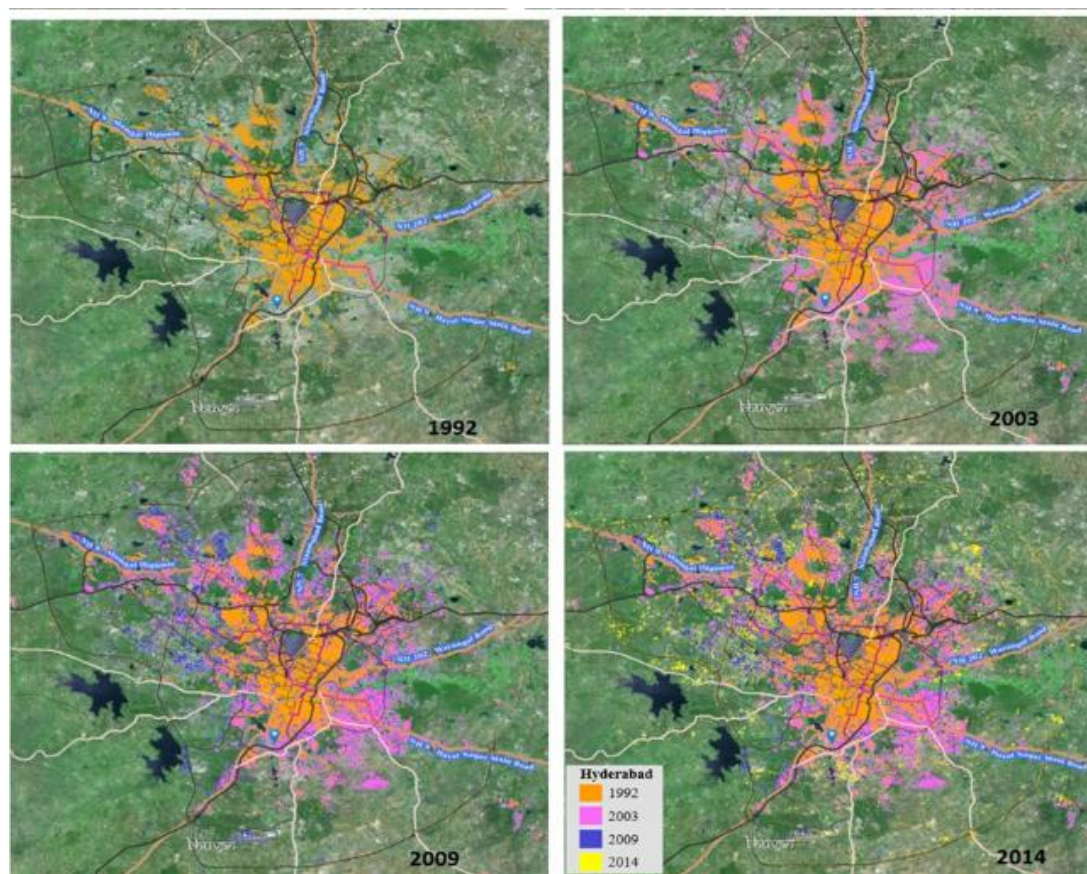
IT development in the state has taken an upswing in the period of early known personalities like Tony Blair and Bill Clinton visited and appreciated the infrastructure development in Hyderabad. The government managed to coax other global IT giants IBM, Dell, Deloitte, Computer Associates, and Oracle to set up shop in Hyderabad, at a time when India hardly featured on global IT majors' radar. Hyderabad is the second largest Information technology hub of India (Tripathi, 2019). Notable companies include Microsoft India, Google, Facebook, Inc., EA Mobile, etc.

Outer Ring Road is a major asset for Hyderabad city. It is 158 km long, connecting to the main suburban areas such as Narsing, Kokapet, Patnecheru, Shamirpet, Ghatkesar, Shamshabad, and Nanakramguda. ORR provides quick access to national and state highways.



**Figure 6.** Location of information technology (IT) areas in hyderabad-2011.





**Figure 7.** Hyderabad urban agglomeration from 1992 to 2014.

The government has decided to form a Strategic Road Development Plan (SRDP). Under this, grade separators have been taken up at 8 junctions of the Hyderabad city area. The first project is the Kondapur and Ayyapa Society underpass a length of 450m. It was also completed and opened on January 3, 2018.

The government is also focused on infrastructural development programs. Under this, many bridges, flyovers, swimming pools, sports complexes, and fish markets in various places in the city. In the HMDA area, 3132 lakes are identified and 2546 lakes are fixed boundaries using new technology.

The new state is also concentrated on conserving the Musi River, for this constitutes River Front Development at Uppal Bhagat. An intercity bus terminal (ICBT) is also planned at Miyapur. It provides one-stop integrated facilities to passengers, public and private bus operators, and their staff. One of the oldest lakes is Hussain Sagar in the city, for this lake state has initiated a project namely Hussain Sagar Lake and Catchment Area Improvement Project partnership with JICA ODA. The main objective of the program is to improve the quality of lake water by preventing the entry of pollutants and the removal of nutrient-rich sediments.

Urban people need the refreshment in the urban areas. For this more parks are needed. The government has proposed one Eco-Park at Kothwalguda near Himayatsagar. The main features of the park are Butterfly Park, rural huts, mountain biking tracks with landscape greenery.

### 3.5. Urban Local Bodies (LUBs) in Telangana

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

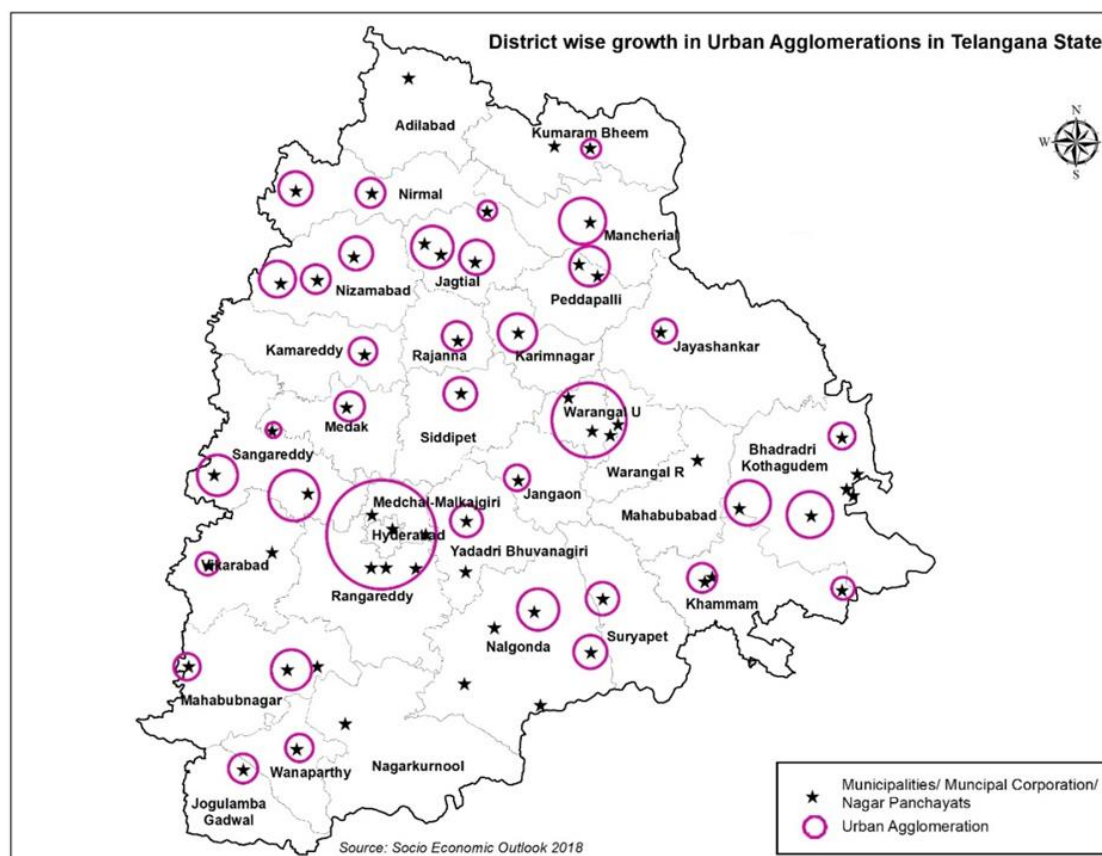
Municipal Corporations and Municipalities have having apex authority called as Directorate of Municipal Administration (DMA). DMA guides in performing their day-to-day activities. the roles of the DMA are, to coordinate between local bodies and state-level offices, supervise and monitor urban development schemes like Smart cities, AMRUTH, IHHL, and liquid waste management, and strengthen the revenue resources of ULB, s.

Urbanization needs to be equated not only with increasing employment in the non-agricultural sector and the associated higher technology and income levels but also with urban infrastructure, both economic and social, to promote the dispersal of development and the quality of life of the people. In this context, urban development is concerned with ensuring that urban centers play a positive role in national and regional development and also provide healthy living environments (see **Table 3** and **Figure 8**).

**Table 3.** 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, Kolhapur
Bhadrachari	Kothagudem, Palwancha, Manuguru, Yellandu	Nalgonda	Nalgonda, Miryalaguda, Devarakonda
Gadwal	Gadwal, Eija	Nirmal	Nirmal, Bhainsa
Jagtial	Jagtial, Koratla, Metpalle	Nizamabad	Nizamabad, Bodhan, Armoor
Jangaon	Jangaon	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, Sattupalle	Siddipet	Siddipet, Dubbaka, Gajwel, Husnabad
Kumaram Bheem	Kagaznagar	Suryapet	Suryapet, Huzurnagar, Kodad
Mahabubabad	Mahabubabad	Vikarabad	Vikarabad, Tandur
Mahbubnagar	Mahbubnagar, Badepalle, Narayanapet	Wanaparthy	Wanaparthy
Mancherial	Bellampalli, Mandamarri, Mancherial	Warangal R	Parkala, Narsampet
Medak	Medak	Warangal U	Warangal
		Yadadri	Bhuvanagiri

Source: Socio-economic outlook-2018.



**Figure 8.** District-wise growth in urban agglomerations in Telangana State.

### 3.6. Programs for Urban Development

The state government has initiated the Telangana Municipal Development Project (TMDP). The main objective of the TMDP is to prepare a master plan for 20 ULBs with financial assistance from the World Bank and prepare GIS base maps for 37 ULBs in Phase I and 22 in Phase II. Support to Urban Street Vendors. Till now 67294 street vendors have been identified. To provide shelter for the urban homeless people. Till now 25 shelters are functioning and almost 1163 homeless people are accommodated. MEPMA (Mission for Elimination of Poverty in Municipal Areas) has been actively involved in Deendayal Anthyodaya Yojan and National Urban Livelihood Mission (DAY-NULM), Vaddi Leni Runalu and others. Up to 2017 December, 1.46 lakh SHGs were formed and 716 corers were provided to the 18132 SHGs. After Swachh Telangana Varostavam October 2, 2014), the government focused on sanitation and also provided financial support to construct toilets in urban areas. One of the best performances of the state is urban areas have reached 100% sanitation facilities. Telangana government has initiated good programs for urban development. The following schemes are giving good results in the metropolitan city.

### 3.7. Annapurna Meals

Annapurna Meal Scheme was started by GHMC in partnership with Hare across the Krishna Mission Charitable Foundation across the city. The main objective is to provide safe and hygienic food to the poor people of the city. The meal menu consists of 400 grams of rice, 100 grams of dal, and 100 grams of curry with one spoon pickle and charged only 5/- and GHMC is barring 24.25/-. A total of 150 meal centers are functioning at more labor and poor people



living ads. Currently, per day 40000 people and monthly 965000 people are getting food once a day (Lunchtime).

### 3.8 Rehabilitation of Beggars

This program is functioning by the Joint Action Team which is formed by the Traffic Police Department, UCD staff, and volunteers of Amma Nanna Anada Ashramam. Under this program, (from 13 December 2017) 3260 male beggars and 3521 female beggars have been rescued and sent to the Amma Nanna Ananda Ashramam which is located in Chowtuppal. 3260 persons are reunited with their families.

## 4. CONCLUSION

Telangana state has been creating many opportunities for urban people through well-initiated programs. Also, focusing on strengthening physical, economic, and social infrastructure across the state, leads to more urbanization in the state. Only Hyderabad and the surrounding urban agglomeration are the main growth centers. Hyderabad is a global city, has many MNCs, related to the IT sector, and is also the hub of the Pharma and engineering sector. Pearl City having excellent infrastructure and civic amenities is attracting national and international workforce. Recently, the Metro rail project was started in the city, providing the best facilities to the civic society. The outer Ring Road, having access to the many national and state highways is giving the best support to the world-class international airport. GHMC and HMDA are responsible government organizations for the development of Hyderabad city. They have taken many Programs like night shelters, Annapurna meals, and beggars' rehabilitation programs offering support to the urban population.

Earlier governments focused on Hyderabad-centric development but after the formation of the new state, many cities like Warangal, Karimnagar, Khammam, and Nizamabad are also getting more funds under the central government scheme like Atal and AMRUTH. In Warangal, IT companies/hubs have been established and running successfully. It gives more opportunities to the skilled workforce of surrounding districts. Green shoots of initiatives for the development of tier-II cities are visible. IT incubation centers are developed in Khammam, Karimnagar, and Nizamabad districts. The new government is also developing more cities based on their natural resources. The Government has also constituted the Temple Development Authority in spiritual cities like Vemulawada and Yadadrigutta, which looks into the planning for the development of temples. Similarly, other towns and cities are being promoted as economic growth centers. The government should also urbanize south Telangana districts like united Mahbubnagar and Nalgonda districts.

## 5. AUTHORS' NOTE

The authors declare that there is no conflict of interest regarding the publication of this article. Authors confirmed that the paper was free of plagiarism.

## 6. REFERENCES

- Alam, S. M., and Markandey, K. (2020). Consequences of unplanned growth: A case study of metropolitan hyderabad. *Urban and Regional Planning and Development: 20th Century Forms and 21st Century Transformations*, 2020, 203-219.
- Arakeri, S., and Hazarika, D. (2020). An analysis of demographic features in India. *Journal of Applied Management and Advanced Research*, 2(1), 01-11.

- Edukondalu, K. (2017). Urban regional centers growth in India-A Study in Telangana. *Desh Vikas*, 4(2), 167.
- Gomes, S. L., Hermans, L. M., Chakraborty, S., Luft, S., Butsch, C., and Banerjee, P. S. (2023). Comparative analysis of local adaptation processes in the future across peri-urban India to support transformations to sustainability. *Global Environmental Change*, 82, 102721.
- Gounaridis, D., Chorianopoulos, I., Symeonakis, E., and Koukoulas, S. (2019). A random forest-cellular automata modelling approach to explore future land use/cover change in Attica (Greece), under different socio-economic realities and scales. *Science of the Total Environment*, 646, 320-335.
- Guo, X., Deng, M., Wang, X., and Yang, X. (2023). Population agglomeration in Chinese cities: Is it benefit or damage for the quality of economic development?. *Environmental Science and Pollution Research*, 2023, 1-13.
- Gupta, K. (2020). Challenges in developing urban flood resilience in India. *Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society A*, 378(2168), 20190211.
- Hatab, A. A., Ravula, P., Nedumaran, S., and Lagerkvist, C. J. (2021). Perceptions of the impacts of urban sprawl among urban and peri-urban dwellers of Hyderabad, India: A latent class clustering analysis. *Environment, Development and Sustainability*, 24, 1-26.
- Junaid, M. M., Idris, N., Ogah, D., and Marcus, N. (2021). Drivers of slum development in the karu local government, Nasarawa State Nigeria. *International Journal of African Sustainable Development*, 13(2), 54-68.
- Korotayev, A. V., Sawyer, P. S., and Romanov, D. M. (2021). Socio-economic development and protests: A quantitative reanalysis. *Comparative Sociology*, 20(2), 195-222.
- Nijman, J., and Wei, Y. D. (2020). Urban inequalities in the 21st century economy. *Applied Geography*, 117, 102188.
- Pankaj, P. K., Gaur, M. K., Nirmala, G., Maruthi, V., Pushpanjali, Samuel, J., and Reddy, K. S. (2020). Diversification and land use management practices for food and nutritional security under the climate change scenario in arid and semi-arid regions of India. *Food Security and Land Use Change under Conditions of Climatic Variability: A Multidimensional Perspective*, 2020, 281-309.
- Pilot, E., Murthy, G. V. S., and Nittas, V. (2020). Understanding India's urban dengue surveillance: A qualitative policy analysis of Hyderabad district. *Global Public Health*, 15(11), 1702-1717.
- Prathap, T. S., Ali, M. A., and Kamraju, M. (2019). An overview of social development in Telangana State. *Asian Journal of Multidimensional Research (AJMR)*, 8(4), 9-21.
- Profiroi, C. M., Bodislav, D. A., Burlacu, S., and Rădulescu, C. V. (2020). Challenges of sustainable urban development in the context of population growth. *European Journal of Sustainable Development*, 9(3), 51-51.
- Sampson, A. P., Weli, V. E., Nwagbara, M. O., and Eludoyin, O. S. (2021). Urban growth dynamics and land use change in port harcourt metropolis, nigeria between 1986 and 2020. *International Journal of Progressive Research in Science and Engineering*, 2(11), 47-56.

- Sarkar, R. (2019). Urbanization in India before and after the economic reforms: What does the census data reveal?. *Journal of Asian and African Studies*, 54(8), 1213-1226.
- Srikanth, K., and Swain, D. (2022). Urbanization and land surface temperature changes over Hyderabad, a semi-arid mega city in India. *Remote Sensing Applications: Society and Environment*, 28, 100858.
- Tripathi, S. (2019). Determinants of cloud computing intentions to use: Role of firm's size, managerial structure and industrial sector. *Journal of International Technology and Information Management*, 28(2), 51-92.
- Vani, M., and Kamraju, M. (2016). Impact of urbanisation on lakes: A case study of hyderabad. *Journal of Urban and Regional Studies*, 5(1), 2350-1162.
- Venkatesham, E. (2023). Regional reflections of urbanisation in Andhra Pradesh. *International Journal of Multidisciplinary Educational Research*, 11(12), 118-134.