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Urban Growth Impact on Environment and Citizens of Hyderabad, India

C. Aruna Jyothi

Associate Professor, Department of Public Administration, University College of Arts & Social Sciences,
Osmania University, Hyderabad, Telangana, India

Abstract:

Due to urban growth of Hyderabad city it is observed large scale encroachments which led to disappearance of lakes, which are replaced by illegal construction of multi stored buildings by the business magnets and private agencies this led to a negative impact on the natural environment at the cost of cynic beauty, illegal money transaction, increasing in crime rate, decreasing health conditions at the young age, decrease in the fertility rate and mental imbalance and depression. It advised that the mega city of Hyderabad should prepare for the natural calamities, also social economical and ecological problems to improve a quality of life of human beings.

1. Introduction

In 17th century William Penn said that the gods work is seen in the country life, but we see the man's work in cities. By the year 1998 nearly 44 percent of world population lived in the urban areas more than 50 percent will live in urban areas by the end of 2010. Liden 1993, Fished 1984. Due to urbanization the topography of cities are become completely changed with three stages in the history that is pre industrial, industrial and third one is metropolitan stages. According to Alex Thio 2000, the marked reason for urbanization is industrial revolution, this aspect led to different stages in population explosion. H Philip (1981). Migration of people from rural to urban areas is known as population dispersion. In the industrial cities we observe densely settled, more diverse and large numbers of people with different skills, interests and cultural backgrounds will live together and work together, it is a commercial hub with a plenty of job opportunities, without these the cities would not have grown with better facilities, hygiene conditions and medical aid. Big cities with industrial hub began to spread and formed metropolises that means a city with surrounding suburbs, as the rural people started move in to the central city made the upper class people move to suburbs for more comfortable life, the automobiles helped this development.

Urbanization is an index of transformation from traditional rural economics to modern industrial one. It is a long term process (Pranati Datta 2006). A number of populations have migrated from rural areas to urban areas and the population living in urban areas is increasing year by year. As the increase in the population there is a virtual effect on the urban services such as water supply, milk, commodities, transport and also arm space for greenery. Urbanization is a settlement of socially heterogeneous individual, an area with an increased density of human created structure (Aluko O.E 2010). Urbanization is a gift to the human society, if it is controlled coordinated and planed. Unplanned Urbanization is a curse. (Manju Mohan *et al.*, 2011). Urbanization studies were carried out with reference to globalization, liberalization and privatization in Kolkata (Pranati Datta 2006). (Vernon Henderson 2002) explained the effects of high levels of concentration of urban population in large cities (Urbanization in developing countries). Studies on peri-urbanization and its impacts on rural livelihoods were carried out by (Munsun KIM 2012 Bombay). (Fathima Samana & Rajesh Gopinath 2012), were carried out a case study on sampangi lake its impact due to Urbanization. Urbanization lead to a drastic change in the natural landscape) Urbanization and industrialization are revolutionary forces remarking and reshaping societies. (David B. Carpenter).

2. Material Methods

The Twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad are situated in Deccan plateau, with an excellent cynic beauty of rock formation, landscape and water bodies for the last four to five decades. Data of Hyderabad urban development was collected from centre for Economic and Social Studies.

3. Result and Discussions

City of Hyderabad situated in Deccan plateau with a number of lakes which are fresh water bodies and meant for drinking, recreational and also for irrigation purposes. Many of the lakes are built in 16-18th century by Qutub Shahi rulers and in 20th century by Asaf Jahi rulers. The good examples of the lakes are Hussain Sagar, Ma-Sehaba Tank, Osman Sagar, Himayath Sagar and Mir Alam Tank which is a magnificent lake with plenty of water which is meant for supply throughout the city and also to the suburbs. Ma-Sehaba Tank which is presently known as Masab Tank water is used for general public of the city. The other important lakes of Hyderabad are Saroor Nagar Lake, Shamirpet lake, towards the northern side, Durgam cheruvu it is also called as Secret lake because

it is surrounded by beautiful rock formation. The other second category lakes for example Fox Sagar, Banjara Lake, Hasmathpet Lake, Yousufguda cheruvu etc. are already occupied by unauthorized persons and constructed commercial establishment, presently they are not in a position to identify. Due to urban growth of Hyderabad city it is observed large scale encroachments which led to disappearance of lakes and replace by multi stored buildings by the business magnets and private agencies which had a negative impact on the natural environment at the cost of cynic beauty. Un treated toxic industrial effluents and also un treated domestic sewage caused lot of damage to the fresh water bodies.

As the urbanization started the use of land is also changed that is the agriculture land, water bodies are replaced by concrete jungles that means the urban development lead to the loss of natural habitat and also cynic beauty of the nature, not only this it also lead to the decrease in the water table due to excessive usage of ground water for the industries which also lead to ground water pollution, nearly 130 sqKms of land was converted to residential, commercial, industrial purposes (EPTRI). Towards the northwest side and also and along southeast there is a considerable development. This caused the encroachment by the government and private bodies in the vacant lands and water bodies. This led to the encroachment of catchment areas. The industrial discharged effluents caused much damage to not only the water bodies but also the ground water, the micro level studies of the lakes reveal that majority of lake have decrease in the size or shrunk beyond the imagination. Unfortunately, the grate Osman Sagar Lake and Himayath sagar Lake were dried up in the year2003. Micro level studies will reveal the exact result of the extent of the Lake disappeared.

The building construction material will have different properties which have a marked effect on the heating and cooling patterns which leads to change in the atmospheric temperature. (SUE Grimmond 2007-). Urbanization leads to population growth in cities, high development of industrial, residential and commercial sectors also it leads to depletion of natural water resources (Fathima Samana S.& Rajesh Gopinath 2012--- tracing the impact of Bangalore's urbanization on its wetlands with a case study of Sampangi lake.) Urbanization is always a progressive and a long term process; also it is an industrial revolution with economic development. Generally urbanization is a slow process and the rural development decreases. Mumbai Calcutta and Chennai most of the populations are migrants from rural areas, there is an economic, social and environmental interdependence between urban and rural areas (Minsun KIM 2012). Urbanization also leads to climate change fresh water scarcity, increase in pollution rate. Urbanization leads to loss in biodiversity, increase in anthropogenic activities increase in carbon dioxide, increase in heat, higher building.

Excessive concentration of population lead to traffic accidents, high levels of air and water pollution (Vernon Henderson 2002). The same trend is observed in Hyderabad. Urbanization and industrialization had badly affected the localization of agriculture and local economy (Minsun KIM 2012). Land problems have increased fourfold due to urbanization and industrialization, it also leads to the price rise of land by builders, brokers and agents, it reduces the space for the physical activities and entertainment programs. Not only is this there a marked change in the earnings and livelihood. (F S &R G 2012., Most of the Bangalore lakes have disappeared or reduced in their size. The same phenomenon is observed in Hyderabad also).

4. Conclusion

There is no proper data base for the migrant workers is maintained by the local authorities, which is difficult aspect for identification of people leading to complications mainly for human security. The urban growth with reference to city Hyderabad led to a great scale of un authorized money transaction and circulation by increasing illegal business, Increase in the crime rate, accidents and effecting the health at the young age, decrease in the fertility rate, mental imbalance, depression, increase in consumption of alcohol, creating un hygienic conditions and environment. It advised that the mega city of Hyderabad should prepare for the natural calamities, also social economical and ecological problems to improve a quality of life of human beings.

5. References

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