

AESTHETIC VIEW AND DEVELOPMENT OF THIRUVANANTHAPURAM DISTRICT

Anish T.R

Reg No: 18213151081003

Research Scholar

Department of History

S.T.Hindu College, Nagercoil.

Affiliated in Manonmaniam Sundaranar University, Tirunelveli

Email: anishtrb@gmail.com

Dr. M. Shyla kumara

Assistant professor

Department of History

S.T.Hindu College, Nagercoil.

Affiliated in Manonmaniam Sundaranar University, Tirunelveli

Email : shyla051972@gmail.com

Abstract

This paper gives a detailed view about Thiruvananthapuram district. The aesthetic view of city, tourism, urban development are merged with each other and forms a wonderful Gods city. Apart from the city the people's life style, job structure, are also described in this paper. Even though Thiruvananthapuram district is named as Gods city, it also faces so many problems such as water scarcity, poor sanitation and sewage, demand for houses etc. during urban development. But soon within a year the city came back to original state. In the year 2016, Thiruvananthapuram district is selected as best city by Bangalore based organization "Annual Survey of India's City Systems" (ASICS). In the year 2015 also it keep up the place for best city award. Overall there is a huge development in governmental and non-governmental organization. Beside this, Thiruvananthapuram district is consider as one of the largest IT hub in Asia. Famous hill stations and the flower named as Neela Kurinji which blooms once in 12 years is also blooming in Agasthayakoodam hill in Thiruvananthapuram district. Shortly this paper gives a clarity about God's city.

Keywords: Thiruvananthapuram, Ponmudi, Gods city, Urban development

Introduction

Thiruvananthapuram is the capital of Kerala, in olden days Thiruvananthapuram, it is the main city in Kerala with population of 957730 on 2011 Mahatma Gandhi referred Thiruvananthapuram as “evergreen city of India” and over all Kerala is named as God’s own country, in the year of 1947 Thiruvananthapuram became capital of Travancore –Cochin state, in 1956 a new state Kerala was formed. The important IT hubs are located in Thiruvananthapuram and about 55% of software were exported to other states from Kerala. It is not only famous for IT hubs apart from this in Thiruvananthapuram are equipped educational institution, research centres are also present the well named university such as University of Kerala. Kerala Technological University, Indira Gandhi National Open University are located in Thiruvananthapuram district research centre like

- Interdisciplinary science and technology
- ISRO’s Vikram Sarabhai Space Center
- Indian Institute of Space Science and Technology
- National Centre for Earth Science Studies
- Indian Institutes of Science Education and Research

The film industries like Toonz India Ltd, Chitraanjali Film Home, Tata Elxsi Ltd, video park also in Thiruvananthapuram which give additional beauty and credit to the city tourism is important to all cities if the city is attracted by the tourist, then the visitors will be more, which develop the city in economical way, likewise Thiruvananthapuram also attracts the people by its aesthetic beaches like Kovalam beach, Varkala beach, Poovar backwaters, Ponmudi and Agastyamala hills, this city was connected with the people in religious way also, the famous temple Padmanabhaswamy temple is also located here. Climatic condition of the city also plays a major role while use discussing about tourism climate is found in Thiruvananthapuram which give enjoyable atmosphere, from May to November tourist can enjoy monsoon climate.

At 2012 Thiruvananthapuram district received best city of Kerala awarded by the time of India. While use considering over all India, Thiruvananthapuram ranks 15th place in the year 2013 continuously in the year 2015 and 2016 it receives best governed city award and also received best governed city award in 2017 by Janaagraha Centre for Citizenship and

democracy. While discussing about the linkages between other cities we came to know that Trivandrum city connects some of the cities in India by rail, road and air ways.

District profile

Thiruvananthapuram is the capital of “gods own country” Kerala. It is located in 8 17’n and 8 51’ latitude and 76 41’ E and 77 17 E longitude. The administrative division of the district is considered as one revenue divisions, and this district is compressed with four taluks

1. Thiruvananthapuram
2. Chirayinkeezhu
3. Nedumangad
4. Neyyatinkara

As per the report collected on the year 2006 the district is covered with 115 revenue villages 12 number of development block 83 local self-government, 1 municipal corporation, 4 municipal councils, 78 grama panchayaths, 14 assembly constituencies and two parliament constituencies

The table 1:1 shows the detailed information about Thiruvananthapuram administrative division

S.No	Administrative divisions	
1	Number of Taluks	4
2	Number of villages	115
3	Villages in Trivandrum taluk	30
4	Villages in Neyyatinkara taluk	29
5	Villages in Nedumangad taluk	28
6	Villages in Chiraiyinkeezhu taluk	28
7	Number of block panchayats	12
8	Number of grama panchayats	73
9	Grama panchayats in Athiyanoor block	5
10	Grama panchayats in Parassala block	6
11	Grama panchayats in Perumkadavila block	8
12	Grama panchayats in Kazhakoottam block	4

13	Grama panchayats in Vellanad block	8
14	Grama panchayats in Nedumangad block	5
15	Grama panchayats in Vamanapuram block	8
16	Grama panchayats in Nemom block	7
17	Grama panchayats in Kilimanoor block	8
18	Grama panchayats in Chirayinkeezhu block	7
19	Grama panchayats in Varkala block	7

People job structure

In 2001 the report were made based on the workers in Thiruvananthapuram district from that census report it is clearly known only 32% are worker remaining 68%are non-workers.

The working peoples are further classified as marginal workers and main workers only 25% main worker are in district they have work for only 185 days in a year. The work force participated rate (WPR) of both main and marginal workers is about 32.4% that means about 10.47 lacs peoples were working while comparing the working percentage with neighbouring country it is almost similar the main workers of this district are doing their job in four set that is

1. Agricultural cultivators
2. Agricultural labours
3. House hold industrial workers and other workers.

Only 27%people only doing agricultural activities. Even though the number of workers in Thiruvananthapuram district increases the work force participation rate (WPR) is decreasing

Hill stations-south Kerala hills

Mahatma Gandhi said a beautiful word that Kerala is the” evergreen city of India” likewise the view of Thiruvananthapuram district also appears. The famous hills stations and there natural view, herbal plants in hills and some other needy details are clearly described below

- **Ponmudy**

It is located exactly 61 km from Thiruvananthapuram district and it lies in the altitude of 915m above the sea level. Here the climatic condition is always cool. The path is narrow with mountain flower on sides, which spreads beautiful scents and attracts butterflies, Ponmudy hill station is famous for trekking. Like Ooty and Kodaikanal in Tamilnadu, Ponmudy is famous for Kerala

The hill always covered with mist. A very aesthetic tea estate is present visitors can stay there and enjoy the climate and other beautiful view, the accommodation facilities are available. This is consider as a fast growing hill resorts

- **Agasthyakoodam**

This hill is located nearly 70 km from district the place is attracted by local peoples and tourists by the presence of rare herbs which found on the hills most valuable medicinal plants are also grown there .Agasthya forest is named from sage Agasthya who stayed there for meditation. This forest is famous for trekking because it a dense forest, so the trekking experience will be unforgettable .Agasthya hill contains a sharp cone shaped peak in Western Ghats. Apart from this hill is famous for Neelakurinji flower which blooms once in twelve year. The trekking season starts from 2nd week of December to February womans are commonly not allowed in this is sage Agasthya is a bachelor so women's are not allowed

Best city Thiruvananthapuram (survey)

In the year 2016 as per the survey made by “annual survey of India city-systems” (ASICS) organisation in Bangalore

Thiruvananthapuram district score 4.4 marks out of 10 and took first place for the title best city. Second place was filled by Pune (4.2) and the next place by Kolkata (4.1) this award was given by considering various parameters and compacting that particular details with global cities like London and newyork

In 2015 Thiruvananthapuram secure the best city place by scoring 4.3 out of 10. That time the survey was taken by non-profit organisation. They conducted the survey based on the following parameters

1. Urban planning and design(UPD)
2. Urban capacity and resources (UCR)
3. Empowered and legitimate political representation (ELPR)
4. Transparency-accountability and participation(TAP)

Urban development

The total urban population of India is 28,49,95,688 from that for Kerala state the population rate is 82,66,925 that is about (25.97%) and Kerala receives 12 th rank for that about 5.60% of land area covered by Thiruvananthapuram district from the total area of Kerala state. This district comprises of many government and non-government institutions. More it field private companies are emerged in Thiruvananthapuram and it is considered as one of the largest it hub in Asia. The urban area in this district is Thiruvananthapuram, Varkala, Attingal, Nedumangad, Neyyatinkara about 46% of people are in rural side but now a days these peoples are changing from rural to urban .even though there is a development in district. There will be disadvantages on other sides that means pollution occur, demand for housing, water scarcity, sanitation facility, congestion need of extra health care transportation etc.

Due to the reason of increase in population and sudden urbanization, Thiruvananthapuram district faces lot of problem. The problem faced by them are discussed below

1. water scarcity
2. poor sewage and sanitation facility
 - Mosquito nuisance
 - Ground water contamination
3. Poor drainage maintenance
4. Lack of solid waste management

Poor traffic management the above problems are caused due to various reasons such as

- I. The reason for water scarcity and poor supply of water to the city was the pipeline distribution was nearly 40 years of age .correct inspection was not done so it create problems to the people . as the days passes

the growth of people in city also increase at that time the situation became worse

- II. Sewage and sanitation is a basic need for all cities .it should be inspected periodically and measures should be taken.in Thiruvananthapuram district the sewage maintenance was poor. Only 40% of city is furnished with correct sewage facility .at first while designing the sewage tank was designed for 8mld capacity, while the population increased, the capacity should also be increased ,but they failed to do it, this create sewage logging, mosquito nuisance spoils the ground water create health issues
- III. In Thiruvananthapuram city there are 2 rivers with many number of streams and channels are following through main parts of city, but the pipe network was poorly designed
- IV. It is stated that solid waste management is not installed properly due to unskilled labour and poor economic condition of city
- V. At first time there was no complexity in traffic network ,but within few year growth of population increases ,this causes high movement of people .after certain years the traffic network system became increases about 98% of people use load by different means of vehicle

Metro rail

The light metro rail system will be start with 19 stations and with a route length that metro rail can be used by people, the estimated cost is 4219 crore the technical features inputed in light metro rails are

1. Concrete deck constructed by precast segment and it is supported on 1.6m diameter piers
2. 3 cars train set is planned to place
3. The potential difference is 750v dc
4. Minimum 600 passengers can travel at a time
5. Integrated system is used along with & CADA, train radio and fibre optic
6. Signal type used is communication based train contract

The 19 metro rail station are decided to build in

1. Technocity
2. Pallipuram
3. Kanniyapuram
4. Kazhakootam jn
5. Kazhakootam
6. Karyavattom
7. Gurumandiram
8. Pangappara
9. Sreekaryam
10. Pongumoodu
11. Uttoor
12. Kesavadasapuram
13. Pattom
14. Plamoodu
15. Palayam
16. Secretariat
17. Thampanoor
18. Killipalam
19. Karamana

Once metro rail is ready to use the city will be under developed stage, the traffic complexity will be reduced, peoples life will also became easier

Conclusion

One of the best city in India is Thiruvananthapuram. Nearly five times it receives an award for best city from various organizations. With the help of urban development projects from various institutions such as Kerala sustainable urban development projects, Asian development bank and Jawaharlal Nehru national urban renewal mission, the city overcomes from its problem and now it is in developed stage. Not only urban development schemes developed the city, people's job structure, climatic conditions, tourism, various natural beauties such as Ponmudi hill, Agasthayakoodam, Poovar backwater, Padmanabhaswamy temple etc also plays an important role in development of city. Because of these above reasons only Thiruvananthapuram is called by a nickname "Ever green city of India ". The city of lord Ananta got its name Thiruvananthapuram in 1991, till now it is famous by its

name. Many visitors are inspired by this city. It is one of the main location for IT hubs, more employees are migrating from there place to here. This ever green city is loved by all peoples.

References

1. *"History-Official Website of District Court of India" District Courts.Retrieved 18 May2017.*
2. *"Thiruvananthapuram Corporation General Information"Corporation of Thiruvananthapuram, Archived from the original on 30December2020*
3. *"Thiruvananthapuram Best Kerala city to live in,Times survey" The Times of India. Retrieved 5 August 2016.*
4. *"India's best cities,Winners and why they made it" India Today 22 February 2013,Retrieved 27March2013.*
5. *"Thiruvananthapuram is the best city in India : Survey"The New Indian Express. 2 March 2017. Retrieved 6June 2020.*
6. *"About Thiruvananthapuram" Thiruvananthapuram Municipal Corporation. Archived from the original on 18 September 2010. Retrieved 29 October 2010.*
7. *"History". District Administration Thiruvananthapuram. National Informatics Centre, Ministry of Electronics & Information Technology, Government of India. Retrieved 19 July 2018.*
8. *"Thiruvananthapuram Municipal Corporation". Thiruvananthapuram Municipal Corporation Introduction. Thiruvananthapuram Corporation, Government of Kerala. Archived from the original on 16 September 2010. Retrieved 3 January 2011.*
9. *"Technopark bags high CRISIL rating". The Hindu. Special Correspondent. 29 July 2020. ISSN 0971-751X. Retrieved 7 September 2020.*
10. *"Population census 2011". Census of India 2011, Government of India. Retrieved 6 December 2011.*

11. "Administration". Thiruvananthapuram Corporation. Retrieved 24 January 2018.
12. "Technopark becomes largest IT park in the country". Economic Times. 17 January 2014. Retrieved 1 March 2018.
13. "Trivandrum Metro Features". Kerala Rapid Transit Corporation Limited. Government of Kerala. Retrieved 3 March 2018.
14. "Thiruvananthapuram City Road Improvement Project to tackle congestion". World Highways. Retrieved 3 March 2018.
15. "Thiruvananthapuram City Road Improvement". IL&FS. Retrieved 3 March 2018.
16. "Selected Educational Statistics" General Education Department. Government of Kerala. Retrieved 5 March 2018.
17. "National Achievement Survey" National Council of Educational Research and Training... Government of India. Retrieved 5 March 2018.
18. *Talk of the Town*. Penguin Books India, 2008. p. 130. ISBN 9780143330134.