

World Green City Award 2022

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In news- Recently, Hyderabad has received the World Green City Award 2022.

About World Green City Award-

- Hyderabad has **won in the category Living Green for Economic Recovery and Inclusive Growth** at the International Association of Horticulture Producers (AIPH) 2022 World Green Cities Awards which was organised in Jeju, South Korea.
- Living Green for Economic Recovery and Inclusive Growth includes creating systems and solutions that allow all city residents to overcome economic distress and thrive.
- Under this category, the greening of the Outer Ring Road(ORR) was submitted for Hyderabad's nomination.
- **ORR in Hyderabad is called the "Green Necklace to the State of Telangana"**. It is officially called the Jawaharlal Nehru Outer Ring Road.
- **Hyderabad was the only city from India that was selected.**
 - The city that not only won the category award but the **overall World Green Cities 2022 award**.
 - The Grand Winner was voted by the prestigious and world-renowned Jury on the basis of the City's impact and potential to inspire transformative change as demonstrated in their entry.
- **The award is given in following 6 categories-**
 1. Living Green for Health and Wellbeing.
 2. Living Green for Biodiversity.
 3. Living Green for Climate Change.
 4. Living Green for Water.
 5. Living Green for Economic Recovery and Inclusive

Growth.

6. Living Green for Social Cohesion.

- The AIPH World Green City Awards is an ongoing competition, with entries open every 2 years, allowing approximately 18 months from the call for entries to the awards ceremony.
- Cities are invited to enter, and the winners are announced at special gala event awards ceremonies.

A brief note on Hyderabad-

- Hyderabad is the capital & largest city of Telangana state.
- It is Telangana's largest and most-populous city.
- **Hyderabad is located on the Musi River in the heart of the Telangana Plateau**, a major upland region of the Deccan (peninsular India).
- **It was founded by the Quṭb Shāhī sultans of Golconda**, under whom the kingdom of Golconda attained a position of importance second only to that of the Mughal Empire to the north.
- The old fortress town of Golconda had proved inadequate as the kingdom's capital, and so **about 1591 Muḥammad Qulī Quṭb Shah, the fifth of the Quṭb Shahs, built a new city called Hyderabad on the east bank of the Musi River**, a short distance from old Golconda.
- **The Charminar**, a grand architectural composition in **Indo-Saracenic style with open arches and four minarets**, is regarded as the supreme achievement of the Quṭb Shāhī period.
- Hyderabad was known for its beauty and affluence, but that glory lasted only as long as the Quṭb Shāhī dynasty.
- **The Mughals conquered Hyderabad in 1685.**
- The Mughal occupation was accompanied by plunder and destruction and was followed by the intervention of European powers in Indian affairs.

- **In 1724 Āṣaf Jāh Nizam al-Mulk, the Mughal viceroy in the Deccan, declared independence.** That Deccan kingdom, **with Hyderabad as its capital,** came to be known as the princely state of Hyderabad.
- The Āṣaf Jāhīs, during the 19th century, started to rebuild, expanding to the north of the old city across the Musi.
- Farther north, **Secunderabad grew as a British cantonment (military facility), connected to Hyderabad** by a bund (embankment) 1.6 km long on Husain Sagar Lake.
- **After Indian independence in 1947, violence by the Razakars a Muslim militia**—against Hindu communities drew the attention of the Indian government.
- **In September 1948 the Indian army intervened(0peration Polo), invading Hyderabad and easily routing the nizam's forces.**
- In 1950 the princely state became the state of Hyderabad in the Indian union.
- From 1956 to 2014 Hyderabad was the capital of Andhra Pradesh state, but, with the creation of Telangana from Andhra Pradesh in 2014, it was redesignated as the capital of both states.