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## A geographical analysis about the issues of rural-urban fringe of Jaipur district

**Dr. Shweta Khandelwal and Sheelu**

### Abstract

Rural urban fringe is the most spirited region spreading betwixt the city and rural area. The aggressive nature of the fringe can be detected by observing the characteristics of city and village adjoining areas. The changes at rural urban fringe depend up on the function and size of the city as well as urbanization pattern. The shape of the fringe belt varies from city to city, based on the physical, cultural, and economic personality of the city. The emergence of the fringe zone; with its own complex problems of adjustment between rural and urban ways of life have assumed importance and have drawn the attention of planners and social scientists for many years. Geography defines the rural-urban fringe as "a zone of transition between the continuously built-up urban and suburban areas of the central city and the rural hinterland" The objective of this paper is to study about the issues of Rural-Urban Fringe of the study area. The research methodology used to analyze data is based on primary and secondary data both. This study is analytical and exploratory in nature.

**Keywords:** Rural-urban fringe, urbanization, characteristic, issues

### Introduction

The rural-urban fringe is an adaptation stretch betwixt city and village where rural and urban land use co-occurs. The fringe presents in the agricultural hinterland, where land use is changing day by day. It is also characterised in relation to the metropolis. The rural-urban fringe is an ephemeral region that has lately been recognized by the presence of rural and urban groups on sociological basis. However, contemporary means of communication, as well as means of people and products transportability, have effectively circulated the social views among the groups of rural and urban inhabitants.

### Study Area

Jaipur district is located in the eastern part of Rajasthan State between 26°23' to 27°51' North Latitudes and 74°55' to 76°50' East Longitudes. Jaipur City is the Capital of the State and popularly known as "Pink City" and is one of the best architecturally designed cities of India. Total area of the district is 11143 Km<sup>2</sup> and population is 6626178 (Census 2011). The district is located at an average height of 1417 feet above sea level. In the North, Jaipur district shares its borders with Sikar and Mahendragarh districts. In the south, it is surrounded by Tonk district, in the east by Alwar, Dausa and Sawai Madhopur districts and in the west by Nagaur and Ajmer districts. From east to west, Jaipur district is spread over 180 km while the length from north to south is about 110 km. Banganga and Sabi Rivers are the main sources of water for the district. Jaipur district has a semi-arid climate. Copper, iron, dolomite, white marble, glass and silicon are the main minerals found in this region.

### Objectives

1. To find out the issues of Rural-Urban Fringe of Jaipur District.
2. To discuss about the issues of Rural-Urban Fringe of Jaipur District

### Hypothesis

Rural-Urban Fringe experiences various social, economical and environmental issues which effects the development adversely.



### Methodology

Methodology in this paper is expounded as the systematic method to sort out the research problem. From many sources data have been collected, by using various techniques, delivering an exposition of data gathered and drawing conclusions about the research data. Primary data have been collected from survey. Secondary data collected from various departments, reports, books and research works.

### Rural Urban Fringe

The interface zone between the city's entirely urban industrial, urban commercial physical expansion and the absolute rural agricultural landscape with village Panchayat system, where new urban land use is replacing rural land use as well as occupational pattern, is referred to as the rural-

urban fringe. It's the point where the city and the countryside collide. It is a transitional zone between agricultural and other rural land uses and urban land uses. The fringe, which is well inside the urban sphere of influence, is defined by a diverse range of land use, including dormitory communities and houses for middle-income commuters who work in the centre metropolitan region. At the municipal border of the rural-urban fringe, suburbanization occurs. Many academics have attempted to draw attention to the differences in such comparable circumstances. It is outside of the city's formal boundaries, the rural-urban fringe is a neglected area. Many academics refer to the peripheral area by various names. Burgess refers to it as a "peripheral zone" etc.

**Table 1:** Tehsil wise Area (Rural - Urban) of Jaipur District

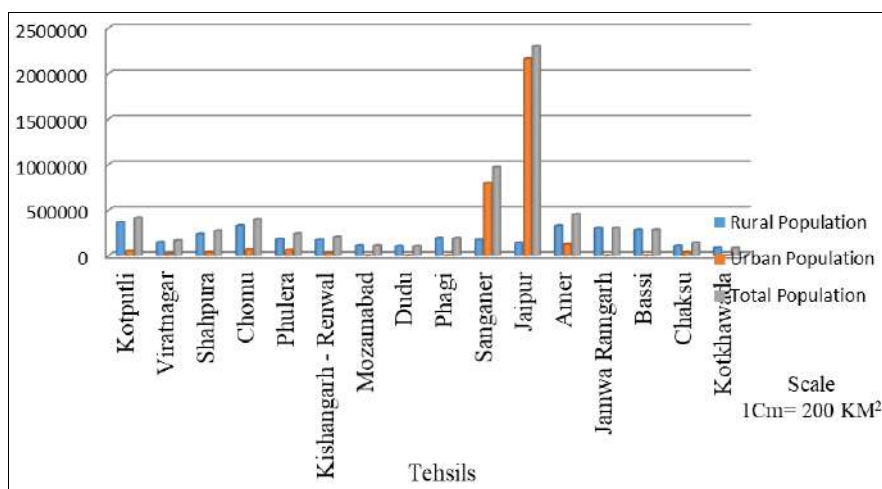
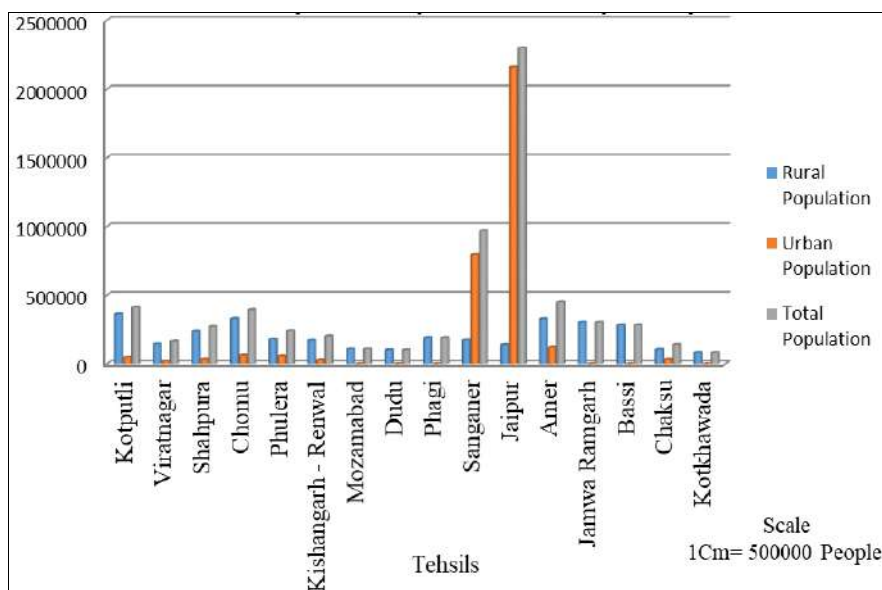
S. N.	Tehsil	Rural Area (KM <sup>2</sup> )	Urban Area (KM <sup>2</sup> )	Total Area (KM <sup>2</sup> )
	Kotputli	794.34	20	814.34
	Viratnagar	451.29	31.07	482.36
	Shahpura	466.96	64	530.96
	Chomu	661.08	22.53	683.61
	Phulera	826.12	59.51	885.63
6.	Kishangarh - Renwal	574.85	10	584.85
7.	Mozamabad	641.1	-	641.1
8.	Dudu	697.46	-	697.46
9.	Phagi	1114.34	-	1114.34
10.	Sanganer	487.08	214.67	701.75
11.	Jaipur	300.59	226.57	527.16
12.	Amer	815.23	75.99	891.22
13.	Jamwa Ramgarh	1033.7	-	1033.7
14.	Bassi	654.69	-	654.69
15.	Chaksu	520.3	13.25	533.55
16.	Kotkhawada	291.47	-	291.47
	Total	10353.48	789.52	11143

**Source:** Statistical Outline of Jaipur District- 2020

**Table 2:** Tehsil wise Population (Rural - Urban) of Jaipur District

S. N.	Tehsil	Rural Population	Urban Population	Total Population
	Kotputli	364054	49202	413256
	Viratnagar	145519	20568	166087
	Shahpura	238737	33895	272632
	Chomu	330592	64417	395009
	Phulera	182147	59772	241919
6.	Kishangarh - Renwal	172985	29201	202186
7.	Mozamabad	109892	-	109892
8.	Dudu	103124	-	103124
9.	Phagi	191126	-	191126
10.	Sanganer	174893	794803	969696
11.	Jaipur	139506	2159276	2298782
12.	Amer	328692	123313	452005
13.	Jamwa Ramgarh	303236	-	303236
14.	Bassi	283594	-	283594
15.	Chaksu	107288	33432	140720
16.	Kotkhawada	82914	-	82914
	Total	3258299	3367879	6626178

**Source:** Statistical Outline of Jaipur District- 2020

**Graph 1:** Tehsil wise Area (Rural - Urban) of Jaipur District**Graph 2:** Tehsil wise Population (Rural - Urban) of Jaipur District

## Rural-Urban Fringe - Issues

### 1. Unplanned Growth

The major issue of Rural-Urban Fringe of Jaipur District is unplanned and uncertain growth because population is

increasing very fast in these areas, to fulfil their demands of residence and survival; the pattern of land usage is always shifting. Owner of land uses their land for getting maximum economic benefits so unplanned growth is common in these

regions. People who live on the outskirts of Jaipur have to commute to work every day with a long distance by using own or public transportation.

## 2. Loss of Agricultural Land

The residential sector is rapidly expanding in Rural-Urban Fringe of Jaipur District and small farms with extensive agricultural production are common. Land usage is functionally and socially segregated. The Development of science and business parks are found in these areas so the agricultural land is decreasing day by day.

## 3. Pollution

Rural-Urban Fringe is facing the pollution problems as air pollution, water pollution, land and subsurface pollutions. Polluting industries are being sent to the fringe. The urban rubbish and the city's dumping site are polluting the environment of these regions. Sewage treatment plants and crematoriums are other reasons of pollution. This pollution is a big reason of various diseases in this region.

## 4. Slums

Slums are common in Rural-Urban Fringe of Jaipur District because a large number of labourers that works in the city or local construction sites need a low rent residence, these people lives in these slums with low standard and polluted areas. Property speculation, concentration of land ownership, and fast growing land values plague this type of periphery area.

## 5. Crime

Because the urban temperament differs from the rural temperament, crime and vandalism result from the interplay of two interacting civilizations. The population of these areas is a low earning class from different states or places, those people don't have any sympathy to other people. Rural-Urban Fringe of Jaipur District experiences several type of crimes as burgle, robbery, murder, kidnapping, rape etc.

## 6. Social Changes

Changes in social psychology and social alignments are taking place. Beliefs are shattered, and society and families are experiencing increasing disturbances. Speculative construction is widespread. Service and other public services are insufficient. In the fringe region, service and other public amenities are insufficient, leading to immigration.

## 7. Water Sources

There is a lack of water sources because the ground water level has been decreased through unplanned water discharge by human being. There is no perennial river or big water conserving body. Public water supply has not started yet, so there is a big problem of drinking water. Along with, there is no public sewage disposal, and the other facilities are not well-planned.

## 8. Infrastructure

Due to lack of policies and planning about Rural-Urban Fringe of Jaipur District the infrastructure has not been developed in these areas. In other hand small towns and revenue villages outside of city there is lack of administrative, financial and commercial infrastructure.

## 9. Transportation

The outskirts are served by inadequate public transportation. Rural-Urban Fringe of Jaipur District is facing this type of problem because this region has not sufficient roads or railway lines. This leads to a twofold problem of traffic congestion in the city, with the local government being tasked with providing transportation services that can handle peak loads.

## Conclusion

Speedy urbanization has become a cardinal element of changes in the specific landscape that's why city areas of Jaipur District are undergoing fast transformation. The rural-urban fringe is the transition zone between the city and urban areas where new urban land use and occupational patterns are replacing rural land use and pattern. There are several issues in the Rural-Urban Fringe of Jaipur District as unplanned growth, loss of agricultural land, pollution, slums, crimes, social changes, water sources scarcity, poor infrastructure, undeveloped transportation etc. So it is necessary to make functional and convenient planning to progress rural-urban fringe of Jaipur District.

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