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The rural-urban fringe: Increase in demographic condition of Jaipur District

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Abstract- Rural urban fringe is the most dynamic area lying between the city and rural area. The dynamic nature of the fringe can be detected by observing the changes in the city and vice versa. The changes at rural urban fringe depend up on the function and size of the city. 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 demographic features of Jaipur city and the factors responsible for migration and also to analyze the Rural-Urban fringe which is developed near the study area. The research methodology used to analyze data is based on secondary data and the population census. This study is analytical and exploratory in nature.

Keywords- urbanFringe, urbanization, space, Jaipur, demography, Growth.

Introduction - Urban fringe of the modern city is a significant area because it signifies both urban as well as rural characteristics. This should not be treated as two distinct zones as the city merges perceptibly into rural countryside by way of mixed land uses. In India also, the same job has been performed by other-side population, i.e., by village people who travel daily to earn their bread and butter come to neighboring towns. **Sharma R.C. states** “The explosive growth of

cities leads to urbanization in India is a waxing phenomena. The sprawling unintended urban settlement with congestion, rapidly deteriorating, or lack of infrastructure and public services are the attributes of cities in India.”In the process the land absorbed by the urban center becomes a functional part of the urban agglomeration and is occupied by the people who in attitude, behavior and activity are integrated into the urban society in recent times, the land needs, the areal expansion of cities, increase in urban population are occupying land in or near the city.

Rural urban fringe is the most dynamic area lying between the city and rural area. The dynamic nature of the fringe can be detected by observing the changes in the city and vice versa. The changes at rural urban fringe depend up on the function and size 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. Yet the study of the urban fringe has been a neglected topic in area of urban research. Growth at the rural-urban fringe presents a complex challenge to planners and designers. Planners and designers share a goal of creating habitable, economically viable places. Yet decisions about the development of farmland, rangeland, and forests tend to be driven by economic considerations that all too often ignore the noneconomic values people have for places (S. Kaplan, 1984).

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 rural-urban fringe can also be described as part of a continuum from rural areas unaffected by urbanization to the core built-up area of the regional cities.”

Edge Cities, Urban Villages, Technoburbs, Galactic Metropolis, or even Tomorrow Land; whatever the name, Americans have dramatically changed the countryside (Lewis, 1984). The study area is experiencing massive Urbanization on account of a rapid population increase caused by natural growth and mass migration from rural to urban areas in search of better living and employment opportunities and also due to merger of several villages as a result of spatial expansion of the city from time to time. The rural-urban fringe is a transitional zone between the central city and the countryside characterized by rapid land use changes. In the Western countries, the changes in the rural-urban fringe started decades ago, and the processes of this area are quite well described.

Geographical condition of the study area- Jaipur city which is the capital of Rajasthan state, is situated on the north-western part of India. It is situated in the east-central part of the state, roughly equidistant from Alwar (northeast) and Ajmer (southwest). The most populous city of the state .Jaipur is located at 26°55'N 75°49'E (26.92°N 75.82°E). It is surrounded by Alwar and Sikar in the North; by Sikar, Nagaur, and Ajmer in West; by Ajmer, Tonk, and Sawai Madhopur in the South and by Dausa and Bharatpur districts in East. It has an average elevation of 430 metres (1414 ft). Jaipur has a semi-arid climate. Temperatures vary in different seasons. May

and June are the hottest months in Jaipur. Temperature reaches up to 40-45°C in these months. The total area in which the area is situated is 14,068 sq. km. (4.11 per cent of the State).

Objectives of the study- The objective of the present study are-

1. The present study of Jaipur city is to study demographic features of last decades.
2. To analyze the Rural-Urban fringe which is developed near the study area.

Research methodology- The study is based on secondary data and the population census. This study is analytical and exploratory in nature. Therefore, secondary data is used from various sources such as Research Papers, Annual Reports, Websites, Journals, municipal corporation Newspapers etc. The data collected is analyzed and studied to reach conclusions. The secondary data which is collected from the website is analyzed which shows extension of fringe and effect in the study area.

Discussion - Jaipur is known as one of the first planned cities of India. Until the eighteenth century, Amber served as the capital and was ruled by the Kachwaha clan of the Rajputs. Jaipur City was not only planned but its execution was also coordinated by Sawai Jai Singh II, in such a manner that a substantial part of the city developed up within seven years of its foundation. Jaipur city has witnessed a phenomenal population growth during the past few decades. The city population has reached 3.04 million in 2011. In 2011, population density of urban and rural area was 6593 persons sq. km and 1062 persons sq. km respectively. Population and environment are closely related in a complex and dynamic manner and this relationship is mediated by number of socio-economic, cultural, political, and developmental aspects whose role varies considerably from one context to other (Richards, 1986 and Mallick, 2012). Thus, the rapid growth of human population is often identified as one of the main factors behind environmental degradation. Population growth is defined as the change in the number of inhabitants of a territory during a specific period of time. If the population of a given area increases in a specific period of time, it is called positive change. At present the population change is almost invariably positive in most of the part of Jaipur city but shows a negative impact on the rural part of the district as the major cause of increase in population is migration from rural area to urban area. In 2011, while there has been a progressive increase in number of wards in categories towards higher end of the scale, number of wards in 'very high' category has drastically reduced (19 wards in 2001 to 1 ward in 2011). Shift of the frequency distribution towards higher density categories clearly reflects the uniformly occurred across the entire city. In the below mentioned table it can be noticed that there is increase in the area of the district but it can be clearly observed that is decline in the rural area as the city boundaries are increasing and this increase shows the effect of both rural as well as urban area and that is known as urban fringe. This urban fringe is increasing throughout the country and which is a major concern because as the outer boundaries of any city or metropolitan area is meant for primary sector i.e. for agricultural activities. If this boundaries will be increased

and turned into commercial, industrial or domestic area will have a great impact on the environment as well as on the sustainable livelihood of the population living in the study area.

Jaipur district has 2180 villages, out of them 2126 villages are inhabited and 54 villages are uninhabited. In Jaipur district 59 new villages and 8 new census towns have created as compared to 2001 Census. The economy of Jaipur district is mainly dependent on other workers (60.8 percent). The density of population in 2001 was 200 persons per sq.km which had a rapid increase and in 2011 it was 595 persons per sq.km

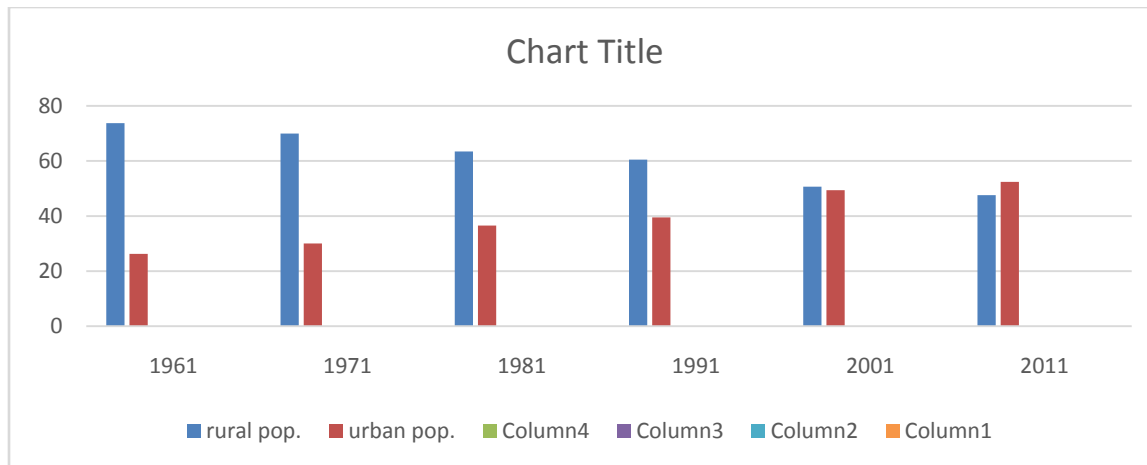
S.no	Jaipur district	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
1	Total area of District(in sq.km.)	14000	14000	14068	14068	11143	11152
2	Rural area of Jaipur (in sq.km.)	13665.80	13613.70	13593.30	13543.23	104050.41	102825.08
3	Urban area of Jaipur in sq.km.)	333.70	386.30	474.70	524.77	737.59	942.34
4	Rural population of district(in %)	73.74	69.95	63.44	60.47	50.64	47.60
5	Urban population of district(in %)	26.26	30.05	36.56	39.53	49.36	52.40

Source-Population facts_figuresRajasthan(1961-2001).pdf pp-1-133.

Sl. No	Name of Panchayat. samiti	No. of Gram Panchayat	No. of Villages	Tehsil(s) (No. of Villages)	Census Towns
1	Kotputli	40	125	Kotputli (125)	
2	Viratnagar	35	132	Kotputli(19), Viratnagar(101), Shahpura (12)	
3	Shahpura	31	88	Shahpura (88)	Manoharpur (CT)
4	Govindgarh	42	114	Chomu(114)	Govindgarh
5	Dudu	54	244	Mauzamabad (157)	
6	Sambhar	42	151	Phulera (151)	
7	Phagi	30	172	Phagi (172)	
8	Sanganer	23	147	Sanganer (147)	
9	Jhotwara	16	72	Jaipur (72)	Bagrana (CT)
10	Amber	48	195	Amber(195)	Akedadoongar (CT)
11	Jamwa Ramgarh	43	241	Jamwa Ramgarh(241)	Jamwa Ramgarh
12	Bassi	40	212	Bassi(212)	Kanota, Bassi , baskhoh
13	Chaksu	35	287	Chaksu()287	
Total		479	2180		8 census Towns

Source:- CENSUS OF INDIA 2011, RAJASTHAN SERIES-09, PART XII – B, DISTRICT CENSUS HANDBOOK JAIPUR

For administration and development, the district is divided in Sub-Divisions and tehsils (sub-districts). The District Jaipur has 13 sub-divisions. Each of the sub-divisions is headed by a Sub-divisional Officer (SDOs)/Magistrates, the officers are responsible for implementation of law and order matters in their respective sub-divisions. There are 13 Tehsils in Jaipur district and each one has a Tehsildar as an administrative officer who works in accordance with the Land Record System to serve for the rural farmers and land holders and is responsible for maintaining the revenue matters in their respective tehsils. There are 11 statutory towns viz. Phulera (M), Bagru (M), Chaksu (M), Chomu (M), Jaipur (M Corp), Jobner (M), Kishangarh Renwal (M), Kotputli (M), Sambhar (M), Shahpura (M) and Viratnagar (M) in the Jaipur district



From the above data and figure it is been analyzed that there is a rapid increase in the population of the study area at present. In the year 1961 it is been observed that the rural population is 73.74% and the urban population was only 26.26% which is very less and reason behind was agricultural activities was mainly practiced by the people, education, health were not given a lot importance. As mentioned in the above table it can be noticed slowly and gradually rural population declined and urban population increased in 1971 rural population was 69.95% and urban population was 30.05%, in 1981 again the rural population declined and it was 63.44% and urban population was 36.56%. In the year 1991 the rural population was 60.47% and urban population was increased to 39.53% and in the 2001 it was noticed that about 10% of the population difference was noticed as the rural population was 50.4% and urban population was 49.36% the urbanization is increasing with a rapid speed and there were many factors responsible for this gradual increase. In the year 2011 the rural population was 47.60% and the urban population has increased to 52.40% this gradual increase shows that people are interested to live in urban areas for modern living. Also the secondary and tertiary sectors of the economy had a lot importance and earnings area on regular and ease basis compared to agricultural activities. Also education, health, standard of living, ease availability of resources, employment, modernization are many factors responsible for the trend of urbanization and this increasing trend has led to fringe development which around the city area.

CONCLUSION – The results of this research prove that during economic transition, similar processes took place in the rural-urban fringe of Jaipur district decades ago this transition was slow but now has increasing rapidly. However, the extreme nature and spatial concentration of the changes distinguish. In this study it was observed that due to many reasons like employment, education, medical facility and many more reasons population is migrating from rural areas to urban areas and thus the area around the city is developing as a fringe in which the behavioral change can be noticed as well as both culture of rural and urban area can be observed. The major problem which is arising due to this fringe is loss of agricultural land. The loss of this agricultural land is also responsible for the arising rates of primary activities around the study area. Also degradation of tree, environmental effect and many more consequences can be noticed in the study area. At last the future for stronger community control and

more consequent regulations are needed to lessen the negative effects of change and to aim toward a more sustainable ruralurban fringe.

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