



Peri-Urban Areas With The Challenges

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Abstract:

The expansion of urban land into its peri urban region and which is resulting into transformation of the agricultural lands to the urban built-up areas is the growing scenario of today world. It is a challenge to define the term peri-urban because of the shifting nature of such areas. We are trying to define the terms related to the Peri-Urban Areas with reference to various journal articles for Scopus and Web of Science. And highlighting the gap in this region.

Key words: Peri-Urban areas, Out growth, Urban Sprawl

1.1 Introduction:

The expansion of urban land into its peri urban region and which is resulting into transformation of the agricultural lands to the urban built-up areas is the growing scenario of today world. Due to rapid urbanization the cities are encroaching the peri urban areas. The land conversion is one of the growing things, which need the immediate attention. The influence of the urban area is resulting into low density development with socio-economics and the attractive transportation towards the peri urban areas.

1.2 What is peri-urban?

It is a challenge to define the term peri-urban because of the shifting nature of such areas. There is no standard classification of peri-urban areas (PUAs), and the term is applied to a diverse mix of informal and formal settlements, which can contain a wide variety of housing types and range from densely built slums to spacious suburban estates. In general, however, the term refers to the geographical edge of the city, more specifically the urban fringe outside the formal city-limits (Dupont, 2005). In addition to this geographical definition peri-urban also describes the interface between rural and urban activities, and embodies a transition from rural to urban norms, legislation and institutional settings, in which social structures, commercial activities and even the built environment are in flux. Spatially, PUAs are growing more rapidly than formal urban districts. In many cities peri-urban sections are already bigger than the formal areas (Hogrewe et al., 1993), and in most developing countries are characterized by rapid population growth, a mixture of planned and un-planned settlements, inadequate service infrastructures, insecure land tenure, social tension, and environmental and health problems. (McConville)

2.1 Various terms related to Peri-Urban areas.

Peri-Urban area: The area outside of a city that is typically characterized by a rapidly expanding population, a variety of land uses (housing, industry, and agriculture), and dispersed governmental institutions. Peri-urban areas (also called *rurban space*, *outskirts* or the *hinterland*) are defined by the structure resulting from the process of peri-urbanisation. The peri-urban is the area between urban settlement areas and their rural hinterland. Larger peri-urban areas can include towns and villages within an urban agglomeration. Such areas are often fast changing, with complex patterns of land use and landscape, fragmented between local or regional boundaries. (Hutchings, 2022). **Urban:** A city with a high population density, with better infrastructure, and municipal governance. **Rural:** Outside of peri-urban and urban areas, whose economic activities are community-based and agricultural land use. **Tehsils:** A tehsil may consist of one or more blocks. Blocks are usually planning & development units of a district in addition to tehsils. A block represents a compact area for which effective plans are prepared and implemented through Gram Panchayats. **Urban Fringe:** Area outside the urban area and which is having rural-urban mixed land uses. **Urban Agglomeration:** Urban area of the city/town or suburban fringe/rural areas within the governing administrative boundaries of town/city. **Urban Sprawl/Sub urban's :** Rapid expansion of the cities and towns i) low-density sprawl ii) Ribbon iii) Leapfrog development. Urban sprawl, also called sprawl or suburban sprawl, the rapid expansion of the geographic extent of cities and towns, often characterized by low-density residential housing, single-use zoning, and increased reliance on the private automobile for transportation. **Hinterland:** Area which faraway from core city. **Over urbanization:** Urban regions have excessive development and overuse of resources. **Counter urbanization:** the flow of people and enterprises from cities to rural areas. **Suburbanization:** Urbanization is the process by which urban areas expand and rural areas become more urbanized. **Census Town:** A population density of at least 400 per sq km. Population of at least 5,000. At least 75% of the male working population is engaged in non-agricultural pursuits. **Statutory Town:** A town recognized by state government which is comprised of corporation or municipality as a local government. **Satellite Town:** A town that is located near to urban center, and which is dependent on socio-economic activities. **Out Growths (OG):** A viable unit such as a village or a hamlet and clearly identifiable in terms of its boundaries and location. A small settlement that grows out of it, but the government regard it as a distinct entity for administrative purposes. **Transit villages:** Transit villages, whose residential and commercial areas are built around and served by mass transit networks, might also be linked with the smart growth movement.

3. Research Gap / Areas which needs attention

- Peri-Urbanization processes are the misalignment between institutions and the growth of peri-urban areas across administrative borders (Cattivelli, 2021)
- To the integrated planning of transportation and land use. (TONGFEI LI, December 3, 2019)
- Identification of desired regional growth patterns, coordinated governance, economic and infrastructure development, and plan monitoring are key attributes of a framework that has generally resulted in acceptable regional outcomes. three contemporary issues of interest: greater recognition and delineation of peri-urban areas, integration of regional planning and disaster management, and growth management of peri-urban master planned communities. (Bhishna Bajracharya, December 2018)
- Demographic structure, migration, economic and social-cultural connection with the center (JaDwiga Biegańska, 2018, jan18)

- Agricultural land has rapidly declined due to the expansion of built-up areas to peri-urban agricultural areas. (Erasu Tufa, 2022)
- this study explores the strategies employed to circumvent the challenges of poor transport services in peri-urban communities.
- To conceptualize a model for sense of place for peri-urban open spaces . To provide planners and policy-makers with practical guidelines for integrating sense of place into policy formation. (Adu-Gyamfi, March 2020)
- Identify the natural environment, accessibility factors, and socioeconomic aspects (He, 6sep 2022)
- In Southeast Asia, rising population, economic growth, and lack of land supply in the city core have led to the widespread irreversible land cover transformation in peri-urban areas. (Chettry, 2022)
- The continuous urban sprawl and population growth in urban areas are essential factors in the decline of freshwater bodies. (Bhanot, 2023)
- The availability of better economic possibilities and well-connected transportation networks has attracted people to migrate to peri-urban and rural neighbourhoods, changing the landscape of regions outside the city and fostering the growth of physical infrastructure (Patel, 2019)
- Peri-urban is commonly defined as an area around the sub-urban region that has the hybrid characteristics between an urban area and a rural area. The study aimed to investigate the change of regional typology due to the progress of the peri-urban area in based on the physical, economic and social aspects. (Irwan Wunarlani, 2020)

4. Definiation of Peri urban Areas Across the Global

Peri urban Areas : French word périurbanisation ("peri-urban" meaning "around urban"), which is used by the insee(1)(the French statistics agency) (Peri-urbanisation, n.d.). Its crucial to maintain ,the land use development which should be taking care of ecosystem and function needed by the core city , case study of Turin (Italy) European countries. (Gottero, 2023). Rapid migration which resulting into Urban Sprawl ,Kabul City, Afghanistan (Fidel Rahmati, 2020). Interface between rural urban area by managing the livelihoods and resources. Its having a multidiscipline aspects. This raises important questions about the provision of infrastructure and services, about the ability of peri-urban interfaces to provide “inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable” settlement as envisioned in the Sustainable Development Goal 11 on sustainable human settlements¹. (Hutchings P. W.). Diverse mix of informal and formal settlements , with various housing types and density in suburban area. (McConville.). Refers to the uncontrolled and unplanned expansion of cities and towns, leading to the encroachment of previously undeveloped or agricultural lands. (Parvaiz A. Bhat a, 2017). Urbanization refers to the population shift from rural to urban areas, the corresponding decrease in the proportion of people living in rural areas, and the ways in which societies adapt to this change. (Urbanisation., n.d.)

In **Africa**, peri-urbanization is driven to a much greater extent by rural migration, or hyper-urbanization, stemming from push factors such as landlessness, agricultural unemployment, resettlement, and insecurity in some rural areas. Peri-urbanization in the emerging economies of Asia, especially **Southeast Asia** and selected areas of coastal **China**, is largely foreign-investment induced, in a process that Sit and Yang refers to as ex-urbanization. This model is based on labor-intensive, mass-assembly, export-oriented industrialization. Seoul, an early case of peri-urbanization in **East Asia**, is a notable exception as its export-oriented industrialization has

been generated by domestic rather than foreign investment, given that nation's mercantilist policies during much of the second half of the twentieth century. A unique feature commonly associated with Southeast Asian peri-urbanization is *desakota*, a term coined by McGee. This term describes corridor development consisting of an intense mixture of agriculture, cottage industry, industrial estates, residential development, and other uses co-existing side-by-side. The edge city is a relatively new peri-urban phenomenon that has emerged in the last 15 years in the metropolitan regions of **North America**, particularly in the coastal urban regions. Edge city dynamics differ from peri-urbanization in developing countries in two respects. First, its economy is based on services, office, and commercial activities, not manufacturing. Second, although situated in outer suburbia, the edge city is politically, economically, and commercially independent of the central city. Its independence influences the flow of commuters, information, goods, etc. (Douglas Webster). Peri-urban territories merge urban and rural features and extend beyond the municipal administrative boundaries. This prevents their precise delimitation, as well as the adoption of municipal plans for their governance that are coherent with their spatial, economic and social development. As demonstrated at the end of a documental analysis concerning spatial planning laws and plans, both regions have experimented with specific measures to address the agro-environmental balance and urban regeneration in peri-urban areas, but they do not delimit them spatially or adopt specific measures for their governance. (Cattivelli, Planning peri-urban areas at regional level: The experience of Lombardy and Emilia-Romagna (Italy) , 2021). Principles and statutory planning controls to direct the spatial distribution of growth while attempting to preserve natural, cultural and productive landscapes and overall liveability, South East Queensland's (Australia) (Bhishna Bajracharya P. H., Dec 2018)

5. Conclusion

This paper is an attempt to bring some focus on common issues in the region. To give an outline of how to deal with such issues. It's difficult to define a boundary for peri urban areas they act as traversable spaces supporting the parent cities in term of various uses and connectives to sustainable development of the space. The most commonly seen issues related to its development is the shift in land use and the socio-economic aspects.

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