

Development of public facilities along with urban development in Alwar: A geographical study

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Abstract

Urbanization is one of the most common characteristics of economic development. The process of urbanization depends upon the growth of a few industrial urban centers as well as the transfer of surplus population from rural to urban areas in the course of gradual growth of the economy. Urbanization is closely related to modernization and industrialization. Urbanization is not merely a modern phenomenon but a rapid and historical transformation of human social origins on a global scale where rural culture is rapidly replaced by a predominantly urban culture. Rural people migrate to cities for reasons such as wealth and social mobility. But the picture of urbanization is not as rosy as it appears. Rapid industrialization has led to haphazard and unplanned growth of modern cities. Public facilities are related to our basic needs. In the Indian Constitution, rights like water, health, education etc. have been considered a part of the right to life. Thus, it becomes an important responsibility of the government to provide adequate public facilities to every person. Public facilities mean basic facilities which are necessary for people to live. Such as cleanliness, water, electricity, public transport and school etc. These public facilities are very important for our life, without them life becomes very difficult! For example, let us take water, availability of clean water is very important for everyone. Humans also need the facility of means of transport. Similarly, medical facilities, education, electricity, sanitation and clean environment are necessary for humans, hence in this research paper, a geographical study has been done on the development of public facilities along with urban development in Alwar.

Keywords:- *Public utility facilities, drinking water system, electricity distribution, solid waste management, sewerage and drainage, education, medical, tourism, review of master plan and future development plans.*

I. Introduction :-

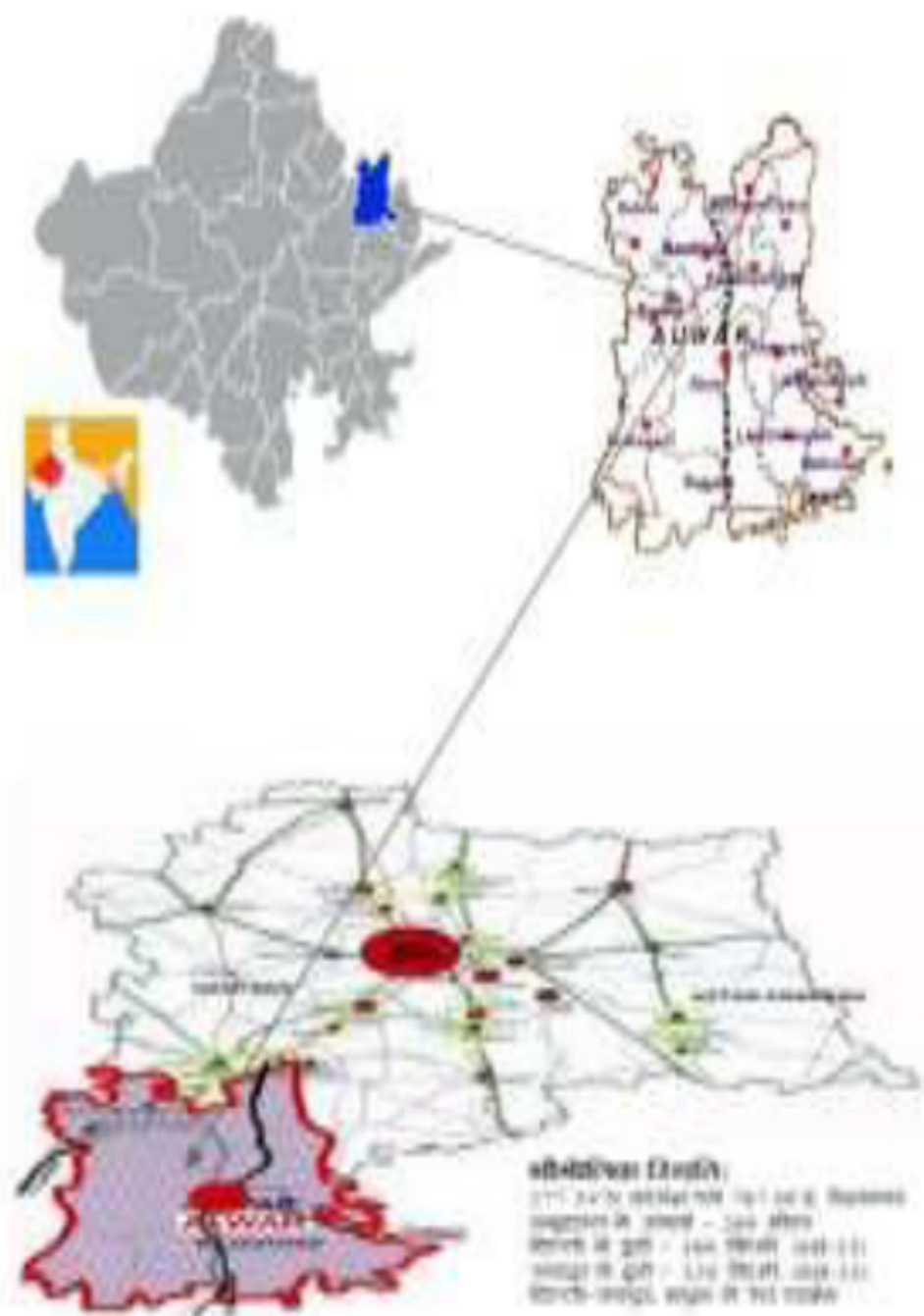
The basic facilities required by a person to live a respectable life are called public facilities. Public facilities mean all those basic facilities which are necessary for human beings to live like cleanliness, water, electricity, public transport and school etc.! These public facilities are very important for our life, without them life becomes very difficult! For example, let us take water, it is very important for everyone to have clean water, if clean water is not available then there is a fear of spreading many diseases among people like diarrhea, dysentery and cholera etc.! 1600 people die every day in India due to water related diseases and most of them are children. In a country where public facilities are accessible to more people, there are fewer diseases among the people and the mortality rate is also low. Alwar city is an important city of the National Capital Region, which is surrounded by beautiful lakes and dense forests in the natural valley of the Aravalli mountain range. It has been considered an important role in the implementation of the development policies of the National Capital Region. Situated between two important metropolises like Delhi and Jaipur, this city has the potential to act as an important city adjoining both the metropolises. Given the importance of Alwar, it has been identified as a regional city under the National Capital Region Scheme 2021 and it has been suggested to make it more efficient by proper development of physical, economic and civic infrastructure. Along with urban development, public facilities have also been developed in Alwar city. Many schemes are being run for the development of public facilities in Alwar city. These include facilities like housing, education, health, roads, electricity, and drinking water. Some schemes for the development of public facilities in Alwar city

Alwar Improvement Trust (UIT) was established by the Government of Rajasthan. UIT works for the development and progress of the city. Housing projects are being developed in Alwar under the Chief Minister Public Housing Scheme. Schemes are being run under Rajiv Gandhi Housing Scheme to eliminate slums in Alwar. Land has been reserved to build residential colonies in Alwar city. Schools,

colleges, playgrounds, hospitals, parks, sewer lines, water lines, and electricity facilities are being developed in Alwar city. Facilities are also being developed in the rural-urban fringe area in Alwar city.

Geographical Nature and Climate :-

Alwar is located at 27°34" north latitude and 76° 36" minutes east longitude. It is located 150 km north east of the state capital Jaipur and 160 km from the capital Delhi. Alwar is situated at 268 m above mean sea level. To the west of the city lies the Aravalli mountain range. In the foothills of the Aravalli hill, towards the east, lies the city of Alwar. The climate here is dry and the influence of rain is more in summer and during winter. The average rainfall here is 640 mm but uncertainty of rainfall remains. About 90 percent of the rainfall occurs in the months of June to September. In the months of May and June, the maximum daily temperature in the day ranges between 40° to 46° C and the temperature in the night ranges between 23° to 28° C. January is the coldest month. During this period, the average maximum day temperature is 23°C and minimum is 8°C. In winter, sometimes the temperature falls to 2° to 4°C under the influence of cold wave from the north.



Objective of the Research Study :-

1. To study the urban development in Alwar city.
2. To clarify the public facilities in Alwar city.

Research hypothesis :-

1. Along with urban development in Alwar, human utility facilities are being made available in the city.

Research methodology :-

In the present research study, data obtained from primary and secondary sources have been used, on the basis of which an attempt has been made to analyse the problem and give possible research results, conclusions and suggestions.

Sources of data :-

Data is required for any kind of study. Primary and secondary data have been collected for use in the present study. Data recorded in various departments has been collected from Demographic Department, Alwar, District Collector Office, Alwar, Alwar City Development Authority, Housing Board Jaipur, Transport Department, Medical Department, Education Department, Water Supply Department and Electricity Distribution Corporation.

Alwar Improvement Trust (UIT) is committed to work for the benefit of the citizens of Alwar with planned implementation of development plans and is constantly striving to take Alwar to a higher level of progress. Alwar is one of the most well-planned cities of its time and planned development has always been the center of its ideology.

Alwar City Development Authority :-

Alwar Improvement Trust was established by the Government of Rajasthan with the objective of dealing with and managing the growing needs of a large city in view of the increasing population and to provide Alwar with a planned form consistent and comparable with any reputed metropolis. UIT was given the authority and green signal to speed up the development and progressive growth of the entire city to rapidly transform the face of Alwar. To meet these important needs, UIT immediately started action and started understanding the essential needs of the city. In line with the requirements, UIT is working towards the time-bound construction, creation and development of the western part of Alwar based on leading scientific and high-tech strategies. Thus, Alwar has been intensively beautified to increase the tourist attraction in the city and to raise the standard of living as per the convenience of the citizens.

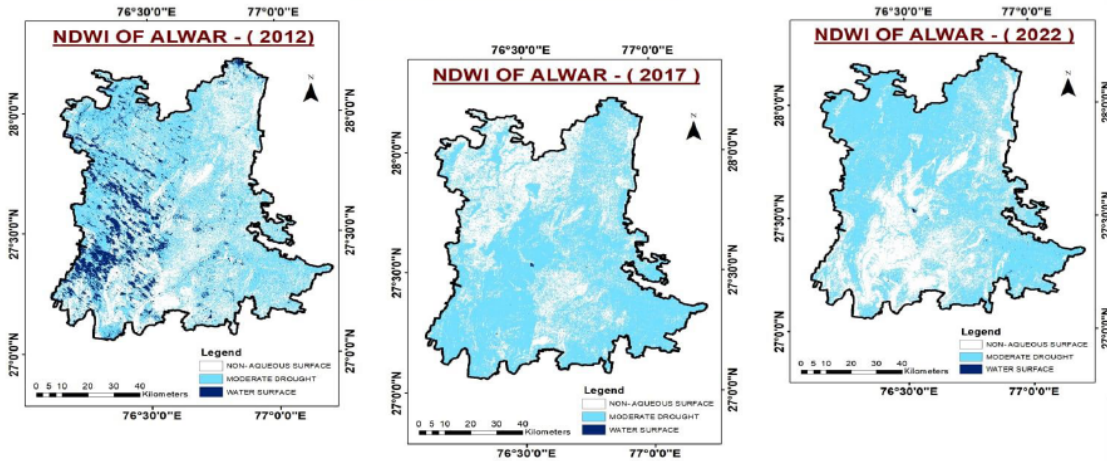
Under the Chief Minister Jan Awas, the project is being developed on 200 feet road in Alwar city. More than 250 fully developed flats are being made available in the project at affordable residential rates.

Public Utility Facilities:-

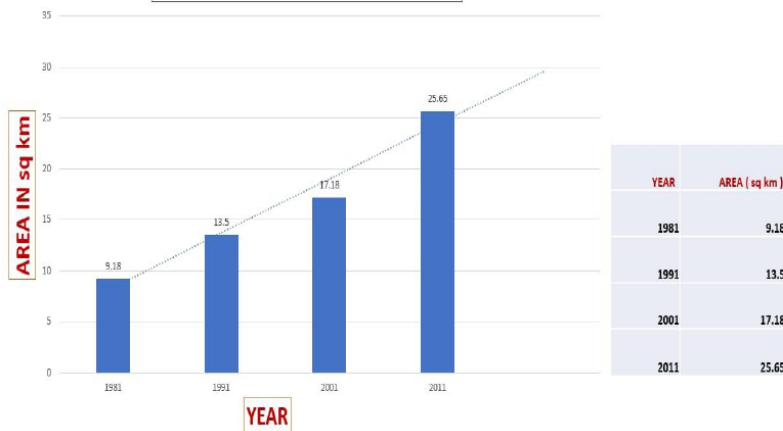
Drinking Water System:-

The drinking water system in Alwar city is arranged through 183 tube wells, which have a daily production capacity of 31 MLD. But due to continuous fall in the level of ground water, currently only 26.8% water is available from the above mentioned sources. Water is also being provided to the people through 261 hand pumps by the Water Supply Department. Water is being distributed only for 1 to 2 hours a day. Thus, currently there is water availability at the rate of about 78 liters per person per day. In the past years, Alwar city has developed more in the outer areas and private colonies are being developed on agricultural land, there is more problem of water in these newly developed areas. Even in the old city, the water distribution pipe lines are old and their capacity is also low, hence water is not distributed properly. The level of ground water is falling at the rate of 0.8 meters per year. Due to excessive water exploitation, the quality of water is also getting affected. According to the water quality assessment of the Public Health Engineering Department, the amount of nitrate, iron and other salts in the water here is high. Water supply in Alwar city is being done through 21 ground level reservoirs (GLR) and 22 high reservoirs. Water is being distributed through 38,670 connections in the city.

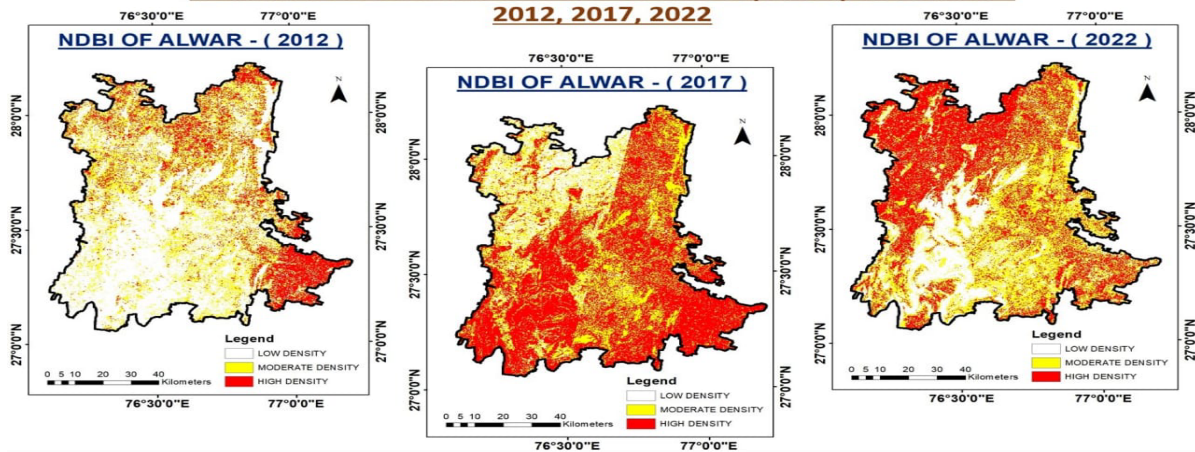
NORMALIZED DIFFERENCE WATER INDEX OF ALWAR – 2012, 2017 AND 2022



URBAN SPRAWL IN ALWAR CITY



NORMALIZED DIFFERENCE BUILT UP INDEX (NDBI) OF ALWAR – 2012, 2017, 2022



Electricity distribution system:-

Electricity supply in Alwar is done by the national grid. Two 220 kV grid stations are built in the north of the old industrial area and in the fisheries industrial area respectively. 12.78 lakh units of electricity are being supplied to the city every day. The maximum electricity consumption is done by industrial units. There are a total of 1989 industrial connections and 244.58 lakh units are consumed per month. The average domestic electricity consumption per day is about 2.17 lakh units. There are a total of 81,043 electricity connections in the city and a total of 383.52 lakh units of electricity are

consumed per month.

Solid waste management:-

130 tonnes of garbage is collected every day in the municipal area. This garbage is dumped outside the city in Guleta village, Tehsil Ramgarh, at the foot of the hill in the east. A total of 600 employees are engaged for cleaning work, including the contractor's employees. Cleaning is done by the employees of the Municipal Council in the 12 old inhabited wards of the city. Here cleaning is arranged once a day. Cleaning is arranged through contractors in the other 38 wards of the city. Cleaning is done two to three times a week in these areas. The main roads are cleaned once a day. The state government has identified a site near Agyaara village, south of Delhi Road, for scientific garbage disposal, the construction work of which is underway. The hospital's organic waste is being disposed of in a plant set up by Hosbin Innovator Limited Company in village Ghuninath, to the east of the fisheries industrial area. The general solid waste of the fisheries industrial area is being disposed of in the site designated by RICs, east of the Lay-land factory, but this site has not been developed on the basis of scientific methods. Hazardous waste from the industrial sector is sent to the plant located in Udaipur. Large industrial units have their own plants for disposal of liquid waste, a combined treatment plant is being constructed by RIICO for the liquid waste of other industrial units.

Sewerage and drainage system: -

Sewerage system is not available in most areas of the city. At present, the work of sewerage scheme is being done by Rajasthan Urban Infrastructure Development Institute. A sewerage scheme has been approved for the entire city, for the disposal of which, a sewerage treatment plant is being constructed near Agyaara village. Under the sewerage scheme, schemes of Nagar Vikas Nyas, residential colonies of Awasan Mandal and developed urban areas etc. have been included.

Cremation ground and cemetery: -

Alwar has mainly 4 graveyards and 12 crematoriums. Out of these, the crematoriums of Teejki, Pratap Dam, N.E.B., Bhurasiddh have been developed and provision of drinking water, toilets, umbrellas and place to sit has been made here, but other crematoriums are underdeveloped, they lack proper public facilities.

Circulation:-

Being the main administrative and commercial centre of its region, Alwar is connected by roads to cities like Delhi, Jaipur, Bharatpur, Mathura, Rewari, Narnaul etc. It is a major station on the Delhi-Ahmedabad via Jaipur railway line. After the construction of the Alwar-Mathura broad gauge railway line, it has also got direct connectivity with the eastern and south-eastern regions of the country.

Rail traffic:-

Being situated on the Delhi-Ahmedabad broad gauge railway line, Alwar is a major station on this route. 30 passenger trains ply from here every day. Passenger train facility is available from here to places like Delhi, Mathura, Amritsar, Ahmedabad, Jodhpur, Dehradun, Haridwar etc. At present, overbridges have been constructed on the railway line on Bypass Road and Delhi Road. There is not enough parking space available in front of the railway station and there is only one overbridge for coming from the east side due to which there is a problem of traffic blockage on the main road.

Alwar city is situated on three state highways namely

Highway number-13 Shahpur-Alwar-Delhi State Highway, (which was earlier a part of National Highway number-8)

State Highway number-14 Behror to Bharatpur via Alwar-Deeg

State Highway number-25 Gangapur - Sikandra - Alwar - Bhiwadi. Apart from this, there are district level roads, which connect it to other places of the district like Kotakasim, Harsoli, Bansur, Narayanpur, Kathumar etc.

There is diversity in the internal road structure of Alwar city. The roads of the old city are narrow and zigzag. Their width is only between 3 to 7 meters. There are relatively wider roads in the outer areas. The 6 main roads of the city are Manu Marg, Raghu Marg and Naru Marg, in north to south direction and Jai Marg, Mangal Marg and Vinay Marg, in east to west direction. The width of these roads is 25 to 35 meters. There is a newly constructed bypass road around the outer area of Alwar city, which starts from Bahrod Road in the north and connects Tijara Road, Delhi Road and Rajgarh Road.

Although, due to the construction of wide roads in the outer areas, the vehicle load on the roads in Alwar has relatively reduced, but due to the main commercial center being located inside the old city, the problem of traffic blockage persists.

Rajasthan Urban Infrastructure Development Program (RUIDP) has surveyed the average vehicle load on various roads of the city every day. There are 14 Dharamshalas in Alwar, out of which Sugna Bai Dharamshala, Imarti Devi Dharamshala, Agarwal Dharamshala, Jain Dharamshala, Purushartha Dharamshala etc. are prominent. Apart from this, 10 community centers are located in various residential colonies here. Here 2 major post offices are located near Moti Dungri and near Hospital Square respectively. The 5 police stations of the city are located near Ghanta Ghar, Bhavani Top Ka Chauraha, Shivaji Park Scheme, Matsya Industrial Area and Tuleda Road Chauraha respectively. Apart from this, there is also a women police station near Moti Dungri. There are also 3 telephone exchanges here which have 16,200 connections.

Educational:-

Alwar city is very rich from the educational point of view. There are 10 colleges here, out of which Rajrishi Government College, Babu Sobharam Government Arts College and Gauri Devi Women's College are prominent. There are 7 engineering colleges, 12 B.Ed colleges, 19 industrial training centers, 3 polytechnics and 8 nursing colleges and medical schools.

At present, Alwar has established itself in the field of higher education and vocational training. The number of technical training centers is continuously increasing and students from outside are coming here to receive education. There are 81 primary schools, 45 upper primary schools and 138 secondary and higher secondary schools in Alwar city.

Medical facilities:-

Medical facilities in Alwar are of high standard. There are 2 main government hospitals located inside the city, one of which is a general hospital and the other is a women's hospital, both of which have a total of 487 beds. Apart from this, there are 2 homeopathic, 2 ayurvedic, 1 military hospital and 1 Employees State Insurance dispensary. There are 4 dispensaries and a district tuberculosis prevention center here. In the past years, many private hospitals have been established here, some of which are providing high level medical facilities.

Fairs and tourism facilities:-

Silisad lake, Sariska tiger reserve, Bala Quila, City Palace, Purjan Vihar, Jaisamand lake etc. are the main tourist places in Alwar. Due to attractions like Talvriksha, Neelkanth, Bhartrihari, Pandupul and Nandleshwar situated near Alwar, a large number of domestic and foreign tourists come here. 2 to 3 lakh tourists come to Alwar district every year. In the last 3 years, the number of tourists has decreased here, the main reason for this is the huge decrease in the number of tigers in Sariska.

Review of Master Plan:-

The first master plan of Alwar city was made for the year 1988 to 2001, which was approved by the notification issued by the State Government P.S.F 1(11) TP/2/72 dated: 06/02/1990. In this master plan, the proposals for the development of Alwar were prepared mainly keeping in view the policies of the National Capital Regional Plan. Before making a new master plan for Alwar, it is necessary that the proposals of the previous master plan of Alwar be reviewed so that information can be obtained about the implementation of the policies and proposals of the master plan, which can prove helpful in determining the policies and development proposals of the new master plan. The review of the previous master plan has been done in the context of the following points in accordance with the proposed and actual status of the master plan.

Urban Development:-

Urban development means the increase in population in urban areas and the expansion of urbanized areas. There can also be many problems associated with urban development, such as pollution and health effects.

Some special things related to urban development:

Urban development involves a high rate of urbanization and industrialization.

Urban areas have a high population.

Some programs related to urban development are Smart Cities Mission, Amrit Mission, Swachh Bharat Mission-Urban, Hriday Mission, Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-Urban.

The World Bank works in collaboration with national and local governments for urban development. For urban development, investments are made in urban infrastructure and services.

Some other programs related to urban development: Aspirational District Program, Rajasthan Urban Development Center (RSVK)

Daily Editorial Test

Social Justice

Expansion and Development of Cities:-

What are the reasons for rapid urbanization?

The increasing trend of urbanization is reflected in the increasing concentration of the majority of the urban population in a few major cities.

Natural Population Growth:-

Rapid urbanization is taking place due to high rate of natural population growth.

The natural growth rate of urban population is higher than that of rural population because cities have higher net survival rate as a result of better health and medical facilities.

Better availability of medical and health services, safe drinking water supply and better sanitation facilities have led to substantial reduction in mortality rate in urban areas.

Migration:-

Rural-urban migration is seen as another important factor responsible for rapid urbanization in India.

Industrial development has resulted in the migration of rural people to urban areas in search of employment and higher income due to creation of various manufacturing and business activities.

Large scale industrial development and unsustainable agricultural development is taking place as a result of heavy public investment in industry and mining.

Pull factors are causing large number of rural people to migrate to urban areas.

There are also some push factors, such as economic constraints, lack of facilities, political violence, etc., which induce many rural people to migrate from rural areas.

Expansion of trade and industry:-

Urbanisation has also taken place with the growing expansion of industry and trade in a particular state of the region.

The development of industry and its allied activities along with the localisation of industry always creates favourable conditions for the growth of an urban establishment.

Similarly, the growth of trade and business along with the establishment of an active market provides ample support for the growth of urbanisation in places which are linked to the growth of industry and trade.

Consequences of rapid urbanisation

Positive aspects:-

Economic development:-

Rapid industrialisation has resulted in the development and establishment of many industrial towns.

In these urban areas, along with manufacturing units, allied activities and service sector have also started developing.

Employment:-

New and additional employment opportunities are being created in the expanding manufacturing and service sector in urban areas.

This has resulted in rural-urban migration and setting up of industrialization-urbanization process.

Modernization and change in attitude :-

Urbanization leads to change in attitude and thinking of urban people, which results in modernization of behavior and creation of appropriate motivation. This indirectly helps the country to achieve rapid economic development.

Negative aspects :-

Congestion :-

Growing urbanization is largely responsible for increasing congestion in urban areas.

Overcrowding has led to problems like traffic jams and excessive concentration of population, which are becoming extremely difficult and costly to manage over time.

Low quality of life:

Overpopulation leads to urban chaos related to housing, education, medical facilities, slum development, unemployment, violence, overcrowding, etc.

All these lead to deterioration in the quality of human life.

Loss of productivity in rural areas:

A scenario of large-scale migration from rural areas to urban areas has arisen. Such a massive exodus or migration of active population from rural areas will result in loss of productivity in rural areas, thereby worsening the condition of rural economy.

As a result, urbanization beyond a certain point will lead to unhealthy consequences.

Importance of Urban Living:-

Easy Access to Amenities:-

Urban living is associated with higher levels of literacy and education, better health, longer life expectancy, greater access to social services, and increased opportunities for cultural and political participation.

Urbanization is generally associated with easy access to hospitals, clinics, and health services.

The close availability of these services results in improved access to emergency care and general health.

Access to Information:-

Easy access to sources of information such as radio and television also provides benefits, which can be used to provide information about health to the general public.

For example, women living in towns and cities are more likely to be informed about family planning, which leads to smaller family sizes and fewer frequent childbearing.

Individualism:-

Multiplicity of opportunities, social diversity and lack of familial and social control in decision-making leads to greater self-interest and facilitates an individual to make decisions and choose his or her own career and actions.

Problems Associated with Urbanisation:-

Excessive Population Pressure:-

On the one hand, rural-urban migration accelerates the pace of urbanisation and on the other hand, it creates excessive population pressure on existing public utilities.

As a result, cities are plagued with problems like slums, crime, unemployment, urban poverty, pollution, overcrowding, ill health and various disordered social activities.

Uncontrolled expansion of slums:-

There are about 13.7 million slums across the country which shelter 65.49 million people.

At least 65% of Indian cities have contiguous slums where people are forced to live in small houses adjacent to each other.

Inadequate Housing:-

Among the various social problems associated with urbanization, the problem of housing is the most acute.

A large part of the urban population is forced to live in poor shelter facilities and highly congested places.

More than half of the urban households in India live in one-room houses, with an average of 4.4 persons per room.

Unplanned Development:-

The model of building a developed city involves unplanned development, which only reinforces the existing dichotomy between the rich and the poor in cities.

Pandemic-induced problems:-

The COVID-19 pandemic has further aggravated the plight of the urban poor or slum dwellers.

The sudden COVID lockdown severely affected the ability of slum dwellers to earn their livelihoods.

Non-inclusive welfare schemes:-

The benefits of welfare schemes implemented for the urban poor often reach only a small fraction of the targeted beneficiaries.

Most of the relief funds and benefits do not reach slum dwellers mainly due to errors of inclusion and exclusion.

Major Initiatives of India for Urbanization :-

Schemes/Programmes Related to Urban Development:

- ★ Smart Cities Mission
- ★ AMRUT Mission
- ★ Swachh Bharat Mission-Urban
- ★ HRIDAY
- ★ Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-Urban
- ★ Aspirational district programme

★ Way Forward

Integration of Inclusive Urban Development:-

Adopting an integrated approach to urban programme building involving all development sectors and prioritizing inclusiveness in urban development.

Use of Scientific Data Methods:-

Use of Scientific Data Methods for Assessment and Monitoring of Results of both State and Central Schemes to ensure evidence-based decision making.

Citizen Participation:-

Enhancing the voice and participation of citizens in civic engagement through physical and digital means to ensure that their needs and priorities are reflected in urban governance.

Strategic Thinking and Investment:-

Focus on strategic thinking and investment—including private sector participation—to address challenges facing cities and ensure integrated and coordinated action across various agencies.

Future plan for development in Alwar :-

Alwar. In the year 2025, Alwar district has set many stages of development, but a lot is still left. The new year 2025 will begin with new hopes. The residents of the district are hopeful of 19 hopes being fulfilled from the new year. If these hopes get wings, then Alwar district will be able to touch new heights of development.

For better health, a medical college has been started in Alwar.

Chambal water should come to Alwar to solve the problem of drinking water and irrigation in the district.

In order to enable Alwar to establish new records in the field of education, Rajarshi Bhartrihari Matsya Vishwavidyalaya has been shifted to its own building in Haldina.

Airport should be established soon in Kotakasim so that Alwar can be connected by air with Delhi, Mumbai, Jaipur, Jodhpur and other big cities.

Metro rail facility should be started to connect Alwar with Delhi and Jaipur. High speed train project should be realised.

Railway lines should be laid in Bhiwadi, Behror, Neemrana, Mundawar, Laxmangarh areas of the district. Passengers should get rail facilities.

Big industrial units should be established in the district and local youth should get employment.

The condition of roads in Alwar district should improve so that road accidents can be reduced and lives of children can be saved.

There should be proper cleanliness system in the entire district including Alwar city, heaps of garbage should not be seen anywhere. Alwar should come first in cleanliness ranking.

MIA should be revived, big entrepreneurs should be attracted for investment by giving special packages to entrepreneurs.

Not only Alwar city, the entire district should be free from encroachment, so that business can grow.

Senior secondary schools for girls should be opened in the area across the tracks in Alwar, girl education should also be promoted in the district.

There should be parking arrangements in the urban areas of the district including Alwar city.

The tigers in Sariska should be protected in a better way, so that the fame of Alwar reaches abroad.

The construction of the mini secretariat in Alwar should be completed soon and all government departments should start under one roof.

CEPT plant should be started in Alwar, Bhiwadi, so that the polluted water coming out of industries can be treated.

A traffic plan should be made in Alwar, so that the traffic system of the city can improve.

There should be a system of urban transport in Alwar, so that people can get protection from vehicles running haphazardly on the roads.

Alwar district should get full benefit of the NCR scheme, so that the development of the district can grow.

Alwar. Due to non-compliance of the master plan, Alwar city has gone back by about 10 years. According to the master plan made in 2001, the population of Alwar city should have been around 5 lakh by 2011. Development work for such a population was to be done as per the master plan. Due to this not happening, the population of the city has not reached 5 lakh even in June 2018.

Alwar, Rajasthan is experiencing rapid development as an industrial, residential, and commercial hub. The city's economic growth is driven by industrial expansion, tourism, and agricultural advancements.

Development initiatives

Alwar Improvement Trust (UIT)

The UIT was established by the Government of Rajasthan to help Alwar grow and develop into a well-planned city.

Infrastructure projects

The government is investing in infrastructure and public amenities to support the city's growth.

Industrial zones

The establishment of industrial zones has created jobs and attracted new residents and businesses.

Small and medium-sized enterprises

The expansion of small and medium-sized enterprises has created jobs and attracted new residents and businesses.

Economic benefits

Job creation: The growth of Alwar's economy has led to job creation.

Real estate market: The growth of Alwar's economy has led to increased demand for residential and commercial properties.

Tourism: Alwar's natural beauty and cultural heritage attract tourists, which boosts the local economy.

- Manufacturing units
- Ashok Leyland Ltd.
- Roca Bathroom Products Pvt. Ltd.
- Tafe Motors & Tractors Ltd.
- Gillette India Ltd.

II. Conclusion:-

Urbanization is closely related to modernization and industrialization. Urbanization is not just a modern phenomenon, but a rapid and historical transformation of human social origins on a global scale, where rural culture is rapidly replaced by mainly urban culture. Rural people come to the city due to reasons like wealth and social mobility. But the picture of urbanization is not as glorious as it appears. Due to rapid industrialization, modern cities have developed in a haphazard and unplanned manner. The other aspect of the rapid population growth in cities is related to development. When a city develops, employment opportunities arise there. After the infrastructure appeared, the population of people from the district and outside has increased rapidly there. Especially due to industrial development. But the oldest fisheries industrial area of Alwar city is going backwards instead of moving forward. The first master plan was prepared in Alwar in the year 1998. Which was implemented in 1990. The first master plan was made from 1990 to 2001. Which was later extended till 2011. At that time it was believed that by the year 2011 the population of Alwar city would reach about five lakhs. There would be so much development and employment opportunities. Whereas even at this time in 2018 the population of the city is about 4.5 lakhs. In the year 2011 the population of the city could reach only 3.81 lakhs. Especially we lagged behind because medical facilities were not available where they should have been. The path of employment and growing city has been blocked due to lack of development of tourism, sports, schools, colleges, wide roads, big townships and industrial areas. There is encroachment on the roads here. There is no parking in big buildings. Multi-storey buildings have been built in small colonies. Hospitals and schools have also been built in residential areas. Tourism areas have not developed. Due to all these reasons, the city of Alwar is going backwards instead of moving forward. Even though there are options for all facilities in the master plan, the city is not growing according to it. That is why the population here is much less than the master plan.

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