



THE TRANSFORMATION OF AGRICULTURE IN THE URBANIZING JAIPUR REGION: IMPACTS OF URBANIZATION ON RURAL LIVELIHOODS

Devender Pal

Research Scholar, Kurukshetra University Kurukshetra

Dr. Sunil Kumar

Professor, Kurukshetra University Kurukshetra

ABSTRACT

The process of urbanization has emerged as a significant driving factor in the transformation of the social, economic, and ecological environment in rapidly expanding regions such as Jaipur. This study investigates the ways in which agricultural practices and how people live in rural areas have evolved as a result of the fast urbanization that is taking place in the Jaipur region. This research makes use of a variety of methods, including land-use analysis, field surveys, and socio-economic assessments, in order to analyze the ways in which urban expansion influences the access to land, agricultural practices, labor dynamics, and income sources in rural regions. The observed shift away from traditional farming and toward non-agricultural hobbies may be attributed to a number of factors, the most important of which are the contraction of farmland and the changing tastes of consumers. A drop in agricultural productivity and instability in the livelihoods of smallholder farmers are two examples of the new challenges that cities have brought about, despite the fact that they have made it possible for individuals to establish new opportunities for making a living. Specifically, the study emphasizes the significance of sustainable urban design and particular policy interventions as a means of achieving a balance between urbanization and the viability of rural agriculture and the resilience of livelihoods.

Keywords: Agriculture, Urbanization, Jaipur, Rural livelihoods, social, economic, and ecological environment.

INTRODUCTION

Indicators of urbanization include shifts in land use, economic activity, and social structures. Urbanization is a global phenomenon that is characterized by a significant increase in the number of people living in urban areas. Jaipur is one of the cities in India that has seen a significant amount of urbanization over the last several decades. This urbanization may be attributed to a number of causes, including population pressure, increased infrastructure, and industry. The rapid urbanization of the rural areas that surround the metropolitan areas has significant repercussions, particularly with regard to the alteration of agriculture and the lives of those living in rural areas. Because more and more land that was once used for traditional farming is being converted into residential, commercial, and industrial areas, the region that was formerly considered to be rural in Jaipur is undergoing a complex transformation. This

transformation will have an effect not just on the amount of farmland that is available but also on the social and economic dynamics of countryside communities.

In the process of urbanization spreading into farmland, the agricultural industry, which has for a long time been the primary source of income for people living in rural Jaipur, is facing serious challenges. As a consequence of changes in land use patterns, which in turn disrupt traditional farming practices, there is increased rivalry for limited resources such as water and smaller cultivable plots. This competition is a direct outcome of climate change. As a result of the migration of a large number of individuals from rural areas to urban areas in search of employment opportunities that do not include farming, the rural labor force is also undergoing a transformation at the same time. This migration alters the ways in which individuals earn a livelihood, the requisite skills that they need, and the interactions that they have with one another within rural communities. Cities may make individuals more susceptible, especially impoverished populations and small-scale farmers, despite the fact that they provide greater options for generating a livelihood and better access to products and services due to the fact that they give more such opportunities.

It is vital to have an understanding of the dynamics of agricultural transformation in the context of urbanization in order to be able to build sustainable development plans that ensure rural prosperity alongside urban success. The Jaipur region serves as an example for this study project, which aims to investigate the impacts of urbanization on rural lifestyles, land use procedures, and agricultural practices. Taking a comprehensive look at the changes that are brought about by urbanization, our research endeavors to shed light on both the opportunities and the challenges that is presented by urbanization. It is our expectation that the findings would throw light on the ways in which various stakeholders, such as lawmakers and planners, may encourage regional development that is fair and sustainable for both urban infrastructure and rural agricultural.

OBJECTIVES

1. To evaluate the scale, causes, and consequences of rapid urbanization in Jaipur on agricultural land usage, focusing on how urban growth affects agricultural land supply.
2. To study the socioeconomic impact of agricultural transformation on rural livelihoods in Jaipur.

METHODOLOGY

The current research being conducted on "The Transformation of Agriculture in the Urbanizing Jaipur Region: Impacts of Urbanization on Rural Livelihoods" utilizes a mixed-methods methodology, which combines qualitative and quantitative studies. In order to evaluate the changes in land use and land cover (LU/LC) that have occurred in the Jaipur area between the years 1971 and 2021, satellite imagery and remote sensing data from sources like as Landsat and NRSC are used. When mapping the geographical extent of agricultural land loss and urban growth, geographic information system (GIS) methods are used. When doing an analysis of demographic and economic shifts, secondary data is gathered from sources such as Jaipur District Census Handbooks, Rajasthan Land Records, and urban development reports. In addition, in order to get a better understanding of the socio-economic repercussions of agricultural transformation on rural lives, field surveys and interviews are carried out with farmers, local people, and authorities. An in-depth comprehension of the ways in which rapid urbanization is

transforming the agrarian environment and impacting rural populations in the Jaipur area is made possible by the analysis of the data, which identifies patterns, causes, and consequences of land use conversion from agricultural to urban purposes.

Recent Trend of Urbanization over the World

The number of people living in metropolitan areas throughout the globe increased at a fast rate during the 1900s, growing from 220 million to nearly 3 billion. The rate of urbanization is increasing all across the globe, and by the year 2050, seventy percent of the world's population will be living in cities, which will only make up two percent of the total area of the planet. It has been projected by the United Nations that by the year 2030, over sixty percent of the world's population will be living in urban regions, and that one-third of the world's population would designate a city their place of residence. According to this, the population of urban areas is 4.9 billion. In comparison to the existing graph, the one that is anticipated to represent the entire urbanization of the world is approximately three times bigger. Through the year 2018, the number of millionaire cities around the world topped 548, and it is anticipated that by the year 2030, the number would reach 706. The number of megacities was 33 in 2018, and it is anticipated that by the year 2030, that number would have increased to 43.

According to projections made by the United countries, rising countries will have accomplished their objective of having an urban population of 84% by the year 2030. In emerging countries, urbanization is accelerating at a rate of 3.0 percent, which is much faster than the rate of urbanization in developed countries, which is 0.5 percent. On the other hand, India's rate of urbanization is relatively low in comparison to that of other nations. Similar to other developing countries, such as Brazil (87%), Mexico (78%), Indonesia (54%), and China (45%), its urban population is far lower than that of these other countries. It is symptomatic of the growth of cities and the concentration of people in smaller regions that there has been a significant rise in the population of class I cities throughout the course of time. There were numerous big cities in India that gave the possibility of a greater quality of life, despite the fact that 55.3% of the population of India lived in urban or practically metropolitan zones in the year 2010. The burden that is being placed on housing and infrastructure is both caused by and contributes to the phenomenon of unplanned urbanization.

Table 1. The future prediction of land use change in the jaipur region from 2011 to 2051:

Land Use Type	2011 (sq.km)	Change 2011-2031 (sq.km)	2031 (sq.km)	Change 2031-2051 (sq.km)	2051 (sq.km)
Agriculture	1958	-28.35	1930	-79	1851
Rural	3714	-87	3627	-153	3474
Urban	562	+48	610	+100	710
Forest	290	+20	310	+28	338
Total	6424	—	6477	—	6373

Based on the results of future drives (2031 and 2051), the value of the future forecast was calculated. This transition probability would be useful for forecasting future land use scenarios, as shown by Table 1, which revealed that the majority of the dynamic land use class consisted of urban land and forest space.

Table 2: Land Use/ Land Cover Change of Jaipur Region (1971–1991)

Land Use	1971 (sq.km)	1991 (sq.km)	Change (sq.km)	Change (%)
Agricultural	2835	2888	+53	+1.186%
Rural	5030	4312	-718	-14.27%
Urban	322	246	-76	-23.60%
Forest	184	230	+46	+25.00%
Total	8371	7676	—	—

Table 3: Land Use/ Land Cover Change of Jaipur Region (1991–2011)

Description	1991 (sq.km)	2011 (sq.km)	Change (sq.km)	Change (%)
Agriculture	2888	2055	-833	-28.84%
Rural	4312	3932	-380	-8.81%
Urban	246	590	+344	+118.62%
Forest	230	290	+60	+26.08%
Total	7676	6867	—	—

Urbanization in Indian Context

In a country like India, where the population is rapidly shifting from rural to urban areas, urbanization—and the subsequent explosion in the number of big cities—has emerged as a key factor in reducing poverty and boosting the economy. One of the inevitable byproducts of a country's expanding economy is the process of urbanization. Indicates a trend of fast urbanization, the proportion of the Indian population residing in urban areas rose from 17.3% in 1951 to 25.7% in 1991 and from 27.8% in 2001 to 31.2% in 2011, respectively. Peripheral regions continued to feel the effects of the relentless strain from cities' numerical and geographical development. From 2,793 in 1951 to 3,996, 5,261 and 7,935 in the aforementioned years, the number of towns and cities rose correspondingly. Rapid urbanization has serious consequences, such as the fact that many farmers are shifting careers and selling their arable land.

From 60% to 70% in the 1950s to 40% in 1993–1994, 19% in 2004–2005, and 13.9% in 2010–2011, the proportion of the national GDP attributable to the agricultural sector has been steadily declining due to the invention of transportation and communication. Despite the fact that the sector continues to offer a means of livelihood and job opportunities, this trend has been ongoing. There was a shift in India's population growth pattern in the 1800s, and it persisted until 1921. As a result, India has officially acknowledged the regular features of the fifth phase of population growth, namely the decrease growth rate, and has authorized all of the preceding stages of demographic change. As cities grew, they pushed out smaller settlements to the outside.

The stages of India's population increase may be broadly categorized as follows: From 1901 to 1921, the population grew at a constant rate in the first phase. In the second stage, which lasted from 1921 to 1951, the population grew steadily. From 1951 to 1981, the third phase had a very high rate of population expansion. The fourth stage, which lasted from 1981 to 2001, was characterized by rapid population

expansion. With a rise of 2,532 "Census Towns" and just 242 "Statutory Towns," the total number of towns in India rose from 5,161 in 2001 to 7,935 in 2011, according to the census data. The urban region is a key driver of economic development. Nearly one-third of India's entire population, or 37.7 crore out of 121 crore, resided in urban centers in the country's most recent census.

The following criteria are used to categorize urban settlements in India: A. Anywhere there is a notified town, cantonment board, corporation, or municipality. The legislation of each state or territory notifies these kinds of urban subdivisions, which are called statutory towns, and they have either municipal or corporate governments. Think about Vadodara and Shimla as examples. B. The other locations that have these traits are collectively referred to as census towns: 1. A place with 5,000 inhabitants and a population density of 400 or more per square kilometer; and, 3. In areas where the majority of the people is not involved in agriculture. Second, there are towns that lack the necessary urban infrastructure (sanitation, roads, etc.) and an urban governance framework; these towns were identified by Census Towns using 2001 census data that combined the growth of rural and urban periphery areas with population density. Cities in India are defined as towns having a population of 100,000 or more, whereas towns with a population of less than 100,000 are referred to as rural areas. Residential colony supply has outpaced demand, leading to the current land use situation. Mismanagement of infrastructure, including roads and railways, is a global problem, particularly in emerging nations, where urban expansion and urbanization are rampant. There were just 25.85 million people living in urban areas in India in the early 1900s, accounting for 10.84% of the entire population. By 2001, that number had risen to 285.35%, or about 28 percent of the total.

Urban agglomerations and city centers are born because of the confluence of changing economic circumstances, which in turn cause political and social development. Between rural and urban areas, there is a transition zone where the land use pattern and structural changes are most noticeable. Commercial and residential developments on once agricultural regions symbolize the metropolitan periphery's satellite towns. Large tracts of valuable agricultural land in rural areas are increasingly being turned into urban purposes as a result of urbanization. poor agricultural production, food insecurity, poor standards of life, and the lack of access to good agricultural areas are all consequences of this uncontrolled growth. It is recommended to use the prevalent notion of population transition to measure the speed of inhabitant development in India.

Urbanization in Rajasthan

Rajasthan, which is a big and extensive state in India, is experiencing desertification as an issue. Because of the state's unattractive topography and severe weather, the population of the state is spread in a manner that is both unpredictable and chaotic. The process of urbanization and migration from rural areas to urban areas is influenced by both internal and external causes. The principal factor that is responsible for urbanization in the state is rural migration, which acts as both a push and pull force. Many wealthy persons, such as magnates, are flocking to the micro level district headquarters of the state because of the many job opportunities that are available. It is necessary to provide an answer to the topic of why people living in rural areas are moving away from their traditional occupations as farmers and instead choosing to pursue other career opportunities. The processes of urbanization and urban development are not uniform throughout the state because of the disparities in income and infrastructure facilities that exist across the various areas of the state. The census results have shown that there has been a good trend in

the expansion of the population. The physical and economic variables that are associated with demography include things like migration, fertility, and employment. These are all factors that might be considered. The expanding population of a place is directly responsible for the transformation of social appearances.

Over the course of the last ten years, the western districts of Rajasthan, namely Barmer and Jaisalmer, have had the biggest percentage rise in population. On the other hand, the district of Ganganagar has experienced the lowest percentage increase, which was 10.06%. At the same time when the total population saw a quick decline of 6.71 percent over the same time period (1971-2011), the preliminary census results revealed that the population as a whole experienced a growth of 21.44 percent between the years 2001 and 2011. In addition, a number of states that are a part of the Union territory have had substantial reductions. For instance, the rate of fall in Haryana was 8.53 percent, while the rate in Maharashtra was 6.74 percent. The population of the state had a quick increase of 28.44% between the years 1981 and 1991, and then went on to stabilize at 28.41% between the years 1991 and 2001. The pace of population growth in bigger cities, which are also popular tourist destinations, has likewise seen a significant decline between the years 1981 and 2011.

Land Use Classification

1. Urban or built-up land: The places that have been significantly altered or used as a result of forward growth and infrastructures are referred to as land. Cities, towns, and villages located in peripheral regions that expand towards roads as a result of the availability of transportation, electricity, and communication infrastructure were included in this category of land. These regions were home to mills, retail malls, industrial and commercial complexes, and institutions that, in some cases, were located in places that were geographically separated from urban surroundings.

2. Agricultural Land: When compared to other types of land uses, this category of land is distinguished by the fact that it contains a much smaller number of residential complexes, as well as a significantly lower density of roads and highway networks. There are many distinct types of agricultural land, including farmland, pasture, orchards, meadows, nurseries, decorative horticultural areas, animal feeding operations, and other types of agricultural property.

3. Forest Land: The attributes of a crown or the center of the landscape are shown by forest lands. In order to have a tree cover density of ten percent or above, this form of land use is required. The trees that are capable of generating goods and meeting other criteria are the type of trees that are required. The rainfall, temperature, and water level of a given region are all influenced by the presence of forest land. In general, it is seen in locations that are located at high altitudes; nevertheless, the border between it and other land use classifications might be difficult to pick in an appropriate manner.

4. Rangeland/ Pastureland: Rangeland has traditionally been described as an area where natural herbivores played a significant role in the pre-civilization condition of the land and where grasses, grass-like plants, forbs, or shrubs could naturally grow. The introduction or domestication of plant species has occurred, or might occur, in several rangelands.

5. Water Body: Any portion of a region's landmass that is permanently covered with water is considered a water body according to the Bureau of the Census. Its initial size was about 200 square meters, and it has the potential to grow to 16 ha.

6. Barren Land: Devoid of Land is defined as a place with a low potential for sustaining life and where vegetation covers less than one-third of the entire land surface. A thin layer of soil and structure, such as sandy or rocky, is what it is defined as in the global definition. This kind of vegetation can only be found in more open, sparsely vegetated areas, such as the shrub and bush group in rangeland.

Agricultural Land

It is common practice to refer to land that is primarily used for the production of food and that serves as a basis for economic activity as agricultural land. When it comes to farming in high-altitude settings, the most important components are livestock, equipment, and patterns of agricultural traces. There is a significant difference between the agricultural methods and resources that are used on pasture and those that are utilized on other kinds of land. Due to the fact that it is used as a foundation for building, the land in issue has characteristics that are typical of urban or constructed and developed regions. Agriculture and urban terrain are differentiated from one another by a number of distinguishing characteristics, including population density and the type of urban growth. The roads, highways, and building complexes that are found in rural terrain are less tightly packed in comparison to those found in urban regions. Rural areas on the outskirts of cities are undergoing the transformation of agricultural land into recreational areas.

When compared to other forms of land, agricultural land is distinguished from other types of land by the degree to which its surface and subsurface features are simultaneously blended. There is a significant amount of dependence on the agriculture industry in the Indian economy. Even though agriculture is the primary source of income and employment for more than sixty percent of the population, the sector's contribution to the gross domestic product (GDP) has been decreasing over the years, both in terms of the amount of land it occupies and the amount of output it generates. Additionally, there are significant repercussions that arise in relation to the national growth rate as well as the disparity across regions. Migration has resulted in major structural changes and geographical growth in the Jaipur district since the turn of the century. These changes have occurred as a direct consequence of migration. Many individuals have aspirations of achieving a greater socioeconomic position, a higher level of education, improved infrastructure, an increase in the number of recreational and institutional facilities, and an increase in the number of chances available in life.

Agricultural Transformation

Agricultural transformation is a process that is being driven by the needs of global circumferences, corporate requirements, and various trade systems. This is causing individual farms and farms with a primary purpose to become more specialized and business-oriented. The metamorphosis is a process that takes a long time and occurs in stages. Agriculture's status in comparison to other state and foreign commercial sectors is improved as a result of participation in the process, which improves the linkages between production and consumption habits. Despite the fact that the agricultural sector will be the foundation of the national financial position by increasing the biggest number of job opportunities and progressive production, agricultural transformation is regarded to be a significant component of any

economy that is experiencing structural change. The agricultural transformation is described as a consequence of the analysis of events that have occurred from across the world. The manifestation of these movements may be seen in a wide variety of production units and structural combinations, which include a wide range of quantitative and qualitative measurements of land, labor, and capita. For the purposes of this discussion, the focus is on the production units of the rural economy from an economic point of view. The transition from subsistence farming or home farming to more industrialized kinds of farming is what is meant by the term "agricultural transformation" as seen from the perspective of rural economics.

Rural home production units, which have weak ties with both the urban economy and the world economy, are primarily concerned with the consumption and subsistence needs of their families. When it comes to the changes that are occurring in the economy, it is indisputable that the service and industrial sectors are outperforming agriculture in terms of the increased number of jobs and the gross domestic product. Taking into consideration the concept of cause and effect, structural changes are closely connected to the process of development and the expansion of the global economy. Agriculture's contribution to the national GDP and employment is decreasing as a consequence of urbanization, which is also fuelling migration from rural areas to urban areas and other demographic upheavals. In spite of the fact that the agricultural and food systems have been growing and are linked with the rest of the economy, a nation whose primary emphasis is on agriculture has seen less success and is less preferred by global investors. This is because agriculture represents a significant portion of the economy. The phrase "structural transformation" refers to the process of strategically redistributing agricultural resources to other economic sectors over an extended period of time.

Mechanisms of Labour in Agriculture

Agricultural growth is characterized by increases in both variety and production; nevertheless, labor is increasingly shifting away from the industry. There is a general downward trend in employment within this sector. This will swiftly diversify the market and satisfy the requirements for food security as the market expands and the working population moves from rural regions to small cities that are linked to one another. A further development of the white coat In the 1850s, there was an evident increase in the number of employment that were industrially focused and varied in nature. This was done in order to satisfy the requirements of the expanding urban population. The local market and the foreign market were able to engage with one another more readily as a result of globalization. Moving away from an agrarian economy and toward an industrial one was a significant challenge for contemporary countries that were experiencing economic growth, such as India. Given that the majority of people living in poverty in rural areas were employed in agriculture, these countries had a difficult time raising the agricultural labor productivity. As a result of low production and a lack of interest in investing in primary activities, the quality of life of the small farmers was very poor. With the exception of the food crisis that has recently ended, the agricultural industry has seen a decline in the pricing of its commodities on the worldwide market, as well as fluctuations in those prices.

The process of transferring agricultural labor is fraught with a substantial degree of difficulties. The concept that advancements in agriculture are linked to wider economic growth is a widely held belief. Even though towns all over the world profited from scientific breakthroughs in agriculture, the Industrial Revolution pushed and encouraged people to leave farming behind in order to pursue greater economic

possibilities in factories. This occurred despite the fact that science had advanced in agriculture. The presence of a vast number of employment opportunities is one of the defining characteristics of industrialism. During the process of agriculture becoming more automated, millions of people were uprooted from their rural existence. As individuals left their hometowns in search of economic opportunities, slums began to emerge like cancer on the urban perimeter and in the core of cities. This occurred at the same time as the scarcity of housing facilities became more of an issue.

It was determined by demographers that the term "Implosion" was the most appropriate approach to characterize the increasing number of industries that were brought about by urbanization and migration. Greater work prospects, educational options, healthcare opportunities, public service opportunities, and incomes are some of the reasons why cities draw individuals from all over the world. Rural areas in India are essential to the existence of urban areas, whether they are dependent on them directly or indirectly. Here are two approaches to understanding agriculture and the businesses that are tied to it, as well as the influence these sectors have had on employment and the development of agricultural labor: Two things are happening: (1) agricultural workers are leaving the field to work in other fields, and (2) agricultural workers in both urban and rural regions are learning new skills from their employers.

Technological and Institutional Transformation in Agriculture

For some time now, the agricultural revolution has been characterized by the displacement of labor by capital. Technological improvements in the agriculture industry contribute to more efficient and cost-effective production. Many individuals in rural regions lost their jobs as a consequence of the impact that automation had on the management of the labor force. As a result, many moved to urban areas in quest of the better prospects that were available. As a consequence of these transformations, the function that agricultural labor plays in the economy of the whole world is becoming more irrelevant. There have been a lot of remarkable transformations that have taken place in the country, such as changes in the composition of the population, the introduction of new enterprises that employ people who were before engaged in agriculture, and the anticipated transformation of the economy. The present situation, on the other hand, is significantly different from what it was in the past because of the demographic shift and other variables. oscillations have been seen in both the global industrial and service sectors, and international movement is either completely prohibited or subject to stringent constraints. Farmers have been forced into poverty as a direct result of the efforts that trade liberalization has made to reduce the pricing of agricultural products. The production units, the market force, and the labor force are only few of the numerous components that are impacted by the structural change. Through the use of tenant farming, leasing, and share-cropping, large farms are extending their operations. Climate change, global food security, resource depletion, and the variety of farming systems are only few of the common challenges that the agriculture industry is facing as a consequence of globalization and liberalization. Other challenges include the diversity of farming systems.

Agricultural Transformation: The Indian Scenario

There is a correlation between structural changes and the economic development of a nation during the course of history. The contribution of a country's labor and the many sectors that are undergoing change to the gross domestic product is one sign of economic advancement. Research conducted by Kuznets (1966), Chenery and Syrquin (1975), and Clark (1973) demonstrates and provides a comprehensive

description of the fundamental change in structural composition. The findings of their study demonstrated how demand and supply chain factors influenced the different forms of economic activity. Both the national income and employment levels are on the increase as a direct consequence of the expansion of the service sector, while the manufacturing sector is growing at a faster rate than the agriculture sector. In contrast to the restricted market for agricultural goods, the chances for income in the industrial and service sectors are robust and continue to exist. As a consequence of this, the pattern changes periodically in response to demand as a consequence of the participation of a variety of sectors in the national economy.

Agriculture, which is based on the supply chain, mostly deals with the determined aspect of production, which includes extremely limited area for development and a wide variety of activities, weather that is very unpredictable, and labor that is mainly untrained. On the other hand, the industrial sector has opportunity for expansion and has already proposed methods to put money and new technology to work, which ought to result in an increase in productivity. In addition, technical developments and institutional shifts are known to have a substantial impact on the acceleration of the rate at which structural changes occur in the economy. As a result of the specialization of a number of different businesses, the economy has begun to move toward agricultural techniques that are more environmentally friendly. In the context of a comparison between the economy of industrialized countries and that of India, the fast rise of the service sector stands out as both rare and remarkable. It is expected that this transition would reflect a drop in agricultural output and labor force participation. This is because the economic development and employment of a nation are indications of the structural shift that an organization is experiencing. It is possible that the present business sector, which employs people as a form of production and has access to liquidity, might make the first stage of transition easier to manage. This period is characterized by a limitless supply of labor, as shown by the polarity economy sample.

Human labor, artificial equipment, and the natural environment are the distinguishing elements of the sector that is now in the dominant position. In contrast to the calculative regular pay that employers in the secondary or tertiary sectors receive, the employment and income of agricultural workers are greatly reliant on good weather conditions. On the other hand, employers in the secondary or tertiary sectors enjoy regular salaries. On the other hand, modern capitalist businesses create for the benefit of others and lay away a percentage of their earnings for future investments. This is in contrast to the typical farmer, who is more concerned with satisfying his or her personal consumption requirements than with saving or investing. In contrast to the modern sector, which is only concerned with the production of capital goods, the traditional sector continues to fulfill essential and nearly intangible necessities such as the provision of food commodities. This sector has reserved labor, despite the fact that the modern sector is undergoing economic growth as a result of the use of enhanced technology.

Employees who work in the service sector often have a higher average real income than those who work in traditional industries. Additionally, it has been observed that the movement of labor away from agriculture and into other industries not only contributes to the enhancement of national assets and growth, but it also reduces the percentage of the workforce that is involved in agriculture to the total wealth. The next phase of structural development will give the business sector with technology and human resources, and the business sector is dependent on these resources. This transition has been

highlighted by a number of trade experts, who argue that the service sector has benefited from growing earnings and increased product demand throughout this time period.

After that point, it is acceptable to hypothesise that spending will increase in proportion to the increase in income. Although there has been a consistent decrease in demand for agricultural products, there has been a rise in demand for manufactured goods and services this year. At a later point in time, economists started to comprehend the significance of services in the labor market as a consequence of efficiency. An increase in the quantity of services that are used by industry as intermediate inputs has been made possible by the structure of the industrial sector. In particular, manufacturing, which is a subset of the service sector, has been attracting workers. This trend has been seen in both industries and services.

CONCLUSION

The fact that agriculture in Jaipur is undergoing a transformation as the city continues to become increasingly urbanized is illustrative of the complex link that exists between city life and rural ways of living. Traditional farming practices have developed as a result of changes in land use patterns brought about by urbanization, which has resulted in a significant reduction in the amount of land that is suitable for agricultural purposes. As a result of these changes, which have transformed work patterns, income sources, and socioeconomic conditions, the rural population has been confronted with both opportunities and challenges of varying degrees. Cities, despite the fact that they are fantastic for increasing economies and developing infrastructure, represent a threat to the long-term sustainability of agriculture and the supply of food in the region. It is vital to have a well-balanced approach that includes sustainable urban design and agricultural development in order to maintain the livelihoods of those living in rural areas while cities continue to undergo further transformation.

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