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## **Ph.D. Theses in Agricultural Economics Completed in Universities in India: 2013-2014**

In pursuance of the decision to publish information on completed Ph.D. Theses in Agricultural Economics from Universities/academic institutions in India on a regular basis, in the last issue of the Journal every year, a questionnaire was canvassed in December 2014 to 61 Universities/Institutions, seeking the required information for the academic year 2013-2014. The information received from four Universities/Institutions is processed and listed under four broad subject categories.

The list presented below contains seven titles of theses, classified subject wise, which were awarded Ph.D. degrees during the academic year 2013-2014. The information is presented in the following order: the name of the author, his/her institutional affiliation, the name of the University granting the degree, title of the thesis and the year in which the thesis was submitted/accepted for the Ph.D. award - *Editor*.

### **1. Agricultural Growth/ Production/ Risk and Uncertainty**

Chakraborti, Anjan, St. Joseph's College, Darjeeling (West Bengal), University of North Bengal. *Trends in Agricultural Productivity in Post Land Reform Period: A Study of the Impact of Agricultural Productivity on Employment and the Economy of West Bengal*, 2014.

Vani, N., Department of Agricultural Economics, S.V. Agricultural College, Tirupati, Acharya N.G. Ranga Agricultural University, Hyderabad. *An Optimum Production Pattern for Farmers in Kadapa District of Andhra Pradesh*, 2013.

### **2. Agricultural Finance and Credit**

Rajeswari, S., Department of Agricultural Economics, S.V. Agricultural College, Tirupati, Acharya N.G. Ranga Agricultural University, Hyderabad. *Group Based Microfinance and Its Impact on Rural Households in Rayalaseema Region of Andhra Pradesh*, 2013.

### **3. Agricultural Labour/ Employment**

Asiwal, Ramesh Chand, Department of Agricultural Economics, S.K.N. College of Agriculture, Jobner (Jaipur), Rajasthan. *A Socio-Economic Study of Agricultural*

*Labour Markets in the First Dusky-Decade of the New Millennium – An Exploratory Analysis of Jaipur (Rajasthan)*, 2014.

Sharma, Richa, Punjab Agricultural University, Ludhiana. *Resource Use, Employment and Income among Marginal and Small Households in Punjab*, 2013.

#### **4. Marketing and Processing of Agricultural Commodities**

Devi, Abujam Anuradha, Punjab Agricultural University, Ludhiana. *An Economic Analysis of Sugar Industry in Punjab*, 2013.

Ramya Lakshmi, S.B., Department of Agricultural Economics, S.V. Agricultural College, Tirupati, Acharya N.G. Ranga Agricultural University, Hyderabad. *Spatial and Temporal Behaviour of Arrivals and Prices of Chillies in India*, 2014.

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## **Abstract of Ph.D. Thesis in Agricultural Economics**

*A Socio-Economic Study of Agricultural Labour Markets in the First Dusky-Decade of the New Millennium – An Exploratory Analysis of Jaipur (Rajasthan)*, Thesis Submitted by Ramesh Chand Asiwali and accepted by Department of Agricultural Economics, S.K.N. College of Agriculture, Jobner, Jaipur-309 329 (Rajasthan) in 2014.

Major Advisor: Dr. R.C. Sharma, Professor and Head, Department of Agricultural Economics, S.K.N. College of Agriculture, Jobner, Jaipur-309 329 (Rajasthan).

The study examined the cross sectional survey data collected from 120 agricultural labour household for two consecutive agricultural seasons in the year 2010-11. These data were submitted to various statistical tests for drawing relevant conclusions. Compound growth rates of rural, urban agricultural labour in Jaipur district and for the state as a whole during 1951-2011 indicated that urban agricultural male labour increased significantly at a rate of 26.36 per cent per decade. The rural male labour, on the other hand, increased at the non-significant rate of 7.84 per cent over decade. The functioning of agricultural labour markets revealed that the incidence of labour-credit interlocking was much more pronounced as compared to labour-land interlocking. There was no explicit rate of interest on the money borrowed from the employers. Nevertheless, the employers extracted very high implicit rate of interest in terms of several small unpaid jobs.

The study also estimated that the socio-economic conditions of agricultural labour although improved but was not up to the satisfactory level. The study of migration of agricultural labour indicated that only two variables, i.e., family income and household work of the family emerged as the important factors responsible for perpetuating migration of agricultural labour in Jaipur district of Rajasthan. The study also concluded that although there was no dearth of the number of programmes run by the government for the welfare of labour, the lacuna lies on the part of beneficiaries as well as implementing agencies. Thus a lot of improvement is possible in the light of problems faced and results obtained. This task has been left for future researchers in this field. Policy recommendations include encouraging secondary agriculture, rural credit facilities, publicity of welfare programmes, labour legislation, government and social audits, etc.