Patel, Surendra (1952), Agricultural Labour in Modern India and Pakistan, Current Book House, Bombay.

Patnaik, Utsa (1988), "Ascertaining the Economic Characteristics of Peasant Classes in Themselves in Rural India: A Methodological and Empirical Exercise", Journal of Peasant Studies, Vol. 15 (3), April.

Prasad, Pradhan H. (1989), Lopsided Growth: Political Economy of Indian Development, Oxford University Press, Bombay.

Rao, C.H.H. and Ashok Gulati (1994), "Indian Agriculture: Emerging Perspectives and Policy Issues", *Economic and Political Weekly*, Vol. 29 (53), December 31.

Rao, V.K.R.V. (edt.) (1962), Agricultural Labour in India, Studies in Economics, No. 3, Institute of Economic Growth, Delhi.

Rao, V.M. (1972), "Agricultural Wages in India - A Reliability Analysis", *Indian Journal of Agricultural Economics*, Vol. 27 (3), July - September.

Ravallian, M. et al (1991), Higher Wages for Relief Work Can Make of the Poor Wose off: Recent Evidence from Maharashtra's Employment Guarantee Scheme, Working Paper 568, APD Department, World Bank.

Reddy, C.R. (1985), Rural Labour Market in Varhad, a Case Study of Agricultural Labourers in Rain-fed Agriculture in India, Working Paper-75, WEPR, ILO, Geneva.

Rudra, Ashok and P.K.Bardhan (1983), Agrarian Relations in West Bengal: Results of Two Surveys, Somaiya Publications, Bombay.

Sawant, S.D. and C.V. Achuthan (1995), "Agricultural Growth across Crops and Regions: Emerging Trends and Patterns", *Economic and Political Weekly*, Vol. 30(12), March 25.

Sen, Abhijit (1996), "Economic Reforms, Employment and Poverty: Trends and Options", Economic and Political Weekly, Vol. 31(35,36,37), Special Number, September.

Zha, Pravin (1997a), Agricultural Labour in India, Vikas Publishing House, New Delhi.

Title: A Computable General Equilibrium Analysis of Money, Finance and Economic Activity in India

Thesis Submitted by: Veena Keshav Pailwar

Supervisor: Professor V.S. Chitre

Introduction

India is passing through a phase of structural reforms with emphasis on privatization and liberalization. Reforms and policy changes in the financial and fiscal sector [for example, deregulation of interest rates, reduction in Statutory Liquidity Ratio (SLR), Cash Reserve Ratio (CRR) (providing more profitable opportunities in the portfolio management), placement of government bonds in the open market, reduction in tax rates, government expenditure, etc.] are some of the reforms which have implications for the changes in money supply, availability of bank and non-bank credit to the private sector and through them for the cost of credit to the private sector. These reforms would not only influence the level and