**<Here Comes the Title of the Paper>**

Name of the first author (first, middle, LAST) and in principle the presenter here

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(The presenter's name should be marked by \* like Adam Smith\*)

**Abstract**

**<Here comes the abstract of 450~500 words.>**

**Key words:** Keyword1, Keyword2, Keyword3 (Maximum 5 Keywords only).

**Category Number**: Please write category number(s) in the order you wish.

Category numbers are stated in the Call for Papers**.**

**JEL Classification:** ??, ??, ??

Use the first page for abstract, acknowledgement if any and author information only.

The paper should be started from the next page as follows.

**<Here Comes the Title of the Paper>**

# 1. Introduction (The Title of the First Section)

## 1.1. The Title of the First Sub-Section

Many of the people in the South Asian countries are involved in agriculture and allied vocations. The majority of them live in the rural agricultural areas and employment opportunities of these people are provided by agriculture only. Similarly, these countries are not developed in non-agricultural sectors so as to compete with the developed countries. Having understood the importance of the agricultural sector, successive Governments’ priority policy was to develop agricultural sector as this sector provided the largest share of revenue through exports, especially from plantation sector. At the same time, with rice and other subsidiary food stuffs which account for a major part in imports, any reduction thereof could not only help in redressing the foreign exchange imbalance but also release foreign exchange resources for import of capital goods for much needed development activities. Therefore, development of domestic agriculture has been a major policy of successive governments since independence (Athukorale and Jayasuriya, 1994).  **<This is an example of how to place a reference>**:

The following points as given below highlight the related major policy events under the SAP. **<This is an example of how to format your bulleted/numbered lists >**:

* In 1977 the new government which came to power introduced structural adjustment policy (SAP) programs to resuscitate the economy. Agricultural sector also faced with many policy changes under SAP through trade policy, fiscal and monetary policies and privatization programs.
* Further, adjustments entail the realignment of domestic demand with available resources and changing supply and the production structure to eliminate the external deficit.
* Changes on the supply side, however, are more difficult and slower to implement and therefore tend to be associated with medium term structural adjustment efforts.

Adjustment programs in many countries have caused considerable internal controversy, because they provide visible and easily identifiable factors upon which to blame all irregularities of the economy. This situation clearly makes monitoring more difficult as several interpretations can be made of the same trends. The first issue is whether the program of reforms as outlined in agreement between the government and the financing institutions really takes place.

# 2. The Title of the Second Section

## 2.1. The Title of the First Sub-Section

Given that some reforms have taken place the major question concerning monitoring is whether the observed outcomes or changes are due to the policy changes or would have occurred anyway. Such a question brings out the issue of counterfactual analysis. This type of approach consists of constructing a scenario for the economy that would have prevailed in the absence of the SAP. Such a scenario should include controls for exogenous shocks unrelated to the policy reforms[[1]](#footnote-1). **<This is an example of how to place a footnote>**:

## 2.2. The Title of the Second Sub-Section

The impact of such policy reforms on the domestic food sector was not evaluated having understood its importance in terms of contribution to the national income and employment. It is also important to study the relevant periods in which various economic policy packages were implemented.

**Figure-3: Trend of Fertilizer Usage and Price**

<This is an example of how to draw and place a figure>:



Source: Yamaguchi and Sanker: 2004:1

(Please make sure that Tables and Figures are created in Excel and pasted in the Word document using picture mode style).

**Table 1:** **Growth Rate of Major Target and Policy Variables**

<This is the example how to place a Table>



Source: Yamaguchi and Sanker, 2004:2

All the Tables and Figures must be properly referred in the text.

**Equations**

<Equations must be written with the same word processor used for the text, without hand written symbols in order to aid legibility. Equations must be centered and numbered sequentially with their numbers in parenthesis and justified to the right. Please refer to the following equation:>

Here, we start to explain our model which is a wide extension of Sarris model. The Aggregate production function for agriculture will be of the form

(1)



The aggregate supply of agriculture will be given by maximization of agricultural value added *VA*

(2)



The solution for the demand of fertilizer *XF* is given by equation (3)

(3)



**References**

<Here are the references in the alphabetical order>

Athukorala, P. and S. Jayasuriya. (1994). *Macroeconomic Policies, Crises and Growth in Sri Lanka: 1969-90*. The World Bank, Washington D.C.

Sharma, K and H. Gamini. (2003). Trade - orientation, growth and poverty: What have we learned ? (in: K. Sharma-ed., *Trade policy, growth and poverty in asian developing countries)*, Routledge , UK , pp. 237-241.

Yamaguchi, M. and H. Binswanger. (1975). The Role of Sectoral Technical Change in Development of Japan, 1880-1965. *American Journal of Agricultural Economics* 32: 269-278.

Yamaguchi, M. and M.S. SriGowri Sanker. (2004). Empirical Analysis of Sri Lanka’s Agriculture in Relation to Policy Reforms with General Equilibrium Growth Accounting Approach (1970-1996). Discussion Paper 0407. Graduate School of Economics, Kobe University, Kobe, Japan.

1. Comparison of the observed and the counter factual values of the economic variables would then indicate the differential impact of the SAP on the economy. The problem is that the estimation of a detailed counterfactual path cannot be done in the absence of a consistent multi-sector general equilibrium model. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)