A Study in a Sequential Dynamic CGE Framework

Raihan et al (2007)

**SAM Features**
- 26 Production Activities
  - 7 Agriculture
  - 18 Industry
  - 1 Service
- 9 Representative Households
  - 5 rural: on the basis of landholdings
  - 4 urban: on the basis of education
- 4 Labour Categories
  - Male and Female: Skilled and Unskilled
- 2 Capital: Agr and non-Agr

**CGE Model Features**

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Static Module</th>
<th>Dynamic Module</th>
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<td>- Firms</td>
<td>- Myopic agents</td>
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<td>- Households</td>
<td>- Capital accumulation</td>
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<td>- Foreign Trade</td>
<td>- Investment Demand</td>
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<td>- Government</td>
<td>- Population Growth</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Equilibrium</td>
<td>- Transfers, SG, CAB...</td>
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</tbody>
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The nominal exchange rate is the numéraire

**Home Production’ version of Gender Model**

**Simulation**
- A negative shock on the exports of woven and knit readymade garments from Bangladesh

**Macro Effects**
- The aggregate welfare fall both in the short and long run.
- Both exports and imports record negative growth, particularly in the long run.
Wage rates of all the labour categories fall in the short run, with higher rates of reduction in the long run.

But, the fall in wage rate of unskilled female labour is more prominent than those of other labour categories.

It is because of the fact that since the unskilled female labour intensive RMG sectors suffer this is likely to generate reduced demand for the unskilled female labour in the economy.