

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910789486803321
Titolo	More and better jobs in South Asia // World Bank
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Washington, D.C. : , : World Bank, , 2011
ISBN	1-283-44664-2 9786613446640 0-8213-8913-0
Descrizione fisica	pages cm
Collana	South asia development matters
Altri autori (Persone)	NayarReema <1963->
Disciplina	331.120954
Soggetti	Labor market - South Asia Labor policy - South Asia Labor supply - South Asia South Asia Economic policy South Asia Economic conditions
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Description based upon print version of record.
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references.
Nota di contenuto	Contents; Foreword; Preface; Acknowledgments; Abbreviations; 1 Overview; South Asia's track record; Determinants of job quality and the employment challenge; Improving an inconducive business environment; Improving workers' skills; Reforming labor market institutions; Creating jobs in conflict-affected areas; Conclusion; Annex 1A Summary statistics on South Asian countries; Annex 1B Definition of key labor market terms; Annex 1C What is a "better" job, and which jobs are "better"?; Notes; References; 2 Growth and Job Quality in South Asia; Economic growth in South Asia Sources of future growthThe track record on employment; The urgency of reform; Annex 2A Methodology for decomposing growth; Annex 2B Sources of average annual growth in output per worker; Annex 2C Shares of agriculture, industry, and services in employment and GDP; Annex 2D Methodology and data sources for labor force projections; Annex 2E Poverty rates and the number of working poor in South Asia; Annex 2F Analysis of poverty and unemployment in India; Notes; References; 3 A Profile of South Asia at Work; Overview of employment and labor force participation in South Asia

The nature of employment Where are the better jobs?; Who holds better jobs?; Annex 3A Definitions and criteria used in Profile of South Asia at work; Annex 3B Regional employment patterns; Notes; References; 4 What Is Preventing Firms from Creating More and Better Jobs?; Methodological framework; Constraints in the urban formal sector; Constraints in the rural nonfarm and informal sectors; Demand-side policy options; Constraints facing potential firm entrants: Business entry regulations; Annex 4A Business environment constraints in high- and low-income states in India
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Primary and secondary education Tertiary education and preemployment training systems; On-the-job training; Annex 5A Additional tables and figures on education and skills; Annex 5B Projections of the educational attainment of South Asia's population and labor force; Notes; References; 6 The Role of Labor Market Regulations, Institutions, and Programs; Labor market institutions, policies, and programs in the formal sector; Labor market institutions, policies, and programs in the informal sector; Annex 6A Additional tables and figures on labor market regulations and institutions; Notes References

Sommario/riassunto

South Asia has created nearly 800,000 jobs per month during the last decade. Robust economic growth in large parts of the region has created better jobs -- those that pay higher wages for wage workers and reduce poverty for the self-employed, the largest segment of the region's employed. Going forward, South Asia faces the enormous challenge of absorbing 1 to 1.2 million entrants to the labor force every month for the next two decades at rising levels of productivity. This calls for an agenda that cuts across sectors and includes improving the reliability of electricity supply for firms in bot
