

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910969791803321
Autore	Muzzini Elisa <1975->
Titolo	Bangladesh : the path to middle income status from an urban perspective // Elisa Muzzini and Gabriela Aparicio
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Washington, D.C., : World Bank, 2013
ISBN	9780821398654 0821398652
Edizione	[1st ed.]
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (xiii, 131pages) : illustrations ; ; 25 cm
Collana	Directions in Development
Altri autori (Persone)	AparicioGabriela
Disciplina	307.76095492
Soggetti	Urbanization - Bangladesh Urban policy - Bangladesh Economic development - Bangladesh Bangladesh 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 and index.
Nota di contenuto	C1; C2; Contents; Foreword; Acknowledgments; Abbreviations; Overview; Introduction; Bangladesh's Urban Space Today: Implications for the Growth Agenda; Envisioning the Future: A Competitive Urban Space for Growth; Figures; Figure O.1 Two Paths to a Lower-Middle-Income Bangladesh; Economic Growth Drivers in Urban Areas; Drivers of and Obstacles to Urban Competitiveness from the Perspective of the Garment Sector; Strategic Directions for Building a Competitive Urban Space in a Global Economy; References; CHAPTER 1 Introduction; The Path to Middle-Income Status from an Urban Perspective The Importance of a Competitive Urban Space for Growth Organization of the Study; Boxes; Box 1.1 Innovation, Connectivity, and Livability as the Drivers of Urban Competitiveness; Notes; References; CHAPTER 2 Bangladesh's Urban Space Today: Implications for the Growth Agenda; Introduction; Rapid Urbanization Accompanied by Strong Economic Growth; Figure 2.1 Urbanization and Economic Development in South Asia, 1960-2009; Figure 2.2 Urbanization and Annual Growth Rates of Total, Urban, and Rural Population in Bangladesh, 1950-2010; Figure 2.3 Urbanization and per Capita Income, by Region, 2000 Figure 2.4 Composition of GDP in Bangladesh, 1990-2010

Exceptionally High Population Density; Maps; Map 2.1 Population Density of Bangladesh, 2011; Primacy of Dhaka; Figure 2.5 Cross-Country Correlation between Population Density, Urbanization, and GDP, 2000; Box 2.1 The Political Economy Advantage of Capital Cities; Figure 2.6 Urban Population in Largest Cities and per Capita GDP in Selected Countries; Concentrated Economic Production and Low Economic Density; Figure 2.7 Economic Geography of Bangladesh, 2009; Table 2.1 Employment Density in Bangladesh's Main Urban Areas, 2001-09

Figure 2.8 Economic Concentration in Largest Cities and per Capita GDP in Selected Countries Tables; Figure 2.9 Population and Economic Density of Urban Agglomerations, 2006; Figure 2.10 South Asia at Night: Economic Density Proxied by Light Emission, 2005;

Specialization in Low-Value-Added, Labor-Intensive Garment Production; Figure 2.11 Export Sophistication and per Capita GDP in Selected Countries, 2006; Peri-Urbanization of Garment Employment in Metropolitan Dhaka; Figure 2.12 Export Concentration in Selected Developing Countries, 1980-2006

Figure 2.13 Formal Garment Employment in the Dhaka Metropolitan Area, 2001-09 Map 2.2 Employment Density of Garment Industry in Greater Dhaka Metropolitan Area, 2009; Map 2.3 Spatial Patterns of Manufacturing Employment in the Republic of Korea, 1960-2005;

Extremely Poor Infrastructure, Low Level of Services, and Lack of Amenities; Box 2.2 Deconcentrating Manufacturing in Brazil and Indonesia; Figure 2.14 International Benchmarking of Infrastructure, Services, and Amenities in Dhaka City, 2010; Persistent, Albeit Declining, Regional Disparities in Welfare Benchmarking Bangladesh's Urban Features

Sommario/riassunto

Bangladesh seeks to attain middle-income status by 2021, the 50th anniversary of its independence. To accelerate growth enough to do so, Bangladesh needs to build a competitive urban space that is innovative, connected and livable. Bangladesh's urban areas have to take proactive measures to improve and sustain all three drivers of competitiveness - innovation, connectivity and livability. The results of a survey of 1,000 garment firms - conducted to provide a lens through which to investigate urban competitiveness - reveal that Dhaka City is the most productive location for garment firms in Ba
