

Jobs for Development: Challenges and Solutions

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In India, jobs support substantial **mobility**, even within a generation

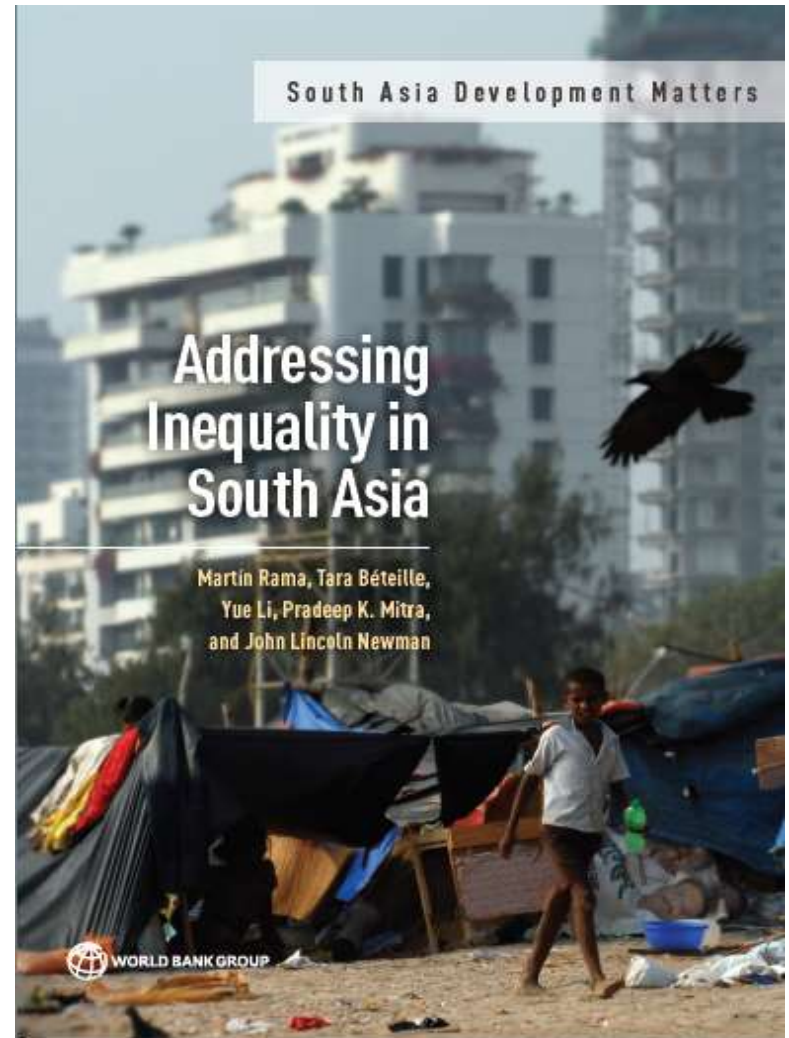
Upward mobility has increased over time, even for lower castes.

Mobility is higher in urban areas than in rural areas.

Regular wage employment is associated with higher mobility.

Visit:

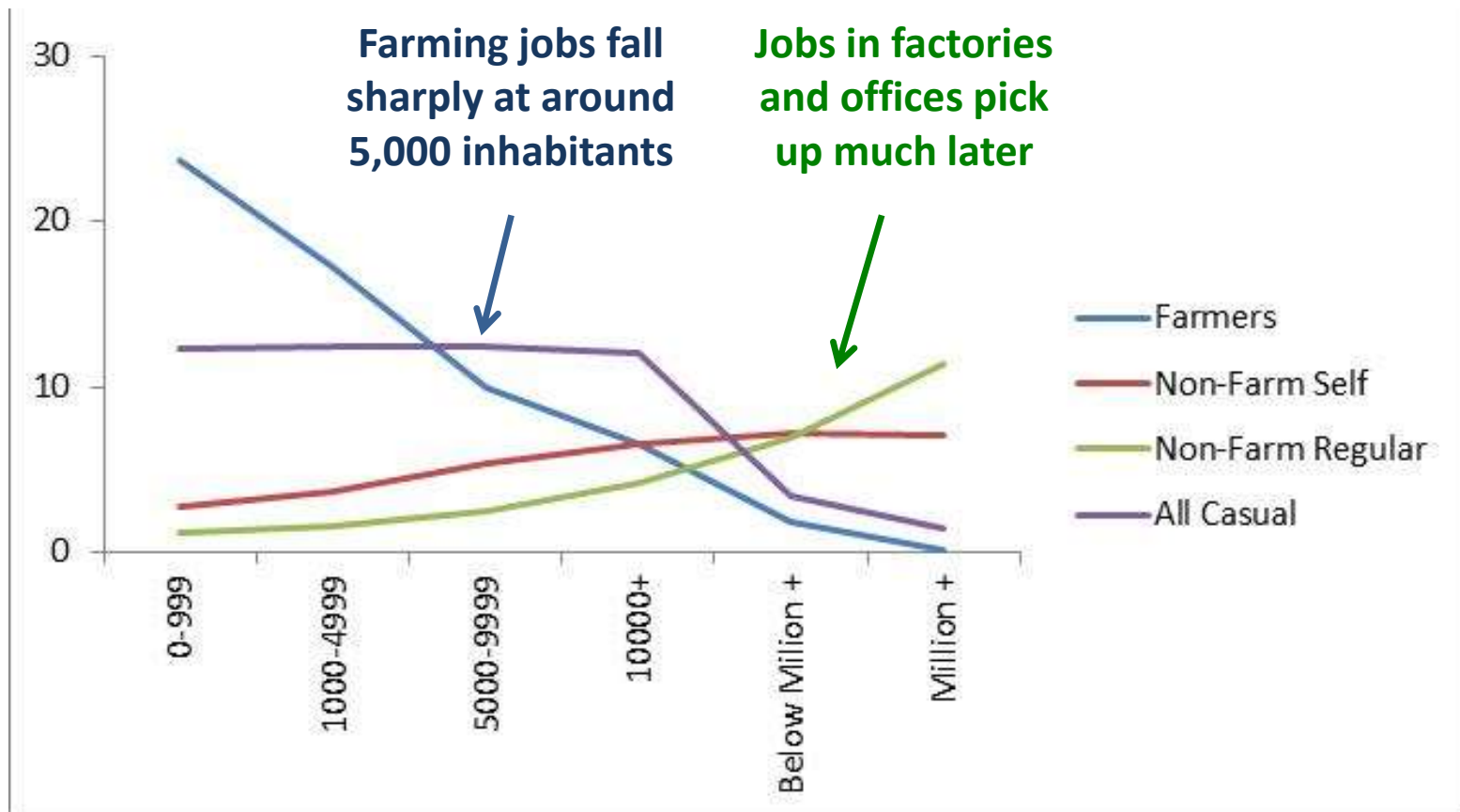
<https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/handle/10986/20395>



The lack of suitable jobs keeps **women** out of the labor force

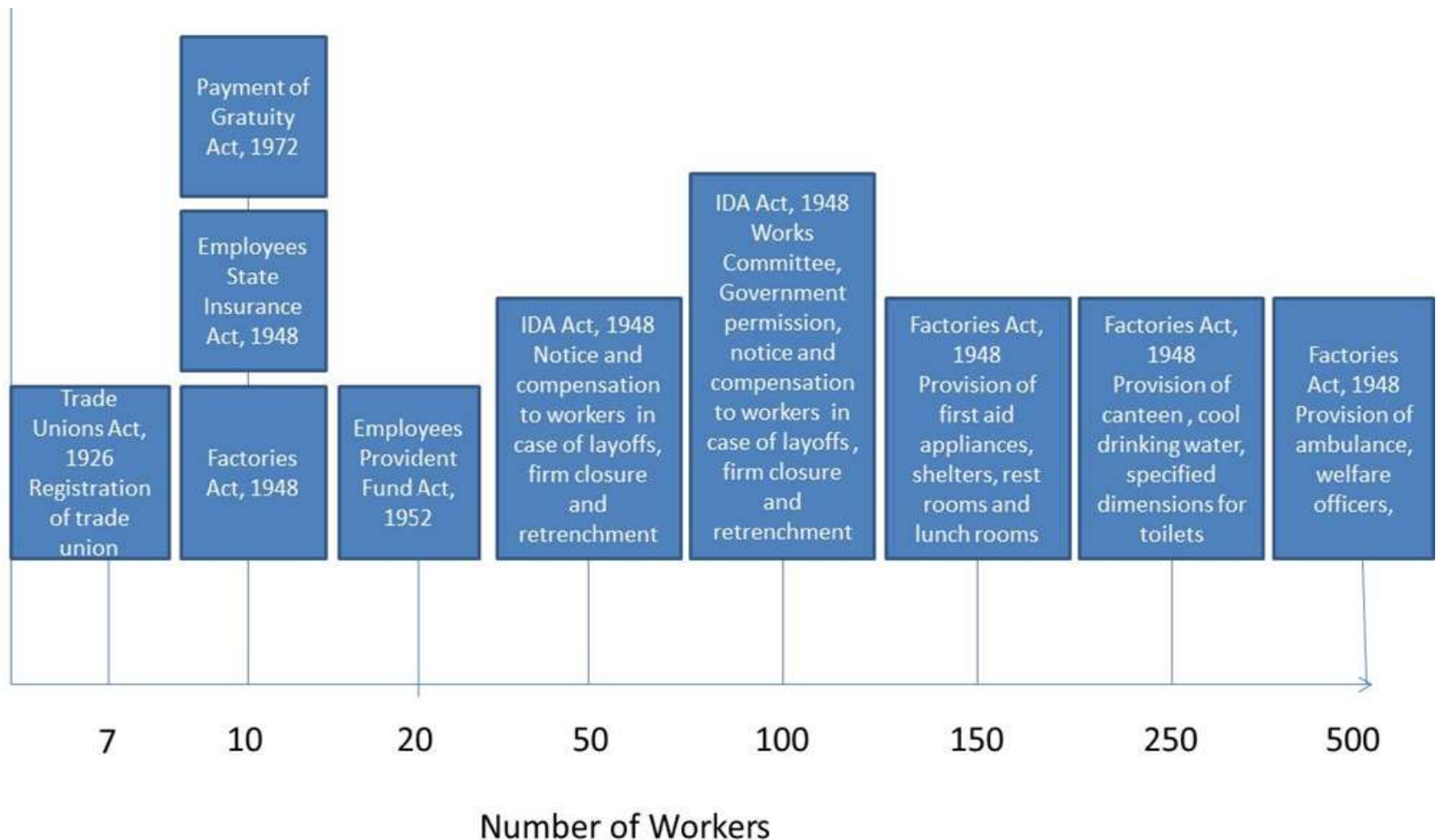
Employment shares

(usual status for women aged 15 and above, 2011-12)



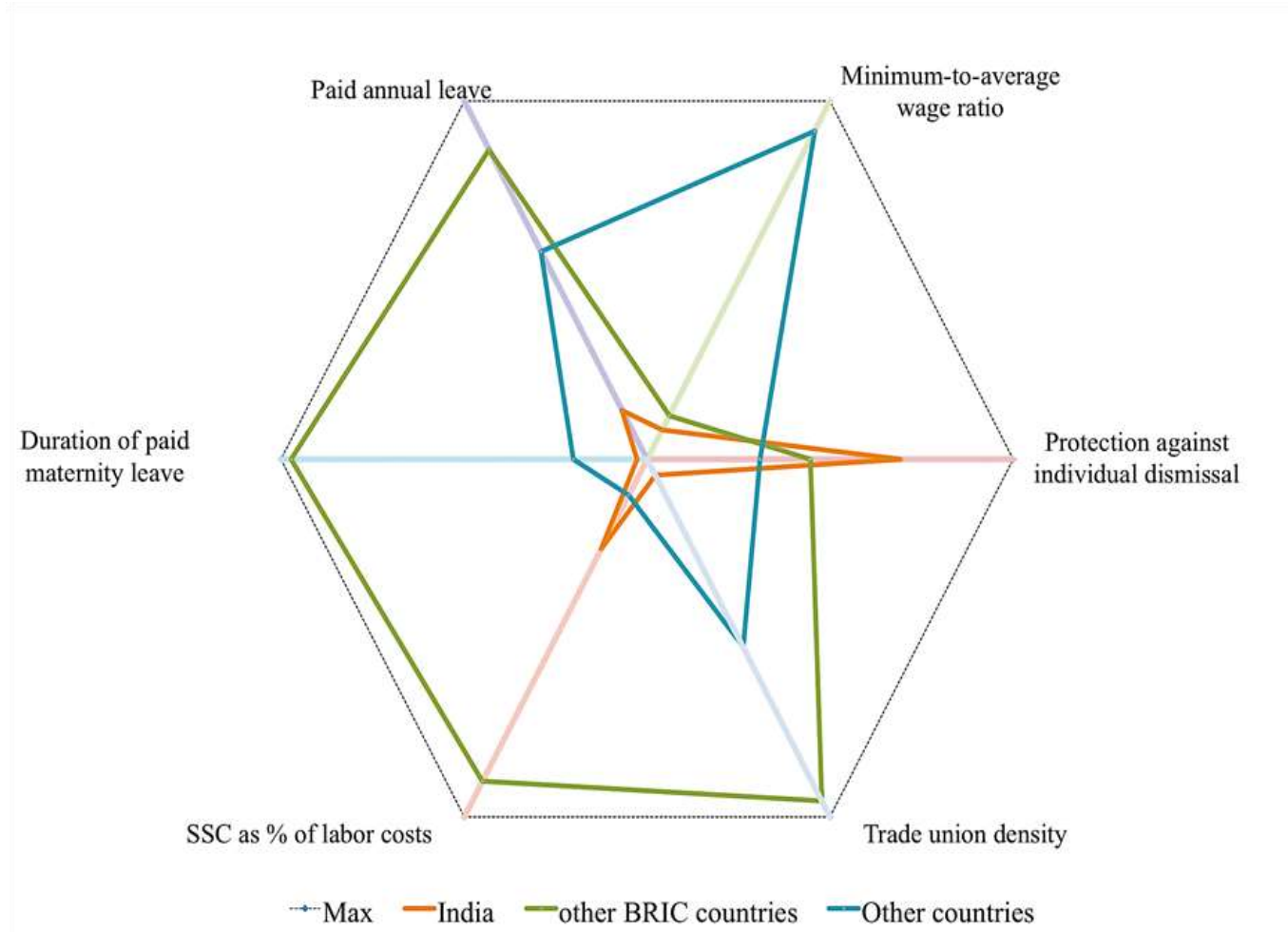
Source: Chatterjee, Murgai and Rama (World Bank, work in progress)

Wage employment is created by **firms**, but in India they face a regulatory maze



Source: Chatterjee and Rama (2014)

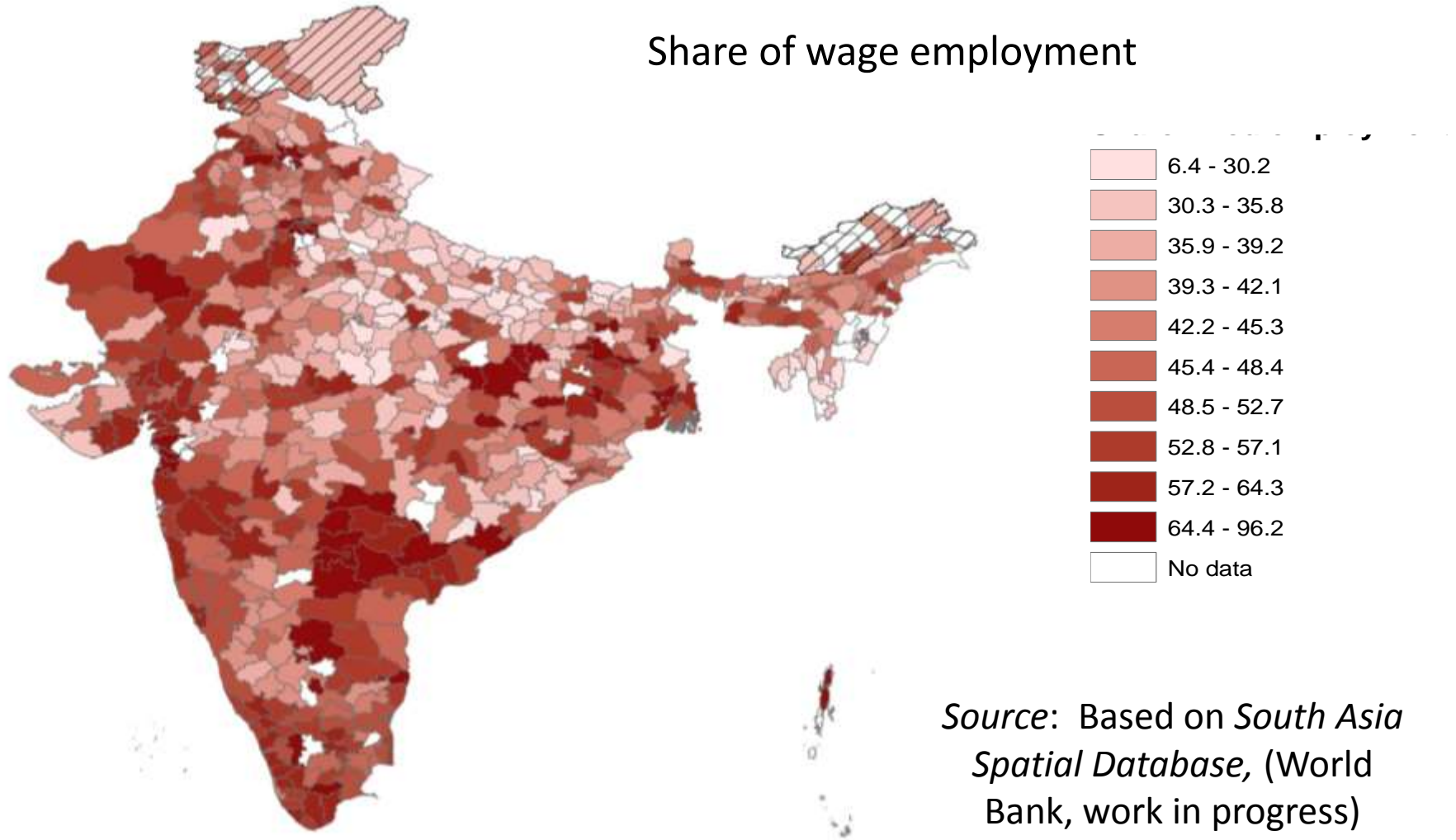
Regulations on **job termination** are more stringent in India than elsewhere



Source: Vodopivec and Leporsek (2013)

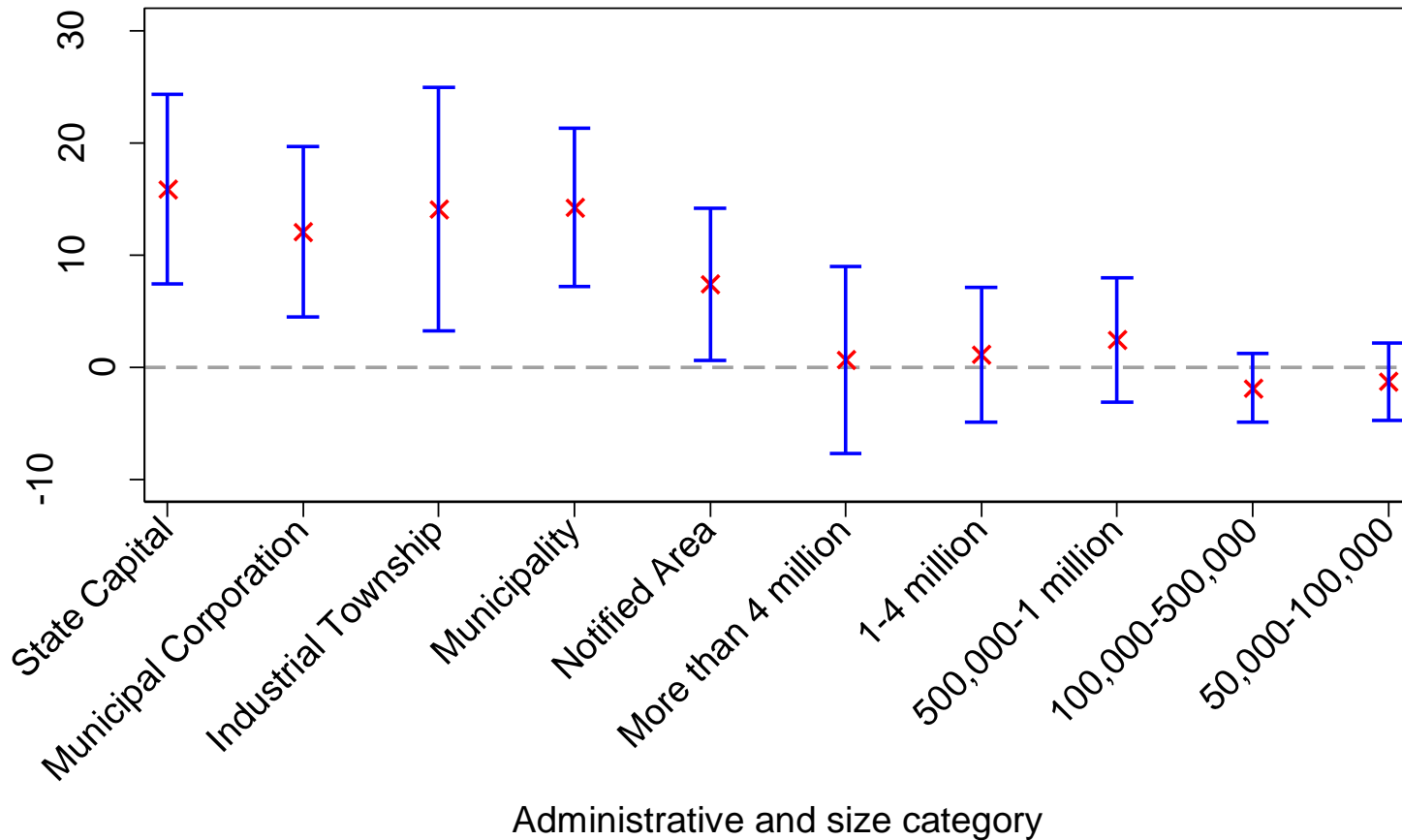
For the same regulations, firm dynamism is shaped by **city characteristics**

Share of wage employment



Note: Based on EC-2005.

Cities with **strong governance** have more wage employment



Base category: Administrative: Nagar Panchayat; Size: Less than 50,000

Source: Based on *South Asia Spatial Database* (World Bank, work in progress)