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SOURCES OF GROWTH

	2000	2021
Labour force participation (million)	302.1	518.0
Labour force participation rate	65.3%	63.1%
Sectoral Employment	2011	2020
• Agric	53.5%	50.5%
• Industry	12.5%	13.3%
• Services	34.1%	36.2%
Labour productivity growth		1.4% (2020)

Emerging technologies and industries

- Destroy jobs
- Create jobs
- Transform jobs

To tap into new technologies

- Appropriate policies
- Investments in supportive infrastructure

Role of ICT, Tourism or Agroindustry

 Agro-industrialisation reallocates labour and other resources from labor-intensive and less productive activities towards more capitaland technology-intensive ones.

•Agro-industries, can greatly contribute to the modernization of agriculture and intensify its impact on development.

•Studies show that due to their forward and backward linkages, agroindustries have higher multiplier effects in terms of job creation and value addition.

Tradeable High Productivity Services

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- They do have potential to drive growth
- •However: preconditions abound, e;g barriers to trade, poor regulation etc

What is missing?

- Relevant skills
- Investments in education
- Studyig STEM and lookig for careers in ICT
- Life long learning systems
- Coordination among ministries
- Focus of education and training on soft skills

Best practices to promote entrepreneurship, innovation, value addition, etc

- Support intellectual property rights management for digital innovations
- •Establish a common legislative framework on ICT innovation where possible
- Encourage digitalisation of industries
- Mainstream entrepreneurship policy into broader economic and employment policy

MANY THANKS FOR LISTENING TO ME