



## INSIDE

Over a million households in Punjab are receiving safe water supply in the state

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**About the photograph:**

*Harbhajan Singh receives tap water in her own backyard under the Punjab Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project.*

*Photograph by RWSS Project team*

## *Punjab leads the way in bringing clean water to its people*

**W**hen Dayal Singh, 67, was hospitalised with jaundice a few years ago, he knew the cause was contaminated drinking water from the shallow wells and hand pumps in his native Paprala village in Punjab's Roopnagar district.

Today, Singh no longer worries about the quality of water he receives. With a World Bank-supported project his family gets clean, treated water throughout the day from a tap right inside their home.

Singh is happy to pay for the water his family uses. A meter has been installed in every home and households' water bills usually range between Rs 70 to 120 a month.



### *Demand for more modern lifestyles*

Even though a number of rivers flow through Punjab's green and fertile farmlands, many villages face acute shortages of drinking water. With a growing population that is adopting more modern lifestyles, the demand for water is soaring while supply is becoming increasingly constrained.

Given the rapidly rising aspirations of the people of this prosperous state – many families are keenly aware of the modern lifestyles enjoyed by their relatives abroad – the Punjab government has made concerted efforts to provide rural households with safe, treated water within their homes.

In 2006, when the project first started, most villages received only intermittent water

supply, and almost a fifth had no supply system at all.

### *Punjab leads the way*

Today, Punjab leads the way among India's states in bringing safe water to its rural population. Over a million households now receive safe water supply; that is, more rural households in Punjab have piped water connections than in any other part of the country.

Most households receive over 40 litres of water per capita per day (lpcd) – an amount generally sufficient for household use. Even

*More rural households in Punjab have piped water connections than in any other part of the country*



Over 40 villages now receive round-the-clock water supply, almost all households have water meters



so, over time, the state plans to increase the amount of water supplied to village homes to 70 lpcd or more.

And, more than 40 villages are getting round-the-clock water supply, something that no urban area in the state has been able to do so far.

Having tasted success in managing their water supply systems, a number of villages have turned their attention to improving sanitation – a challenge that has been historically difficult to solve across the country. Based on the project’s success in piloting small-bore sewers in 95 villages, the state government is looking to bring this facility to several villages.

Given the absence of NGOs in the state, government engineers have worked closely with the people to implement the program.



In fact, the engineers credit their success to the strong interest taken by Punjab’s forward-looking rural communities in improving their water supply.



*Given the deteriorating quality of ground water Punjab is exploring the feasibility of tapping its abundant rivers and canals for household use*



### *Addressing the chemical contamination of groundwater*

The next critical challenge for the state will be solving the issue of chemically contaminated groundwater and ensuring the sustainability of water sources.

In Punjab, as elsewhere in India, groundwater remains the most common source of water for both farms and households - although households use just one percent of the water extracted - and water tables are falling. Alarming, the groundwater is frequently



contaminated with arsenic and fluoride, and, in six districts, with heavy metals such as uranium.



Recently, a study commissioned by Punjab's school of public health has found that untreated or partially treated sewage as well as effluents and run-off from farms, industries, hospitals etc. has so polluted the water in Punjab that it has become a major problem. Some health issues have been attributed to the poor quality of water. For instance, average abortion rates are higher among women living in areas where pollution levels are high.

In the most afflicted areas, public-private models are helping filter out harmful substances through a process known as reverse osmosis, and every district is being equipped with a water-testing laboratory.

In addition, a state-of-the-art laboratory is being set-up at Mohali near the state capital of Chandigarh, especially to test for harmful substances. And, the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (BARC) from Mumbai is actively involved in tackling the issue of uranium contamination.

### *Exploring surface water sources*

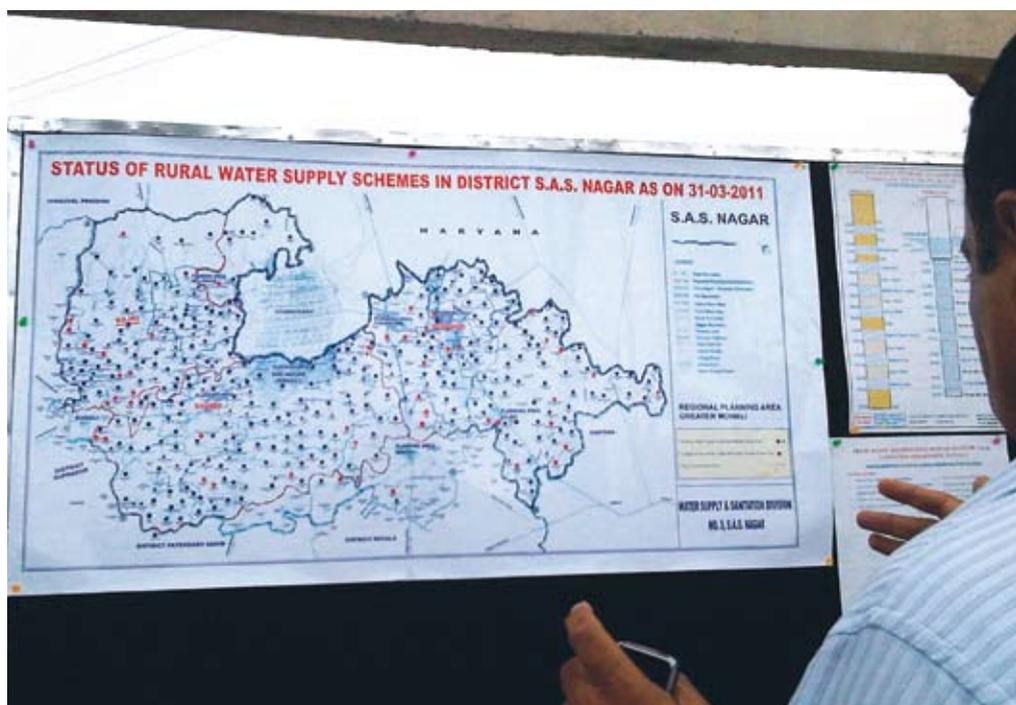
Being home to major rivers and one of the largest networks of irrigation canals in the country - many of which date back to pre-independence days - the state government has started to map its water resources and plans to study the feasibility of tapping rivers and canals for drinking water supply. For,

unlike groundwater, surface water sources are largely free from 'chemical contamination'.

Srinivas Rao Podipireddy, the World Bank's team leader for the project, outlines the next steps planned by the state's rural water sector: "Going forward, the state plans to improve sanitation, place more communities in charge of their water supply schemes, ensure adequate volumes of water to rural



households, and address the critical issue of water quality." 🌐



### *The fear of 'L'*



*Viewed in the light of the past five dismal years, 2013 was not bad for the advanced economies. But if we look beneath the surface, it becomes evident that we are still hovering on the edge of a precipice, says Kaushik Basu, Senior Vice-President and Chief Economist of the World Bank*

**F**or the last few years, economists have been running through the alphabet to describe the shape of the long-awaited recovery—starting with an optimistic V, proceeding to a more downbeat U, and ending up at a despairing W. But now a deeper anxiety is beginning to stalk the profession: the fear of what I call an L-shaped recovery.

Viewed in the light of the past five dismal years, 2013 was not bad for the advanced economies. The euro zone technically emerged from recession, the unemployment rate in the US was lower than in previous years, and Japan began to stir after a long slumber and the negative shock of the earthquake and tsunami in 2011.

But if we look beneath the surface, it becomes evident that we are still hovering on the edge of a precipice. In the third

quarter of this year, gross domestic product (GDP) contracted, on a year-on-year basis, not just in well-known cases like Greece and Portugal, but also in Italy, Spain, the Netherlands, and the Czech Republic. And GDP in some countries, like France and Sweden, grew at rates lower than population growth, implying that per capita income declined.

Moreover, labor-market conditions deteriorated toward the end of the year. The number of unemployed in Germany grew for four consecutive months up to November. Among the industrialized countries, the US is the bright spot. But, even there, while the unemployment rate has dropped during the year, and now stands at 7%, long-term joblessness is at an unusually high 36% of total unemployment, threatening to erode the skills base and make recovery that much more difficult.

Japan's revival, meanwhile, was caused by a much-needed liquidity injection. But Japan's upturn will be short-lived unless Prime Minister Shinzo Abe's government follows through on its promise of deeper structural reforms.

Given these developments, a few commentators have written recently about the possibility of a prolonged slowdown in industrialized countries. This is not a popular view, with others criticizing its advocates for stoking pessimism. But the pessimists cannot be dismissed out of hand.

The fear of an L-shaped recovery is legitimate. Modern technology has enabled workers in emerging economies to join a global labor market; in the absence of major policy innovation, this is likely to cause a prolonged drag on rich countries. And there are few signs of innovation.

There is, instead, a crisis of the economics profession, one that mirrors the crisis of the advanced economies. Thanks to technological change and relentless globalization, the character of entire economies has changed dramatically over the last 50 years. This has not been matched by changes in policymakers' thinking.

Why this stasis? One possibility is that the same factors that are making entrepreneurs over-cautious about new ventures are making policymakers prone to conservatism. An engaging paper by the World Bank economists Leora Klapper and Inessa Love shows that one major consequence of the financial crisis has been entrepreneurs' reluctance to start new firms. They show that after a steady increase from 2004 to 2007, firm creation dropped sharply. In the UK, for example, the number of newly registered limited-liability companies fell from 450,000 in 2007 to 372,000 in 2008 and 330,000 in 2009.

What is interesting is that while this decline is most marked in advanced economies, which are especially dependent on financial markets, it is visible in virtually all of the 95 countries that the authors studied. The reason is not hard to fathom. A recession is a time when we tend to become cautious and stick to familiar territory, steering clear of new projects.

The same mindset has become apparent among economists and policymakers. In times of profound uncertainty, the tendency is to cling to the domain of the familiar and avoid innovative thinking. This is especially unfortunate nowadays, when the structure of the global economy is changing rapidly.

A telltale sign of over-caution among economists and policymakers has been their propensity to convert the need for evidence to an aversion to analytical creativity. We should, of course, use the best available evidence in crafting policy. But there are areas in which there is no evidence. In these uncharted territories, one must rely on a combination of intuition and theory. To resist new policy on the grounds that it is not founded in hard evidence is to trap us in the status quo.

To see the mistake in this criticism, imagine that, on the basis of theory and some assumptions, one recommends new policy X, even though there is no hard evidence regarding whether or not X works. Now use Y to refer to not doing X. If there is no evidence regarding whether X works, there clearly is no evidence concerning whether Y works. So, if the lack of evidence is considered a good reason not to do X, it is also a good reason not to do Y. But this is a contradiction, because it is impossible not to do either X or Y.

The propensity to use this inconsistent argument reflects a proclivity for the status quo and a bias against policy innovation. But what we need now is precisely the type of new analytical thinking that spurred the great advances of economics as a discipline over the last two and a half centuries—and that led to major policy breakthroughs during the Great Depression.

It is the absence of such creative thinking that has led the economics profession into an impasse, forcing economists and policymakers to contend with the fear of L. 

*This article was originally published in Project Syndicate.*

# ICR Update

**T**his is a short summary of the Implementation Completion Report (ICR) of a recently-closed World Bank project. The full text of the ICR is available on the Bank's website. To access this document, go to [www.worldbank.org/reference/](http://www.worldbank.org/reference/) and then opt for the Documents & Reports section.

## *Karnataka Community Based Tank Management Project*



### **Context**

Karnataka has the second largest arid zone in India and relatively small proportion of irrigated area. Thus a large proportion of the population is dependent on highly variable rainfalls and arid zone water harvesting systems. There were over 20,000 small tanks, measuring between a few to several hundred hectares, mainly to provide irrigation to command areas, but also for multiple uses for livestock, water recharge, and household uses. However, institutions in the state did not have sufficient resources and systems to support tank rehabilitation, operation and maintenance.

### **Project Development Objectives**

The overall objective was to improve rural livelihoods and reduce poverty through community based approaches for improving and managing selected tank systems. The focus was on improving tank systems to help

### **Karnataka Community Based Tank Management Project**

<i>Approval Date:</i>	25 April 2002
<i>Closing Date:</i>	31 January 2012
<i>Total Project Cost:</i>	US\$M 140.05
<i>Bank Financing:</i>	US\$M 114.17
<i>Implementing Agency:</i>	Government of Karnataka
<i>Outcome:</i>	Satisfactory
<i>Risk to Development Outcome:</i>	Moderate
<i>Overall Bank Performance:</i>	Satisfactory
<i>Overall Borrower Performance:</i>	Satisfactory

increase water storage, water use efficiency, and agricultural productivity in areas where there is a large percentage of rural poverty in the state.

### **Project Beneficiaries**

A total of 3,925 tanks were rehabilitated, and the estimated number of households served by the project tank systems was around 1.5 million.

### **Achievements**

- 1) **Self managed and sustainable tank users groups (TUGs) were established.** By 2012, the project helped establish 3,126 TUGs covering 3,710 tanks (out of formal target of 3,925 tanks). Most TUGs managed funds, satisfactorily implemented tank rehabilitation and other activities – and most importantly were responsive to their members.
- 2) **Inclusion of marginalized groups.** The project Management Information System showed 1.16 million TUG members (on average around 300 per tank) covering a wide range of farmers and other users. These included small, marginal and landless farmers, livestock keepers. Almost half of the members were women, 30 percent were from scheduled caste or tribe. Communities also picked the



most marginalized to benefit from income generation activities, fisheries and resettlement support.

- 3) **Tank rehabilitation and resulting agricultural improvement.** Tank rehabilitation led to improved water capture and use. Together with improved water management and agricultural practices, this led to a range of agricultural benefits, leading to improved livelihoods in a command area under the 3,710 project tanks for over 150,000 hectares. A project study showed a 20 percent increase in irrigated area, 44 percent increase in water volume, raised groundwater levels, and 23 percent improved water use efficiency. Farmers clearly benefited from the tank rehabilitation works, with total production increasing by 47 percent on average.





Net income for farmers increased by 76 percent, compared to 42 percent for non-project tank farmers. (IAS 2012).

#### 4) *Income increases from fisheries and other income generating activities.*

The project directly supported income generating activities, particularly for the landless and agriculture laborers. A large proportion of the allocated income generation activity support funds were channeled through women's self-help groups comprising about 99,453 beneficiaries. The IAS 2012 indicated that incomes of members improved by 56 percent. In addition, TUGs supported resettlement of 7,803 poor encroachers from farming tank bed areas and helped them in new livelihoods, often doubling their incomes. In 1,403 tanks about 7,800 landless (75 percent) and marginal farmers (25 percent) were provided incremental income opportunities from the fisheries activities generating additional income averaging Rs. 5,179 per fisher household.

A number of unplanned outcomes also happened during the project period. The TUG federations emerged. Other projects and programs have adopted the basic community tank management model. In addition, the project also undertook specific rehabilitation works which involved restoration of ancient historical or religious related tank structures,

and also repaired bunds in such a way as to provide road access for otherwise isolated communities (sometimes reducing travel time by over half a day).

#### **Lessons Learnt**

- The participatory process works very well and delivers results on the ground – and fosters further innovation.
- Well performing NGOs are the key to success of the approach. The NGOs play a key role in the success of a community based approach.
- New models and institutional mechanisms need considerable time and attention to start up and scale up. It requires greater realism and analysis of institutional issues and the gradual build-up of capacities based on experience. Significant institutional changes often require significant time of 8-10 years.
- It is important to allow for the project to cover several seasons, allowing for the occurrence of dry periods in order to understand how management can cover multi-year variability especially with resources such as water.
- Start simple and with tanks systems which are likely to be successful. The project had two underlying aims, to test a new approach to tank development and to provide support to disadvantaged areas, or communities. Having developed and tested the model, it could then have been expanded to more challenging localities and communities.
- There needs to be an institutional support system to continue testing and refinements in the model.
- Integrating tank management with agriculture is critical. This requires practical and sustained linking and coordination mechanisms between TUG farmers, participatory farmer groups, with support agencies, be they state departments, universities or other agencies.
- Good water management – linked to crop planning – is central to service delivery and thus in turn to fee collection. If the TUG is not providing a decent level of (water management) service, it is unlikely that water users will contribute to the costs of maintaining the service. 🌐

# Recent Project Approvals

## Odisha Disaster Recovery Project



**T**he World Bank Board of Executive Directors has approved a \$153 million credit to Odisha to help the state build disaster resilient houses as well as strengthen its capacity for disaster risk management, following a severe cyclone that hit the state last year.

World Bank assistance has been sought in rebuilding houses, slum improvements, and capacity building of the disaster risk management institutions. In the Ganjam district of Odisha alone, about 90,000 houses were partially or fully damaged along the coastal areas, many of them mud/thatched houses belonging to poor fishermen, farmers and landless.



Another key component of this project will be to improve urban infrastructure in Berhampur, the largest city in Ganjam district and enhance the technical capacity of the state for managing future disaster risks. With over 40% of Berhampur's 350,000 inhabitants living in more than 200 slums across the city, the project will focus on improving the living condition of the people living in this city with better drainage system to reduce floods, better streets and street lighting, and access to improved water and sanitation services. Work will be undertaken in about 80 slums in Berhampur city covering a population of about 30,000.

Apart from reconstruction, the project will focus on disaster risk mitigation. It will strengthen the capacity of OSDMA for better risk mitigation, preparedness, and disaster response, in line with global best practices. This component will also help enhance OSDMA's role in coordinating disaster risk mitigation related activities with other line departments and integrate it into the overall development work of the state. 🌐

## **Bihar Integrated Social Protection Strengthening Project**

**T**he World Bank has approved an \$84 million credit for the Bihar Integrated Social Protection Strengthening Project to deliver better quality, timely and effective social protection (SP) programs for the poor and vulnerable people in the state.



The project will focus on building the institutional capacity of the departments of Social Welfare and Rural Development in Bihar to better implement social protection programs at the state, district and block levels. It will also help the government of Bihar expand outreach of social care services for the poor and vulnerable households, persons with disabilities, older persons and widows.

This project will improve the capacity of the State Society for Ultra-Poor and Social Welfare (SSUPSW) and the Bihar Rural Development Society (BRDS) – program implementation arms of the departments of Social Welfare and Rural Development respectively, at the state, district and block levels. It will strengthen the delivery of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY), Social Pensions and programs for care and rehabilitation of older persons, persons with disabilities and widows; standardize procedures and tools for effective management of the benefits process; create a Bihar State Resident Registry (BSRR) to track beneficiaries of selected social protection schemes; and strengthen financial management systems and capacity at the state, district and block levels for all central and state schemes.

To ensure state-wide coverage of social care services, 101 Social Care Service Centers, also known as Buniyad Centers, will be set up to provide care, support and rehabilitation services for older persons, widows and persons with disabilities. Services offered at the Buniyad Centers would include basic care and support, legal aid, therapy, counseling and rehabilitation, emergency outreach services through a state level toll free Helpline Service, and provision of assistive devices. 🌐

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## **Recent Project Signings**

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### **Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Services in Four Indian States**

**T**he government of India and the World Bank signed a \$500 million credit agreement to improve piped water supply and sanitation services through decentralized delivery systems in the states of Assam, Bihar, Jharkhand and Uttar Pradesh.

The project will be implemented over a six-year period and will support the design and implementation of a dedicated RWSS program for low income states under the

ongoing National Rural Drinking Water Program in the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation (MoDWS).

This project will support sustainable RWSS programs by linking GPs with higher levels of government and strengthening the capacity of PRI institutions; integrating water supply and sanitation interventions and promoting solid and liquid waste management and health and hygiene awareness programs.

Other key components of the project include investments for improving water supply and



sanitation coverage, including construction of new infrastructure and rehabilitation of existing schemes. Most habitations will be served by Single Village Schemes (SVSs)

using local groundwater sources. Multi Village Schemes (MVSs), which mainly rely on surface water sources, will be taken up for those habitations where the local source is either not sustainable or not of acceptable quality.

The sanitation component will support the government of India's program, which includes construction of household toilets, soak-pits, drain and lane improvements, community awareness programs for improving sanitation and hygiene practices, along with incentives for achieving 'open defecation free' status. In addition, the project will promote pilot programs for 24/7 water supply and introduce new technologies in the RWSS sector, including the use of solar energy. 

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### Uttarakhand Disaster Recovery Project

**T**he government of India, the Government of Uttarakhand and the World Bank signed a \$250 million credit agreement for the Uttarakhand Disaster Recovery Project to support the state in its post disaster recovery plans as well as strengthen its capacity for disaster risk management.

Some of the key components of this project include the reconstruction of damaged

houses and public buildings; reconstruction of damaged roads and bridges; and enhancement of the technical capacity of the state for managing future disaster risks. About 2,500 permanent disaster resilient houses will be built under this project. About 3,600 km of damaged village roads and about 675 km of other district roads will be reconstructed. About 440 km of bridle roads and about 140 bridle bridges that facilitate pedestrian connectivity for villages located in remote areas will also be reconstructed.





Apart from reconstruction, another key component of the project is to focus on disaster risk mitigation. It will strengthen the capacity of the State Disaster Management Authority (SDMA). Special skills training programs will be organized for district disaster management officers in all 13 districts of Uttarakhand. The Odisha State Disaster Management Authority and the Gujarat State Disaster Management Authority are good examples in disaster management efforts and lessons will be drawn from their development and evolution process. 🌐

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### **Rajasthan Road Sector Modernization Project**

**T**he government of India and the World Bank signed a \$160 million credit for the Rajasthan Road Sector Modernization Project to support the government of Rajasthan improve rural connectivity, enhance road safety and strengthen the road sector management capacity of the state.

The Project will construct 2500 km of rural roads, connect around 1300 villages that are currently not covered under the PMGSY and also undertake preparatory studies for improving 700 km of priority sections of the state highways. The roads will be built to a

bitumen surface standard and will include all necessary bridges and cross drainage works in order to maintain year-round connectivity.

The key components of the project include improving rural connectivity through construction of roads; supporting the government of Rajasthan's Road Sector Modernization Plan (RRSMP) by strengthening institutions, enhancing accountability and introducing new technologies to promote cost effective road construction; and strengthening road safety management systems. 🌐



## Second Gujarat State Highway Project

The Government of India and the World Bank signed a \$175 million loan agreement for the Second Gujarat State Highway Project to support the Government of Gujarat improve the quality of the state's core road network, enhance road safety and strengthen the road sector management capacity of the state.

The Project, passing through 16 districts of Gujarat with a population of 38 million

people, will improve about 625 km of the core state road network. The key components of the project include improving connectivity to the underdeveloped eastern tribal region of the state through construction of roads; modernizing highway financing; helping the government in creating a conducive investment climate for raising market resources; and strengthening road safety management systems. 

## Events

### World Bank Lecture Series

Perspective on Bihar's Development and Investment Policy

Patna, Bihar • 22 January, 2014

*Delivering the inaugural Asian Development Research Institute (ADRI)-International Growth center-World Bank Lecture series on the topic – “Perspective on Bihar's Development and Investment Policy,” World Bank's Lead Economist Deepak Bhattasali said there was a need for rapid urban development and investments to build Bihar.*



“Bihar is the only state where the manufacturing sector's share in growth state domestic product (GSDP) has fallen. It is 4 per cent at present,” Bhattasali said.

ADRI member-secretary Shaibal Gupta, industries department principal secretary Navin Verma and industrialist Satyajeeet Kumar were present during the lecture.

Stating that the World Bank has set an ambitious target of bringing down global poverty significantly by 2030, Bhattasali said Bihar is an important state for World Bank

as the state still has a high proportion of the country's poor – 34 million.

Bhattasali said urban development is one of the central issues for the World Bank as urban poverty is rising. A lot of growth is taking place in service sectors of hotels, restaurants, banks, construction among others in Bihar, he said, adding that the state needs to achieve an overall growth in agriculture, manufacturing and service sectors.

Three years ago, Bihar was not spending money but now things have changed, he said. While advocating huge investments in the state, Bhattasali said: “There is much scope for private sector investments in the state.” The state's land holding is 0.47 hectare per family which is quite low and hence would not be helpful in either increasing overall agriculture production or productivity, the senior economist said while advocating for modernized agriculture.

Shaibal Gupta, member secretary of ADRI, in his inaugural address, highlighted the development and investment policy of the state. 

**T**his is a select listing of recent World Bank publications, working papers, operational documents and other information resources that are now available at the New Delhi Office Public Information Center. Policy Research Working Papers, Project Appraisal Documents, Project Information Documents and other reports can be downloaded in pdf format from 'Documents and Reports' at [www.worldbank.org](http://www.worldbank.org)

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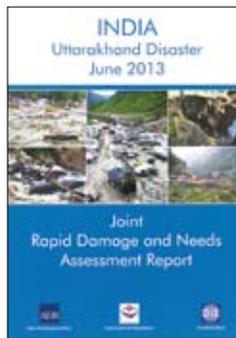
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## India Publications

### Uttarakhand Disaster: Joint Rapid Damage and Needs Assessment Report



By the World Bank

Available: on-line

Pages 42 and CD

Published: 2014

Report No. 82643

The state of Uttarakhand experienced an unprecedented high rainfall between June 15 and 17, 2013 that resulted in flash floods and landslides within

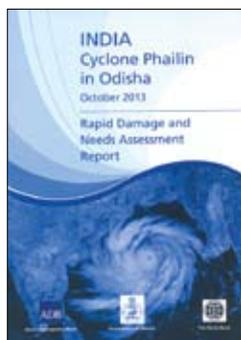
the State. The continuous rain disrupted normal life resulting in a total of 580 human lives being lost, more than 4,000 persons missing and over hundred thousand pilgrims being stranded.

This event has affected over 900,000 people in Uttarakhand this year. The numerous landslides and toe erosion by the sediment loaded rivers caused breaching of roads and highways at many locations and washed away several bridges; disrupting traffic and telecommunication links within the state.

The Government of Uttarakhand (GoU) launched a massive emergency rescue and evacuation operation with assistance from the Indian Army, Indian Air Force (IAF), Indo-Tibetan Border Police (ITBP), the National Disaster Response Force (NDRF) and the local Police evacuating more than 110,000 people from these flood affected areas.

This report presents an assessment of the physical damages with a sector-wise impact of the disaster, reconstruction needs and preliminary estimates specifically with regards to infrastructure, housing, services and livelihood.

## Cyclone Phailin in Odisha: Rapid Damage and Needs Assessment Report



By the World Bank  
Available: on-line  
Pages 42 and CD  
Published: Dec 1, 2013  
Report No. 83886

The severe cyclone storm “Phailin” that hit the coast of Odisha on October 12, 2013, brought with it very high speed winds and heavy rainfall that caused

extensive damages particularly to houses, standing crops, power and communication infrastructure in the coastal districts of the state. The need to immediately start recovery and reconstruction work after Cyclone Phailin, especially in the affected districts, has prompted the state government, in collaboration with the World Bank and the Asian Development Bank, to initiate an assessment of the recovery needs in order to draw up a comprehensive recovery framework. This rapid damage and needs assessment report details the damage caused due to the storm, and the action taken for effective recovery after the impact. It provides a detailed analysis of the affected sectors, the extent of damages sustained, the reconstruction and recovery needs, and the recovery strategy.

## India: Policy Research Working Papers

### WPS 6737

#### Sanitation and externalities: Evidence from early childhood health in rural India

By Luis A. Andres, Bertha Briceno, Claire Chase and Juan A. Echenique

This paper estimates two sources of benefits related to sanitation infrastructure access on early childhood health: a direct benefit a household receives when moving from open to fixed-point defecation or from unimproved sanitation to improved sanitation, and an external benefit (externality) produced by the neighborhood’s access to sanitation infrastructure.

The paper uses a sample of children under 48 months in rural areas of India from the Third Round of District Level Household Survey 2007-08 and finds evidence of positive and significant direct benefits and concave positive external effects for both improved sanitation and fixed-point defecation. There is a 47 percent reduction in diarrhea prevalence between children living in a household without access to improved sanitation in a village without coverage of improved sanitation and children living in a household with access to improved sanitation in a village with complete coverage. One-fourth of this benefit is due to the direct benefit leaving the rest to external gains.

Finally, all the benefits from eliminating open defecation come from improved sanitation and not other sanitation solutions.

### WPS 6755

#### Regulation and noncompliance: Magnitudes and patterns for India’s factories act

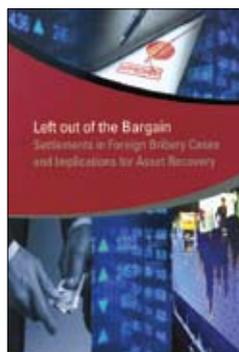
By Urmila Chatterjee and Ravi Kanbur

Noncompliance with regulations by enterprises is said to be rife in developing countries. Yet there is limited systematic evidence of the magnitude of noncompliance at the enterprise level. Making innovative use of two complementary data sources, this paper quantifies noncompliance for India’s Factories Act without the question of illegality ever being raised directly with enterprises.

The paper finds that more than twice as many firms are not complying as are complying. Further, the number of noncompliant firms is much larger than the number of firms adjusting out of the regulation. Thus noncompliance with the Factories Act is a key feature of the “missing middle” in India. The paper explores the main trends and patterns of noncompliance and highlights a number of key issues for further analytical and policy research.

## Other Publications

### Left Out of the Bargain: Settlements in Foreign Bribery Cases and Implications for Asset Recovery



By Jacinta Anyango Oduor, Francisca M.U. Fernando, Agustin Flah, Dorothee Gottwald, Jeanne M. Hauch, Marianne Mathias, Ji Won Park and Oliver Stolpe

Price: \$29.95

StAR Initiative

English; Paperback;

178 pages

Published December 11,

2013 by World Bank

ISBN: 978-1-4648-0086-3

SKU: 210086

Over the past decade, countries have increasingly used settlements—that is, any procedure short of a full trial—to conclude foreign bribery cases and have imposed billions in monetary sanctions. There exists a gap in knowledge, however, regarding settlement practices around the world and the disposition of these monetary sanctions—notably through the lens of recovery of stolen assets.

*Left out of the Bargain*, a study by the Stolen Asset Recovery Initiative (StAR), provides an overview of settlement practices by civil and common law countries that have been active in the fight against foreign bribery.

Using the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC) as its point of reference, the study addresses concerns voiced by the international community: What happens to the money associated with the settlements, and is it being returned to those most directly harmed by the corrupt practices? And what can be done to assist those countries harmed by foreign bribery?

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### **Fish to 2030: Prospects for Fisheries and Aquaculture**



By the World Bank  
**Available: on-line**  
Pages 102  
Published: Dec 1, 2013  
Report No. 83177

This report analyzes global prospects for fisheries and aquaculture. This report looks at the health of global capture fisheries; the role

of aquaculture in filling the global fish supply - demand gap and potentially reducing the pressure on capture fisheries; and implications of changes in the global fish markets on fish consumption, especially in China and Sub-Saharan Africa.

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### **Emerging Issues in Financial Development: Lessons from Latin America**

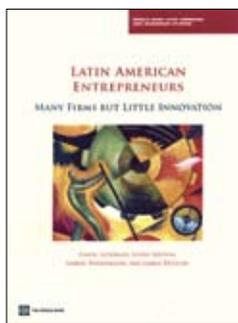


Edited by Tatiana Didier and Sergio L. Schmukler  
**Price: \$39.95**  
Latin American Development Forum  
**English; Paperback;** 582 pages  
Published December 17, 2013 by World Bank  
ISBN: 978-0-8213-9828-9  
SKU: 19828

*Emerging Issues in Financial Development compares the financial sector stance in Latin America with that in other developing and developed countries in order to shed light on the key obstacles for financial development. It presents a stock-taking exercise to ascertain where financial systems around the world lie by analyzing in detail the state of banks, capital markets, financial inclusion, and financial globalization.*

The book also revisits the role of public guarantees, institutional investors, macro-prudential policy, micro-systemic regulation, and systemic supervision.

### **Latin American Entrepreneurs: Many Firms but Little Innovation**



By Daniel Lederman, Julian Messina, Samuel Pienknagura and Jamele Rigolini  
**Price: \$29.95**  
Latin America and Caribbean Studies  
**English; Paperback;** 168 pages  
Published December 13, 2013 by World Bank

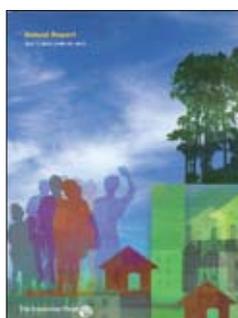
ISBN: 978-1-4648-0012-2  
SKU: 210012

While Latin America and the Caribbean has a wealth of entrepreneurs, firms in the region, compared to those in other regions, are small in size and less likely to grow or innovate. Productivity growth has remained lackluster for decades, including during the recent commodity boom. Enhancing the creation of good jobs and accelerating productivity growth in the region will require dynamic entrepreneurs.

*Latin American Entrepreneurs: Many Firms but Little Innovation* studies the landscape of entrepreneurship in Latin America and the Caribbean. Utilizing new datasets that cover issues such as firm creation, firm dynamics, export decisions, and the behavior of multinational corporations, the book synthesizes the results of a comprehensive analysis of the status, prospects, and challenges of entrepreneurship in the region.

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### **The Inspection Panel: Annual Report - July 1, 2012 to June 30, 2013**



By the World Bank  
**Available: on-line**  
Pages 72  
Published: Dec 2013  
Report No. 81903

The inspection panel is reviewing and updating its operating procedures, which specify the panel's operations and practice

within the ambit of its mandate. An important goal of the review is to make the procedures clearer and more user-friendly. The new procedures will help foster a panel process that is focused on results, namely redress to affected communities when warranted and lessons for the institution on application of policy. As a part of the initial review, the panel conducted targeted consultations with Bank staff and Board members, and with various external stakeholders, such as former requesters, civil society organizations, and representatives of other independent accountability mechanisms, members

of the academic community, former panel members, and technical experts who have worked on panel investigations. The objective of this initial consultation process was to identify areas where the panel has the opportunity to enhance the effectiveness and efficiency of its operations in the years to come, within its existing mandate.

Finally, the panel recognizes that risk-taking is an essential part of development work, and that the Bank needs the latitude to take the risks that come with innovation and high potential reward opportunities.

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### Youth Employment in Sub-Saharan Africa



By Deon Filmer and Louise Fox

**Price: \$34.95**

Africa Development Forum  
English; Paperback;  
280 pages

Published January 21, 2014

by World Bank

ISBN: 978-1-4648-0107-5

SKU: 210107

High fertility and declining mortality rates have led to a very young population in most Sub-Saharan African countries. The region's labor force is expected to increase by 11 million a year over the next 10 years. Most of this increase will be new entrants seeking their first job. While the younger generation is better educated than their parents, they often lack the means to translate that education into productive employment. Today, most work is in non-wage jobs—in household farms and firms. Even if greater economic activity creates the conditions for robust growth and economic transformation, the private modern wage sector in low and lower-middle income countries cannot absorb all new entrants.

The report focuses on how to improve the quality of all jobs with a view to meeting the aspirations of youth. It emphasizes that building a strong foundation for human capital development can play an important role in boosting earnings, and argues that a balanced approach that builds skills as well as the demand for labor is key.

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### Back to Work: Growing with Jobs in Europe and Central Asia

By Omar S. Arias, Carolina Sánchez-Páramo, María E. Dávalos, Indhira Santos, Erwin R. Tiongson, Carola Gruen, Natasha de Andrade Falcão, Gady Saiovici and Cesar A. Cancho

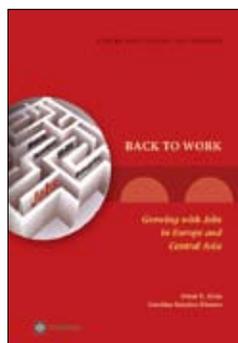
**Price: \$39.95**

Europe and Central Asia Reports

English; Paperback; 440 pages

Published January 15, 2013 by World Bank

ISBN: 978-0-8213-9910-1



SKU: 19910

What can be done to create more and better jobs in Europe and Central Asia? And should there be specific policies to help workers access those jobs? The authors of this book examine these questions through the lens of two contextual factors:

the legacy of centralized planned economies and the mounting demographic pressures associated with rapid aging in some countries and soaring numbers of youth entering the workforce in others.

The book says that to get more people back to work and to grow with jobs, countries, especially late reformers, need to regain the momentum for economic and institutional reforms that existed before the economic crisis. They should lay the fundamentals to create jobs for all workers, by pushing reforms to create the enabling environment for existing firms to grow, become more productive, or exit the market and let new firms emerge and succeed (or fail fast and cheap). They should also implement policies to support workers so that those workers are prepared to take on the new jobs being created, by having the right skills and incentives, unhindered access to work, and being ready to relocate.

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### Tapping the Markets: Opportunities for Domestic Investments in Water and Sanitation for the Poor



By Jemima Sy, Robert Warner and Jane Jamieson

**Price: \$25.95**

Directions in Development –  
Infrastructure

English; Paperback;

144 pages

Published January 14, 2014

by World Bank

ISBN: 978-1-4648-0134-1

SKU: 210134

This book presents the results of a detailed examination of market opportunities for the domestic private sector in the provision of piped water and on-site sanitation services in rural and semi-urban areas and of the commercial, policy, and investment climate factors that affect the response to these opportunities. It is based on case studies conducted in Bangladesh, Benin, Cambodia, Indonesia, Peru, and Tanzania. The results of focus group discussions with poor households, surveys of enterprises that directly serve poor households, and analysis of the supply chains that support them provide insights into the nature of demand for services, the prevailing business models of enterprises, and the impact of policy on decisions to invest or expand operations.

The issues that prevent local enterprises from tapping the large market for providing poor and non-poor households with piped water and on-site sanitation differ in important ways across the two sectors. The first part of the book analyzes the challenges that domestic providers of piped water face in Bangladesh, Benin, and Cambodia, countries with very different models of private provision. The second part analyzes the delivery of on-site sanitation services in Bangladesh, Indonesia, Peru, and Tanzania, countries where all providers face supply and demand challenges that are largely unaffected by government policy.

## Blogs

### Now Accepting Applications!

#### The Summer Institute 2014 – Reform Communication: Leadership, Strategy and Stakeholder Alignment



Submitted by Shamiela Mir

The World Bank Institute's Leadership Practice, the World Bank Group's External and Corporate Relations, Operational Communications Department, the Annenberg School for Communication at the University of Pennsylvania, and the Annenberg School for Communication and Journalism at the University of Southern California are pleased to announce the 2014 Summer Institute in Reform Communication: Leadership, Strategy and Stakeholder Alignment. The course is designed for leaders, strategists and advisors who want to strengthen the critical competencies necessary to support change agents and reform leaders in developing countries.

The Summer Institute will be held at the University of Southern California in Los Angeles, June 2 - June 13, 2014. During the 10-day program, participants will learn the most recent advances in communication and proven techniques in reform implementation. Participants will develop the skills required to bring about real change, leading to development results. Leaders will connect with a global network of development professionals working on initiatives in the public, private and non-profit sectors.

Read more: <http://tinyurl.com/ols3obd>

## The Six A's of Quality Education



Submitted by Harry A. Patrinos

Co-authors: Eduardo Velez Bustillo, Catherine Yan Wang

Over the past several decades, developing countries have made remarkable progress in achieving quantitative education targets. Since the turn of the millennium, almost 50 million children around the world have gained access to basic education – and most are reaching completion. But as recent PISA data shows, this is not typically the case for qualitative improvements in education. A persistent learning gap remains for an estimated 250 million children who are unable to read and do math, even after spending three or more years in the classroom.

Education systems reforms are needed in many countries to turn the tide. We propose the following as six necessary components (referred to as the 6A's) to achieve such reforms:

Read more: <http://tinyurl.com/pfk6eeu>

## India Project Documents

### Second Mizoram State Roads Regional Transport Connectivity Project

Date	11 February 2014
Project ID	P145778
Report No.	E4439 (Environmental impact assessment, 6 Vol.) RP1574 (Resettlement Plan) IPP693 (Indigenous peoples plan 2 Vol.)

### Uttarakhand Health Systems Development Project

Date	07 February 2014
Project ID	P148531
Report No.	ISDSC7448 (Integrated Safeguards Data Sheet) PIDC3250 (Project Information Document)

**Elementary Education III**

Date 06 February 2014  
 Project ID P144447  
 Report No. PIDA2620 (Project Information Document)  
 ISDSA6731 (Integrated Safeguards Data Sheet)

**North East Region Livelihoods Project**

Date 02 February 2014  
 Project ID P102330  
 Report No. IPP511 (Indigenous peoples plan 2 Vol.)

**Additional Financing for the Tamil Nadu Health Systems Project**

Date 30 January 2014  
 Project ID P118830  
 Report No. 84631, 83968 (Procurement Plan)

**Tamil Nadu Irrigated Agriculture Modernization and Water-Bodies Restoration and Management Project**

Date 29 January 2014  
 Project ID P090768  
 Report No. 84316, 84319, 84320, 84429, 83323 (2Vol.) (Procurement Plan)

**Odisha Disaster Recovery Project**

Date 17 January 2014  
 Project ID P148868  
 Report No. ISDSA6929 (Integrated Safeguards Data Sheet)  
 E4413 (Environmental impact assessment)  
 PIDA2670 (Project Information Document)

**Neeranchal National Watershed Project**

Date 08 January 2014  
 Project ID P132739  
 Report No. ISDSA6762 (Integrated Safeguards Data Sheet)  
 E4397 (Environmental impact assessment)  
 PIDA2640 (Project Information Document)

**Accelerating Universal Access to Early and Effective Tuberculosis Care**

Date 02 January 2014  
 Project ID P148604  
 Report No. ISDSA6883 (Integrated Safeguards Data Sheet)  
 PIDA2678 (Project Information Document)

**Maharashtra Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Program Project**

Date 01 January 2014  
 Project ID P126325  
 Report No. E4163 (Environmental impact assessment)

**Mid-Himalayan Watershed Development Project**

Date 01 January 2014  
 Project ID P130944  
 Report No. 84389, 984391, 84392 (Procurement Plan)

**Additional Financing for the Vocational Training Improvement Project**

Date 12 December 2014  
 Project ID P145778  
 Report No. 83781 (Revised Procurement Plan)

**Additional Financing for the Vocational Training Improvement Project**

Date 12 December 2014  
 Project ID P145778  
 Report No. 83781 (Revised Procurement Plan)

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 Project ID P145778  
 Report No. 83781 (Revised Procurement Plan)

The cover photograph in the January 2014 issue of the World Bank in India newsletter was by Shaju John. The error is regretted.

## World Bank Policy Research Working Papers

### **WPS 6780**

Institutional investment in infrastructure in developing countries: Introduction to potential models  
By Georg Inderst and Fiona Stewart

### **WPS 6779**

Wealth gradients in early childhood cognitive development in five Latin American countries  
By Norbert Schady, Jere Behrman, Maria Caridad Araujo, Rodrigo Azuero and Raquel Bernal et.al

### **WPS 6778**

Informal firms and financial inclusion: Status and determinants  
By Subika Farazi

### **WPS 6777**

Domestic public debt in low-income countries: Trends and structure  
By Giovanna Bua, Juan Pradelli and Andrea F. Presbitero

### **WPS 6776**

Sovereign wealth funds and long-term development finance: Risks and opportunities  
By Alan Gelb, Silvana Tordo, Havard Halland and Noora Arfaa

### **WPS 6775**

New firm registration and the business cycle  
By Leora Klapper, Inessa Love and Douglas Randall

### **WPS 6774**

Macroeconomic and fiscal implications of population aging in Bulgaria  
By Harun Onder, Pierre Pestieau and Eduardo Ley

### **WPS 6773**

Firms doing good: How do we know? Measurement of social and environmental  
By Michael Klein and Sumeet Kaur

### **WPS 6772**

International interventions to build social capital: Evidence from a field experiment in Sudan  
By Alexandra Avdeenko and Michael J. Gilligan

### **WPS 6771**

Surges and stops in FDI flows to developing countries: Does the mode of entry make a difference?  
By Martijn J. Burger and Elena I. Ianchovichina

### **WPS 6770**

Is there a farm-size productivity relationship in African agriculture? Evidence from Rwanda  
By Daniel Ayalew Ali and Klaus Deininger

### **WPS 6769**

Credit constraints, agricultural productivity, and rural nonfarm participation: Evidence from Rwanda  
By Daniel Ayalew Ali, Klaus Deininger and Marguerite Duponchel

### **WPS 6768**

Economic growth and crime against small and medium sized enterprises in developing economies  
By Asif Islam

### **WPS 6767**

Access to finance, product innovation and middle-income traps  
By Pierre-Richard Agenor and Otaviano Canuto

### **WPS 6766**

Measuring the impact of debt-financed public investment  
By Carlos B. Cavalcanti, Gustavo A. Marrero and Tuan Minh Le

### **WPS 6765**

Making informed investment decisions in an uncertain world: A short demonstration  
By Laura Bonzanigo and Nidhi Kalra

### **WPS 6764**

Decomposition of gender differentials in agricultural productivity in Ethiopia  
By Arturo Aguilar, Eliana Carranza, Markus Goldstein and Talip Kilic et.al.

### **WPS 6763**

Individual diversity and the Gini decomposition  
By Lidia Ceriani and Paolo Verme

### **WPS 6762**

Development through seasonal worker programs: The case of New Zealand's RSE program  
By John Gibson and David McKenzie

### **WPS 6761**

Financial development in Asia: Beyond aggregate indicators  
By Tatiana Didier and Sergio L. Schmukler

### **WPS 6760**

What goes up must come down – cyclical in public wage bill spending  
By Sebastian Eckardt and Zachary Mills

### **WPS 6759**

Does growth generate jobs in Eastern Europe and Central Asia?  
By Kaspar Richter and Bartosz Witkowski

### **WPS 6758**

Imports of intermediate inputs and country size  
By Mohammad Amin and Asif Islam

### **WPS 6757**

Trade policy instruments over time  
By Chad P. Bown

### **WPS 6756**

Housing finance across countries: New data and analysis  
By Anton Badev, Thorsten Beck, Ligia Vado and Simon Walley

**WPS 6755**

Regulation and noncompliance: Magnitudes and patterns for India's factories act

By Urmila Chatterjee and Ravi Kanbur

**WPS 6754**

Tapering talk: The impact of expectations of reduced federal reserve security purchases on emerging markets

By Barry Eichengreen and Poonam Gupta

**WPS 6753**

Ride the wild surf: An investigation of the drivers of surges in capital inflows

By Cesar Calderon and Megumi Kubota

**WPS 6752**

Teacher opinions on performance incentives: Evidence from the Kyrgyz Republic

By Marlaine E. Lockheed

**WPS 6751**

Coping with risk: The effects of shocks on reproductive health and transactional sex in rural Tanzania

By Damien de Walque, William H. Dow and Erick Gong

**WPS 6750**

Economic growth in Ghana: Determinants and prospect

By Anna K. Raggl

**WPS 6749**

Structural change in Ethiopia: An employment perspective

By Pedro Martins

**WPS 6748**

School Resource and Performance Inequality: Evidence from the Philippines

By Futoshi Yamauchi and Suhas Parandekar

**WPS 6747**

An alternative estimate of school-based management impacts on students' achievements: Evidence from the Philippines

By Futoshi Yamauchi

**WPS 6746**

Financial sector policy in practice: Benchmarking financial sector strategies around the world

By Samuel Munzele Maimbo and Martin Melecky

**WPS 6745**

Can you help someone become financially capable? A meta-analysis of the literature

By Margaret Miller, Julia Reichelstein, Christian Salas and Bilal Zia

**WPS 6744**

Tailoring civil service pay analysis and advice to context: Challenges, approaches, and the case of Lao PDR

By Naazneen H. Barma and Jan Orac

**WPS 6743**

Impact of export destinations on firm performance

By Tolga Cebeci

**WPS 6742**

Evaluating aid for trade: A survey of recent studies

By Olivier Cadot, Ana Fernandes, Julien Gourdon, Aaditya Mattoo and Jaime de Melo

**WPS 6741**

What explains Rwanda's drop in fertility between 2005 and 2010?

By Tom Bundervoet

**WPS 6740**

Is extreme poverty going to end? An analytical framework to evaluate progress in ending extreme poverty

By Nobuo Yoshida, Hiroki Uematsu and Carlos E. Sobrado

**WPS 6739**

Does migration foster exports? Evidence from Africa

By Helene Ehrhart, Maelan Le Goff, Emmanuel Rocher and Raju Jan Singh

**WPS 6738**

Triggers of contract breach: Contract design, shocks, or institutions?

By Manabu Nose

**WPS 6737**

Sanitation and externalities: Evidence from early childhood health in rural India

By Luis A. Andres, Bertha Briceno, Claire Chase and Juan A. Echenique

**WPS 6736**

The challenge of measuring hunger

By Joachim De Weerd, Kathleen Beegle, Jed Friedman and John Gibson

**WPS 6735**

Outcomes, opportunity and development: Why unequal opportunities and not outcomes hinder economic development

By Ezequiel Molina, Ambar Narayan and Jaime Saavedra-Chanduvi

**WPS 6734**

Gender, ethnicity and cumulative disadvantage in education: Evidence from Latin American and African censuses

By Emcet O. Tas, Maira Emy Reimao and Maria Beatriz Orlando

**WPS 6733**

In the wake of the global crisis: Evidence from a new quarterly database of export competitiveness

By Guillaume Gaulier, Gianluca Santoni, Daria Taglioni and Soledad Zignago

**WPS 6732**

Growth and competitiveness as factors of Eurozone external imbalances: Evidence and policy implications

By Jose Luis Diaz Sanchez and Aristomene Varoudakis

**WPS 6731**

Estimating informal trade across Tunisia's land borders

By Lotfi Ayadi, Nancy Benjamin, Sami Bensassi and Gael Raballand

### Public Information Center

The Hindustan Times House (Press Block)  
18-20, Kasturba Gandhi Marg  
New Delhi - 110 001, India

Tel: +91-11-4294 7000, Ext. 753  
Contact: Sunita Malhotra  
Email: [indiapic@worldbank.org](mailto:indiapic@worldbank.org)

### Media Inquiries

The World Bank  
70, Lodi Estate  
New Delhi - 110 003

Contact: Sudip Mozumder  
Email: [mediaindia@worldbank.org](mailto:mediaindia@worldbank.org)  
Tel: +91-11-4147 9220  
Fax: +91-11-2461 9393

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