

B P L List Bihar 2017 Check Results 2017

1. Magbook series deals with the preliminary examinations for civil series. 2. It's a 2 in 1 series offers advantages of both Magazine and book. 3. The entire syllabus of Indian Economy divided into 17 Chapters. 4. Focuses on the Topics and Trends of question asked in Previous Years? Questions. 5. Offers Chapterwise Practice and well detailed explanations the previous Years? questions. 6. More than 3000 MCQs for the revision of the topics. 7. 5 Practice sets and 2 Previous Years solved Papers sets for thorough practice. 8. The book uses easy language for quick understanding. Preparing for the examinations like UPSC, State PCS or any other civil Services papers students need to have a comprehensive, complete and concrete knowledge about their subjects from the point of view exam. Arihant MAGBOOK Series is a must for Civil Services (Pre) Examination State PCS & Other Comprehensive Examinations. It's a 2 in 1 series that provides all the study material in concise and brief manner offering unique advantage of both Magazines and Books. It comprehensively covers the syllabus of General Studies portion of the UPSC and State PCS Preliminary Examination. The current edition of 'Magbook Indian Economy' covers every topic of Economics in this book. The whole syllabus has been divided into 17 chapters in this book. It focuses on the Topics and Trends of questions which are asked in previous Years? Civil Services Examinations, further it provides Chapterwise practice of the questions that build self confidence and Skill Adaption in the candidates and lastly it offers detailed explanations of Previous Years? Civil Services examination in a easy language for quick understanding. Apart from Topical coverage and Previous Years? Question, this book also focuses on practice by providing with more than 3000 MCQs and 5 Practice Sets that help students to know latest pattern of the paper as well as its difficulty level. This book is a must for the civil services aspirants as it help them to move a step ahead towards their aim. TABLE OF CONTENT Introduction to Economics, National Income, Economic Growth and Development, Economic Planning of India, Money and Banking, Inflation, Public Finance, India's Balance of Payments, India's Foreign Trade, Demographic Profile of India, Agriculture, India Industry, Services Sector, Infrastructure, Poverty and Unemployment, Government Schemes and Programmes, International Financial and Economic Organization, Economic Survey 2019-2020, Union Budget 2020-21, Practice Sets (1-5), Previous Years? Solved Papers Set 1, Previous Years? Solved Papers Set 2.

The author is glad to present to the readers, the book titled "Fuzzy Decision Making Tools to Sieve out the Poor in Nalanda District, Bihar". The book is all about 'how to identify and how to aggregate the poor' in any given socio-economic context or condition, using the concept of Fuzzy Logic and Fuzzy Sets. This book will serve research students in applied mathematics and it will also be helpful to those who are involved in making socio-economic decision to distribute the resources available at their disposal. Why and How this book came into Being Decision making over the issue of 'how to measure poverty' has always been the subject of contentious debate for an economist, for a government, for a statistician, for a mathematician, or for any socio-economic plan. Several Decision Methods have been adopted to decide who would be considered poor or who would not. For examples: (i) Absolute and Relative Poverty Line Method, (ii) Uni- dimension poverty Method (iii) Income-Expenditure Method (iv) Head Count Ratio (HCR), (v) Income Gap Ratio (IGR) (vi) Poverty Gap Ratio (PGR), (vii) Advance Measure Method: – Foster-Greer-Thorbecke Measure, Sen – Shorrocks – Thon measure (SST), and Sen Index (viii) Multi-dimensional Poverty Approach :- (i) Counting Multi-dimensional Poverty (ii) Multi-dimensional Poverty Index (MPI) , and (iii) Capability Approach. These above mentioned methods were used at the global level. Identification of poor and non-poor in India is done based on Uni-dimensional model that is to say Income-consumption and expenditure model using following experts committee reports: (i) Dandekar and Rath (ii) Y.K. Alagh (iii) Lakdawala (iii) Suresh Tendulkar Committee (iv) C. Rangarajan Committee:- Modified Mixed Reference Period (MMRP), Poverty Line Basket (PLB), and Socio-Economic and Caste Census (SECC) 2011: BPL Identification in 2015. Nevertheless, every state in India is free to set its own standard of method to scale out the poor. The state of Bihar adopted the method of A Score Based Ranking Methodology to identify the poor. In Mathematical Modelling context all the above mentioned methods of making decisions fall under Crisp Decision Approach based on Aristotelian logic and Crisp Sets. In response to this method of decision making approach, fuzzy decision making approach was suggested as a better alternative to the process of poverty measurement method. Andrea Cerioli and Sergio Zani were the first one to apply fuzzy logic to poverty assessment in the year 1990. Later, Chiappero Martinetti and Qizilbash added the intrinsic vagueness of being poor by using so – called membership function for the identification of the poor. As the research continued further some more methods were addressed such as Totally Fuzzy (TF), Totally Fuzzy and Relative (TFR), Integrated Fuzzy Approach (Multidimensional and Longitudinal) to apply to identify and aggregate the poor. Key Concepts and Techniques This book further develops and introduces a new approach suggesting Multi-Criteria Fuzzy Decision-making Tools and Fuzzy Set Theory to capture the extent of poverty of households accommodating both the quantitative and qualitative factors such as Roti (Food), Kapda (Clothing), Makaan (Housing), Kaam (Job), and Samman (Social Status) and their fourteen respective sub-criteria. The fuzzification process is carried out by using Pentagonal Fuzzy Numbers (PFNs) and by introducing Stratified Fuzzy Analytical Hierarchy Process (SFAHP). Fuzzy poverty categorization is carried out by introducing Fuzzy Sieve Technique (FST). The judgment and scaling of the criteria and sub-criteria are done by adopting participative decision making method (interview method based on questionnaires). Stratified Fuzzy Analytical Hierarchy Process (SFAHP) categorizes the group of the poor into five subgroups such as (i) very poor, (ii) almost very poor (iii) poor, (iv) rather poor and (v) non-poor. Our fuzzy tools and methods are applied to the case study in Nalanda District, Bihar, India. The book also highlights the comparative studies between three models such as Analytical Hierarchy Process (AHP), Fuzzy Analytical Hierarchy Process (FAHP) and Stratified Fuzzy Analytical Hierarchy Process (SFAHP). The final results justify that Stratified Fuzzy Analytical Hierarchy Process (SFAHP) gives better results in identifying the Poverty Status. Special Features Computer

Algorithmic approach via MATLAB: (Programme for 5 X 5 Matrix) is given to calculate the fuzzy centre value by using Matlab m-file which will minimize the time in carrying out the fuzzification and normalization process to measure poverty status. At the end the author shall ever be grateful to the inquisitive researchers and socio-economic planners for their valuable suggestions for further improvement of this book. DR. RAJ KUMAR St. Xavier's College of Management and Technology, Patna Digha Ashiyon Road -11. Affiliated to AKU, Patna, Bihar, India

The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act is the first of its kind in the world wherein the government guarantees rights-based economic safety net for two-thirds of the country's population. This comprehensive book is an attempt to understand the working of the operational part of this act—the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS). The expert contributors to this book have presented evidences of implementation and impact of the scheme across India, including both agriculturally developed states and the backward ones, and states where the scheme is better implemented as well as those where it is not. Their essays go on to explain the meaning, context, issues and development-policy implications of MGNREGS. In the process, these theoretical and empirical studies highlight the desirability of state-sponsored programme in the era of liberalization and provide viable answers to question pertaining to the timing and purpose as well as the likely impacts of such a massive wage employment and public works programme as the MGNREGS. This volume offers an insight into the changing thrust of India's anti-poverty programme and her experiments with various employment schemes.

Separated and Divorced Women in India examines the economic rights and entitlements of separated/deserted women in law and practice in India, and explores all the laws and policies relating to financial support for a wife or child that come into play once a separation or divorce has taken place. Based on a survey of more than 400 women in four different regions across the country, this seminal work lays bare the miserable financial conditions of separated/deserted women and the lengthy procedural obstacles that these women have to contend with to get any justice. It interrogates the absence of any laws that would give Indian women ownership rights in the property and assets that they have helped to acquire through financial or non-financial contributions in the marital home, and suggests that Community of Property should be made a part of law for all Indian women. This work further challenges the conventional understanding of productive work and advocates recognition of the productive nature of women's household work. Another aspect discussed pertains to the pervasive scourge of dowry and how seldom women recover their dowry and stridhan through the law.

Studies citizens' deliberation on governance and development in Indian democracy, and the influence of state policy and literacy, analysing three hundred village assemblies. This title is also available as Open Access.

This Study Package has been prepared with the objective to supplement the efforts of the Aspirants of Assam Civil Services Examination. Since the syllabus has recently been modified on the pattern of UPSC Examination making the syllabus vast enough to prepare from a single source. There are several books available in the market but very few of them touch the core areas. Those core areas have been identified and given due emphasis in this book. Ten solved questions have been appended at the end of every chapter to facilitate the preparation on right track. Contents General Studies 4 (Ethics) Chapter 1 Ethics and Human Interface: Essence, Determinants and Consequences of Ethics in - Human Actions; Dimensions of Ethics; Ethics - in Private and Public Relationships. Human Values - Lessons from the Lives and Teachings of Great Leaders, Reformers and Administrators; Role of Family Society and Educational Institutions in Inculcating Values Chapter 2 Attitude: Content, Structure, Function; its Influence and Relation with Thought and Behaviour; Moral and Political Attitudes; Social Influence and Persuasion General Studies 3 Chapter 1 Issues related to Direct and Indirect Farm Subsidies and Minimum Support Prices; Public Distribution System - Objectives, Functioning, Limitations, Revamping; Issues of Buffer Stocks and Food Security; Technology Missions; Economics of Animal-Rearing Chapter 2 Food Processing and Related Industries in India- Scope' and Significance, Location, Upstream and Downstream Requirements, Supply Chain Management

Well-known economists and policy makers look at the Bihar model of development and discuss the challenges ahead During the 1990s, Bihar's development failed to benefit from the acceleration in India's economic growth, principally because of a steep decline in the already low standards of governance. this changed dramatically after November 2005, when The Nitish Kumar government came to power. Within a short time, major initiatives were launched in improving governance, infrastructure, education, especially primary and for girl children, health and agriculture. The last six years have shown that rapid economic development is possible in Bihar. To maintain the momentum of growth, the recent improvements in governance have to be consolidated and strengthened. Eminent economists like Amartya Sen, Kaushik Basu, Montek Singh Ahluwalia, Meghnad Desai, Shankar Acharya and Arvind Virmani analyse the remarkable turnaround witnessed by Bihar. Experts Tarun Das, Deepak Parekh, Lord Billimoria, K.V. Kamath and Isher Judge Ahluwalia speak of the opportunities and challenges ahead. This is a must read for anyone interested in governance and development.

With reference to India.

It examines why so many years after Independence, India still has a large number of poor and points towards vote-bank politics as a key culprit in choosing poor policy options that could never deliver optimally. Poverty alleviation measures adopted by Narendra Modi during his tenure as Chief Minister of Gujarat, were a greater success compared to other states. The book identifies the key success factors for financial inclusion – a credit and livelihood based approach as well as a gendered view of inclusion; sustainable development; skill development; financial literacy; push for MSMEs; employment and focus on hygiene and health. Thus, making the Modi model, called ModiNomics, as one of the proven approaches that can take financial inclusion to its logical conclusion. The model comes close to the author's academic work, understanding of ModiNomics and years of research that has a great potential for its replication nationally. Given that the end-objective of financial inclusion is poverty alleviation, at Skoch Group, we have been unyielding in our advocacy of equitable growth with the three critical elements attached to it: financial, social and digital inclusion. The book proposes a model for bringing all these elements together and also suggests ways for the Pradhan

Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana to be financially viable, self-sustaining and emerge as India's main weapon for defeating poverty. The present work is a sincere effort to facilitate the aspirants of IAS examination to prepare their Mains examination in a holistic manner with proper understanding of the topics outlined in the Syllabus. The Book includes topics of General studies 4 and General studies 3. Two topical areas have been selected from each of the papers and ten solved questions have been provided to give the idea as to how write answers in the final examination. Contents General Studies 4 (Ethics) Chapter 1 Ethics and Human Interface: Essence, Determinants and Consequences of Ethics in - Human Actions; Dimensions of Ethics; Ethics - in Private and Public Relationships. Human Values - Lessons from the Lives and Teachings of Great Leaders, Reformers and Administrators; Role of Family Society and Educational Institutions in Inculcating Values Chapter 2 Attitude: Content, Structure, Function; its Influence and Relation with Thought and Behaviour; Moral and Political Attitudes; Social Influence and Persuasion General Studies 3 Chapter 1 Issues related to Direct and Indirect Farm Subsidies and Minimum Support Prices; Public Distribution System - Objectives, Functioning, Limitations, Revamping; Issues of Buffer Stocks and Food Security; Technology Missions; Economics of Animal-Rearing Chapter 2 Food Processing and Related Industries in India- Scope' and Significance, Location, Upstream and Downstream Requirements, Supply Chain Management

TERI Energy Data Directory Yearbook, or TEDDY, is an annual publication brought out by TERI since 1986. TEDDY is often used as a reference in other peer-reviewed books and journals for energy and environment-related data. It gives an annual overview of the developments in the energy supplying and consuming sectors as well as the environment sector. It also provides a review of the government policies that have implications for these sectors of the Indian economy. The book provides extensive data collated from the various government ministries, on the energy supply sectors including coal and lignite, oil and gas, power, and renewable energy sources and technologies; energy demand sectors, namely, agriculture, industry, transport and domestic sectors; along with information related to environment and climate change. Graphs and maps have been used extensively to explain facts, that makes the book an interesting read. Besides, detailed tables have been provided at the end of each chapter, making TEDDY a comprehensive data book. Each edition of TEDDY contains India's commercial energy balances for the past four years that provide comprehensive information on energy flows within different sectors of the economy and how they have been changing over time. These energy balances and conversion factors are a valuable ready reckoner for anybody working on energy and related sectors. This is the 25th anniversary edition of the book and a number of refinements have been made in the content and presentation to reflect the changing needs of the readers. At the same time, care has been taken to ensure that continuity of information is preserved so that researchers can study the trends over time in the energy sector.

From two of India's leading economists, Jean Drèze (Hunger and Public Action) and Nobel Prize-winner Amartya Sen (The Idea of Justice), *An Uncertain Glory* is a passionate, considered argument for the need for a greater understanding of inequalities in India, despite economic development. When India regained independence from colonial rule in 1947, it immediately adopted a firmly democratic political system, with multiple parties, freedom of speech and extensive political rights. The famines of the British era disappeared, and steady economic growth replaced stagnation, accelerating further over the last three decades to make India's growth the second fastest among large economies. Despite a recent dip, it is still one of the highest in the world. Maintaining rapid yet environmentally sustainable growth remains an important and achievable goal for India. Drèze and Sen argue that the country's main problems lie in the disregarding of the essential needs of the people. There have been major failures both to foster participatory growth and to make good use of the public resources generated by economic growth to enhance people's living conditions; social and physical services remain inadequate, from schooling and medical care to safe water, electricity, and sanitation. In the long run, even high economic growth is threatened by the underdevelopment of infrastructure and the neglect of human capabilities, in contrast with the holistic approach pioneered by Japan, South Korea and China. In a democracy, addressing these failures requires not only significant policy change, but also a clearer public understanding of the abysmal extent of deprivation in the country. Yet public discussion in India tends to be constricted to the lives and concerns of the relatively affluent. This book presents a powerful analysis not only of India's deprivations and inequalities, but also of the restraints on addressing them - and of the possibility of change through democratic practice.

The world has become obsessed with the Western notions of progress, development, and globalization, the latter a form of human and economic homogenization. These processes, through the aegis of the United Nations, are comparatively monitored. Those nations deemed to be 'lagging behind' are then provided with foreign aid and developmental assistance. For nearly seventy years, India has sought its place in this global endeavour; yet, even today, abject poverty and backwardness can be observed in districts in almost every state; with the highest concentration of such districts found in the state of Bihar and a cultural enclave, known as Mithila. Development in India has been elusive because it is difficult to define; and because the Western concepts of development and progress have no absolute equivalents within many non-Western settings. As a consequence, development programmes often fail because they are unable to ask the right questions, but equally important is the political economy derived from foreign aid. For politicians, there is no long-term benefit to be derived from successful development. In general, foreign aid only serves to corrupt governments and politicians and, in the end, does very little for those who need help. The struggling states of Bihar and Mithila serve as extreme examples of India's problems. Development here has been thwarted by a hereditary landed aristocracy supported by religion, casteism, custom, social stratification, tradition, and patterns of behaviour that can be traced back millennia. In turn, all these have been masterfully manipulated by co-opted politicians, who have turned politics into a veritable art form as this volume comprehensively demonstrates.

This book examines various facets of the development process such as aid, poverty, caste networks, corruption, and judicial activism. It explores the efficiency of and distributional issues related to agriculture, and the roles of macro models and financial markets, with a special emphasis on bubbles, liquidity traps and experimental markets. The importance of finite changes in trade and development, as well as that of information technology and issues related to energy and ecosystems, including sustainability and vulnerability, are analyzed. The book presents papers that were commissioned for the Silver Jubilee celebrations at the Indira Gandhi Institute of Development Research (IGIDR). The individual contributions address related development problems, ensuring a homogeneous reading experience and providing a thorough synthesis and understanding of the authors' research areas. The reader will be introduced to various aspects of development thought by leading and contemporary researchers. As such, the book represents an important addition to the literature on economic thought by leading scholars, and will be of great value to graduate students and researchers in the fields of development studies, political economy and economics in general.

Indian Policy and Development is a comprehensive and exhaustive manual of government policies and schemes meant for complete coverage of the all viable topics for Prelims as well as GS paper III of the UPSC Main examinations. This book is aimed to provide broad perspectives on the developmental policies, schemes and agendas of the Indian Republic, which shall prove helpful in any competitive examination. Written by an IAS officer, Dr Saumitra Mohan, who was the collector and magistrate of Burdwan, West Bengal, when he wrote

this book, it is imbued with first-hand knowledge of the major ongoing processes of social and economic change. The book discusses over 100 schemes as deemed important for the central and state civil services. Additionally, extremely relevant monetary policies, such as demonetization, have also been discussed in the book. The Ebook of Indian Policy and Development is designed to be a useful resource for the UPSC and State PSC aspirants. Made into a multicolor Epub version of the print book, this ebook can be accessed anywhere anytime in the student's mobile phone, tab or other portable devices whether Android or Windows. Unable to devote enough time at home or in the library and want to be able to study on the go? Want an avenue to practice and review what you learn by solving exercises while you are studying? This ebook is the perfect solution available to you 24*7 in your pockets.

Would it be possible to provide people with a basic income as a right? The idea has a long history. This book draws on two pilot schemes conducted in the Indian State of Madhya Pradesh, in which thousands of men, women and children were provided with an unconditional monthly cash payment. In a context in which the Indian government at national and state levels spends a vast amount on subsidies and selective schemes that are chronically expensive, inefficient, inequitable and subject to extensive corruption, there is scope for switching at least some of the spending to a modest basic income. This book explores what would be likely to happen if this were done. The book draws on a series of evaluation surveys conducted over the course of the eighteen months in which the main pilot was in operation, supplemented with detailed case studies of individuals and families. It looks at the impact on health and nutrition, on schooling, on economic activity, women's agency and the welfare of those with disabilities. Above all, the book considers whether or not a basic income could be transformative, in not only improving individual and family welfare but in promoting economic growth and development, as well as having an emancipatory effect for people long mired in conditions of poverty and economic insecurity.

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This volume investigates how, where and when subjects and citizens come into being, assert themselves and exercise subjecthood or citizenship in the formation of modern India. It argues for the importance of understanding legal practice – how rights are performed in dispute and negotiation – from the parliament and courts to street corners and field sites. The essays in the book explore themes such as land law and rights, court procedure, freedom of speech, sex workers' mobilisation, refugee status, adivasi people and non-state actors, and bring together studies from across north India, spanning from early colonial to contemporary times. Representing scholarship in history, anthropology and political science that draws on wide-ranging field and archival research, the volume will immensely benefit scholars, students and researchers of development, history, political science, sociology, anthropology, law and public policy.

This volume brings together a collection of papers presented at the annual conference of the Network of Asia-Pacific Schools and Institutes of Public Administration and Governance (NAPSIPAG). The publication reflects the diversity of "grounded voices to be found in the region." While the approaches are different, a distinguishing feature is the depth of local knowledge they exhibit and the manner in which innovation from within the Asia and Pacific region is highlighted.

Papers presented at the NIRD Foundation Day Seminar, held at Hyderabad during 4-5 November 2004.

The thoroughly revised & updated 3rd edition of the book "The Economy Compendium" has been updated with all the recent developments happened in the economic sphere. The book is prepared on the concept "Latest Information - Authentic Data". The book is empowered with Mind Maps, Infographics, Charts, Tables and latest exam pattern MCQs. The emphasis of the book has been on conceptual understanding and better retention which are important from the point of view of the exam. The book captures most of the important questions with explanations of the past years of the IAS Prelim exam, State PSC, NDA and other competitive exams distributed in the various chapters. The book is divided into 19 chapters followed by 2 levels of exercises with 1000+ Simple MCQs & statement based MCQs.

A teacher is a person who not only teaches but also guides his/her student in building a successful career. The future of a nation lies upon the level of knowledge the people in the country are having. Thus, the responsibility of a teacher goes far beyond what we think of it at an individual level. We have seen people are interested in making their career in many other professions but teaching as a profession is not the first choice in most cases. Nevertheless, teaching is one of the most interesting professions as it involves a continuous learning exercise and at the same time making others learned by delivering the knowledge one is having. The teachers assess their students but at first, they also get assessed under UGC NET conducted by the National Testing Agency. The National Eligibility Test (NET), also known as UGC NET or NTA-UGC-NET, is the test for determining the eligibility for the post of Assistant Professor and/or Junior Research Fellowship (JRF) award in Indian universities and colleges. UGC NET is considered as one of the toughest exams in India, with success ratio of merely 6%. Previously, the passing ratio was around 3% - 4%. Assistant Professors in private colleges may or may not be NET qualified but NET qualification is mandatory for universities & government colleges.

Jharkhand Public Service Commission (JPSC) is a state agency of Jharkhand constituted to recruit the candidates, conduct written competitive examinations and the interviews for state civil services and other examinations in its jurisdiction. Here is good news for all applicants for JPSC Combined Assistant Engineer, Jharkhand Public Service Commission (JPSC) will recruit the candidates for the Posts of Assistant Engineer Civil over 542 vacancies. Candidates should have passed a degree in Civil Engineering from authorized university and board with 55% marks. Selection process will be based on written examination and Interview.

Bihar and MithilaThe Historical Roots of BackwardnessTaylor & Francis

"Analyses the ways in which the poor engage with politics, highlighting the often contradictory and entangled means by which they advance their claims"--

An unorthodox and maverick administrator, the author worked in top policy positions, but the system rejected the reforms that he advocated. In his career he followed the economic philosophy of 'socialism for the poor and free market for the rich'. However, the political and administrative system in India seemed to believe in 'indifference to the poor and control over the rich to facilitate rent seeking'. The book is full of anecdotes ranging from how the author resisted political corruption that led to the Prime Minister's annoyance to a situation when the author himself 'bribed' the Chief Minister to scrap oppressive laws against tribal women. As Joint Secretary, Minorities Commission, the author exposed the communal bias of the district administration in handling riots in Meerut; he was punished for bringing to light the killing of innocent Muslim women and children by the police. When Bihar became a 'failed state' during the Lalu Prasad Yadav era of 1990–2005, the author did not hesitate in rebuking the Chief Secretary who was his senior in service, and accused IAS officials in Bihar of behaving like English-speaking politicians. Despite their high integrity, hard work and competence, IAS officials do not exercise sufficient control over the field staff who collude with the junior staff in reporting false figures on hunger deaths, malnutrition and usage of toilets, leading to erosion of accountability. Not only do many welfare programmes such as NREGA, ICDS and PDS have design flaws, governance in India at the state and district levels is also quite weak, manifesting itself in poor service delivery, uncaring administration, corruption, and uncoordinated and wasteful public expenditure. Analysing the present Indian situation, the book suggests policy changes in all cross-cutting systemic issues such as the role of politicians, tenure, size and nature of Indian bureaucracy, accountability, monitoring of programmes and civil service reforms, which will transform individual competencies of IAS officers into better collective outcomes.

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