

ECONOMIC ASSOCIATION OF BIHAR

(Registration No. 78/1997 Under Societies Act XXI, 1860)

18th ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF ECONOMIC ASSOCIATION OF BIHAR

Date: 25th June to 27th June, 2016

Venue

**T.P.S. College
Chiraiyatand Main Rd, Mithapur
Patna, Bihar 800001**



Dignitaries at the dais during the inaugural function of the 17th annual conference of EAB. Present are: Prof. G. Vishwanathan, Chancellor, VIT University; Prof. Saket Kushwaha, VC, LN Mithila University; Prof. R.S. Dubey, VC, TM Bhagalpur University; Prof. Azhar Hussain, the then VC, VKS University; Dr. Bhola Singh, MP from Begusarai; Dr. Anil Kumar Thakur, EAB Founder Secretary; Prof. Tapan Shandilya, Conference Convenor; other office bearers from Begusarai Administration and of EAB

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Professor Sudhanshu Bhushan, National University of Educational Planning and Administration, New Delhi delivering Professor Surendra Prasad Sinha Memorial Lecture during the 17th Annual Conference of EAB



Prof. Ugra Mohan Jha, President EAB, being felicitated during the 17th Annual EAB Conference by Prof. R. P. Upadhyaya, Pro VC, Nalanda Open University and Prof. Bishwanath Singh, Conference President, EAB



Prof. Nageshwar Sharma, Executive President, EAB being felicitated during the 17th Annual EAB Conference by Prof. R. P. Upadhyaya, Pro VC, Nalanda Open University and Prof. Bishwanath Singh, Conference President, EAB



Prof. Parmanand Singh, Secretary, EAB being felicitated during the 17th Annual EAB Conference by Prof. R. P. Upadhyaya, Pro VC, Nalanda Open University and Prof. Bishwanath Singh, Conference President, EAB



Dr. Satyendra Prajapati, Principal, Gautam Buddha Mahila College, Gaya being felicitated by Prof. R. P. Upadhyaya, Pro VC, NOU and office bearers of EAB for his outstanding contributions to EAB



Prof. Lakshmi Singh, College of Commerce being felicitated by Prof. R. P. Upadhyaya, Pro VC, NOU and office bearers of EAB for her outstanding contributions to EAB

ECONOMIC ASSOCIATION OF BIHAR

(Registration No. 78/1997 Under Societies Act XXI, 1860)

(बिहार आर्थिक परिषद)

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18th Annual Conference
on
25th June to 27th June, 2016

Venue : TPS College, Patna

Dear Members,

I feel pleasure in informing you that the 18th Annual Conference of Economic Association of Bihar (EAB) is going to be held on 25-27th June, 2016 at T.P.S. College, Patna. Professor (Dr.) Qamar Ahsan, Vice Chancellor, SKM University, Dumka, Jharkhand will preside over the Conference and Professor Ugra Mohan Jha, President of Economic Association of Bihar will share the dais with him. Professor Tapan Kumar Sandliya will be the Convener of the Conference.

About 17th Annual EAB Conference

With the enthusiastic efforts of all the members and the contributions of invited delegates, the 17th Annual Conference of the EAB, held on 31st July—2nd August, 2015 at G.D. College, Begusarai was a grand success. Inaugurated at the hands of a great visionary, philanthropist and academician of world repute, Professor G. Vishwanathan, Chancellor, VIT University, Vellore, Tamil Nadu, the conference was also host to a number of luminaries and dignitaries like Prof. R.S. Dubey, Vice-Chancellor, TM Bhagalpur University; Professor Ratanlal Godara, Vice-Chancellor, Hemchandracharya North Gujarat University, Patan, Gujarat; Prof. Qamar Ahsan, Vice Chancellor, S.K.M. University, Dumka; Prof. Azhar Hussain, Vice Chancellor, Veer Kunwar Singh University, Ara; Professor R.P.P. Singh, Vice-Chancellor, Kolhan University, Chaibasa, Jharkhand; Professor Ras Bihari Singh, Vice-Chancellor, Nalanda Open University, Nalanda, Patna; Professor S.P. Singh, Professor, IIT Roorkee; Prof. Sudhanshu Bhushan, Professor, NUEPA, New Delhi; Shree Bhola Singh, Member of Parliament, Begusarai; Professor Sudhakar Panda, Former Chairman, Odisha State Finance Commission and many more. It was organized successfully by the convener Prof. Tapan Kumar Shanilya under the able guidance and leadership of Prof. Saket Kushwaha, Vice-Chancellor, L.N. Mithila University.

The main themes of the 16th EAB conference were Education and Skill Development for faster economic growth; LPG Regime and social transition in India; Disaster Migration in Bihar and Jharkhand and Slow growing districts of

Bihar and Jharkhand and strategies for their upliftment. A brief summary of the major findings and policy recommendations are:

- Demographic dividend of the country is not being utilized to the fullest and there was massive brain drain. This could be checked by imparting employability enhancing education and skills to our children.
- State run educational institutions are not commensurate with the demand for them, hence private institutions are literally selling the degrees. The government should focus on establishing more educational institutions and increasing the budget outlay on education sector.
- For the Make in India programme to be a success, besides education and especially technical and skill education development, what the country required was to reduce the import bill.
- Good government as well as good governance were the key ingredients for any economy's success.
- Each state should monitor its progress every year on a set of broad parameters and report the same each year to the center to form a kind of consolidated report card for the country as well as federal levels.
- Money spent by the government should be accountable and open to public audits.
- Tax evasion by the citizens should be minimal and such tax policies to be formed to check evasive practices, both for direct and indirect taxes.
- Playing copy cat of western countries' policies is not the right prescription for growth; policies have to be designed/ modified to keep in mind the target of achieving regional centric growth.
- There should be a forward looking approach to growth while keeping intact the moral and ethical conducts of the society.
- Leadership, good policies and governance, moral and ethics should be the four pillars of Indian economy for achieving growth with a human face.
- Teaching-learning policies should be a-political.
- Education and skill development for faster economic growth is a prime mover of development as it helps the working class with ability building and thus enhances human capital base in any economic system.
- Core knowledge research must be a public concern and technical knowledge should be an important part of private capitalist players and their engagement therein.
- For knowledge revolution in India to occur, GoI must take constructive steps to raise the employment level as well as productivity level for optimum utilization of available resources and installed capacity.
- 'Lokvidya', or people's knowledge may be transferred to those workers engaged in informal sector, who have not formally educated or trained. Such knowledge transfer will create conducive environment in skill formation in the informal sector.

- Community linkage is a major agenda for proper human development in the society.
- There is a need to develop more responsive education and skills policies that include greater diversification and flexibility and that allow for the adaptation of skill supply to rapidly changing needs and ensure that individuals are better equipped to be more resilient and can learn to develop and apply career adaptive competencies most effectively.
- In view of mass poverty, unemployment and deprivations, it is of utmost importance to ensure sufficient public spending, especially in the social sectors. This is typically much more employment generating than several other economic activities, and hence also has substantial multiplier effects.
- The reduction of poverty depends on accessibility to qualitative employment which primarily depends on and the level of educational attainments. This will ensure sustainability of the sources of livelihood and quality of life.
- National Skills Qualifications Framework (NSQF) should be implemented by different central and state ministries in a dynamic and serious manner. Adequate participation of women, disabled persons, disadvantaged groups including economically backward and minorities in skill development training will increase employment opportunities.
- For effective greening initiatives, not only the main manufacturing company but the supply chain companies also need to adopt “greening” measures.
- Seasonal migration in India is an exit route to poverty. Hence addressing the issue of poverty, one can simultaneously address the issue of distress migration too.
- Enhanced employment opportunities will take care of distress migration out of states.
- Migration, led by pull rather than push factors, always leads to increased developmental prospects of any nation.
- There was an urgent need to grant Special Category state status to the state of Bihar, especially in light of the Freight equalization policy that remained in place for many number of years and the mineral rich areas having gone to the state of Jharkhand post partition of Bihar.
- Bihar should not give up its demand for special packages for the state.
- There is a need for fiscal discipline to be observed in both Bihar as well as Jharkhand, for which tax mobilization and minimization of tax evasion were necessary.

The conference also saw successful organization of the memorial lecture and a panel discussion on *“Impact of 14th Finance Commission Transfers on Economies of Bihar and Jharkhand”*.

Details of the 18th Annual EAB Conference

The proposed 18th Annual EAB Conference shall deliberate and discuss the burning issues essential for the economic growth of the country in a sustainable direction. The issues for the thematic deliberations, among the experts of the field concerned, are issues of demography and surface water for building a sustainable path for growth. Besides this, the need and strategy of infrastructural growth in Bihar and Jharkhand and the special package for Bihar announced by PM Shri Narendra Modi and its subsequent developmental effect will also be discussed as pertinent regional focal points for development of the states of Bihar and Jharkhand.

A brief introduction of each theme along with the suggestive sub themes is as given below:

THEME I : DEMOGRAPHIC DIVIDEND AND FUTURE OF YOUNG INDIA

The growth of a country very much depends upon its resource base and the factoral advantage of the production. In case of India we have favorable conditions on two fronts--the labour front and water resources front, but these two factors are not well used for the growth of the country. They can play an utmost cost reducing role via economic use of these natural resources and thus increase the growth resource base of the country. Earlier classical writers have much talked about these things. Malthus showed more appreciation than most of his contemporaries of the importance of a distinct and systematic theory of growth. This formulation of Malthus was overlooked by Moderns (Hansen, Harrod and Keynes). But effective rise of China, better performance of South Korea and many East Asian Giants changed the mind and psyche of economic analysis of large and effective role of capital in growth was relegated to back seats, giving forward place to human capital in economic growth.

Kendrick in 1963 and Kaldor in 1965 highlighted the development of these issues and with writings of Sen in his much talked about theme of capability entitlement thesis, the science of economic analysis intelligently designed the middle path between output growth which is wealth and in Malthusian terminology, distribution via capability approach. Thus, the talk of demographic dividend came into discussion by making numerical growth of population in geometric progression effective through investment in human capital and converting the demographic transition into growth of income and asset.

It took almost 165 years, with advent of Amartya Sen thesis in 1985-89, that we now talk most about demographic dividend in development discourse with rise of Big Asian nations on growth pedestals these days. This issue requires a thematic discussion following the fact that India at present commands a population size of 63 crores youngsters between age of 18 and 35 years. This issue will have following sub- themes:

1. *Economic Performance of Indian economy and the role of Demography*

2. *Economic Development and its relation to population growth*
3. *Tautology of higher the role of population growth, higher must be rate of growth of income to outturn it – A Review*
4. *The theory of long transition and its relation to population growth*
5. *Family size, population growth and quality life relation analysis*

All these themes require analysis with reference to Bihar & Jharkhand situation.

THEME II: WATERSHEDS AND WATER MANAGEMENT IN BIHAR AND JHARKHAND

Water is an important natural resource for both industrial and agricultural growth. It had been an important route of trade in olden era. Many industrialized countries have used rivers as an important source of inland trade. Besides, rivers have also contributed much as a cheap source of transport. The utility of water is utmost for growth of agriculture. Charles Travellion has professed that irrigation increases the productivity of agriculture by four times. We have so far reaped benefits of different sources of water such as- rain water harvesting, surface water use, underground water and also constructed water reservoirs through constructing dams and check dams. These waters are also used for irrigation and drinking purposes. But excessive industrialization and its garbage mismanagement, emission of carbon gases has produced green house effects and resulted into climatic change. These things are disturbing the minds of saner people. We should, therefore, think seriously of water related issues and avoid water crisis of such an immense dimension and concentrate on watershed uses and management of surface water properly.

With the advent of Bund system of water management in independent era following the American design of Mississippi and Missouri river system, India has overlooked its old system of surface water use though Ahar and Paine system which was beneficial for both irrigation as well as drinking water use. The only thing people were required to be taught was the lesson of keeping the rivers clean and have separate watersheds for animal use, and drinking water use. Gandhi's idea of Gram Swaraj has many threads on these issue also where Hari Prasad Vyas has enumerated and referred Gandhi's views on how to manage the surface water system of villages through their conscious wise and cooperative efforts of fencing, forestry and restricted and regulated behavior pattern of their using the ponds system of water through constant and continuous vigil and wider conscious efforts at all levels.

The issues of flood damage, the water logging and silting of river belts are important issues that Bund system of river water management and embankment of rivers course for flood safety has created in India. During the first five year plan, river valley projects designed on Bund system of water management were executed in India and among these two fall in Bihar—Gandak River Valley Project and Kosi River Valley Project. Swaran Rekha and Damodar Valley fall in Jharkhand area. But these efforts, rather

than solving the flood problem, have increased it. Besides, the scale of devastation has also increased. We have 40 percent of arable land in Bihar subject to flood prone and 34 percent of its land area is water logged in some parts of the year. Some area of Kosi, Samastipur, Muzaffarpur and Begusarai districts are water logged permanently, thus damaging the living base of the people at a greater scale. It is therefore, a burning problem of the state and requires immediate redressal.

In fact the issue in Bihar is how to maintain the flow of water in a geographical plain land area having a slope of 0.5 meters and somewhere less than that. Hence the issue of watershed and water management is important for the state of Bihar. Experts and economists of the region are expected to have a full length deep discussion on this issue in the interest of Bihar at the 18th Annual Conference.

This theme with have following sub- themes

1. *Watershed and water management and their significance for the economic development of Bihar and Jharkhand*
2. *Bund system of Surface water management versus Ahar Paine system: a comparative analysis*
3. *Interlinking of rivers and its role in agricultural growth and economic development of the states*
4. *Water as source of energy revolution, navigation and tourism*
5. *Surface water as cheap, perennial and safe source of drinking water*
6. *Role of water in creating better life conditions and improving basic resource base of life*
7. *Water use in green technology and green growth and sustainable development goals of 1930*
8. *Water use and future growth prospects of the economy*

THEME III: INFRASTRUCTURAL DEVELOPMENT: NEED AND STRATEGY FOR BIHAR & JHARKHAND

Infrastructure is the crying need for development. Both, conditions of work, performance and efficiency level of working labour force and the level of living of the common man, depend on levels of economic development which includes infrastructure growth as well. The U.N. Development Index which is a composite of indices of levels of living includes-- health, food consumption quality, nutritional level, education, employment, conditions of work, housing, social security, clothing, recreation and human freedom. These components differ in character. These six criteria are related with levels of development, housing, clothing needs, social security measures, levels of recreation and human freedom, and are issues positively and intensively linked with levels of economic development.

Father Roger Vekamans propounded the theory that per capita income alone is an unsatisfactory measure of development and thus not the sole determinant

of economic and social welfare. Infrastructure on social development, physical development and social security networks plays a major role in determining the conditions of work and levels of living and thus the ultimate level of development. Harbinson and Mayer's pioneering work in 1963 has pointed out that development levels of a country depend upon correlation between indicators of human development and indicators of economic development. Whenever it is perfect, the level of economic development will be high and quality of employment and conditions of work will be good enough to be called a decent work.

The issue of dualism in work domain and the problem of unemployment in less developed countries are serious issues and Higgings calls it a proxy variable responsible for employment structure and regional differences in incomes, levels of education and standards of nutrition. Besides, it is generally believed that the level of per capita income is a starter, but it does not tell us enough. Services relating to public health and communications, employment, unemployment and other such social variables are also issues that affect growth, as underlying factors behind infrastructural need. Decline in the proportion of labour force in agriculture, increase in the proportion of manufacturing and services are also important issues which demand industries growth with dependence on high skilled labour. This will help in transferring people working in low wage agriculture to high productivity job growth in secondary and tertiary sector. Disadvantaged position of agriculture on infrastructural front is the prime cause of its backwardness and low wages of the labour force.

Prof. Ambedkar, the first rate economist on structure of growth, has highlighted this issue many years back (in 1917) in his article in the Journal of Indian Society of Economics entitled – *the Problem of small farms: its economic problems and its redressal* where he raised the issue of redundancy only of labour in rural India which requires modern infrastructural growth to raise the level of productivity of both land and labour. Thus we see a replica of disguised unemployment identified much earlier by Ambedkar, as was later propogated by Ragnar Nurkse – who claims to have invented it in 1958. Thus, there is an underlying need to prepare a strategy for growth of infrastructure in states like Bihar and Jharkhand.

The various sub themes of this thematic discussion would be

1. *Infrastructural growth and its relation with economic development*
2. *Energy production and its impact on economic growth*
3. *Physical provisions of Bihar and Jharkhand and their impact on economic growth*
4. *Infrastructural growth of agriculture and the issue of rural poverty & unemployment*
5. *Social sector infrastructure and economic growth of Bihar & Jharkhand*
6. *Status of educational infrastructure and its relation to poverty in Bihar & Jharkhand*

THEME IV: RELEVANCE AND STATUS OF SPECIAL PACKAGE FOR BIHAR

Bihar is a backward and a populous state of Indian union. It constitutes 12% of India's population and 3% of its geographical area. The state is heavily dependent on agriculture with 89% (Bihar Economic Survey, 2016) of its population living in rural area and 80% of its workforce dependent on agriculture for their wage income, which is explicitly a low productivity job and thus low paid. The state is thus poverty ridden and backward.

Using Prof. Colin Clark's (1937) formulation on the structure of economic growth, the comparatively less dependence on primary sector and higher dependence on industry and tertiary is a symptom of advanced developed world. Looking from this angle, the state of Bihar has achieved less during the planned period of developmental activities in India. Even during the liberal regime after 1991, the performance of state has not perfectly improved, though the state has performed well on GDP growth arena showing a 17% growth, as revealed by the recent database released by the NITI AYOJ this year, which is the highest performance level any state has achieved during the current financial 2016-17. But in spite of this growth performance, it would take more than 25 years to reach the level of Delhi and Punjab and the youth force of the state has no patience to wait for this long and it is for this reason that the Nitish Kumar government has been hammering the centre for declaring the state a special category status wherein many tax concessions and unconditional grant by the centre will provide ample opportunity to state through which capital power will easily fly into the state and an investment climate would then be built up for all round development of Bihar. Political pressure groups behind Nitish govt. are united to have the state declared of special category status. But P.M. Modi, instead of declaring the special category to the state, has declared a special package of 1.25 lac crore, for building broad based infrastructure in areas of Roadways, Railways, Housing and Awas Yojana, Human development, Public health and Hygiene, agricultural infrastructure like increasing irrigation areas of the state, power generation capability, transmission network and communication, tourism and cultural growth sectors.

This thematic discussion will have following sub themes

1. *The debate of special category verses special package to Bihar --analysis of its comparative advantage*
2. *Agricultural sector infrastructural growth in special package for Bihar*
3. *Industrial infrastructure in special package for Bihar*
4. *Power sector growth in Bihar and provisions in special package*
5. *Provision for Social sector growth in special package and the need of the state*
6. *Relevance and status of special package for Bihar: An evaluation*

THEME – V: RAJIV GANDHI’S VISION FOR A MODERN INDIA

Rajiv Gandhi, the youngest Prime Minister of India, serving office from 1984 to 1989, was a great visionary and an architect of modern India. Many scholars have written extensively about his policies and his road map for building a modern India, the latest among them being the book by Hon’ble Vice President of India, Sh. Hamid Ansari, titled, “Resurgent India: Glimpses of Rajiv Gandhi’s Vision of India”.

Rajiv Gandhi’s ideas and policies on a number of topics and areas were a reflection of his vision and the path he had drafted for building a modern, self reliant and forward looking India. Be it his education policy and focus on development of youth, or his ideas of decentralization in governance, his agro climatic planning, his foreign policy and emphasis on the need for outward looking strategy for India’s development, his impetus to Science, Technology, Communication and related industries and many such policies clearly reflect his ideas and the guiding principle behind them.

Being a modern visionary and a leader with new ideas, Rajiv Gandhi was met with resistance too and also drew criticisms on some of his policies, especially those related to foreign relations. His most controversial of the policies was the decision to reverse the coup in Maldives, that antagonised militant Tamil groups such as PLOTE, his further intervening and then sending Indian Peace Keeping Force troops to Sri Lanka in 1987, leading to open conflict with the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE). In fact, according to a Supreme Court judgement, it was his personal animosity by the LTTE chief Prabhakaran arising from his sending the Indian Peace Keeping Force to Sri Lanka and the alleged IPKF atrocities against Sri Lankan Tamils, that resulted in the assassination of Sh. Rajiv Gandhi on 21st May, 1991 at Sriperumbudur, near Chennai.

The following can be the sub-themes of this theme

1. The main ideas of vision and mission of Rajiv Gandhi as the architect of modern India
2. Ideas of decentralization in governance and administration
3. Rajiv Gandhi’s National Policy on Education and youth Development
4. Focus on agro-climatic planning
5. Rajiv Gandhi’s foreign policy
6. Rajiv Gandhi and public information, infrastructure and innovation

LAST DATE FOR SUBMISSION OF PAPERS

Papers must reach latest by 15th May, 2016. Papers received after the last date will not be considered for publication. However, such papers may be considered for presentation in the Conference.

SIZE OF PAPER AND NUMBER OF COPIES

The paper of not more than 3000 words with an abstract of 500 words typed in MS-Word 12 font size in Times New Roman font only will be accepted. ***Papers submitted in pdf format shall not be considered for publication.*** One hard copy along with a CD of the paper should reach Dr. Anil Kumar Thakur, Founder Secretary, Economic Association of Bihar as per the Address given below latest by 15th May, 2016. ***It may strictly be noted that papers from non- member authors or co-authors of EAB shall not be accepted in any case.***

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PANEL DISCUSSIONS & MEMORIAL LECTURES:

The 18th Conference, besides discussing these four themes, will also see the organization of panel discussions on *Skill Development in Higher Education* and *Disaster Management, its Mitigation and Preparedness*, wherein distinguished participants from among academicians, policy makers and other stake holders will deliberate and discuss. Also, memorial lectures to pay tribute to distinguished academic personalities will be an important feature of this conference. It is proposed to organize Memorial Lectures to pay tribute to *Prof. D.D. Guru, Prof. Pradhan Hari Shankar, Prof. R.K. Sen* and *Prof. Amalesh Chandra Bannerjee*.

WHO SHOULD ATTEND THE CONFERENCE?

Academicians, Policy makers, Government Functionaries of various departments, Research scholars of Economics, Commerce, Management and related fields, Sociologists and others interested can attend this conference with a purpose to enhance academic zeal and build awareness on concurrent issues.

REGISTRATION

Registration fee for members of EAB is Rs. 600/- The Conference delegates' fee includes conference participation, conference material, boarding and lodging. All the members who desire to attend the conference must **send their registration fee through demand draft in favour of Economic Association of Bihar, payable at Patna**. The registration fee should be sent by speed post/ registered post on the following address:

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KAUTILYA ARTHSHAstra AWARD

Started in the 17th Annual Conference in 2015, the EAB honours distinguished Indian Economist/s with seminal contribution to the discipline and Research in Economics with the Life Time Achievement Award named on the Father of Economics in India, Kautilya. This award is bestowed to members of EAB or the paternal body Indian Economic Association who have made outstanding contributions to the field of Economics or any related discipline of Social Science to enhance the research, accessibility and subject reach to the grass root level; in the fields of education, skill development and infrastructure development and the related aspects.



Prof. Tapan Kumar Shandilya, Former Vice Chancellor, Nalanda Open University receiving Kautilya Award during 17th Annual EAB Conference from august hands of Prof. Ratan Lal Godara, VC, North Gujarat University; Prof. Saket Kushwaha, VC, LN Mithila University; Prof. Azhar Hussain, the then VC, VKS University; Prof. R.S. Dubey, VC, TM Bhagalpur University and other office bearers of the EAB



Professor Bishwanath Singh, Former Head, Dept. of Economics, Magadh University, Bodh-gaya during the Panel Discussion on "Impact of 14th Finance Commission Transfers on Economies of Bihar and Jharkhand" during the 17th Annual EAB Conference



Dr. K.N. Yadav, College of Commerce, Patna presenting his views during the Panel Discussion at 17th Annual EAB Conference



Dr. Deepti Taneja, DCAC, Delhi University speaking in the Panel Discussion on "Impact of 14th Finance Commission Transfers on Economies of Bihar and Jharkhand". Seen in the Chair: Prof. Sudhakar Panda, Former Chairman, Odisha State Finance Commission



Dr. Seepana Prakasam, Punjab University, Chandigarh presenting his paper during the 17th Annual EAB Conference



Dr. Bharati Pandey, JNPG College, Lucknow presenting her paper during the 17th Annual EAB Conference



Dr. Bharat Bhushan, presenting his paper during the 17th Annual EAB Conference



Prof. Ugra Mohan Jha, President, EAB addressing the members during the 17th Annual Conference of EAB from 31st July—2nd August, 2015



Prof. Nageshwar Sharma, Executive President, EAB; Prof. Ugra Mohan Jha, President, EAB and Prof. Tapan Kumar Shandilya, Conference Convenor felicitating the Chief Guest for the Valedictory function, Prof. R. P. Upadhyaya, Pro Vice Chancellor, Nalanda Open University



Prof. R. P. Upadhyaya, Pro VC, Nalanda Open University and other office bearers of the EAB presenting the Citation to Prof. Bikrama Singh, Former President, EAB



Prof. Bishwanath Singh, Conference President; Prof. Ugra Mohan Jha, President; Prof. Nageshwar Sharma, Executive President; and Dr. Anil Kr. Thakur, Founder Secretary, EAB felicitating Prof. Manindra Singh, Inspector of Colleges, TMBU for his outstanding contributions to EAB



Prof. Saket Kuhswaha, VC, LNMU; Prof. Ratan Lal Godara, VC, North Gujarat University and Prof. Ugra Mohan Jha, President, EAB felicitating Prof. Subodh Kumar Sinha for his outstanding contributions to EAB



Dr. Anil Kumar Thakur and other guests and office bearers felicitating Prof. Baij Nath Singh for his outstanding contributions to EAB



Dr. Anil Kumar Thakur, Founder Secretary EAB, welcoming the dignitaries and other participants and guests to the 17th Annual EAB Conference at G.D. College, Begusarai on 31st July, 2015



Prof. G. Vishwanathan, Chancellor, VIT University, Vellore, delivering the Chief Guest Address at the inaugural ceremony of 17th Annual EAB Conference



Prof. Saket Kushwaha, Vice Chancellor, LN Mithila University, presenting the Opening Remarks as the Chief Patron of the 17th Annual EAB Conference



Prof. Saket Kushwaha, VC, LN Mithila University and Prof. Tapan Shandilya, Conference Convenor and former VC, VKS University, felicitating the Chief Guest Prof. G. Vishwanathan with a memento



Members from across the country attending the 17th Annual Conference of the EAB from 31st July—2nd August, 2015



Dr. Bhola Singh, MP from Begusarai and Prof. Saket Kushwaha taking a round of the venue, G.D. College along with the then Principal, Prof. Tapan Shandilya and other members of the EAB family