



18th Annual Conference
UTTAR PRADESH-UTTARAKHAND
ECONOMIC ASSOCIATION (UPUEA)

24-25 April 2023

Organized by
Department of Economics
Doon University
Dehradun, Uttarakhand



18th Annual Conference

Uttar Pradesh-Uttarakhand Economic Association

Invitation

The Department of Economics, Doon University, Dehradun, Uttarakhand warmly invites to the 18th Annual Conference of the Uttar Pradesh-Uttarakhand Economic Association (UPUEA). The conference is being organised during 24-25 April 2023 in the picturesque campus of Doon University situated near Shivalik hills. The Conference is a special occasion to meet over 300 participants including senior academics, policy makers, civil society activists and research scholars to exchange their scholarly research and networking for collaborative work.

Prof. Nagesh Kumar, an eminent development economist and presently Director, Institute for Studies in Industrial Development, New Delhi is the Conference President.

Broad Themes of Conference

- ❖ Growth, Structural Change and Employment in Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand
- ❖ Emerging Imperatives in Social Sector Growth
- ❖ Interrogating Development in the context of the Sustainable Development Goals

Special Panel Discussion

- ❖ Livelihoods and Sustainable Development in Uttarakhand: Challenges and Opportunities

Pre-conference Symposium for Young Research Scholars and Teachers

- ❖ Changing Contours of Research in Economics

For details of the Conference themes/sub-themes and other information, please visit the website of Doon University, Dehradun (<https://doonuniversity.ac.in>).

About the UPUEA

Established in 2005, the Uttar Pradesh-Uttarakhand Economic Association (UPUEA) is a premier professional association of over 2500 academicians, policy makers and research scholars for the promotion of economics in both the states. It organizes annual conferences regularly to discuss contemporary economic issues of India, especially pertaining to Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand and provides evidence-based policy suggestions. Besides, the UPUEA provides a platform that actively encourages original research in the area of regional economic issues with an exclusive focus on harnessing the capabilities of young teachers and research scholars in the discipline of economics. It also publishes peer reviewed bilingual

Economic Journal with a focus on the development of Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand. The UPUEA sponsors and arranges sponsorship to research projects undertaken by its members on disciplinary and transdisciplinary economic issues with an objective to add to the knowledge aimed at facilitating development of economically underdeveloped regions. It also encourages its members to organize seminars, symposia, workshops and training courses for the professional development in economics.

About the Department of Economics

The Department of Economics is one of the largest departments in Doon University. It offers five-year integrated Master's Programme and two-year MA degree in Economics. It also offers Ph. D Programme. The Department is dedicated to achieve excellence and its academic programmes focus on imparting holistic knowledge by providing an exposure to critical understanding of contemporary socio-economic issues. The emphasis is on developing analytical skills and their applications in different fields of economics with the help of quantitative methods and hands on practice on different statistical software. Students are encouraged to engage in a variety of extension activities both within and outside the University.

The Department is steered in its academic endeavours by Prof. Rajendra P. Mamgain, a well-known development economist with over 35 years of research and teaching experience in reputed national level institutions. He is bestowed with honorary title of Fellow by Global Labour Organisation, Maastricht, The Netherlands in recognition of his contributions in the field of labour economics.



About Doon University

Doon University is a premier university established by Government of Uttarakhand for promoting teaching, learning and research. Though still young and evolving, the University has reasonably established itself well in a relatively shorter span of its academic journey.

The University is rapidly emerging as a vibrant centre of higher learning and research under the visionary leadership of its dynamic Vice Chancellor, Prof. Surekha Dangwal.

The University offers a wide range of academic courses, already in sync with the National Educational Policy 2020, through its following nine schools with a mandate of providing socially and economically relevant quality education:

- ✓ School of Social Sciences;
- ✓ School of Media and Communication Studies;
- ✓ School of Environment and Natural Resources;
- ✓ School of Biological Sciences;
- ✓ School of Management;
- ✓ School of Design;
- ✓ School of Languages;
- ✓ School of Physical Sciences;
- ✓ Dr. Nitya Nand Himalayan Research and Study Centre

Over the years, Doon University has emerged as a centre of excellence in diverse fields of education with the untiring efforts of its highly qualified and committed faculty members and visiting eminent personalities.

Who Can Participate?

- ✓ All life members, annual members, institutional members of UPUEA
- ✓ Teachers, researchers, academicians and policy makers who have deep interest in economics and related areas
- ✓ Young research scholars from Economics & allied disciplines

Registration Fee

Sl. No.	Category of Participants	Fee before 25 March 2023 ₹	Fee after 25 March to 15 April 2023 ₹
1	Academicians (Requiring Accommodation)	3000/-	3500/-
2	Per Accompanying Members	2000/-	2500/-
3	Academicians (Not requiring accommodation)	2000/-	2500/-
4	Delegates Industry	4000/-	5000/-
5	Research Scholars/Students	1000/-	1500/-
6	Pre- Conference Symposium for young Research Scholars and teachers	1000/-	1000/-

Registration is mandatory for all participants including the office bearers of UPUEA. Registration shall close with late payment charges by 15 April 2023.

*After this due date, no requests shall be considered for the participation in the Conference. Delegates are advised to complete the registration formalities latest by **15h April 2023**.*

*To register, kindly fill out the Google Form by scanning the QR code or clicking on the given link-
<https://forms.gle/YMmJyNHdczGU52Nj9>*



How to Pay Registration Fee ?

The registration fee and other donations/financial support for the Conference can be paid through Demand Draft / NEFT/RTGS/Phone Pay/ Google Pay in the following account:

Name of Account : Doon University-Conference/Seminar

Account No. 58930100004247

Bank Name : Bank of Baroda

IFSC Code: BARB0AJABPU

Address: Ajabpur Kala, Near Bengali Kothi, Dehradun, Uttarakhand

A copy of the payment along with the registration form should be sent to the Local Organising Secretary.

About Dehradun City

Nested in the mountain ranges of the Himalaya, Dehradun is one of the oldest cities of India and is the provisional capital of Uttarakhand state. Also known as the 'Adobe of Drona', Dehradun has always been an important center for Garhwal rulers which was captured by the British. It is the headquarters of many National Institutes and Organizations like ONGC, Survey of India, Forest Research Institute, Indian Institute of Petroleum, Indian Institute of Remote Sensing, etc. Some of the premier educational and Training Institutes like Indian Military Academy, RIMC (Rashtriya Indian Military College), Indira Gandhi National Forest Academy (IGNFA) and Wadia Institute of Himalayan Geology are located in Dehradun. The city is also known as 'education hub' which has several premier schools, colleges and over a dozen universities. It is a favored tourist destination as it attracts tourists, pilgrims and enthusiasts from various walks of life to its serene environs.

The weather of the city during the month of April is generally pleasant with temperature ranging between 32.1°C and 16.7°C with almost no humidity. The evenings are generally marked by gentle breeze. No warm clothing is needed during the period of the conference.

How to Reach Doon University

The city of Dehradun is well connected by air, rail and road networks. The distance of the University campus from railway station and ISBT is about 7 km and Airport is located at 25 km.

Accommodation

Moderate accommodation shall be arranged for the outside delegates within and nearby University's campus. Those willing to arrange their own accommodation may also opt for hotels which offer very competitive prices during that season. Delegates are requested to send their registration fee and travel plans along with details of accompanying persons well in advance. This will help in avoiding last minute hassles.

Arrival and Reception

Conference will be formally inaugurated on 24 April 2023 at 10 am in **Doon University's Auditorium. Student volunteers shall help conference delegates at city's** railway station, bus station & Airport to reach the University's campus and allotted places of stay. To avoid inconvenience, the delegates should inform about their arrival programme by e-mail well in advance.

Note: All conference related correspondences should be made to the Local Organising Secretary at the following address :

Prof. Rajendra P. Mamgain

Professor & Head

Department of Economics, School of Social Sciences

Doon University, Mothrowala Road, Dehradun-248001

Contact No. 07839097029

Email: economics.doonuniversity@gmail.com

All correspondences regarding papers submission should be made to the General Secretary, UPUEA at the following address:

Prof. Vinod Kumar Srivastava

General Secretary, UPUEA & Head,

Department of Economics & Rural Development

Dr. Rammanohar Lohia Avadh University, Ayodhya -224001

Contact No. 09415382891, 8840416781

Email: vksb621@yahoo.com; conferenceupuea@gmail.com

Local Steering Committee of the Conference

Prof. Surekha Dangwal, Vice Chancellor, Doon University (Chairperson)

Prof. Durgesh Pant, Director-General, Uttarakhand Council of Science & Technology

Dr. Ruchi Badola, Registrar, Wildlife Institute of India

Prof. V.A. Bourai, Former Principal, SGRR College

Dr. Manoj Pant, Additional Chief Executive Officer, Centre for Public Policy and Good Governance, Government of Uttarakhand

Prof. M.S. Rawat, Sri Dev Suman Uttarakhand University, Rishikesh

Prof. D.K. Nauriyal, IIT Roorkee

Prof. M.C. Sati, HNB Garhwal University, Srinagar Garhwal

Local Organizing Committee



Chief Patron

Prof. Surekha Dangwal

Vice-Chancellor

Doon University, Dehradun, Uttarakhand



Local Organising Secretary

Prof. Rajendra P. Mamgain

Professor & Head, Department of Economics

Doon University, Dehradun, Uttarakhand

Core Committee

Prof. H.C. Purohit, Head, School of Management

Prof. Kusum Arunachalam, Head, SENR

Prof. Harsh Dobhal, Head, Department of Social Work

Prof. Avinash Joshi, Chair Professor, Centre for Public Policy

Prof. Ashish Kumar, Chief Librarian

Mr. Har Singh Bonal, Finance Controller

Dr. M. S. Mandrawal, Registrar

Organising Committee

Dr. Rajesh Kumar, Head, Department of Media and Mass Communication

Dr. Chetana Pokhariyal, Head, School of English and other Foreign Languages

Dr. Savita Karnatak, Head, Department of Psychology

Dr. Arun Kumar, Head, Department of Chemistry

Dr. Sudhanshu Joshi, School of Management

Dr. Rajesh Bhatt, Department of Psychology

Shri Narendra Lal, Deputy Registrar

Dr. N. K. Garg, Department of Economics

Dr. Madhu Bisht, Department of Economics

Dr. Rahul Saxena, Department of Economics

Mr. Angshuman Sarma, Department of Economics

Ms. Vartika P. Singh, Department of Economics

Ms. Harshita Prajapati, Department of Economics

Dr. Naresh Mishra, Department of Social Work

Dr. Priyanka Pawha, Department of Social Work

DETAILS ABOUT CONFERENCE THEMES

India has completed celebration of its 75th year of independence and the country is poised for major transformations. It has been bestowed with G-20 presidency to steer forward the agenda of sustainable development. India has established an enviable record in many areas, but at the same its growth and development performance has lagged behind several countries in east and south-east Asia. Further, income and employment growth had slowed down in the recent years largely associated with the Covid-19 crisis. It is, therefore, an opportune moment not only to reflect on India's long-term trajectory of growth and development, but also to address the immediate challenges posed by the pandemic, which also could have longer-term consequences. These challenges are not the same for all sections of society. Current evidence shows that inequality has increased even as the poorer sections, the young, women workers, and the informal sector have been hugely impacted during Covid pandemic and the recovery is less than satisfactory for many among them.

The 18th Annual Conference of the UPUEA is being held at a time when India is recovering from the Covid pandemic and the economy is showing remarkable resilience and growth despite national and global challenges. The economies of Uttarakhand and Uttar Pradesh are also poised for a major transition. This Annual Conference focuses on an assessment of some of the major challenges and sectoral and national goals largely in the context of two important yet diverse states of Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand.

An elaboration of the major themes of the conference is given below for the benefit of paper contributors.

Theme 1:

GROWTH, STRUCTURAL CHANGE AND EMPLOYMENT IN UTTAR PRADESH AND UTTARAKHAND

Historical experiences from developed and developing countries suggest how structural transformation creates employment opportunities, increases aggregate labour productivity and eliminates surplus labour, thereby increasing the bargaining power of workers, raising labour share of income, improving working conditions and reduction in inequalities.

The development experience of India has been quite encouraging yet challenging. Its economy has been growing at a fairly high rate during last three decades just prior to the onset of Covid-19 pandemic. It is argued that such growth has been concentrated in few sectors and could not result in structural transformation in employment opportunities. Agriculture yet remains a largest source of employment despite a sharp decline in its share in income. Such structural shifts in employment and income have not been evenly distributed across different geographical regions, sectors and population groups, leading to underutilization of human resources and income inequalities. More recently, the Covid-19 pandemic extensively disrupted lives and livelihoods and slowed down the economic progress. It also disrupted global value chains with adverse impact on producers as well as consumers. The growing protectionist tendencies among nations are jeopardizing the benefits of international trade.

This is threatening the creation of productive employment opportunities and rising unemployment as a sign of surplus labour power. The faster penetration of technological change, rising income inequalities and high unemployment among youth are threatening the principal foundations of economies and societies. Recovery process is slow, warranting more resources and new strategies for switching over to sustainable growth path.

Economic theories juxtapose the relationship between economic growth and structural change under three inter-related but distinct processes, popularly labelled as the Solow Process, the Kuznets Process and the Lewis Process. The first refers to within-sector growth in labour productivity as a result of capital accumulation and technical change. The second refers to the transfer of labour from agriculture to higher-value added activities in the non-farm economy, initially to manufacturing and then to services. The third refers to the transfer of labour from subsistence-oriented activity to profit-oriented activity. While the second and the third have often been treated synonymously, they are analytically distinct in the sense that one can occur without the other.

The three processes can be mutually reinforcing resulting in a virtuous cycle of structural transformation and rapid growth. This happens when labour productivity rises within both the modern or capitalist and the subsistence or non-capitalist sectors, resulting in a broad-based increase in incomes and demand for manufactured goods and services as well as favourable terms of trade for the industrial sector. However, it is well known that such processes in economic theory are not automatic and depend on several conditions, thereby resulting in uneven pace of structural transformation and economic growth. This often can be seen in rise in regional and socio-economic inequalities.

The economies of Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand are no exception to these broader features of economic growth and structural transformation. The dependence on agriculture is still very high as a source of employment whereas its contribution to GSDP has steeply declined, indicating the slow pace of structural shifts and limits of high economic growth. The gaps in sectoral productivity between the traditional (e.g. agriculture, rural sectors) and modern (e.g. manufacturing) parts of the economy are widening. Sectoral allocation of labour through migration is happening even without the considerations of productivity but just as a larger survival and coping strategy by many low income households. Thus, today the challenge is (i) how to ensure a structural transformation that ensures rapid flow of resources to the modern economic activities that operate at higher levels of economic productivity, and (ii) how to accumulate the skills and broad institutional capabilities that are needed to generate sustained productivity growth, not just in a few modern industrial sectors but also across the entire range of services and other non-tradable activities.

Keeping in view the above paradigm, engaging papers can be contributed both in theoretical and empirical perspectives with a focus on states like Uttar Pradesh/ Uttarakhand. Such papers can take up any of the following overarching sub-themes of the Conference with solid policy orientated analyses. Some papers can critically analyse the policies and programmes that support growth and employment.

- Nature and pattern of growth at state and sub-state levels – aggregate and sectoral
- Convergence/divergence of growth between districts, regions and states
- Comparison of structural change in UP and Uttarakhand with other states

- Aggregate and sectoral employment elasticities of growth
- Sectoral issues in growth, productivity and employment.
- The organized and unorganized sector in industry and services.
- Impact of government policies and programmes on promoting growth and employment

Theme 2:

EMERGING IMPERATIVES IN SOCIAL SECTOR GROWTH

The unprecedented pandemic like COVID 19 has again re-emphasised the importance of human-centred growth that is based on sustainability and inclusion. This requires sound social sector policies to promote sustainable livelihoods, health, education and social protection to enhance well-being. Despite steady progress in social indicators, India's social sector growth is still marred by deep inter-personal, inter-group and inter-regional inequalities. It is argued that India's investment in the social sector is too low, even by standards of comparable countries. Public sector expenditure in health and education still remain well below that is benchmarked in policy documents and reports of various Commissions. For example, India's expenditure on health hovers around 1.5 per cent against the recommended target of 3 per cent of the GDP. Similarly, the expenditure on education is still well below 4 per cent as against the goal of 6 per cent GDP. More so, a larger expansion in the recent decades in expenditure on health and education is due to growth in private sector investment in these sectors. This has often resulted in rise in inequalities in access to quality health and education in various parts of the country.

Covid-19 is known to have inflicted a huge setback to social sector development in India as millions of children could not achieve education and indeed, suffered a setback in learning. While health was no doubt a major focus of public policy, access of patients to non-Covid health care (including that of children and pregnant women) declined. Poverty increased and the number of people below subsistence levels of income grew by several million. The social welfare net in the country was shown to be woefully inadequate. While, no doubt, there has been recovery since 2021, it is unlikely that the human costs of the pandemic have been fully reversed. With the initiation of the National Education Policy 2020 we all look forward for better delivery at the ground level and more meaningful and relevant education to meet the needs of the new generation and India's emergence as developed economy. However, questions as to whether the necessary wherewithal (including budgetary requirements) have or about to be met, remain a matter of enquiry.

In the light of the above, this theme invites papers, which will focus on two of the most vital social sector imperatives viz. health and education with particular focus on the pandemic period and subsequent recovery, and inter-group and gender based inequalities. The paper contributors may like to write papers on any of the following sub-themes:

- The role of social sector in inclusive development
- Comparative analysis of social development across states with a focus on Uttar Pradesh/ Uttarakhand

- Temporal, spatial and social profile of social sector indicators
- Inequities in access to education and health
- Issue of quality of education
- Fiscal pattern of expenditure on health and education
- Changes in the demand and supply of health services
- Impact of public and private health insurance on out-of-pocket expenditure
- Public/Private provisioning of health services and impact
- Growth in enrollment and attainment in education
- Resource implications of the National Education Policy.
- The National Education Policy in global perspectives

Theme 3:

INTERROGATING DEVELOPMENT IN THE CONTEXT OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

The development paradigm followed over the years across the globe is growingly being questioned for its limitations towards moving on a path of sustainable development. The process of rapid growth and growing affluence has created distortions and irreparable loss in terms of rapid depletion of the natural resource base due to passionate preference for a single-mindedly governed temptation for material progress. The ever rising current and inter-generational inequalities point towards endangering of environmental and ecological balance. Hence, development paradigms and policy imperatives need rigorous enquiry, to arrive at meaningful conclusions and suggestions for actualising the sustainable development goals.

Sustainable development is one aspect of the larger issue of development of human society today. The very idea of sustainable development calls for rational use of the natural resources in such a manner that the future generations are not made to suffer due to iniquitous access to the natural resources at the command of humanity. The Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro (1992) and the Social Development Summit in Copenhagen (1995) are two landmark events that focussed on two alternative visions of development under the theme of 'Sustainable Development' and 'Social Development'. These ideas provide centrality to non-economic dimensions of development and effectively challenge the supremacy of the economic growth model. In fact, these alternative visions of development revolutionized the developmental thinking across the world and more so in the developing countries which were already getting disenchanted with pursuing a materialist dream. Recent scholarly opinions on the sustainability of development have given rise to an intense debate.

While the challenges are immense, action on climate change and resource scarcity presents enough opportunities for climate compatibility and sustainable development. Environmental sustainability concerns the natural environment and how it endures and remains diverse and productive. Since natural resources are derived from the environment, the state of air, water, and the climate are of particular concern. The scientific and technological development have brought about a great impact on environmental, natural and

human sustainability, so there is need to discuss how innovations, urbanization and industrialization have an impact on sustainable development. The cultural changes in the globalized society are making sustainability more challenging. The inter-mingling of cultures due to inter-country and intra-country migration is making things difficult for policy makers. However, migration was considered one source of human capital formation, but this too has both positive and negative sides. So, it becomes important to discuss how migration can lead to sustainable development without hampering the economic, social and cultural environment.

The above stated perspective of development calls for global action to achieve sustainable development so that further economic and social progress can be attained through reducing poverty and hunger; equitable growth; ensuring health and wellbeing along with good quality education; sanitation, water and clean energy; climate change invoking finance; environment protection; sustainability of livelihood; and sustainable urban development.

Global action on sustainable development culminated in the adoption of 17 sustainable development goals by the United Nations, to be achieved by 2030. These represent a vision of development, which is human-centred, sustainable and measurable in terms of progress.

Keeping in view the above-sketched backdrop, the paper writers are expected to feel free in choosing any one of the following broader sub- themes and critically examine the challenges encountered by, opportunities endowed with and the policy actions implicit in the very idea of sustainable development. Papers may focus at national, state or sub-state levels on the following issues:

- Critical appraisal of strategies to achieve SDGs
- Analysis of progress and challenges in achieving specific SDGs
- Analysis of the SDG index, including methodological issues
- Hunger Index and Malnutrition
- Poverty trends (including multi-dimensional poverty) and strategies for poverty, inequalities and hunger reduction
- Climate change, action and strategies to deal with it
- Urban environmental issues: sanitation, water and clean energy.
- Health and well-being and good quality education

Instruction to Paper Writers

Scholars are invited to contribute papers on the above themes/sub-themes of the Conference and submit the same to **Prof. Vinod Kumar Srivastava, General Secretary, UPUEA** & Head, Department of Economics and Rural Development, Dr. Rammanohar Lohia Avadh University, Ayodhya, through email: conferenceupuea@gmail.com latest by 15 **March 2023**.

The authors should adhere to the following for both abstract and the full-length paper.

Length	Abstract 300-500 wordsFull Paper 3000-5000 words
Margin	2.5 cm / 1 inch
Font	Times New Roman, 12 point
Pacing	1.5
Title	Title, Author(s), Affiliation(s), Contact Details
PageKey Words	4-5 words

Sources should be clearly cited and papers should not be plagiarized. Plagiarized papers will attract a disqualification and will not be considered for publication in the Conference Proceedings. Papers which are considered suitable after peer review may be published in the UPUEA Journal. ***Selected papers will be published in a book with ISBN number after rigorous peer review.***

