



19th Annual Conference
UTTAR PRADESH-UTTARAKHAND
ECONOMIC ASSOCIATION (UPUEA)

ON

SUSTAINING GROWTH WITH EQUITY: SECTORAL
GROWTH, TRADE AND SOCIAL PROTECTION IN THE
21ST CENTURY

14-15 April 2024

Organised by
Department of Economics
BBAU, Lucknow in collaboration with ASEDS



19th Annual Conference
Uttar Pradesh-Uttarakhand Economic Association

Invitation

The 19th Annual Conference of the Uttar Pradesh-Uttarakhand Economic Association (UPUEA) will be hosted by the Department of Economics, Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh on 14-15 April 2024. The conference venue is at the scenic campus of BBA University. This conference aims to provide a platform for more than 300 participants, comprising of eminent scholars, policy makers, civil society activists and research students, to share their research findings and establish collaborations for future work.

About UPUEA

The Uttar Pradesh-Uttarakhand Economic Association (UPUEA) was established in 2005 as a leading professional association of over 2500 academicians, policy makers and research scholars who are dedicated to advancing the field of economics in both the states. The UPUEA organizes annual conferences to provide a forum for discussing the contemporary economic issues of India, with a special emphasis on the challenges and opportunities faced by Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand. The UPUEA also offers evidence-based policy recommendations to address these issues. Furthermore, the UPUEA fosters original research in the area of regional economic issues, with a specific focus on enhancing the capabilities of young teachers and research scholars in the discipline of economics. The UPUEA publishes a peer reviewed bilingual Economic Journal that showcases the research on the development of Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand. The UPUEA also supports and facilitates the sponsorship of research projects undertaken by its members on disciplinary and inter-disciplinary economic issues, with an aim to contribute to the

knowledge base that can facilitate the development of economically underdeveloped regions. Additionally, the UPUEA encourages its members to organize seminars, symposia, workshops and training courses for their professional development in Economics.

About Lucknow

Lucknow, the capital of Uttar Pradesh, is a city of history, culture, and charm. It is the land of the Nawabs, who left behind a legacy of exquisite architecture, cuisine, and art. One wants to explore the majestic Bara Imambara, taste the mouth-watering kebabs, or enjoy the poetry and music of the Awadhi tradition, Lucknow has something for everyone.

About BBAU

Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University (BBAU) is a Central University in Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh, that was established in 1996 to honour the visionary leader and social reformer, Dr. B.R. Ambedkar. The university is accredited with 'Grade A++' by the National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC) and ranked 42nd in the Overall category by the National Institutional Ranking Framework (NIRF) in 2023. BBAU offers more than 100 programmes in various disciplines, ranging from science and technology to humanities and social sciences, through its 40+ departments. BBAU has a vibrant campus life, with state-of-the-art infrastructure, facilities, and amenities.

About Department of Economics

The Department of Economics at Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University (BBAU) is a centre of excellence in teaching and research in the field of economics. The department offers M.A., M.Sc. and Ph.D. programmes at present in various specializations, such as development economics, agricultural economics, environmental

economics, and econometrics. The department has a team of eminent and skilled faculty members, who have published extensively in national and international journals and books. The department also has a well-equipped computer laboratory and a library with a huge collection of books and journals. The department organizes seminars, conferences, and workshops regularly, and invites distinguished scholars from other reputed institutions to interact with the students and faculty. The department aims to create global academicians and researchers, who can contribute to the advancement of knowledge and the welfare of society.

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.

How to do Registration?

Registration is mandatory for all participants including the office bearers of UPUEA. Last date for registration is **15th March 2024**. After this due date, no request shall be considered for registration and the participation in the Conference. Registration can be accomplished through the following link.

Online Registration Form Link:

https://docs.google.com/forms/d/e/1FAIpQLSdEZI_WTs9Y2v_kt1QdnQzWsobt1WAM6NbRzYk13ZZ4zhi4kA/viewform

Registration Fee:

Sl. No.	Category of Participants	Without Accommodation	With Accommodation
1.	Academicians	2500/-	3500/-
2.	Per accompanying Members	2000/-	3000/-
3.	Research Scholars/Students	1000/-	2000/-
4.	Pre- Conference (on how to write a good quality Research paper) on 13 th April, 2024.	1000/-	1000/-

Research Scholars attending preconference will have to pay extra Rs.1000/ in addition to conference registration fee.

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: **UTTARPRADESHUTTARAKHAND ECONOMIC ASSOCIATION**
Account No: **110161431763**
Bank Name: **Canara Bank**
IFSC Code: **CNRB0002900**
Address: **Near BBA University, G-254, South City, Ratnakar Khand, Lucknow-226025.**

A copy of the payment along with the registration form should be sent to the Local Organising Secretary in the following email: conferenceupuea2024@gmail.com

How to Reach BBA University

The city of Lucknow is well connected by air, rail and road networks. The university is located about 9 km away (30 minutes approx) from the Lucknow Charbagh railway station and about 7 km away (15 minutes approx.) from Choudhary Charan Singh International Airport (Amausi) Lucknow. You may reach to the University by taxi and auto rickshaw.

Accommodation

Moderate level shared 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 in arrangement of accommodation.

Arrival and Reception

Conference will be formally inaugurated on 14th April 2024 at 9.30 am in **BBA University's Auditorium**. **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 program by email well in advance.

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

Prof. Sanatan Nayak
Local Organising Secretary, Department of Economics, Babasaheb
Bhimarao Ambedkar University, Lucknow -226025
Email: conferenceupuea2024@gmail.com

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

Prof. Vinod Kumar Srivastava
General Secretary, UPUEA
Department of Economics & Rural Development
Dr. Rammanohar Lohia Avadh University, Ayodhya -224001
Contact No. 09415382891, 8840416781
Email: conferenceupuea@gmail.com

Local Organising Committee:



**Chief Patron
Prof. Sanjay Singh
Vice-Chancellor, BBAU, Lucknow**



**Prof. NMP Verma
Chairman and Head
Department of Economics**



**Prof. Sanatan Nayak
Local Organising Secretary, Department of Economics**



Dr. Devendra Kumar Yadav
Member, Department of Economics



Dr. Surendra Meher
Member, Department of Economics



Dr. Pranav Kumar Anand
Member, Department of Economics



Dr. Surendra Singh Jatav
Member, Department of Economics

Information related to paper submission, accommodation and any others queries, contact following members:

Name	Contact Number
Pushendra Kumar Singh	9026608176
Nidhi Singh	7497981348
Kamlesh Meena	9621034651
Ruchika Pandey	7081319380

Pre-Conference Symposium for Young Research Scholars

There shall be a pre-conference symposium for young research scholars on 'How to write a good research paper?' Senior level academicians will highlight on writing research paper such as identifying problems or context, reviewing existing literature, identification of gaps and subsequent, objectives and hypothesis. For the various methodological issues will be discussed on the objectives.

Details About Conference Themes

Sustaining Growth with Equity: Sectoral Growth, Trade and Social Protection in the 21st Century

India is the fastest growing among major economies in recent years and also has undergone massive structural transformation since independence. At present, the country's GDP was \$3.7 trillion (nominal) by end of May 2023 and became the 5th largest economy in the world. India has shown positive signs in some macroeconomic fundamentals such as increase in Net FDI, reduction of NPA of the banking sector, increase in gross revenues, and increase in Cap-ex budget to 2.7% and 13.5 crores population escaped from multidimensional poverty index recently. The contribution of country's service sector has reached to 54% of the GVA, whereas the

contribution of manufacturing has been increasing to 28% and primary sector's contribution has been declining continuously up to 18% in 2022. The nation is bestowed with G-20 presidency to steer forward the agenda of sustainable development in terms of revival of economic growth, stronger climate action, to speed up energy transition, promoting food and nutritional security, to build a robust health architecture and digitally inclusive economy.

However, Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) Report reveals, the labour force participation rate has been declining continuously from 46.2% in 2016-17 to 39.5% in 2022-2023 (including Covid-19 pandemic years). The unemployment rate has been remaining as high as 6-8% during 2016-17 to 2022-23. Moreover, other major indicators such as inequality, accessibility to education and health facilities, viability for cities and environmental degradation are getting worse. Macroeconomic fundamentals such as persistent large fiscal deficit, decline of export from 22.8% in 2019-20 to 18.7% in 2020-21, decline of domestic savings and gross fixed capital formation are significant.

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 19th 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 global slowdown. The economies of Uttarakhand and Uttar Pradesh are also poised with a major transition. This Annual Conference focuses on

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.

Themes of the Conference

Theme 1: Prospects of Manufacturing and Service Sector Growth in India

The development induced structural transformation reflects that the share of agriculture in GVA and employment will decline, and that of manufacturing will commensurately increase. Only at higher levels of development, the share of the tertiary sector is expected to increase, with the sector eventually becoming dominant both in terms of production and employment. India has bypassed this stage of transition with the share of manufacturing sector in national income remaining more or less constant, whereas construction and services absorbing the declining share of agriculture. The service sector is, by far, the dominant sector in the economy with nearly three-fifth share in national income and a quarter share in total employment (agriculture still continues to be the dominant share in terms of employment).

This presents a particular challenge to India's development paradigm. This is because modern manufacturing sector at earlier stages of development is considered to be more labour intensive than services. Moreover, the slow growth in manufacturing sector also implies that the country is a net importer of manufactures while being a net exporter of services. Indian policy regime has given a high weight to services export (for instance in the software sector). But it has also been extremely focused on accelerating the growth of manufacturing. In the past few years, while the government has opened up the services

sector more and more to foreign companies, it has also encouraged manufacturing in India, both by Indian and foreign firms through schemes such as “Make in India” and Production Linked Incentives (PLI). Both Central and State governments have also made a concerted effort to attract foreign ventures in manufacturing as well as services.

Under this theme, the UPUEA invites papers which will address the following:

1. The trends in growth of manufacturing and services both at the national, state level and regional, more also to analyse at the level of specific industries and sectors.
2. Potential of the manufacturing and service sector in India to generate employment, income, and inclusive growth.
3. The growth of organized and unorganized segments of industry and services and, in particular, discuss recent trends in the informal sector.
4. The trends in foreign capital inflows in different sectors and regions.
5. The role of industrial policies at the national level (such as “Make in India”, Atmanirbhar Bharat and PLI), state and regional levels.
6. Role of digital transformation and innovation in enhancing the competitiveness and productivity of the manufacturing and service sector in India.
7. Challenges and opportunities for the manufacturing and service sector in India in the context of global trade and regional integration.

Theme 2: Role and Impact of Social Protection Programmes (SPP)

“Social Protection” includes public measures taken to prevent contingency-based or chronic deprivation. These measures aim at providing essential services and a minimum level of income to people over a life cycle, thus aiming at children, working-age adults, and the older segment. The Bachelet Committee report of 2009 outlines the several levels of impacts of social protection which range from the wellbeing of individuals to macroeconomic stability and equitable growth. The International Labour Organisation’s Recommendation 202 adopted in 2012 calls for the institution of a “Social Protection Floor” in all countries depending upon the specific circumstances of that country. It also outlines the general principles underlying such a Floor.

Social Protection programmes in India include both statutory and rights based programmes, such as Employees’ Provident Fund Scheme, the Employees’ State Insurance Scheme, the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee scheme formulated under MGNREGA legislated in 2005, and the National Food Security programme under the NFSA passed by the parliament in 2013, as well as non-statutory programmes such as the National Old Age Pension Scheme, the Ayushman Bharat Scheme, income support scheme for farmers, pension schemes for the unorganized workers, traders and other groups, and several other schemes launched by Central and State governments from time to time. The scope of these schemes has steadily expanded, particularly in the pandemic and post-pandemic period, raising a debate on the rationale, consequences and the fiscal viability of some of them.

Under this theme, submitted papers can explore the role and impact of any particular set of social protection programmes through

case studies or empirical analysis at the sub-state, state or national level. The following specific issues that can be explored in these papers, among others:

1. The extent of challenges in implementation and success of Social Protection Programmes (such as MGNREGA, Ayushman Bharat, PDS) and its impacts in alleviating poverty and creating sustainable livelihoods.
2. The macroeconomic and fiscal consequences of social protection programmes and its effectiveness in creating regional imbalances.
3. The impact of SPP to address gender inequalities and empowerment of women and girls in different contexts and stages of life.
4. The impact of SPP for enhancing resilience and adaptation to shocks and crises, such as conflict, and climate change.
5. The impact of SPP for promoting inclusive growth and decent work opportunities for the poor and marginalized communities.
6. The linkages of SPP with other sectors and services, such as health, education, nutrition, and child protection.
7. The role of digitalization and the banking sector in implementing various government schemes for financial inclusion (through the JAM trinity).

Theme 3: Emerging Features of Trade and Trade Policy

International trade, particularly net exports, is a major driver of economic growth. During 2002-08, India's exports witnessed a sharp increase with trade/GDP ratio touching 55 %. While trade continues to be important, this ratio was about 46 % in 2021. India's recent trade policy (2015-2020) has been extended in the Covid-19 period. A number of steps have been taken in line with India's policy to promote trade in line with the Make-in-India policy. The policy has called for a number of strategic interventions in relation to trade, tariffs and

quantitative restrictions. India has also entered into a number of regional trade agreements including agreements with ASEAN, Japan and Korea, consistent with its look-East policy. It has also entered into free trade agreements with Australia and UAE and is further negotiating agreements with the UK, EU, and Canada. This is being done with the objective of augmenting trade with these countries/zones. Steps taken to promote trade have yielded results in a number of sectors, including pharma, electrical and engineering goods, chemicals, gems and jewelry. However, India balance of trade is negative in commodity trade while being positive of services.

The purpose of this theme is to encourage researchers to submit papers the following main issues:

1. Global scenario in trade, its trends, composition and pattern (sector specific, or across sectors/commodities), the role of MSMEs in trade, regional trade agreements and their implications.
2. India's trade policy, balance of payments and exchange rate issues, implications of "Make-in-India" and PLI schemes for India's trade in recent years.
3. The possibilities of India's engagement with the emerging trade blocs and regional agreements, such as RCEP, CPTPP, and EU-India FTA, and balance its strategic and economic interests.
4. How India can address the trade-related aspects of climate change and digital transformation, such as border carbon adjustment mechanisms and data governance.
5. The role of e-commerce to enhance India's trade potential and what are the regulatory and infrastructural issues involved.
6. Any other issue related to trade and trade policy.

Theme 4: Growth and its Drivers in Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand

Uttar Pradesh is the most populous state and second largest state in terms of the share of GDP of the country (9.2%) after Maharashtra (15.7%) surpassing recently to Tamil Nadu (9.1%). Soon after independence, the per capita income of Uttar Pradesh was close to the national average in 1951-52. However, by the middle of the last decade UP's per capita income was only about 40 % of the national average. The state has now drawn up an ambitious road map by which it is aiming to increase its per capita income to the level of the national average. The Uttar Pradesh government has prepared the roadmap to achieve the 1-trillion dollar economy goal by 2027.

The focus of the growth strategy involves giving a boost to the secondary sector revolving around manufacturing, developing tourism circuits, and making investments in business clusters. In the urban infrastructure sector, there is a plan to develop new townships, waste management systems, and waste compost facilities in major cities. Based on the existing infrastructure and economic environment, the government has identified nine economic clusters across the state. While four of these clusters are in western UP (Gautambuddha Nagar, Bulandshahr, Ghaziabad, Hapur, Meerut, Agra, Aligarh, Mathura, Moradabad and Bareilly), the remaining five are in Lucknow, Kanpur, Unnao, Hardoi, Gorakhpur, Kushinagar, Varanasi, Mirzapur, Jhansi, Chitrakoot and Prayagraj. Further, in order to boost growth and infrastructure, the state has focused on increasing capital expenditure. It is making concerted efforts to make Uttar Pradesh an attractive destination for domestic and foreign capital, and to boost the growth of the MSME sector.

Uttarakhand (formerly known as the Uttaranchal) is located in the northwestern part of the country. The literal meaning of Uttarakhand

is the transformation of northern terrain. It is also known as Dev Bhoomi because the entire region is the playground of religious and divine beings. Uttarakhand is located in the foothills of the Himalayan mountain range. The state shares borders with China (Tibet) in the north, Nepal in the east, and inter-state boundaries with Himachal Pradesh in the west and northwest and Uttar Pradesh in the south. Dehradun is the capital of Uttarakhand, it is the largest and winter city in the state. The state is home to more than 175 species of rare medicinal, aromatic & herbal plants. The state holds 11th rank among Indian states in terms of per capita income (nominal) and having nearly 80% literacy rate based on 2011 estimation.

Under this theme, the contributions could focus on the following set of issues on both states:

1. Historical and recent trajectories of growth and investment of both states, regional dimensions of growth Vis-a- Vis other states and the country.
2. Pattern of revenue mobilisation and fiscal expenditure; strategies for mobilisation of investment; role, pattern and trends of capital expenditure; creation of growth related infrastructure for both states.
3. Sectoral drivers of growth such as agriculture, services, industry and tourism etc in both states.
4. Development of education (primary, secondary and higher) sector in both states.
5. Development and role of financial and banking sector, capital market and financial inclusion in both states.
6. The role of Self Help Groups (SHGs), its success and challenges for promoting growth of rural economy in both states.
7. Role of One District One Product (ODOP) for the UP's GSDP.
8. Role health accessibility to the growth of both states.

9. Recent energy transition policies and its prospects for growth of both states.
10. Prospects of achieving the target of a trillion dollar economy by 2027 in UP.
11. Other relevant issues relating to UP and Uttarakhand's growth.

Theme 5: Environment, Climate Change and Sustainable Development

Climate Change is the greatest problem on the earth as everyone get affected by it and it takes a long time to reverse its adverse impact. Moreover, the problems of Climate Change cannot be resolved by the actions of few countries. In this regard, India has made significant progress in many areas, such as playing a leading role by committing at international level for de-carbonization of its economy by transitioning from fossil fuels based economy towards green economy and promotes its industrial, domestic, commercial sector for becoming energy efficient to achieve environmental sustainability. However, India also faces many challenges and gaps in achieving the SDGs, such as addressing the impacts of climate change on health and livelihoods, ensuring food and nutrition security for its large and diverse population, managing the growing problem of hazardous waste and pollution, promoting gender equality and women empowerment, conserving its rich biodiversity and ecosystem services, harnessing the potential of renewable energy and green technology, coping with the rapid urbanization and ensuring sustainable cities. This sub-theme will focus, inter alia, on the following issues:

1. Climate Change and India's role in international agreements, its outcomes and failures.

2. Climate Change and its impact on agriculture, health, livelihood and its solutions.
3. Health Hazard and Waste Management: Problems, Practices and Policies.
4. Biodiversity Conservation and Ecosystem Services: Threats, Valuation and Restoration.
5. Transition towards Renewable Energy and Green Technology: Potential, Barriers and Solutions.
6. Urbanization and Sustainable Cities: Trends, Issues and Planning.
7. Nutritional Security and Millets: Opportunities, Challenges and Innovations.
8. Poverty Eradication and Inclusive Growth: Drivers, Measures and Impacts.

Instruction of Paper Writers

Scholars are invited to contribute papers on the above themes/sub-themes of the Conference and submit the same to both email: conferenceupuea@gmail.com. The authors should adhere to the following for both abstract and the full-length paper guidelines.

Length	Abstract 250-300 words Full Paper 3000 words
Margin	2.5 cm / 1 inch
Font	Times New Roman, 12 points
Spacing	1.5
Title Page	Title, Author(s), Affiliation(s), Contact Details
Key Words	4-5 words
Reference	APA style

Sources should be clearly cited and it will be the author's responsibility to ensure that papers are not plagiarized. Such papers will attract a disqualification and will not be considered for publication

in the Conference Proceedings. Papers received after the deadline will also not be considered for publication. Papers which are considered suitable after peer review may be published in the UPUEA Journal. *Selected papers may be published in a book with ISBN number after rigorous peer review.*

Important Dates

Abstract Submission last date	05.02.2024
Acceptance of Abstract	10.02.2024
Full Paper Submission	29.02.2024

UPUEA Office Bearers



Prof. Ravi S. Srivastava (Association President, Centre for Employment Studies, IHD, New Delhi)



Prof. A. K. Singh (Chief Patron, Former Director, GIDS Lucknow, U.P.)



Prof. D.K. Nauriyal (Patron, Former Vice-Chancellor, Kumaun University, Nainital, U.K.)



Prof. Ashok Mittal (Executive President, Former Vice-Chancellor, Dr. B.R. Ambedkar University, Agra, U.P.)



Prof. Vinod Kumar Srivastava (General Secretary, Head, Department of Economics and Rural Development Dr. Rammanohar Lohia Avadh University, Ayodhya, U.P)



Prof. Dushyant Kumar (Tresurer, Principal, Upadhi Mahavidyalaya Pilibheet, U.P)



Prof. Prem S. Vashishtha (Professor Emeritus at School of Business Studies, Sharda University, Noida, U.P.)

