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Convener of the Conference

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T.Z.A.S.P. MANDAL'S  
**PRAGATI COLLEGE**

OF ARTS & COMMERCE, DOMBIVLI (E)  
Affiliated to University of Mumbai

**Department of Economics**

Organises,  
UGC Sponsored  
7th One-Day National Conference on

*"Resource Constraints & Its  
Impact on Indian Economy"*

**Monday, 10th February, 2018**

**VENUE :**  
**PRAGATI COLLEGE AUDITORIUM**

Pragati College of Arts & Commerce,  
D.N.C. Road, Dombivli (East),  
Dist. Thane, Maharashtra - 421 201  
Ph.No. - (0251) 2883110 / 2884688

**Web-Site : [www.pragaticollegedombivli.org](http://www.pragaticollegedombivli.org)**

## ABOUT THE COLLEGE

T.Z.A.S.P. Mandal's Pragati College of Arts & Commerce, Dombivli, is one of the leading education institutions in Mumbai suburb, affiliated to the university of Mumbai, with around 3500 students on its roll including junior college and professional courses. National Council for Accreditation and Assessment, Bangalore, accredited with 'B' grade in 2013-14. The college is managed by Thane Zilla Agri Shikshan Prasarak Mandal. Hon'ble Shri Jagannathji Patil, Chairman, T.Z.A.S.P. Mandal and Former Minister, Maharashtra State, is a visionary and guiding force for the college.

Besides the regular degree courses in Commerce and Arts, the college runs several other courses in the field of management. This includes the bachelor in management studies (BMS), B.Com. in Banking and Insurance (B.Com. B&I), B.Sc. in information technology (B.Sc.I.T.), M.Com (Advanced Accounting) and M.A. in Economics. Also we have started Bi-Focal for Junior section i.e. Computer Science & Electronics from 2009-10. The college follows several healthy practices in higher education and lays stress upon the development of overall personality of the students.

## ABOUT THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

We have six papers in Economics at T.Y.B.A. level. The department has got qualified teaching staff, every year our result is above 85%. The department of Economics has been orderly conducted university, state and national level conferences. In spite of this the department conducts various workshops, seminars. We have started M.A. Economics from the academic year 2013-14. The result of M.A. Economics was 83.33% in the academic year 2015-16. The Ph.D. Research Center in Economics has started from 2017-18.

## ABOUT THE CONFERENCE

Planning and management of resources is the most essential requirement of sustainable development. Resource being factors of development includes human and natural resources like land, water, energy, materials, environment, infrastructure, human resources are needed to be given prime attention with respect to generation, conservation, preservation and utilization.

Uncertainties, risks and delays resulting from protests and resistance on the part of the people displaced due to land acquisition have become one of the most important bottlenecks for investments in the infrastructure sector. Protests in Bengal, Orissa, Kerala, UP and Maharashtra are well propagated. Land acquisition and rehabilitation have been issues around which much popular mobilization and protests against the state have taken place in India and continue to do so. For the development land is needed as well protestors need to be rehabilitated. In this concern, it is interesting to see the land acquisition act will justify the interest of farmers and governments. Natural resources perform multiple functions as a driver and maintainer in the context of poverty in India. Water is an essential element for human life on earth. Availability of water in the desired quantity and quality, at the right time and place, has been the key to the survival of all civilizations. India has 4% of water resources of the world, while it has to support 17.7% of world population and 15-17% of livestock. According to the international norms, a country can be categorized as 'water stressed' when water availability is less than 1700 m<sup>3</sup> per capita per year whereas classified as 'water scarce' if it is less than 1000 m<sup>3</sup> per capita per year. In India, average annual per capita availability of water as per the Census of 2001, was 1816 cubic meters which reduced to 1545 cubic meters as per the Census of 2011. It means that India is water stressed country. In India, there is a regional disparity in the distribution of water for drinking as well for irrigation. After industrial revolution, energy has become the base for the development. Use of energy, its availability and its affordability are always very important for economic growth and development, generation of employment and elimination of poverty. But unfortunately poverty and energy poorness go hand in hand. Per capita use of energy of India is 1/3 of world's per capita use of energy and 1/20, 1/10, 1/4 of America's, Europe's and China's per capita use of energy respectively. The demand for energy in India is increasing day by day. Today we need 70 crore tonne of crude oil, it is estimated that in 2030-31 this requirement will increase up to 150 crore tonne. To fulfil the demand of energy there is a need of improvement in market mechanism. This can be achieved only by introducing competitiveness in this sector as well by framing the policies accordingly. In 2012-13 we have imported 18.5 lakh mineral oil and 16 lakh petroleum products. For that the total cost board was 853949 crore. ONGC, OIL, GEL these companies are not in a position

to invest their money in research and development. So that they could not use modernise techniques in their companies. Coal sector is representing India's economic development and industrialization. But because of political interference, corruption in this sector became dependant on government aids. There is another problem concerns about this sector is migration of the people. A report estimated that during 1950 to 2000 near about 20 to 25 lakh people have to be migrated because of coal sector. According to coal ministry report 8 lakh 50 thousand people of 1 lakh 70 thousand families were migrated in 2015.

Infrastructure appears to be a key constraint for India's development. It lags behind significantly. Labor flexibility is also likely a major constraint for India, as evident in the predominance of small firms, the importance of firm size in accounting for India's disadvantage in productivity, and the complementarity of proxies of labor flexibility with infrastructure and access to finance. The empirical analysis suggests that it is important to consider country-specific growth bottlenecks and the indirect effects of policy reforms. Human resources utilizations remain low, at about 30 to 40 percent. The reasons can be lower levels of skills, lack of confidence of people in the parent company, operational problems, lack of proper support structures, high employee turnover and lack of proper management. Focus on training and skill development is partially shifted towards development of managerial capabilities. This utilization levels can grow up to an extent of 60 to 70 percent by giving proper training.

## THEMES OF THE CONFERENCE

### TECHNICAL SESSION: I

- 1) Dynamic concept and appraisal of resources
- 2) Government policies for resources utilization and management in India.
- 3) Land acquisition as a bottleneck for infrastructure development.
- 4) Policy review of Land acquisition
- 5) Land acquisition : pros and cons.
- 6) New insights on the valuation of water as a scarce resource.
- 7) Water conservation need of private and public interest.
- 8) Resources, population growth and the environment in the context of equity and economic development.
- 9) Forest resources and environment.

### TECHNICAL SESSION: II

- 1) Use of energy, its availability and affordability need for growth & development.
- 2) Energy Sector need for increase in employment and elimination of poverty.
- 3) In search of alternatives of energy.
- 4) Up to 2019, energy for all : a viewpoint.
- 5) Energy : current status, challenges & stapes ahead.
- 6) Labour flexibility as constraint in development process.
- 7) Access to finance a bottleneck on development.
- 8) Human resources and regional development.
- 9) Constraints on women entrepreneurship.

## CALLS FOR RESEARCH PAPERS

Two hard & one soft copies (in the CD format/through e-mail) including an abstract of 300 words and full paper in 2500 words of A-4 sheets and in Times New Roman ( Font Size-12 with double spacing+) together with the registration form & delegate fees should be sent to convenor on or before 30th January 2018. The abstract of the papers in the hard copy should be submitted on a separate sheet & the soft copy should be e-mailed to the following address. **Selected papers will be published in conference proceedings with ISBN.**

## REGISTRATION FEES

Demand draft should be drawn in the favour of 'The Principal, Pragati College, Dombivli' payable at Dombivli.  
**Registration Fees :**  
Paper Presenter (including compendium) ..... Rs.1,500/-  
Participants ..... Rs.1,000/-  
Research Scholar ..... Rs.800/-

## CONTACT DETAILS

E-mail :  
ecoconferencepragati@gmail.com  
drshendrepragati@gmail.com  
MOBILE NO. :  
Dr. Avinash Shendre - 9820662660  
Dr. Parmeshwar Gore - 9423113713  
Miss Rupali Deolekar - 9702049876

## CONFERENCE SCHEDULE Monday, 10th February, 2018

**Registration & Breakfast**  
9.00 a.m. To 10.00 a.m.

**INAUGURATION**  
10.00 a.m. To 11.00 a.m.

**Hon'ble Shri Jagannathji Patil**  
Chairman  
T.Z.A.S.P. Mandal &  
Former Minister, Maharashtra State

**Chief Guest**  
**Hon'ble Shri Ramdasji Athawale**  
Minister of State for Social Justice & Empowerment,  
Government of India

**Chief Guest**  
**Hon'ble Dr. V. N. Magare,**  
Pro-Vice Chancellor,  
University of Mumbai, Mumbai

### FIRST TECHNICAL SESSION (11.00 a.m. To 1.15 p.m.)

- Resource Person -  
**Hon'ble Dr. Sanjay Kumar Saini**  
Associate Professor, Seth G. B. Podar College, Nawalgarh,  
Jhunjhunu, Rajasthan

**Lunch Break**  
1.15 p.m. To 2.00 p.m.

### SECOND TECHNICAL SESSION (2.00 p.m. To 6.00 p.m.)

- Resource Person -  
**Hon'ble Dr. Sneha Deshpande**  
Head, Department of Economics,  
RTM Nagpur University, Nagpur

### VALEDICTORY & FEEDBACK FROM PARTICIPANTS 6.00 p.m. Onwards

- Chairperson -  
**Hon'ble Shri Jagannathji Patil**  
Chairman  
T.Z.A.S.P. Mandal &  
Former Minister, Maharashtra State

- Chief Guest -  
**Hon'ble Dr. Rama Bhosle**  
Joint Director of Higher Education,  
Konkan Region, Panvel