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**A STUDY OF THE IMPACT OF SPECIAL ECONOMIC ZONES ON  
AGRICULTURE IN INDIA**

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**ABSTRACT**

*A specific district or set which has been announced as a region to be created by singular gatherings, private people or gathering of organizations under the public authority's specific point and topic of improvement with infrastructural offices is called Special Economic Zone. SEZs are government's plans to draw in interest in reverse territories by welcoming organizations to begin their ventures there and for which an entire range of motivating forces are offered by the public authority. With the public authority of India endorsing a decent number of SEZ projects, numerous inquiries have surfaced with respect to the pertinence of these zones in the drawn out financial strategy of India. One of the relevant*



*issues which this investigation is attempting to zero in on is that it is exceptionally clear that the SEZs are situated on rural land, which is regularly ripe, and which prompts usurping of significant arable land causing desperation of ranchers in India. The public authority, utilizing its influence of Land Acquisition Act, through the instrumentation of wily land players out to make a snappy buck, is zeroing in on industrialization from one viewpoint, however then again, it is stripping ranchers of their methods for vocation and giving over the land to private combinations who are concentrating their energies and ventures to get more cash-flow while the helpless rancher turns out to be more and more distanced, in this manner affecting agribusiness, which is the pillar of our agrarian economy and accordingly affecting the food supply of our expanding people in the coming occasions.*

**KEYWORDS:** SEZ, Special Economic Zones, Free Zones.

**INTRODUCTION**

This examination concentrate predominantly investigates that the absolute number of the ventures and steady speculations, vocations and gradual occupations ages in SEZs in India. This investigation utilized clear factual instruments tables, diagrams, charts, midpoints and rates inferential measurable apparatuses utilized matched t test used to test theory. This investigation aftereffects of state astute dissemination of affirmed

extraordinary financial zones showed that the greatest number of are in the province of Telangana, trailed by Karnataka and Maharashtra. In the area astute conveyance of endorsed SEZs found that the greatest in IT, Electronic Hardware and Telecom, trailed by Biotechnology and Multi-Product Sectors. This examination at long last inferred that exceptional financial zones (SEZs) had contributed essentially in the past via speculations, gradual ventures, business and steady livelihoods. This investigation at last recommended that the remainder of the association and state governments should makes fundamental move to give different financial and non money related new businesses, dies down, immediate and circuitous duty occasion for setting new SEZs in other than top five state and areas in India. The socio-legitimate issues, for example, land procurement, relocation, resettlement and restoration and pay has been the perplexing liable to manage. Same time land improvement and land theory has been the danger as units from different pieces of nation to exploit SEZ motivations re-situating to different SEZs premises subsequent loss of pay and ascend in provincial disparity (Kurian, 2000; World Bank, 2008). It has been broadly detailed that the ranchers are challenging the constrained securing of horticultural land by utilizing outdated Land Acquisition Act of 1894 for public purposes. Writing recommends that the foundation of SEZs countrywide would prompt job misfortunes for ranchers and ward, whose land will be procured and in all actuality little occupation creation, utilization of trend setting innovation or organization can affect adversely (Aggarwal, 2006). Gifting the large number of sections of land of important land to engineers in immaterial add up to lead.

The world's biggest SEZ is in Shenzhen, China. It covers around 20,000 hectares and has it own ports, power stations, water supply and air terminals. This 'grandstand' of the financial marvel in China is being replicated in India where the SEZ are new types of the prior ideas of FTZs (Free Trade Zones) and the EPZs (Export Processing Zones) of the 60's which at that point arose as convenient solution answers for industrialisation. Every one of these plans were intended to give a pass by to some social enactment or expense arrangement, which was seen to be an obstruction to advance or seriousness of a fare situated action. A brainchild of the service of Commerce, the SEZ Act that was passed in 2005, goes a lot further as it tries to build up private mechanical municipalities covering a large number of hectares of land. These zones are relied upon to pull in speculation of about Rs.1, 00,000 crore which incorporate Rs.25, 000 crore in FDI. In China, the SEZ is created by private gatherings yet the Government possesses the SEZ. Conversely, it is claimed and worked by a private designer, in India. The Indian approach goes above and beyond than China i.e., it gives « Zones on interest » are made at the command of venture capital, subject just to a unified and absolutely non-responsible and non-vote based Board of Approvals. The SEZs are given most extreme endowments of numerous types be it long duty occasion, state charges, state extract and even sometimes the focal extract is absolved. The State gives power at an exceptionally ostensible rate and much of the time it is even free. There is no limitation on utilizing ground water. The State gives or is to set down appropriate streets to the closest city or other significant office focuses. The SEZ Rules accommodate disentangled techniques for setting up units or for a wide scope of monetary administrations. The terms offered was so appealing to corporate that a sum of 260 SEZs were advised till September, 2008, when contrasted with 19 set up before the SEZ demonstration in 2005. Formal endorsements were conceded to an aggregate of 552 applications, and on a basic level endorsements were allowed to 141. In this way SEZs hits at the sway of neighborhood bodies, as they work as self-administering independent bodies. A Development Commissioner, who is designated by the public authority, is accountable for the SEZ and furthermore has full controls over foundation and laborers rights. The engineer can burden the individuals inside the SEZ for basic administrations. The SEZs have ward over inner security, high dividers are assembled and consent from the Development Commissioner is expected to enter. Consequently, rather than reinforcing panchayats (nearby gatherings) and metropolitan administration organizations under the 73rd and 74th the Amendments the public authority is sabotaging their position.

### The Special Economic Zones (SEZ) and agricultural lands

Maybe the most upsetting part of the new SEZs arrangements was that it empowered corporates to snatch enormous plots of land from ranchers. The speed at which horticultural terrains were being lost, prompted a progression of disturbances by little ranchers. Sukla Sen brings up that "the trigger for every one of these fights, aside from the too evident and foreboding dangers to the very presence of countless individuals, is the gigantic shock at the shameless maltreatment of the Land Acquisition Act – the gross disruption of the first motivation behind "prominent space", which was proposed to apply to undertakings of public significance and not to help produce private benefits."

The Supreme Court of India as of late managed the significance of 'public reason', the degree of sovereign capacity to assume control over private property. The most elevated court decided that, « If the task taken overall is an endeavor toward acquiring unfamiliar trade, producing work openings and tying down financial advantages to the state and public everywhere, it will fill public need ». So, what the zenith court has said is that private land can be necessarily procured and given to industry if this advantages individuals on the loose. Accordingly the judgment gives another translation to Section 3(f) of the Land Acquisition Act which explicitly says that 'public reason' does exclude obtaining of land for organizations. While this will no uncertainty clear the street for more intense and unjustifiable land acquisitions, it will likewise affect the progressions that are being considered in the update of the Land Acquisition Act of 1894. Contextual investigations in Hyderabad-Secunderabad have indicated how the towns and neighborhood individuals have been uprooted because of hello tech spaces which are portrayed by social and spatial isolation. These areas - for instance the Infosys grounds or the Indian School of Business, that are significant purposes of dispute - appreciate exceptionally elevated levels of courtesies while there are 17 towns in Cyberabad territory, where community conveniences, for example, water and instruction are simply not accessible. A unique notice should be made of the Dalit ("distant") province that existed close to Infosys for almost 25-30 years. They had appropriate proportion cards and all that they required was a privilege to their couple of square yards of land though Infosys needed this land for the second period of its development. They were moved to a spot just about 15-18 kms away, with positively no offices. Their whole vocations have been destroyed on the grounds that they don't get any work there. They need to travel as far as possible utilizing two-three methods of transportation back to these hey tech zones to get some work participating in either development work or homegrown work. (Ramachandraiah)

There has been protection from SEZs all over India-Mansa area in Punjab, Jhajjar in Haryana, Kakinada in Andhra Pradesh, Nandagudi in Karnataka, Baikampady in Mangalore, Nandigram in West Bengal, Raigad in Maharashtra, just to give some examples. In Kakinada, the advertiser of the SEZ is senior administrator turned-real estate professional. Individuals were overwhelmed when around 1,000 police faculty showed up in the town in many vehicles with assessors, income authorities, etc to constrain townspeople into giving up their territories. The residents started to contend with the authorities in the end prompting the capture of a couple of old individuals. The residents encompassed the cops compelling them to deliver the older folks from prison. The nearby media conveyed first page stories with photos however this occasion went totally unreported in the English media in AP. Later the Andhra Pradesh Human Rights Commission (APHRC) visited the town and recorded a report in the High Court. From that point forward the locals are compromised every now and then separated from pulling out improvement programs from Kakinada towns. In this specific town the NREGA has been removed, essential wellbeing habitats have been shut, mature age annuity has been halted, etc. Another occasion being that of 22 towns of Pen Taluka, Raigad region who are informed for land obtaining for a 10,000 ha SEZ drove by Reliance Industries, of which 3000 ha is from them. Individuals have been fighting from that point forward saying, « The rancher would not like to leave behind his property for the task and the public authority ought to forthwith pull out the notification gave under the Land Acquisition Act for procurement of

land. » In the first-since forever state-supported choice in the nation including ranchers, in excess of 6,000 land-proprietors from 22 Raigad towns made their perspectives on an uncommon monetary zone. A half year have passed, however the Maharashtra government has not had the option to conclude its report on the aftereffects of the September 22, 2008 submission.

These 6000 ranchers who casted a ballot are just the holders from each land holding family. Different individuals from the family who are utilized on the homestead, the fish laborers, the agrarian workers, the rice factory proprietors, those engaged with transportation of horticultural products didn't cast a ballot (as a feature of the terms of reference on the choice). The ranchers who are not from the 22 towns but rather whose jobs will undoubtedly be influenced by this super area didn't cast a ballot by the same token. The nearby gauge of the influenced populace is five lakhs. The public authority gauge is 50,000. The normal work to be created by the SEZ is simply 10,000. The incongruity is that ranchers needed to battle to get water system water because of them from the Hetwane supply and the water system project is under close to fulfillment however require to be postponed for absence of assets. Another contextual analysis concerns four towns around a similar zone of Hyderabad which are essentially agrarian in nature. Grains and vegetables are the primary yields filled in these towns and the net planted zone is under 10%. Land esteems have soar in all the towns because of the Hi-Tech City, global air terminal, programming parks, etc. The declarations of foundation of a SEZ in the region in 2006 pushed the land costs further. Most ranchers sold their territories underneath Rs.10 lakh per section of land in all the towns. Individuals have attempted to foment however have needed to surrender after at some point. Individuals driving the disturbances were bugged by recording of bogus bodies of evidence against them, sending them to imprison and at times, making streets through their territories intentionally. The public authority assigned land to a product firm at the pace of Rs.40 lakh per section of land, though for a similar land another organization offered Rs.1.10 crore per section of land. At the very area no man's land that isn't appropriate for development is accessible, however the public authority isn't assigning it to the SEZ. All things considered, it is set on procuring the ancestral grounds which are being developed and a large portion of the families are dependant on the land. (Reddy and Reddy)

In early free India, land was viewed as the reason for impartial turn of events. In 1961 the land changes law appeared. It was relied upon to improve horticultural productivity, widen the dissemination of advantages, and in this way move towards more noteworthy social uniformity. In any case, individually, different enactments for land changes are being weakened to empower changes in the Land circumstance. Shameful were the changeover of the travel industry inn land and working to the private area. These terrains were gained from people in general, and in numerous cases ranchers in the National Interest, at modest rates. There is no legitimate Land Use Policy in India, aside from several states like Kerala. In Kerala this enactment was acquired as of late, when the huge parcels of paddy fields were changed over to private and business buildings. Not long before the new on continuous monetary emergency, land esteems close to town hit the roof, with significant sell-offs taking place.

### The demise of local economies

In the present agreement, land is taken a gander at as a simple tradable item. Indeed, even the best remuneration bundles, best case scenario, take a gander at the financial estimation of the fundamental harvests. Anyway actually, land as work creates considerably more mind boggling security and ways of life, than what the cash can offer. Other than the primary yield, land give certain nourishments, natural administrations, wild grub, therapeutic plants. Hence those totally reliant on the land, say craftsmans, peaceful networks will be at misfortune. Indeed, even today in the towns the basic practice is to impart grain to the metalworker, the potters, and pastoralists. Indeed the ones most noticeably terrible influenced will be the tenant farmers and

workers, the unimportant brokers and specialist co-ops. These landless individuals don't have a legitimate reason for pay. The recovery bundle extends to one employment opportunity for every dislodged family, and that likewise requires the part to have an essential instructive capability of SSC. Are the SEZs in light of a legitimate concern for the ranchers, horticultural and non-farming networks who are living off the land? Is the Land obtained for the sake of "convincing and superseding public interest" is truly for the general population? As a matter of fact, for the sake of 'advancement' we are just making incongruities with abundance in a less hands and not even close to making development 'comprehensive' which would be founded on the ideas of supportability, environmental affectability and an instilled comprehension of the social foundations of a people.

Exceptional Economic Zones in India are zones announced as semi unfamiliar area wherein private undertakings can profit by a worthwhile bundle of assessment and administrative exclusions. Professed to advance fares and unfamiliar trade profit, they are additionally reprimanded as just promising the movement of existing firms, causing a deficiency of expense income and the sabotaging of laborers' privileges. They can likewise be viewed as an approach reaction to business tension ashore, permitting the state to go about as a specialist for privately owned businesses in making stand out property accessible to the last through constrained obtaining. They have hence met with cross country opposition from nearby networks confronted with dislodging from their territory. Uncommon Economic Zones (SEZs) can be contrasted with their archetypes, Free Trade Zones and Export Processing Zones, in that they are pointed toward animating unfamiliar direct venture (FDI) and quick, send out drove, modern development. The basic quality of such plans is that they permit the by-passing of specific social enactment or duty arrangements which are seen to be an obstacle to advance or the intensity of a fare situated movement.

### CONCLUSION:

One of the relevant issues which this investigation is attempting to zero in on is that it is exceptionally clear that the SEZs are situated on rural land, which is regularly ripe, and which prompts usurping of significant arable land causing desperation of ranchers in India. The public authority, utilizing its influence of Land Acquisition Act, through the instrumentation of wily land players out to make a snappy buck, is zeroing in on industrialization from one viewpoint, however then again, it is stripping ranchers of their methods for vocation and giving over the land to private combinations who are concentrating their energies and ventures to get more cash-flow while the helpless rancher turns out to be more and more distanced, in this manner affecting agribusiness, which is the pillar of our agrarian economy and accordingly affecting the food supply of our expanding people in the coming occasions Same time land improvement and land theory has been the danger as units from different pieces of nation to exploit SEZ motivations re-situating to different SEZs premises subsequent loss of pay and ascend in provincial disparity . Individuals have been fighting from that point forward saying, « The rancher would not like to leave behind his property for the task and the public authority ought to forthwith pull out the notification gave under the Land Acquisition Act for procurement of land.

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