



Project affected peoples views on working of special economic zones in India

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Abstract

Real estate scam, Government income losses due to the benefits given to the expansions and endorsement of Special Economic Zones, workers issues, failed resettlement and rehabilitation mechanism for project affected people, massive wastage of land, water, sand, electricity and regional financial disparity were the significant depressing elements of Special Economic Zones in India. So the authority should take required steps to resolve above specified problems.

Keywords: madras special economic zone, mahindra world city Chennai special economic zone, project affected people

Introduction

The key problems associated with Special Economic Zone are land purchase which consists of the problem of displacement of public, land worth, outflows for the rehabilitations of shifted people, housing property improvement and land speculation. Agriculturists are not in favor of the compulsory purchase of their lands. The maximum level of resistance has been experimental in West Bengal when land was purchased by the State Government for the Tata Group at Singur and Salim Group of Indonesia at Nandigram. Further the failure of farming land, there is no appropriate schemes for resettlement of scheme distress public, the workers laws relevant to the rest of the nation have been hassle-free for the Special Economic Zones, relax environmental approval is required so environmental problems, loss of Government income by means of present tax benefits and consuming water for Special Economic Zones are the significant problems aroused from various parts of the nation.

Review of Earlier Studies

Romero Ana Teresa (1995) ^[12]. Found that the adverse circumstances with respect to wages, functioning circumstances and workers affairs in a number of Export Processing Zones have been increased in various emergent nations. Ngai Pun (2004) ^[8] understood that the migration cycle, women's struggle against the patriarchal civilization and the massive rural-urban split are the significant aspects that create the women labors' for receiving the little-waged occupation in the municipality and the Government has detached labors' essential and universal privileges. Arun Kumar (2007) ^[2] clear that key problems in Special Economic Zones in India is that insufficient compensation for land purchase, failure of employment in small scale sectors, loss of Government revenue due to the tax benefits, migration to urban areas and establishment of novel landholders. According to Jeremy Grasset (2007) ^[5]. Result shows that workers problems, Government revenue losses due to benefits agreed to the multinational corporations, real estate speculation and insufficient reward for land purchase are the

significant issues occur out of the setup of Special Economic Zones in India. Manab Majumdar (2007) real estate scam, Government income losses due to the benefits given to the expansions and endorsement of Special Economic Zones, and regional financial disparity were the significant depressing elements of Special Economic Zones in India. Sucha Singh Gill (2007) ^[15]. Piercing out that the Indian Special Economic Zones Policy not included the significance of ordinary people and the sufficient recompense was not presented to the Project Affected Publics. Vineeta Sharma (2007) ^[16] prescribed that post land sold to Reliance the marginal agriculturist in Haryana missing their fortune, missing the resource of their occupation, influenced their ability to maintain domestic animals and there was no remedial design. Shankar, Gopala krishnnan. (2007) point out that Special Economic Zones creation action in India will guide to massive wastage of land, water, sand, electricity and further limited economic possessions. According to Ramachandran, H. (2007) ^[10]. The land acquisition problems for the setup of Special Economic Zones in India are recognition of the site, the problem of displacement, reward, treatment, conjecture of land value, menace of potential transfer of entities from further parts of the states to Special Economic Zones and failure of income. Mayumi Murayama (2008) ^[6]. In India the Export Processing Zones labors were mainly underprivileged of defense from neglects by employers separately from restricted assurances provided by the establishment and labors schemes have also been restricted in capacity. Seema P Joshi (2008) ^[13] major issues involved to setting up of Special Economic Zones in India are land scam, chances of illegal imports and exports, labor exploitation, injustice to Indian industries, regional imbalances, revenue losses, enjoying tax loopholes for real estate speculators and developers. William Milberg (2008) ^[17] examined the functioning and confronts of Special Economic Zones policy in promising nations and the report prescribed that government income sufferers, various issues for the purchase of land, food insecurity, settlement of project affected people, unfair area development, and anxious job of unskilled labor are the main defy. Panduranga, Ch. Reddy.

(2009) ^[9] large number of the Special Economic Zones in India are located in the State of Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu and IT and ITES Special Economic Zones has been dominating their business. Ravi Jaiswal. (2009) ^[11] main issues of Special Economic Zones in India are unfair reward for the purchase of land, regulatory issues and government income losses due to countless tax benefits provided to the Special Economic Zones. Deepak Shah (2009) ^[3]. Insufficient reimbursement for the purchase of land, income losses due to tax benefits offered to the Developers as well as entity situated in the Special Economic Zones, regional disparity in terms of economic progress, option of menace to the water and food security due to shifting land used to farming function to non-farming intention are the unpleasant results from the Special Economic Zones in India. Anjali Mody (2010) ^[1] found that Special Economic Zones problems in India are differ from one State to another. In the State of Haryana, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Rajasthan and Gujarat the core Special Economic Zones problems are inadequate value for acquisition of land and reward for Project Affected People. But in the state of Orissa, West Bengal and Andhra Pradesh the protests are against the Special Economic Zones schemes that menace a means of life. Michael Levien (2011) ^[7] shows that Special Economic Zones is an additional financial course and the State Government performing as land brokers for shift land from the rural agriculturist to Information Technology entity that guide to area inconsistency through monetary inequity and that can generate dichotomous condition. According to Jayaram Budho More (2015) ^[4] the impact of Special Economic Zones in India are farmers will be landless, increase unemployment rate, the existence of small scale industries is risk, neglect agriculture sectors, government revenue lost due to tax benefits, capitalism will be taken birth, no rules about construction, to increase financial disequilibrium, imbalance in environment, no protection of the workers

Objectives of the Study

For conducting detail study, the following objectives were framed.

- To study the living conditions of local community due to the working of Special Economic Zones in India.
- To analyze the environmental issues due to the working of Special Economic Zones in India during the period under study.
- To understand the response of previous land owners of Mahindra World City Chennai Special Economic Zone under the study period

Methodology of the Study

A Field Study Method was used for analyzing the Project Affected Peoples views on the working of Special Economic Zones in India with reference to Madras and Mahindra World City Chennai Special Economic Zone. Madras Special Economic Zones being one of the oldest Government of India supported Special Economic Zones and Mahindra World City Chennai Special Economic Zones is one of the oldest private supported Special Economic Zones in India. Hence researcher chooses Mahindra World City Chennai and Madras Special Economic Zones are the sample units. The Primary data was collected by way of discussion with Project Affected People of the Special Economic Zone units. 82 Project Affected People (41 affected due to working of Madras Special Economic Zone and 41 Mahindra World City Chennai Special Economic Zone) was given proper response on interview scheduled given by the researcher.

Impact of Local Community

Due to the functioning of Special Economic Zones in India, local community lost traditional works, low daily wages, poor housing facilities, loss of livestock and level of standard of living. Their replies obtained in this observe are presented in table. 1.

Table 1: Impact of Local Community due to the working of Special Economic Zones

	Most Agreed		Agreed		Not Agreed	
	MSEZ	MWCSEZ	MSEZ	MWCSEZ	MSEZ	MWCSEZ
Lost traditional works	80%	90%	18%	10%	2%	0
Low daily wages	55%	65%	25%	25%	20%	10%
Standard of living improved	17%	10%	33%	36%	50%	54%
Poor Housing facilities	54%	52%	26%	28%	20%	20%
Loss of livestock	54%	63%	26%	27%	20%	10%

Sources: Primary data collected during the field study

From the observations researcher understood that majority of the respondents were most agreed that they lost their traditional works, low daily wages, poor housing facilities and loss of livestock due to the working of Special Economic Zones. But the most of the respondents were not agreed that their standard of living was improved due to the functioning of Special Economic Zones.

Environmental issues

There are various environmental issues reported due to the working of Special Economic Zones in India. The environment had badly affected like loss of tree, water pollution and lost of water, air pollution, sound pollution and illness. To understand clearly researcher had field study and their replies obtained in this observe are presented in table 2.

Table 2: Environmental issues due to the working of Special Economic Zones

	Most Agreed		Agreed		Not Agreed	
	MSEZ	MWCSEZ	MSEZ	MWCSEZ	MSEZ	MWCSEZ
Loss of tree	18%	36%	52%	54%	30%	10%
Loss of water	55%	54%	25%	33%	20%	13%
Air pollution	73%	81%	27%	19%	-	-
Water pollution	82%	86%	18%	14%	-	-
Sound pollution	78%	82%	22%	18%	-	-
Illness	56%	60%	42%	36%	2%	4%

Sources: Primary

From the table researcher understood that most of the respondents were most data collected during the field study agreed that due to the working of Special Economic Zones water, air and sound had polluted, water level got reduced and various illness had affected to the local people. Most of the respondent agreed that loss of tree is one of the negative elements due to the working of Special Economic Zones.

Impact of Land acquisition

Land acquisition bill (The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act) LARR Act 2013. The scope of the act cover

more than 70% of Project Affected Persons (Landowners and land less laborers) should agree the land acquisition procedure in a particular place, Social Impact Assessment appraising the costs and benefits to influenced rural people and local ecology of changing to a non-agrarian financial system and liberal rehabilitation and compensation package that quadruples the existing market rate for land. Land acquisition is one of Special Economic Zones issues in India.

Here the researcher assesses the conditions of previous landowners of Mahindra World City Special Economic Zone, Chennai. The responds attained in this scrutinize are presented in table 3.

Table 3: Previous land owner of Mahindra World City Special Economic Zone, Chennai

	Most Agreed	Agreed	Not Agreed
Fair Land price with legal documents	20%	63%	17%
Fair Land price without legal documents	4%	13%	83%
Exploitation from local politician	52%	27%	21%
Exploitation from brokers	52%	40%	8%
Awareness about land acquisition bill2013	26%	23%	51%
Awareness State level land acquisition norms	12%	30%	58%
Acquired Land is used for manufacturing	23%	24%	53%

Sources: Primary data collected during the field study

The above tables illustrate that majority of land affected people were not agreed about the fair land price without legal documents, awareness about State level land acquisition norms, awareness about land acquisition bill2013 and acquired Land is used for manufacturing. Most of the respondents were agreed about the fair land price with legal document. Majority of the respondents were most agreed about exploitation from local politician and brokers.

Conclusion

The main issues of Indian Special Economic Zones are land acquisition, income losses due to tax benefits, regional disparity in terms of economic progress, option of menace to the water and food security due to shifting land used to farming function to non-farming intention. Most of the local community were unhappy due to the working of Special Economic Zones in India. Majority of the previous land owners of Special Economic Zone were most agreed about exploitation from local politician and brokers. Hence the researcher concluded that the authority should take right decision to resolve those issues.

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