



SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF SPECIAL DEVELOPMENT AND THEIR EFFECT

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ABSTRACT :

Everyone understands the phenomenon of underdevelopment or development. The Indian economy is one of the developing economies there are few predictors for identifying the developing economy. The problem of development in the Indian economy is confronting them and it is huge and serious. Perceptions of per capita income and living and large numbers of poverty, unemployment, inadequate and inequitable growth, overpopulation, low education and education institutes and many area-wise problems arise in the area of consensus, industry and service. All this is the nature and rigor of the Indian economy as a developing economy.



KEYWORDS : Indian economy , inequitable growth, overpopulation.

INTRODUCTION :

The Special Economic Zones (SEZs) in India are areas that promote residential businesses. SEZs generally offer competitive infrastructure, duty-free exports, tax incentives and other solutions designed to facilitate business. Accordingly, SEZ in India is a popular investment destination for many multinational companies, especially exporters. India's SEZs are similar to other parts of Asia, but business leaders are considering setting up SEZs to understand how SEZs work in India. Each SEZ is unique. Many business leaders conduct market visit studies that compare sites, resources, incentives and prices before visiting a site.

DEVELOPMENT OF SEZ:

India was the first in Asia to recognize the effectiveness of the Export Processing Zone (EPZ) model in promoting exports. The first EPZ of Asia continent was established at Kandla in 1965, from the perspective of eliminating the lack of experience of the majority. Controls and approvals; In April 2000, the Special Economic Zones (SEZ) policy was announced with a view to lacking global infrastructure and a volatile financial system and attracting large foreign investment in India.

The goal of this policy is to make SEZ an engine for economic development supported by quality infrastructure, complemented by quality infrastructure, at least at the central and state levels. According to the provisions of the Foreign Trade Policy, the SEZ was effective from the provisions of the relevant law operating from 1st November 2000 to 9th February 2006.

The SEZ Bill was drafted in order to increase investor confidence and to signal the government's commitment to implement a stable SEZ policy and to provide stability to the SEZ regime, to create greater

financial activity and job creation. Shareholder For this purpose, the Minister of Commerce and Industry as well as senior officials held several meetings in different parts of the country. The Special Economic Zones Act 2005 was passed by Parliament in May 2005 and it was approved by the President on June 7, 2009. There was widespread discussion on the draft SEZ rules and comments / comments on the Commerce Department's website. About 800 suggestions were received on the draft rules. After extensive consultation, the SEZ Act 2005, supported by the SEZ Rules, became effective on February 2, 2005. Simplification and single window clearances were provided in the procedures on matters related to central and state governments.

ADVANTAGES OF SEZ:

- 15 year corporate tax holiday on export profits - up to 100% for the initial 5 years, 5% for the next years and up to 50% of the remaining 5 years as investment plowing.
- Allowed to suffer further losses
- A license is not required for import under the SEZ unit.
- Import or house purchase of goods without charge for setting up a SEZ unit
- Locally imported / purchased goods are free of charge and can be used within a 5 year approval period.
- Discount on import duty on goods of capital goods, raw materials, consumables, accessories etc.
- Exemption from Central Excise Tax on the purchase of capital goods, raw materials and consumables etc. from the domestic market.
- Exemption from payment of intermediate sales tax on the sale or purchase of goods, if the goods are for official operation.
- Exemption from payment of service tax.
- Sale of goods manufactured outside SEZ (or in DTA) and goods or sales purchased by the unit (located in SEZ) are eligible for deduction and such sale shall be considered as export.
- The SEZ unit is allowed to realize the full export value of goods or software within a period of twelve months from the date of export and return it to India.
- The "write-off" of unrealized export bills is allowed up to the %% annual limit of their annual annual collection.
- Export and import freight customs officials did not take regular exams.
- Installing an Off-Shore Banking Unit (OBU) allowed in SEZ.
- OBU has allowed 100% income tax exemption for three years and 50% for the next two years.
- Exemption from requiring occupancy in India for 6 months before being appointed as a director.
- The SEZ unit is considered to be a 'public utility service', so in such companies the Industrial Disputes Act 1947, Except for the other conditions mentioned in 1947, no property shall be allowed to the employer without weeks' notice.
- The government has exempted SEZ units from paying stamp duty and registration fee on lease / license of plots.
- Commercial loan up to 500 million annually with no maturity restrictions
- Rs. 2.40 crore sanctioned annually for managerial compensation.

DISADVANTAGES OF SEZ:

- Revenue loss due to various tax exemptions and incentives.
- Many traders are interested in SEZs, so they can get cheaper rates and build a land bank for themselves.
- The number of units applying to establish the EOU is not in line with the number applied for SEZ and it is believed that the project does not meet the expectations.

OTHER SPECIAL ADVANTAGES OF SEZ:

1. **Development of Infrastructure:** SEZs provide high quality infrastructure and facilities to the units. They are built like townships that provide facilities such as homes, educational institutions, communication networks, banking and transportation facilities. The availability of such integrated facilities and services attracts investors. SEZ's success in China is due to the friendly infrastructure it provides to foreign investors. Chinese SEZs are part of larger cities and enjoy better social infrastructure and urbanization.
2. **Backward Areas Development:** Many SEZs in developing countries are backward. The Government of India is committed to using the SEZ policy for the development of such areas. This will provide employment to the local population, develop the area and reduce migration to developed urban areas.
3. **Generation in Employment:** SEZ is designed to increase domestic and foreign investment and increase financial activity. This is expected to create jobs in the country. Backward and forward relationships with the DTA will indirectly assist in generating employment in related and support industries.
4. **Low Cost:** Due to the availability of quality infrastructure; advanced technology and reliable support services, SEZs experience improved efficiency of unit operations, reducing their transaction costs. Most SEZ units can take advantage of a larger product that helps them reduce costs.
5. **Investment Promotion:** SEZs do not only attract domestic public and private sector investment. This results in an increase in national income. As of June 30, 2010, SEZ in India had a total of Rs. 93,000 crore.
6. **Promotion in Export:** One of the primary objectives of setting up SEZs is to boost exports. This is done through special duty discounts and discounts granted to units in SEZs. Exports from SEZs in India increased by 7% from previous year.
7. **Foreign Investment:** SEZs provide a world-class business environment and therefore attract global companies to base in the country. The percentage of foreign direct investment (FDI) in China goes to SEZs. The government recognizes the importance of attracting foreign direct investment, expanding the economy and generating employment, and will not be able to match China's dominance in foreign investment unless they abandon the red tapism. In the last ten years, the flow of FDI in India has been on average \$42 billion dollars, more than China's \$125 billion. SEZ is now being encouraged to attract foreign investment.

SEZ IMPACT ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT ON ECONOMY OF INDIA:

With the passage of the SEZ Act in June 8, 2005, the concept of SEZ has gained momentum. During the last six months, 100 proposals have been approved for setting up SEZs spread across 15 states and 2 union territories, and their numbers have been taken in 7 SEZs. There are a total of 18 operational SEZs in India with 8 EPZs converted to SEZs. Further, SEZ SEZs are approved and under establishment in 1969. The first EPZ was launched in Kandla, Gujarat. After that, seven more people started operations in Mumbai, Chennai, Surat, Phalta, Kochi, Noida and Visakhapatnam.

SEZs have significant financial implications for creating employment opportunities, especially for women. This zone has created particularly important avenues for young women. SEZs in India have provided employment to about 100650 people till March 31, 2007, in which 32185 are female, they are expected to employ millions of people and invest around 5 billion with a FDI of 250. Apart from the billion, operating SEZs in India have so far exported products worth 255 billion rupees.

According to economists, the biggest impact of EPZs in India will also be found in the manufacturing sectors that are most likely to get good salary jobs. Further, unskilled and semi-skilled workers can be trained at low cost and integrated into this field.

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT CONCEPT:

There are many definitions in the development of sustainable development, but in the end sustainable development is meant to address the needs of the present generation, not the needs of future generations.

OBJECTIVES:

- Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
- Achieve universal primary education
- Promote gender equality
- Reduce child mortality
- Improve maternal health
- Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria, and other diseases
- Ensure environmental sustainability
- Develop a global partnership for development

Some Special Implications of SEZ on Sustainable Development Export from Functioning SEZ

The following table 1.1 shows about the export from functioning SEZ between the periods of 2010-11 to 2015-16

Sr. No.	Year	Export Rs. in Cr.	Growth in %
1.	2010-11	79514	1.80
2.	2011-12	82647	1.85
3.	2012-13	89637	2.00
4.	2013-14	95175	2.13
5.	2014-15	99487	2.22
Total		4464460	10.00

The above table 1.1 describes about export from functioning SEZ between the period of 2010-11 to 2014-15, and it was observed that in year 2010-11 total export was worth rupees 79514 Cr., in the year 2011-12 total export was worth rupees 82647 Cr., in the year 2012-13 total export was worth rupees 89637 Cr., in the year 2013-14 total export was worth rupees 95175 Cr and in the year 2014-15 the total export was worth rupees 99487 Cr. that is the net export is 4,46,4,460 Cr it means 10% growth in the period of 2010-11 to 2014-15.

CONCLUSION:

The amount of increased benefits that the country can receive due to the incentives of SEZs is unpleasant. To justify incentives, SEZs need to be tightened. The Standing Committee Report on SEZ is a path-breaking document that points in the direction in which the country should go if it wants to pursue industrialization from a human perspective. Policy makers should create modern laws regarding land acquisition and create relief and resettlement policies to assist displaced people. This will allow for a smooth transition to a new source of livelihood.

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