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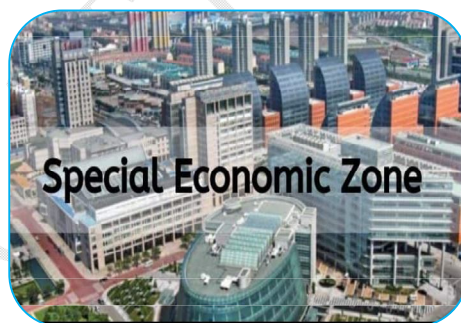
SPECIAL ECONOMIC ZONES-BOON OR CURSE

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ABSTRACT

A dynamic farming fills in as an incredible motor of monetary development of any nation. It helps in starting and supporting the advancement of different segments of the economy. In perspective on this, after autonomy the Government of India received a positive methodology and explicit software engineers like new horticulture innovation were presented. Indian ranchers being poor were not in a situation to purchase these costly data sources. At that point the Indian Government began the plan of appropriations on the acquisition of different horticulture contributions to encourage the ranchers. Sponsorships are regularly reprimanded for their budgetary weight, then again there is a dread that horticulture creation and salary of ranchers would decrease if appropriations are abridged. The discoveries show that the expanding pace of absolute endowments (manures, power and water system) is higher than net edited territory (GCA) during pre, first just as second period of advancement periods. There is a great deal of variety to discover the connection between net edited zone (GCA) and in complete appropriations in zones all through the examination time frame. The present investigation recommends that Government should keep aside its intention to satisfy voters or reinforce the vote bank, it should outline levelheaded approach in which little size class ranchers, who are not genuine recipients of appropriations, could get more and dies down, which they don't need ought to be pulled back.



KEYWORDS: agriculture, electricity subsidy, fertilizers subsidies, irrigation subsidy, productivity.

INTRODUCTION

The socio - monetary structure, which won before the British guideline in the nation, brought about the association of independent towns. It has been keeping up a static balance. The Indian worker, however not appropriately instructed, has sufficient experience of

cultivating frameworks and he has been subject to it for the methods for living. The Royal commission of Agriculture in India saw that both the strategies for development and social association show that settled request which is normal for all nations in which the developing laborer has seemingly perpetual

in and firmly adjusted to the states of a specific domain. The Indian agrarian economy on the eve of autonomy was basic in circumstance. It could be portrayed absolutely crude, deteriorative and fierce. After segment, the nation is left with 82 percent of the all out populace of unified India just as just with

69 percent of land under rice, 65 percent under wheat and 75 percent under all grains. The inadequacy of nourishment grains is very disturbing and exasperating around then (Chahal, 1999). In perspective on this, after freedom enormous endeavors are made to help the economy through agribusiness as one

of the devices for advancement. The Government of India embraced a progressively positive methodology and thus a well defined policy of coordinated creation programs with characterized targets and a legitimate conveyance program is received alongside different measures for the general financial advancement of the nation. Explicit projects like new agribusiness innovation are acquainted with convert horticulture into an effective and prosperous business, to bring more land under development and to raise farming creation. In India, the selection of new farming procedure is expensive than that of customary technique for development. In conventional strategy, inputs are most economical, then again, contributions to present day innovation like high yielding assortments of seeds, manures, ranch automation and water system are exorbitant and Indian ranchers being poor are not in a situation to purchase these costly information sources. At that point on the proposals of nourishment grain value board of trustees (Jha Committee), the Government of India began the plan of endowments on acquisition of different agribusiness contributions to encourage the ranchers (Singh, 1994). Appropriations have involved horticultural financial experts for quite a while in light of the fact that they are inescapable in agribusiness, despite the fact that they are frequently applied in manners that advantage for the most part more extravagant ranchers, cause wasteful aspects, lead to a substantial monetary weight, twist exchange, and have negative natural impacts. Agrarian appropriations can assume a significant job in early periods of rural advancement by tending to advertise disappointments and advancing new advances (Fan, 2008). These appropriations by diminishing the costs of the data sources, served in the underlying phases of green unrest, as impetuses to the ranchers for embracing the recently presented seed-cum-manure innovation. These aided in raising the horticultural yield, after some time, the sum paid on these sponsorships started to rise. The info endowments have frequently been blamed for causing most unsafe impact as far as diminished open interest in horticulture by virtue of the disintegration of investible assets, and inefficient utilization of rare assets like water and force. Further, aside from causing impractical financial deficiencies, these endowments by empowering the serious utilization of contributions to constrained pockets have prompted bringing down the efficiency of information sources, lessening work flexibility of yield through the substitution of capital for work and natural debasement, for example, bringing down of water tables. (Gulati, 2003). In India, at present focus just as state governments are giving appropriations on manures, water system (channel water), power and different endowments to negligible ranchers and ranchers' agreeable social orders as seeds, improvement of oil seeds, beats, cotton, rice, maize and yield protection plans and value bolster plans and so forth. Out of these sponsorships, the Central Government of India gives roundabout endowments to ranchers on the acquisition of composts from 1977, though state governments are giving appropriations on water system just as on power (Government of Punjab, Agriculture Department, Chandigarh).

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Audit of writing of the past hypothesis and practice is important when leading any exploration work. Sharma, (1982) inspected the effect of rural appropriations on national pay and rural creation. For this reason the creator utilized the timespan from 1970-71 to 1981-82 and a general balance model. The examination uncovered that during this period, horticultural endowments influenced the national salary and farming creation emphatically. Gupta, (1984) attempted to dissect the horticultural sponsorships in India from 1970-71 to 1982-83. The creator utilized direct relapse model. The examination indicated that during this period, the utilization of agrarian appropriations expanded at quicker rate yet there was a huge between state dissimilarity. Sharma, (1990) uncovered right now sponsorships have gotten unfeasible. So as to discharge assets for higher interests in the horticultural division, huge scope cost and institutional changes are expected to assuage the weight of sponsorships on the exchequer. Gulati, (2007) reviewed the patterns in government endowments and interests in and for Indian agribusiness. The creator proposed that to continue long haul development in horticultural creation and in this way give a long haul answer for destitution decrease, the legislature should cut sponsorships of manure, water system, Power and credit and increment interests in agrarian innovative work, rustic, framework and training. Advancing non-ranch openings are likewise significant.

From the above investigations, it might infer that agribusiness appropriations are an overall wonder. A few examinations indicated the circulation example of farming endowments in various nations and in various conditions of India. Though a few examinations indicated the effect of agribusiness sponsorships on salary of ranchers of various conditions of India, on farming creation, on net trimmed territory, on editing design and so on. Appropriations are regularly scrutinized for their monetary weight. A few scientists declare to the degree that these ought to be pulled back in a staged way, such a stage will decrease the monetary shortfall, improve the effectiveness of assets use, assets for open interest in farming. Then again, there is a dread that horticulture creation and salary of ranchers would decrease if appropriations are diminished. These are significant issues, which need genuine examination. Sponsorships are regularly condemned for their budgetary weight. The targets of the present examination are to contemplate the development and circulation of agrarian appropriations in India, to consider the effect of rural endowments in India, to propose available resources for giving horticultural sponsorships to ranchers of India

GROSS CROPPED AREA IN INDIA

Land is the essential reason for the greater part of the human or regular exercises and is one of the significant common assets on earth. Agrarian profitability is altogether reliant on the accessibility of reasonable land (State of Environment Punjab – 2007). In India, there are contending requests of region accessible for development from increment in rustic homes, forestation, urbanization and industrialisation. Thusly, net trimmed zone in the nation has enrolled a quick deceleration in its development after some time (Bhalla, 2009). Right now, endeavor is made to dissect the gross cropped territory (GCA), all out sponsorships, manures, power and appropriations at India just as zone levels. The gross trimmed zone (GCA) in India during 1980-81 to 2006-07 is appeared in table 1. This table uncovers the west zone got highest position, trailed by north zone, south zone, east zone and north-east zone all through the investigation time frame. In India, GCA has demonstrated varieties for example it has expanded from 1,73,324 thousand hectares in 1980-81 to 1,85,403 thousand hectares in 1990-91 and further expanded to 1,88,601 thousand hectares in 1996-97, it has declined to 1,86,565 thousand hectares in 2000-01 and further declined to 1,75,678 thousand hectares in 2006-07. As zone-wise investigation shows that in west zone, the GCA has expanded from 69,882 thousand hectares in 1980-81 to 2006-07 is appeared in table 1. This table uncovers the west zone got highest position, trailed by north zone, south zone, east zone and north-east zone all through the examination time frame. In India, GCA has indicated varieties for example it has expanded from 1,73,324 thousand hectares in 1980-81 to 1,85,403 thousand hectares in 1990-91 and further expanded to 1,88,601 thousand hectares in 1996-97, it has declined to 1,86,565 thousand hectares in 2000-01 and further declined to 1,75,678 thousand hectares in 2006-07. As zone-wise examination shows that in west zone, the GCA has expanded from 69,882 thousand hectares in 1980-81 to 75,659 thousand hectares in 1990-91 and further expanded to 78,097 thousand hectares in 1996-97 and declined to 72,833 thousand hectares in 2006-07.

AGRICULTURAL SUBSIDIES AND PRODUCTIVITY OF CROPS IN INDIA

Generous extra development in rural creation expected to meet the fundamental necessities of huge and developing populace. It is likewise expected to produce rural surplus require for monetary advancement with accentuation on business value. The main part of development is horticultural creation should originate from persistent increment in the profitability of land, yield based development can't support without expelling soil fruitfulness limitations and advance mechanical change. Among the different farming sponsorships, compost appropriation is the following biggest nourishment endowment. Compost sponsorship is an advancement appropriation, which quicken the manure utilize and therefore advance rural creation. The focal government expelled the sponsorship of compost in the year 2003. There after agrarian creation step by step diminished. The ranchers were not ready to bought compost on the more significant expense. In such a case ranchers, manure use for of their agrarian creation continuously declined (Halmandage, 2010)

The general pace of rural creation is diminishing and creation cost is expanding because of evacuation of rural appropriation. The evacuation of appropriation would influence the horticultural part and economy. Appropriations are among the most remarkable instrument for controlling or adjusting the development pace of creation and exchange different segments for an impartial circulation of pay for insurance of more fragile areas of the general public. The help and obtainment costs of major rural creation are a portion of the significant estimates which are done to ensure the enthusiasm of ranchers and more vulnerable segments of buyers. Significant extra development in agrarian creation is expected to meet essential necessities for a bigger developing populace. It is likewise expected to produce rural surplus required for monetary improvement with accentuation on business value. The rural creation expanded in starting period bit by bit after than the manure appropriations were decreased. The general economy affected. The administration arrangement of appropriation is very well for security of the more vulnerable segments and minimal ranchers (Halmandage, 2010).

POLICY IMPLICATIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

The greater part of the investigations either bolstered circulating endowments or withdrawal of appropriations. Notwithstanding, the present investigation uncovers that a few endowments ought to be given and some others can be pulled back without hurting the ranchers. Withdrawal of endowments ought to be done in staged way. Following are the a few recommendations developing out of the present examination: The middle government ought to receive a few criteria to part with sponsorships to states either based on net trimmed region or efficiency. From the examination it has been noticed that appropriations which have direct relationship on efficiency and pay like seeds, composts ought to be given to ranchers, then again, endowments on power can be pulled back as supply of power in Punjab is unpredictable besides ranchers lean toward standard inventory of intensity regardless of whether they need to pay for it. Whenever executed, it will lessen state power board's weight and this sum can be utilized for creation of greater power, decreasing the need of buying power at exceptionally significant expenses, which adds to the shortage of state money.

Government ought to plan rancher neighborly horticulture value strategy, under which the cost of homestead produce ought to be fixed keeping in see the increasing expenses of ranch inputs; this will help in making the ranchers monetarily free. In perspective on dry season/shortage precipitation in specific districts (Bihar, Jharkhand, Orissa and West Bengal), it was chosen by focus government to execute a diesel sponsorship during kharif (in 2010) to spare standing yields in the field, same example ought to be followed in states where this issue happens.

India has huge stores of minerals (see box) that go in for esteem expansion to make concrete, steel, aluminum, power, and so forth. Mining of minerals and mineral based businesses assume a significant job in the economy in creating immediate and roundabout work and adding income to government treasury.

The excursion of minerals from their mining site to the businesses and changing over into final results appears to be direct yet in Indian situation is it so? Have the mineral based tasks been occurring without obstacle and clashes? Is focal and state arrangements industry neighborly? Is acquiring the mining lease inside constrained timespan conceivable? There are such a large number of inquiries and earnest need to assess the questions.

After broad administrative work and putting loads of time and exertion in presenting the rent application, the application is dependent upon minute examination. If there should be an occurrence of significant minerals the application is sent for endorsement to the inside. Subsequent to getting the letter of Intent (LOI) the following stage is obtaining the land or the assent for prospecting. In the event that the land has a place with the administration, at that point it is anything but difficult to obtain however if there should arise an occurrence of the private or woods land it turns into an intense undertaking.

With private land proprietors not quick to give their property for the mining reason the renter much in the wake of procuring the land isn't sure to what extent the mining activity can be proceeded. Since in

the wake of putting an enormous store in the long rent if there is any dissent, the activity gets halted by the administration.

In addition, the organizations need to direct a formal proceeding under the rules of Ministry of Environment and Forest (MoEF) just as the state contamination control board. This formal conference is led by the area authority alongside other government authorities and close to the area of mining. Based on effective formal conference where local people offer agree to begin the undertaking, the proposed venture is endorsed by the administration.

Consequently, land proprietors are paid pay for the land, care is taken for giving neighborhood business (both immediate and backhanded) and furthermore for contributing towards the CSR exercises in and around the regions.

However, the principle clashes here are between the preservationists and the mining organizations. Earthy people are worried about the earth corruption because of contamination. Furthermore, NGOs additionally approach to fight the mining by featuring the neighborhood issues which are influenced by the mining.

Now and again the dissent against the mining turns out to be broad to such an extent that the contentions changes over into a fight in court and eventually by the request for either the High Court or Supreme Court the mining is halted. There are such a significant number of cases in Orissa, Jharkhand, Goa, Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh and so on where mining exercises has quit bringing about antagonistic effect on vocations just as colossal loss of government income. Presently after this effort it appears to be conceivable to see mineral stores in India as a revile.

Conversely the opportunity has arrived to thoroughly consider it and find a way to keep the mining ventures alive. The legislature must take activities to take care of these issues particularly related with the ecological parameters. The MoEF has just set out the rule terms of reference (TOR) before giving its agree to work to the mining business Similarly, Indian Bureau of Mines (IBM) likewise intently screens the mining plan which is presented by the mining ventures. Yet there is absence of co-appointment between the preservationists and mining businesses because of which clashes happen.

CONCLUSION:

Driven by the continuous want to grow sends out, to take advantage of existing worldwide stockpile chains for products, administrations, capital, and innovation, and to advance aptitude building work, governments have proceeded in the course of recent years to help an extension of SEZs, alongside a considerable lot of their conventional concessions and liberal guidelines. Organizations have kept on putting resources into these zones as a wellspring of benefit and as a way to execute an effective worldwide inventory network. Be that as it may, their accomplishment in giving advantages to the nations that have them is dependent upon numerous elements and SEZs regularly miss the mark concerning arriving at their guarantees. Intercessions in the more extensive economy are fundamental for the achievement of a SEZ, which gives fractional arrangements, best case scenario.

Across numerous cases throughout the decades, SEZs have regularly created significant fare development and new business. Simultaneously, the view that SEZs would prod more extensive monetary advancement has not been borne out, as nations have regularly thought that it was hard to redesign the exercises in the SEZs to higher worth added undertakings and overflows to the economy outside the SEZ are the exemption as opposed to the standard.

Assessing the general accomplishment of the SEZ as an idealistic undertaking is an errand confused by the fluctuated results of individual SEZs. To arrive at a resolution comprehensive of the wide scope of SEZ encounters, one would need to take a gander at every cycle dependent upon the situation. What is without a doubt clear is that the scrutinize of the SEZ has developed as quickly as the extension of the venture itself. This resistance ought to be invited and new techniques for participating in world exchange while regarding human and natural rights ought to be engaged. To address of advancement, the SEZ has furnished an answer lined up with the objectives of an entrepreneur world-framework. It has been met with energy: in the course of the most recent 30 years it has been generally praised as the response to neediness, joblessness, and illiberal exchange "creating" nations. In the event

that history reveals to us anything, it is that the design both spatial and lawful of the SEZ has continually advanced. Maybe the present appearances are just harbingers of a future model, one which is progressively empathetic and viable.

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