CHAPTER-V

SEZ IN UTTARAKHAND: A CASE STUDY OF DEHRADUN

5. Introduction

India was the first country in Asia to establish Free trade zone as early as 1965 and followed by setting up of SEEPZ in 1973 and later EPZ were established in late 1980s in Noida (Uttar Pradesh), Falta (West Bengal) and Visakhapatnam (Andhra Pradesh). Although India was the first country to jump into the bandwagon of economic zones but its policy of setting up of zones didn’t provide much success because of the prevailing regime of heavy control and inward looking approach at that time. After historic steps of economic reforms in the country, SEZ as a recipe was proposed to stimulate economic growth. This policy was introduced in the Indian parliament in April 2000. The Special Economic Zone Act,2005 passed by the Government of India as recently as 2005 and implemented with almost immediate effect in most states across the country where large tracts of land (up to 5000 acres) are cordoned off designated as foreign enclaves where no domestic laws pertaining to law and labour can be applied. The rationale for setting up SEZs is that economic development through increased revenue from FDI) and exports would lead to an upsurge in Gross Domestic Product growth rates which would translate into a higher standard of living for people, reflected automatically through changed livelihood options in both rural and urban areas.

This change in land policies has been accompanied by a number of protests/unrests across the country with discrepancies on the part of the State when it comes to land acquisitions and Environmental Impact Assessments associated with these zones coming up in environmentally sensitive areas like Dehradun. The main objectives of our SEZ policy are generation of additional economic activity, promotion of exports of goods and services, promotion of investment from domestic and foreign sources, creation of employment opportunities and development of infrastructure facilities. Uttarakhand has recently become the first State to set up SAZs to promote integrated farming approach. The objective is to turn the hill State into a leading seed and

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organic State. The SAZs will be set up on a line of SEZs which extend a number of facilities.

Dehradun, a city situated in the newly formed state of Uttarakhand. Dehradun is one of the oldest cities in India its reference is even five in the written that dates back to 250 BC even the great king Ashoka's inscriptions can be found outside the city. There are 14 edicts carved on a rock and the site where Raja Shilvarma of the Vrisheri dynasty sacrificed three horses. Large bricks with writing on them are laid out in the shape of a huge bird with a fire altar in the middle.

In the ancient Vedic times, the Garhwal Mandal, of which Dehradun is a part, was known as the Kedar Khand. Legend has it that Guru Dronacharaya, a Brahmin teacher of warfare, found Dehradun a place that was fit for meditation & worship and therefore, the valley of Doon was christened Drona Ashram, which means "The Abode of Drona". Perhaps that is why Indian army trains its finest cadets in the Indian Military Academy that is situated in this part of the state.

Dehradun has always been famous for various educational institutes that are present in the city. Its close proximity from the bustling city of Delhi and another tourist attraction Mussoorie adds to the attraction of the city. Its mild climate and the list of endless places to visit in the city make it an important tourist attraction.

5.1 SEZ Laws and Policy in Dehradun

The State of Uttarakhand was formed on November 9, 2000 by carving out 13 hilly districts from the state of Uttar Pradesh. Uttarakhand, as the new state was called, became the 27th state of India. It is strategically located and forms part of the northern boundary of the country, sharing borders with Nepal and Tibet (China), it touches Tibet in the north, Himachal Pradesh in the west and northwest, gangetic plains of Uttar Pradesh in the south and Nepal in the east.²

Uttarakhand has diverse geographical features ranging from the snow-capped mountain peaks in the north to tropical forests in the south. Its climate and vegetation is equally diverse.³

It is one of the five states in India to be declared a world heritage biodiversity site by UNESCO.

The state occupies an area of 53,483 sq kms and has a population of 10.1 million. Its administrative and legislative capital is Dehradun.

The State Government had formulated its Industrial Policies in 2001 and 2003 & further extended the policy till March, 2010. The last industrial policy was announced in the backdrop of the concessional Industrial Package that was given to Uttarakhand by Government of India for 10 years. [Appendix5-.1]

Now that the Industrial Package has come to an end and the State industrial policy has also out lived its importance, there is a growing need to have a new industrial policy to replace it. However, in view of the fast changing global economic scenario, the state government should decide to frame a new well directed Industrial Policy to push the State’s economy. It should utilize its natural resources & skills for attracting new investments and revival/ growth of existing Industries. It is evident that the earlier industrial policy was not fully equipped to handle the changing economic scenario, where services and technological advancement has become the cornerstone of economic development. Further, globalization and liberalization have thrown up new challenges and opportunities, which require a more holistic approach towards industrial development. A new policy which recognizes the changing dynamics of economic activity while accounting for the limitations of Uttarakhand in terms of space and resource constraint is hence, a necessity.4

4 “Draft Uttarakhand Policy” Industries Association of Uttarakhand
Figure-5.1: Site of Approved SEZ
5.1.1 Trade, Commerce and Industry: Uttarakhand

SEZ, Trade, Commerce and Industry are interlinked sectors.\textsuperscript{5} Law and policy direction for industries will impact on trade and commerce and vice-versa.\textsuperscript{6} For instance, any policy regarding SEZs would impact industries wanting to invest in Uttarakhand and hence accelerating the State’s industrial development. Further, any industrial area would require commercial establishments and facilities to support industrial activities, especially those relating to KBI in Uttarakhand. The Union Government recognizes these inter-linkages, as a result of which, all the three sectors come under Union Ministry of Commerce and Industry.\textsuperscript{7}

\textbf{Figure-5.2: Farmer’s Agitation of Land Acquisition System in India}

In Uttarakhand, there doesn’t exist any Govt. department for Trade. Hence the Department of Industries plays a role in trade promotion by ensuring creation of infrastructure for business and industries geared towards export.\textsuperscript{8} The Department of Industries is also playing a role in existing creation of adequate infrastructure for sectors geared towards exports. Exports play a significant role and social security in

\textsuperscript{7} Centre of Ecotourism, Uttarakhand, “Uttaranchal Mein Ecotourism Niyojan, Vikas Evam Prabandh” Dehradun Uttaranchal(2003)
furthering the business of Knowledge Based Industries\(^9\) that are to be promoted in Uttarakhand. Outsourcing now has also become a trend in high technology manufacturing sectors like electronics. In electronics sector, under contract manufacturing, electronic products are manufactured by an electronic manufacturing service provider under the brand name of original equipment manufacturer. Hence, it is essential that industrial department ensures that adequate infrastructure, such as Inland Container Depots and other logistics support is provided for export-oriented sectors such as electronics etc. Commercial activities in Uttarakhand are mainly regulated by Master Plan provisions. However, given its status as a hill state with tourism as major activity it is needed that good infrastructure is created to convert Uttarakhand into a Commercial Hub. But there has not been a focused approach towards resolving issues relating to commercial enterprises. Further, activities like organized retail are becoming more significant, leading to challenges regarding creation of adequate infrastructure for organized retail in terms of modern warehousing and cold-chain facilities.

Thus there is a need for establishment of a specific department to look at the challenges posed by the everyday increasing number of commercial enterprises springing up in Uttarakhand. The matter of Commerce and commercial activities being different from the trade is to be brought under industries department with the new nomenclature as department of commerce and industries.\(^{10}\) This would help in bringing about balance between the commercial and industrial aspects of economic activities in Uttarakhand. In its new capacity, the department may also look at the options of utilizing existing warehouses in industrial spaces to meet the need of expanding organized retail sector, apart from assisting investors in accessing various Central/State Government programmes for encouraging modern warehousing and cold-chains, wherever applicable.\(^{11}\)


\(^{11}\) S.Lall, “Technological Change and Industrialization in the Asian Newly Industrializing Economies” Technological Learning and Economic Development: The Experience of the Asian NIEs, Cambridge University Press. (2000).
5.1.2 Industrial Policy

State Government had formulated its industrial policies in 2001 and 2003 & further extended the policy till March, 2010.\textsuperscript{12} The last industrial policy was announced in the backdrop of the concessional industrial package that was given to Uttarakhand by the Union Government of India for 10 years.

Now that the Industrial Package has come to an end and the State industrial policy has also out lived its importance, there is a growing need to have a new industrial policy to make it more viable for FDI.\textsuperscript{13} However, in view of the fast changing global economic scenario, the state government should decide to frame a new well directed Industrial Policy to push forward the State’s economy. It should utilize its rich natural resources & diverse skills for attracting new investments and to revive the growth of existing Industries.\textsuperscript{14} It is evident that the earlier industrial policy was not fully equipped to handle the changing economic scenario, where services and technological advancement has become the cornerstone of economic development where further globalization and liberalization have thrown up new challenges and opportunities, which require a more holistic approach towards industrial development. A new policy which recognizes the changing dynamics of economic activity while accounting for the limitations of Uttarakhand in terms of space and resource constraint is hence, a necessity.

5.1.3 Industrialization

The State Government constituted the Uttarakhand industrial Facilitation Board at State & District level which aims at expediting the Industrial Approvals in a time bound manner. Dehradun district is situated in the foothills of Himalayas and is facing severe environmental degradation due to various reasons, such as improper land use patterns, Industrialization, SEZ, deforestation activities, uncontrolled urban sprawl and population growth.

\textsuperscript{12} ibd
\textsuperscript{14} T.A.Bhavani, Globalisation & Indian small scale industries- Technology & Competitiveness(Anerbks,India, 2006).
The State also develops a package of incentives and support services to be extended for development of entrepreneurship in SEZ and selected sectors. Traditional industries and crafts should be supported and strengthened by provisions of inputs to enhance their viability and competitiveness.

5.2 Rapid Industrialization and Degradation of Natural Resources in the Area

The capital city of Uttarakhand is a complete blend of city and hill culture. It is set in the foot hills of Himalayas at the centre of the 120 kms long Doon Valley. The name Dehradun is literally made up of two words where Dera means Camp and Dun stands for Valley. The beautiful town is referred as the gateway to Mussoorie and Garhwal interior. It is perhaps one of the oldest cities in India and was occupied in turns by the Sikhs, Mughals and Gurkhas before coming under the reigns of the British. Elite educational and other institutions were established during the British period. Dehradun is today proud of its institutions like the Forest Research Institute, Doon School and Welham Schools, Oil and Natural Gas Commission, Indian Military
Chapter-V: SEZ in Uttarakhand: A Case Study of Dehradun

academy, Wadia Institute of Himalayan Studies, Survey of India, Wildlife Institute of India and Botanical Survey of India etc. The Survey of India was established in 1767 and its greatest achievement was to determine the height of Mt. Everest. Being a host of large Cantonment area, the city is a popular retirement spot. It is also famous for aromatic long grain rice.

5.2.1 Land Use

The study of land use is of utmost importance while talking about the industrial development in an area. Our nation is primarily an agricultural country where the land comes in the priority list and any development may be industrial, commercial or related to trade is to be seen in the backdrop of land use issues. A number of scholars and thinkers of every academic avenue has penned down upon the importance of land use. One famous thinker John Stuart Mill, known for his extraordinary expertise in the area of legal jurisprudence has aptly remarked upon the land use matters. He said, “Land differs from other elements of production labour and capital in not being susceptible increase. Its extent is limited and the extent of the more productive kinds of it more limited still. It is also evident that the quantity of produce capable of being raised on any given piece of land is not indefinite. This limited quantity of land, and limited productiveness of it, is the real limits to the increase of production.” Mill wrote these words nearly 160 year ago and they ring true for the today’s India. The issue of land acquisition for setting up SEZ has pivoted loss of agricultural land to a national issue. All across the country, agricultural land is shrinking. The very prominent question is whether the SEZs are inherently anti farmers as this is the oft cited criticism against SEZs in India. The minimum area of land prescribed for multi-products SEZ is 1000 Ha. Small states like Jammu & Kashmir and other do not have sufficient barren land stretches to develop multi-product SEZs. Therefore, the minimum land requirement has been prescribed at 100 Ha for these regions. The reduced land requirement is applicable for sector specific SEZs also. Specific products where India has a comparative advantage, the minimum land requirement has been reduced further to 10 hectare. The private companies simply failed to acquire the required land for these projects which is a grim reminder of the not-so-distant past. In September 2008, the Maharashtra government had scrapped Reliance Industries’ grand plans for the Maha Mumbai SEZ in Raigad as 22 villages opposed
the land acquisition for the project. Undoubtedly, land is a thorny issue for SEZs. The difficulty lies in getting land that is contiguous, vacant and not double-cropped.

Table- 5.1: Minimum Land Area Requirement for SEZs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.NO</th>
<th>Special Economic Zone</th>
<th>AREA IN HECTARE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Multi Product SEZ</td>
<td>1000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Multi Product SEZ for Services</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>SEZ in North Eastern Region</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>SEZ in Jammu and Kashmir, Goa and UTS</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>SEZ for Specific Sector or Port or Airport</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>SEZ for Electronic Hardware &amp; IT</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>SEZ for Bio-Technology, Gems &amp; Jewellery, non-conventional energy</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>SEZ for Specific Sector in Uttarakhand Goa, HP</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Free Trade and Warehousing Zone</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: Compiled from Study area and SEZ Rules*

According to an assessment by the Government regarding the ground realities in context of the land usage of SEZs, the total area for the proposed SEZs constitutes a miniscule share of the total land-size of the country. The approved land size for the SEZs (both formally approved and in-principle approval) must not exceed 0.063% of the total land area in the country and not be more than 0.116% of the total agricultural land in India.

**Figure-5.4: An Overview of the Study Area**
In the study, the Village-Bagra Dhoran in district Dehradun it constitutes only 39 House Holds and the overall population (those who stay in village) is near about 300. The village population mainly consists of women, old aged and the children. Most of the youth and men have migrated to the plain area or cities.

5.3 Socio-Economic Indicators of the Area

The socio-economic indicators show the life style of any specific area, in our work it show the living standard of the Dehradun people.

5.3.1 Agriculture

Agriculture in the Dun Valley is carried on the same ways as in the plains, but in the hill areas, it requires more hard labour and skills. The facilities for irrigation from canals and rivers are abundant but there is a great deficiency of manure. Cultivation in the hill tract of Dehra Dun tehsil and throughout the Jaunsar Bhabar area is of two descriptions, regular and intermittent. The hills, however, contains very little level ground and terraced cultivation is therefore the popular trend. Intermittent cultivation consists of small patches of hill sides cleared of shrubs and grass usually by fire. These patches are cultivated for a year or so and then are left to follow both to recuperate and also to enable the coarse grass to grow.

5.3.2 Animal Husbandry

Live stock plays an important role in rural areas in raising the income of small scale farmers. Cows and buffaloes are the main sources of milk, while male cattle are used for ploughing the fields. Sheep and goats are also reared in great number, both for meat and wool. Wool is of immense importance and is used for making home-spun woolen cloth and blankets. The production of milk as per milch animal population or buffer stock is very low.
5.3.3 Social Issues

Industrialization requires land acquisition in different parts of the country that converts the agricultural land into industrial plots, especially multi crop land that usually creates a stir among the peasants. Thus, it deprives the farmers of their basic and traditional source of income which leads to social discontent and endangering socio-economic status and brings about social problems.\(^{15}\)

The Government has certain role in the land acquisitions undertaken by developer for setting up SEZ in one region and one of the roles that it plays is of providing the proper payment of land value to the owner. Now Govt. has opted out of the land acquisition process and has put the onus on the developers to buy the land. Improper payment to peasants as compared to prevailing market prices either in nexus with Govt. officials or deliberately offering less is thus stirring the people to agitate at

\(^{15}\) Nomani, Zafar. Mahfooz & Mohammad Rauf, ed, Engendering Socio-Economic Entitlements and Gender Justice To Women in Special Economic Zone (SEZ) in India (Naseem Ahmad,Women Empowerment: Problems & Prospects, 2012).
large. As a result, the rush of setting up SEZ in different parts of the country seems to be disincentive to peasants for agriculture which is already losing sheen.

Since most of the approved SEZs are in relatively developed region, it is creating imbalanced development. Thus, pattern of development creates pockets of affluence and it aggravates the divide between the haves and have-nots. The planned pattern of development of region is not having that much disparity otherwise this inequity will lead to more social discontent among the people.

5.3.4 Educational Institute

Dehradun, the capital city of the state of Uttarakhand, is flanked by the majestic Himalayan mountain range in the north and the picturesque Shivaliks in the south. Apart from the quality educational institutes, the scenic location and pleasant weather has made Dehradun a hub of primary and higher education as well as a quite attractive tourist spot.

The city is home to over 300 high schools, including some old Irish Christian Missionary schools. Notable elite institutions in Dehradun include The Doon School, St. Joseph's Academy, St. Thomas' College and Welham Girls School and Welham Boys School. The Rashtriya Indian Military College is a public boy’s school and feeder to the National Defence Academy.

Table- 5.2: Name of Schools and Its Affiliation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.No.</th>
<th>NAME OF SCHOOL</th>
<th>AFFILIATED</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>Doon School</td>
<td>Affiliated to the Council for Indian School Certificate Examination (CISCE).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02</td>
<td>Doon Cambridge School</td>
<td>Affiliated to ICSE (Indian School Certificate Examinations, New Delhi) and ISC (+2) examination.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03</td>
<td>Unison World School</td>
<td>Affiliated to the prestigious Council of Indian School Certificate Examinations, New Delhi.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04</td>
<td>Asian School</td>
<td>Affiliated to the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05</td>
<td>Selaqui School</td>
<td>Affiliated with the Council of Indian Certificate of School Education ICSE for class X and class XII examinations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06</td>
<td>Hopetown Girls School</td>
<td>Affiliated to the Council for the Indian School Certificate Examinations, offering ICSE and ISC.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>07</td>
<td>Welham Boys &amp; Girls School</td>
<td>Affiliated to the Indian School Certificate Examinations (ISCE), New Delhi.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08</td>
<td>St. Thomas' College</td>
<td>Affiliated to the Council for Indian School Certificate Examination (CISCE).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
5.4 Coverage and Area of Study

The name Dehradun is a combination of two words "Dehra" which means Camp and "Dun" which means valley. Its history goes back to the 17th century. It was annexed by the British in 1815 and had been one of their favorite places due to its location and climate. The growth and development of the city was further accelerated with the establishments of two military cantonments in 1872 and 1908. Dehradun is located at an altitude of 650 mts (2210 ft) above sea level. It is located on the foothills of Shivalik mountain range. The district lies between 29°05'00" N and 31°02'30" N latitudes and 77°34'05" E and 78°18'13" E longitudes covering an area of 3088 Kms. The district is divided into six community development blocks consisting of 764 villages.\textsuperscript{16}

\textbf{Figure-5.6: Study Area of Dehradun}

It is surrounded by the Lesser Himalayas. The temperature here varies to round the year. 33 degree Celsius i.e C+ is rarity; however, 30-35 degree C is becoming common trend for 15th April till 15th June. It is the capital of newly formed state of Uttarakhand (earlier Uttarakhand) and is also the home of many government institutions.\textsuperscript{17} The center of the city's activities is around the Clock Tower, a structure with 5 functioning clocks. The city has witnessed significant growth in the last 20 years. Dehradun has a per capita income close to Rs.90,000 (national average Rs.36,000). Dehradun is in the process of a commercial & IT boom, which is amplified by the establishment of STPI and various SEZ throughout the city.\textsuperscript{18} Dehradun is also the Headquarter of ONGC, India's Largest Oil Company. Many MNC’s have also grown after 2004 in the city.

The quality of urban life is largely affected and there have been many human rights violation occurred in the study area which cover large portion of an urban settlement.\textsuperscript{19} The main housing areas are Rest Camp, Karanpur, Dalanwala, Govindpur, Rajpur and newer colonies like Satya Bihar, Rajender Nagar, etc. The gross residential density of the city is 75 persons/hectare. Though in the localities like Jhanda Mohalia, Dandipur, Dhamawala, Balliwala, Kishanpur, etc, most of the housing areas have zigzag narrow roads, which are difficult to get widened, and thus there is also a general lack of open spaces.

Considering the need to enhance foreign investments and to promote exports from the country and realizing the need that level playing field must be made available to the domestic enterprises and manufacturers to be competitive globally, the Government of India had in April 2000 announced the introduction of SEZ policy in the country which is deemed to be a foreign territory for the purposes of trade operations, duties and tariffs.


Table 5.3: Notified SEZs in the Nation by 2005

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Notified SEZ's</th>
<th>Dehradun</th>
<th>Indore</th>
<th>Gurgaon</th>
<th>Nanded</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Location of the SEZ</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sahastradhara Road, Dehradun, Uttarakhand</td>
<td>Village Lasudia Parmar, Tehsil Sanver, Indore, MP</td>
<td>Village Sohna &amp; Mohammadpur Gujjar Village, Gurgaon, Haryana</td>
<td>Krushnoor, Nanded, Maharashtra</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| **Sector of SEZ** | | | | |
| Information Technology/Information Technology Enabled Services | Information Technology/Information Technology Enabled Services | Information Technology/Information Technology Enabled Services | Pharmaceuticals |

| **Name and other Details of the Developer** | | | | |

**Present Status of Development of Industrial and Social Infrastructure**
## External Connectivity of the SEZ

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Road:</strong> Located on Sahastradhara Road which connects to NH72 (connects Dehradun to Hardwar) and NH72A (connects Dehradun to Saharanpur). 6 km from CBD. 6 Hours by Road from Delhi</th>
<th><strong>Road:</strong> Connected to Mumbai through NH3 and Gujarat through NH59</th>
<th><strong>Road:</strong> 4 km from Rajiv Chowk on Gurgaon-Sohna Road (off NH8 which connects Delhi to Mumbai)</th>
<th><strong>Road:</strong> The Site is on Nanded-Hyderabad State Highway SH-6 and is about 35 km from Nanded city. Nashik-Nirmal National Highway is 45 Km from the site.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Rail:</strong> Dehradun Railway station is 15 km south.</td>
<td><strong>Rail:</strong> Indore Railway station is 10km south</td>
<td><strong>Rail:</strong> Gurgaon Railway Station is about 20 km North</td>
<td><strong>Rail:</strong> Distance from Nanded Railway station-32 Kms Distance from Mudkhed Railway Station-25 Kms.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Air:</strong> Domestic Airport is 35 km South</td>
<td><strong>Air:</strong> Indore Domestic Airport is 28 km southwest and Devi Ahilyabai Holkar International Airport is 400 km</td>
<td><strong>Air:</strong> Delhi International airport is 33 km North West</td>
<td><strong>Air:</strong> Aurangabad Airport is 300 Kms. Hyderabad Airport is 250 Kms. Nanded City also has an Airstrip.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Availability of Water, Power and Land

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Water:</strong> Will be available</th>
<th><strong>Water:</strong> Will be available</th>
<th><strong>Water:</strong> Will be available</th>
<th><strong>Water:</strong> Will be available</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Power:</strong> Distribution Feeder lines/ substation will be constructed inside the SEZ catering to demand of 5-6 MW</td>
<td><strong>Power:</strong> Electricity substation will be constructed inside the SEZ. Electricity shall be supplied through MP Electricity Board</td>
<td><strong>Power:</strong> Electricity substation will be constructed inside the SEZ catering to demand of 12-15 MW</td>
<td><strong>Power:</strong> Electricity sub-stations are situated at Ghungrala, Dhuppa &amp; Waghala. - Distribution/Feeder line catering to a demand of 21 MVA. - Supply feeder is to be brought up to the SEZ for internal distribution.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Availability of built-up space and plots for setting up units and rates of land and built up space and if not ready, then by when it will be available

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Presently not available</th>
<th>Presently not available</th>
<th>Presently not available</th>
<th>Presently not available</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Contact Details of the Office of the SEZ

| Mr. S.P.Aggarwal, Parsvnath Metro Tower, Near Shahdara Metro Station, Delhi-110032 Tel:+91-11-43050100, | Mr. S.P.Aggarwal, Parsvnath Metro Tower, Near Shahdara Metro Station, Delhi-110032 Tel:+91-11-43050100, | Mr. S.P.Aggarwal, Parsvnath Metro Tower, Near Shahdara Metro Station, Delhi-110032 Tel:+91-11-43050100, | Mr. S.P.Aggarwal, Parsvnath Metro Tower, Near Shahdara Metro Station, Delhi-110032 Tel:+91-11-43050100, |

Name of the Development Officer of the Zone for Facilitation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mr. S.C.Panda</th>
<th>Mr. C.V.D.Ramprasad</th>
<th>Mr. S.C.Panda</th>
<th>Ms. Anita Agnihotri</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Noida SEZ</td>
<td>Director-STPI and Development Commissioner SEZ (IT/ITeS)</td>
<td>Noida SEZ</td>
<td>Development Commissioner-SEEPZ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Noida Dadri Road, Phase II</td>
<td>Software Technology Park of India</td>
<td>Noida Dadri Road, Phase II</td>
<td>Andheri (East)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Noida</td>
<td>Ganga Software Technology Complex, Sector 29, Noida-201303</td>
<td>Noida</td>
<td>Mumbai-400096</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5.5 Design and Survey Area

The socio-economic growth of the Villages is one of the important indicators to review the progress a district and the same is applicable in context of the District Dehradun. To study the socio-economic aspects and trends in population in the adjacent villages of SEZs in Dehradun, the researcher has been conducting a periodical survey at regular interval of gap. The main purpose of conducting the periodical survey is to provide the benchmark progress of SEZ and highlight the direction to which the adjacent villages of Dehradun is moving.

The information generated from the household surveys is very crucial for providing valuable direction for the future planning. The socio-economic profile of settled...
population as well as performance of Dehradun as an emerging area can best be proved by such survey that brings out real facts from the ground level and the behavior of new population in terms of demographic and socio-economic trends etc.

**Figure-5.7: An Outlook of Survey Villages**

The sample size for the survey is 10% of the total Households of selected villages. A method of systematic random sampling is adopted, where every 10th household is covered. The overall sex status in the sampled seven villages was found out to be 72.9% male and 27.3% female and so they were selected for the survey.
Figure-5.8: Socio-Economic Survey of Kulhan Village

The above chart shows the socio-economic Status of Kulhan village in the study area of SEZ in Dehradun where 47% are male and 52% are female and the unmarried are 33.3% and married are 66.6% of the total population.
Table-5.4: Village wise Responses of Awareness of SEZ in Selected Households

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S No.</th>
<th>VILLAGES</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>STRONGLY DISAGREE</td>
<td>DISAGREE</td>
<td>NEITHER AGREE NOR DISAGREE</td>
<td>AGREE</td>
<td>STRONGLY AGREE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>KULHAN</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>NAGAL</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>SARONA</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>KARLIGHARD</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>BAGRA DHORAN</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>DANDA</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>MANSINGWALA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>DHORAH KHAS NAGAR NIGAM AREA</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>A.V</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3.333333</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>6.4285714</td>
<td>5.28571429</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>S.D</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1.966384</td>
<td>3.50713558</td>
<td>6.5283265</td>
<td>6.36957052</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The above graph depicts responses of selected Households of awareness of the SEZ. In Danda Mansinghwala and Dhoran Khas villages, the awareness of SEZ is much higher in comparison to other villages in survey. The village of Kulhan is located on the hill and therefore there is a low awareness as well as very less knowledge regarding a SEZ.

The AV represents the total average value of response among the seven villages and the SD represents the standard deviation of these villages in the survey.

### 5.5.1 Employment Progress in SEZ

Zone plays a significant role in furthering the business of knowledge based industries that are to be promoted in Uttarakhand. Outsourcing now has also become a trend in high technology manufacturing sectors like electronics etc. But employment of local people in these zones is not satisfactory in the two villages located near the SEZ. Local people are not higher educated and thus they do not get the prestigious jobs in these area. The Table-5.3 shows the positions of employment of local people in the zone.
Table-5.5: Employment Position of Local People and Z-score

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>VILLGE</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>6</th>
<th>7</th>
<th>8</th>
<th>9</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>KULHAN</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-1.35</td>
<td>3.06</td>
<td>6.67</td>
<td>5.65</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NAGAL</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4.46</td>
<td>2.06</td>
<td>3.67</td>
<td>1.66</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure-5.9: Employment in SEZ in Kulhan & Nagal

Note: 1 = STRONGLY DISAGREE, 2 = DISAGREE, 3 = NEITHER AGREE NOR DISAGREE, 4 = AGREE, 5 = STRONGLY AGREE. 6, 7, 8, 9 are Z-score of the options

The above graphs exhibit the position of employment in the two villages in SEZ. Thus we can say that SEZ do not provide satisfactory response of employment for the local inhabitants.
Table-5.6: Dissatisfactory Response for the Zone by Four Villages

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>VILLAGES</th>
<th>STRONGLY DISAGREE (7)*</th>
<th>STRONGLY DISAGREE (8)#</th>
<th>STRONGLY DISAGREE (9)**</th>
<th>STRONGLY DISAGREE (10) ##</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>KULHAN</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>14.28%</td>
<td>19.04%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NAGAL</td>
<td>28.52%</td>
<td>23.80%</td>
<td>28.57%</td>
<td>42.87%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SARONA</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>37.50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KARLIGHARD</td>
<td>14.28%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>14.28%</td>
<td>14.28%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*(7) represents the question no. 7 asked in the survey response sheet. # (8) represents the question no. 8 asked in the survey response sheet. ** (9) represents the question no. 9 asked in the survey response sheet. ## (10) represent the question no. 10 asked in the survey response sheet.

Figure- 5.10: Dissatisfactory Response for the Zone by Four Villages
5.1.2 Breakup of the Awareness and Environmental Degradation by SEZ in the Local Area:

The following table presents the picture of awareness of SEZ and environmental awareness of four villages. More than 75% of population’s response is relating to the increased traffic in the area and growing air emission.

Table-5.7: Awareness of SEZ and Environment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Village</th>
<th>Awareness</th>
<th>Environment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>KULHAN</td>
<td>28.09</td>
<td>33.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NAGAL</td>
<td>19.04</td>
<td>38.09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SARONA</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KARLIGHARD</td>
<td>28.57</td>
<td>28.57</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Calculation on the basis of data collected by the researcher

In the above table-5.7 it shows the awareness of SEZ in two main parts by the local inhabitants and also the awareness of environmental degradation.

Figure-5.11: Awareness of SEZ & Environment Position
The graph highlighted the awareness of SEZ in Kulhan, Nagal, Sarona and Karligahrd Villages. It shows the awareness of SEZ in Sarona village as 50%, the people of that area know what SEZ is, but in that village 25% people acknowledge that SEZs are different from the rest of the economic laws of the nation. 35% people say that Wildlife is declining in area due to industrialization and 37.5% people say that SEZ has increased traffic in the local area and has resulted in industrial air emissions.

5.6 Food Security

Food security in India has to be understood as a distress phenomenon, as with marginal increase in their incomes over time they are forced to cut down on their food consumption to meet other pressing demands of health and education that were not considered important in the past. High economic growth rates have failed to improve food security in India leaving the country facing a crisis in its rural economy. If food security is a complex objective, pursued with others (shelter, safety, health, self-esteem), in a world where individual households face diverse, complex and different livelihood opportunities, what role can policy possibly play? Can governments ever know enough to act? This part is focused on the several foods, environmental security issues, judicial responses and other finding of research work.

In Chamelis Singh v. State of U.P\textsuperscript{20} the court held that right to life guaranteed in any civilized society implies the right to food, water, shelter, education medical care and decent environment.

In Franic Carlie v. Union Territory of Delhi\textsuperscript{21}, the court held that right to life includes the right to live with human dignity and all those goes with it, namely the bare necessaries of life.

5.7 Role of Women

The importance of women in agriculture has been increasing. The share of rural females in agriculture was around 83 per cent in 2004-05 as compared to 67% among rural men, showing the importance of women in agriculture in rural areas. Percentage of women among marginal farmers (38.7%) is higher than that for large farmers (34.5%) in 2004-05. These proportions have increased over time. Agriculture is becoming increasingly feminized as men are migrating to rural non-farm sector. They

\textsuperscript{20} 1996;2 scc 549
\textsuperscript{21} 1981:1 Scc,608
work in land preparation, seed selection and seed production, sowing, in applying manure, fertilizer and pesticides, weeding, transplanting, threshing, winnowing and harvesting etc as well as in animal husbandry and dairying, fish processing, collection of non timber forest produces, back yard poultry, and collection of fuel wood, fodder and other products for family needs.\textsuperscript{22} Despite their importance, women are continually denied their property rights and access to other productive resources. Protecting women’s rights in land,\textsuperscript{23} enhancing infrastructure support to women farmers, and giving legal support on existing laws, will facilitate recognition for women as farmers and enable them to access credit, inputs, and marketing outlet.

The information collected from primary and secondary sources has been edited, categorized and arranged in logical order. In the process, certain errors and omissions were detected and corrected subsequently. Tabular analysis was done both manually and also with the “Statistical Package”.

The collected data so arranged has been examined with the help of appropriate statistical tools to draw the inherent facts. In analyzing data, simple statistical techniques such as percentage, comparisons, mean and coefficient of correlation has been used to deduce the association among variables in order to reach conclusions.

5.8 Findings and Results

The outcomes of the research process have been put into discourse at national and international seminars and conferences to sensitize about the socio-economic impact of SEZ on the land owners and local inhabitants. The organizers and delegates exhibited great interest in the problematic issues, their findings and solutions of the study. Some of the important disseminating points are tabulated as under which provides list of articles presented in international and national seminars.

\textsuperscript{22}(GOI, 2007).
In doing the survey, the people were not able to give the answer to the question that whether the SEZ are different from the rest of economic laws of the Nation. The majority of the respondents said that they can’t say anything, up to 60 to 72% respondent from three the villages Gugranda Mansingwala consist of three hundred households, Dhoran Gown with one hundred households and Dhoran Khas with ninety-nine households showed no awareness or very less awareness about the SEZ in their area. The finding thus indicates that the peoples are not aware of SEZ, although the government has done a lot to spread the awareness. A substantial change is unseen among the people by which it can be said that if the people know their rights. The above discussion highlights the fact that a large number of the sample’s respondent answer was strongly disagreeing. It means that they cannot say anything about the SEZ’s economic laws.
5.8.1 Impact on Livelihood and Human Security

India still uses the colonial act which is the Land Acquisition Act of 1894. This act does not require adequate consultation and participation of stakeholders in the acquisition. Different state governments in India have proposed to amend the land ceiling acts so as to allow large scale accumulation of land for SEZs.

Figure-5.13: Table Showing Farmers Land Taken for SEZ Development (%)

![Figure showing table]

Source: Field Survey & Study Conducted By Researchers, (2012)

The result presented in Figure-5.13 indicated that the highest more than 55% respondent said that the government had not taken the land for SEZ in Dhoran Khash village, just above the 60% respondent who has negative response. The majority of the respondents had strongly disagreed from all the villages. Farmer’s may have the right to protect their agricultural land against the SEZ. Land less peoples also have the right to good compensation but is not in reality. Thus, priority for acquiring of land to SEZ should be given to waste and barren of hill land, rather than fertile land.

This raises question of human security. There is an increasing awareness that the people of the study area be looked upon as its valuable resources, indeed the most valuable resource, and that the growth process should be based on the integrated development of the citizen from childhood throughout the life. Human security has

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been identified as one of the main pillars to support the exponential growth of any
district based on knowledge, service and economy. There are a number of arguments
against the viability of establishing SEZs in terms of trade and revenue loss. But the
issues of livelihood and human security are more important for the welfare of a state.
The large tracts of prime agricultural land measuring thousands of acres are acquired
from farmers for developing SEZs, environmental degradation and human insecurity.

5.8.2 Resource and Environmental Degradation

The resource and environmental degradation scenario seems very disturbed in district
of Dehradun having pernicious impact on neighboring districts and natural resources.
The state government is, therefore, obliged to attend to these issues forcefully in the
larger interest of the State. Drying of rivers due to siltation and illegal construction in
and around Dehradun city has given space for dumping garbage and slum dwellers
which has further multiplied the problems of solid waste disposal, safe drinking water
and noise pollution in the valley. It is important to consider these points. While SEZs
units are exempted from environmental laws and environment clearance and public
hearings, the menace of pollution and depletion of natural resources goes unabated.

In Jnanedaya Yogam v K K Pankajakshy a registered society sought the intervention
of the government to acquire land for a religious procession celebrating a festival in
the Jagannath Temple. The Supreme Court held that such an acquisition would be
governed by Part VII and would not fall within the definition of “public purpose” as
set forth in Section 3(f) of the Act.

Contemporary Appraisal in Corporate Perspective” 59(12) Chartered Accountant Journal, 1872-
1879 (2011).

26 (1999 9 SCC 492).
The SEZs itself are required to undergo public hearing, however in practice the procedure is flouted with impunity. There are cases like the Mundra SEZ where the Ministry of Environment and Forest has recommended that public hearing but ultimately exempted for the creation of the multi product SEZs.²⁷

Figure-5.15: Impact of SEZ on Air Pollution in Study Area

Source: *Field Survey & Study Conducted By Researchers*, (2012)

The result presented in figure-5.15 indicated that the 33% respondent said that the SEZ increased traffic in the local area and traffic congestion. The ecosystem in the study area reveals that government has not taken any positive response for environment protection and land degradation of Dhoran village of Dehradun district.

**Figure-5.16: Environmental Impact of SEZ Due to Legal Exemption in Study Area**
Figure-5.17: A Bird's Eye View of Awareness
5.9 Conclusion

It is very ironic that when lands remain with the poor either for agricultural purposes or in general, they almost have no value attached to them with no state policy favoring subsidies or investments to develop these lands but as soon as the very same lands are handed over to private players in the name of public purpose, they gain a value that increases many times over.

This report has highlighted various issues around the commons which are in the line of fire in the wake of one of India’s most controversial pieces of legislation, i.e. the Special Economic Zones Act, 2005. It does not attempt to pass any sort of judgment or claim to have answers to any of the problems stated.

The outcomes of the research work have been put into discourse at national and international seminars and conferences to sensitize about the socio-economic impact of SEZ on the land owners and local inhabitants. The organizers and delegates exhibited great interest in the problematic issues, the findings and solutions of the study.

In the process of extracting the findings of the survey the people were not able to give the answer to the question when asked as whether the SEZ are different from the rest of economic laws of the Nation. The majority of the respondents had negative replies. Up to 60 to 72% respondent were from the three villages i.e. Gugranda Mansingwala which consist of three hundred households, Dhoran Gown where they have one hundred households and Dhoran Khas with ninety nine households were found clearly unaware about the location and benefits or threats posed by the SEZ. The finding thus indicates that the people are not aware of SEZ, although the government has done a lot to spread about its awareness. Thus a substantial change among the people is not seen by which it can be said that if the people know their rights. The above discussion highlights the fact that a large number of the sample’s respondent answer was strongly disagreeing. It means that they are still to know anything about the SEZ’s rules, regulations and laws.

India still uses the colonial act which is the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 in the issues of the land use.28 This does not require adequate consultation and participation of

28 Standing Committee on Rural Development (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) Ministry Of Rural Development (Department Of Land Resources) (2012), ‘The Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement
stakeholders in the acquisition. Different state governments in India have proposed to amend the land ceiling acts so as to allow large scale accumulation of land for SEZs.

There is an increasing awareness that the people of the study area be looked upon as its valuable resources, indeed the most valuable resource, and that the growth process should be based on the integrated development of the citizen from child right through life. Human security has been identified as one of the main pillars to support the exponential growth of any district based on knowledge, service and economy. There are a number of arguments against the viability of establishing SEZs in terms of trade, revenue lost. The unemployment etc. but the issues livelihood and human security are more important for the welfare of a state. The large tracts of prime agricultural land measuring thousands of acres are acquired from farmers for developing SEZs, environmental degradation and human insecurity.

The resource and environmental degradation scenario seems very disturbed in district of Dehradun having pernicious impact on neighboring districts and natural resources. The state government is, therefore, obliged to attend to these issues forcefully in the larger interest of the State. Drying of river due to siltation and illegal construction in and around Dehradun city has given space for dumping garbage and slum dwellers which has further multiplied the problems of solid waste disposal, safe drinking water and noise pollution in the valley. It is important to consider the following points. While SEZs units are exempted from environmental laws and environment clearance and public hearings, the menace of pollution and depletion of natural resources goes unabated. The SEZs itself are required to undergo public hearing, however in practice the procedure is flouted with impunity.

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