



## ECONOMIC CONFLICT ZONES IN ANDHRA PRADESH-A CASE STUDY OF APACHE SEZ

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### ABSTRACT

*In the Independence India, we have to introduce many economic policies to achieve rapid economic growth. In 1950 onwards every economic policy aims to eradicate the poverty, inequalities, unemployment etc. In India, new economic industrial policies are taken up by the socio-economic development of the people of centre of growth. The earlier policies promised improvement of more number of economic indicators. In the era of globalization, developed countries implemented new economic development paradigms. In the same way, the developing countries are adopted in particular economic policies, like export-oriented growth industrial policy and SEZ policy.*

*In recent times, the establishment of Special Economic Zones (SEZs), the main aim of accelerating industrialization, economic growth, employment generation and high export potential is being made by the government. The earlier models of setting up industrial estates, which did not invite much opposition in their land acquisition process. But the primary objection to the establishment of SEZs in various parts of the states of India as well as in Andhra Pradesh. It is because of their location on lands and water resources that have supported and sustained the livelihoods and economy of a great number of petty productions in general that is not just the peasantry but craftsmen, fishermen, handloom weavers and other such producers (Prabath Patnaik, 2017). This study is based upon the primary data and the secondary data. The present study seeks to examine the socio-economic problems interviewed in the establishment of SEZ in India in particular in the case of APACHE SEZ in Andhra Pradesh. The main objectives of this paper is to examine the socio-economic background of land losers in the SEZ area, to critically examine the employment opportunities created by SEZs in the local economy, finally this paper explores the socio-economic conflict issues involved in SEZ implementation in the study area.*

#### KEYWORDS:

SEZ, Globalization,  
Paradigm, Petty

### INTRODUCTION

The introduction of the economic reforms has got overwhelming response. There are a few commonly identified positive and negative features. Gross Domestic Product (GDP) had grown 6.3 times in comparison to its size in the year of 1991. Some of the negative repercussions associated with the reforms identified in the mainstream writing include, uneven growth, social and economic inequality and at times, privatization of natural resources like water and land (Atul Sood, 2016). The new economic industrial policies are taken up by the socio-economic development of the people's growth in India. The earlier policies promised to improve a great number of economic indicators. In the era of globalization, the developed countries implemented the new economic development paradigms. In a similar vein, the developing countries are adopted in particular economic policies, like export-oriented growth industrial policy and SEZ policy. In

recent time, the SEZ Policy has become the most controversial element in India.

Short journey of setting up of SEZs has clearly vindicated the amount of violence in SEZs that would effect on the people of the area where they have been established at Nadigram and Singur in West Bengal state, and Rayagad SEZ in Maharashtra. Its practice envisages the large scale of displacement in establishment of SEZ could result in to bring out its promised development. No doubt it may generate wealth; but fact of the matter is that SEZ policy certainly creates 'islands of prosperity in the sea of poverty.' Thus, the said policy has opened up the conflicting opinion across the nation. The establishment of Special Economic Zones (SEZs) is an important constituent of the current development model in the state of Andhra Pradesh. The establishment of SEZs is creating various socio-economic conflicts among the people.

## OBJECTIVES

The primordial objective is to examine the socio-economic problems in the establishment of SEZs in India as well as APACHE SEZ in Andhra Pradesh, and also to examine the socio-economic background of land losers in the SEZ area, further it critically examines the employment opportunities created by SEZs in the local economy, ultimately, this paper explores the socio-economic conflict issues involved in SEZ in the implementation of the study of this area.

## METHODOLOGY

This paper focuses on the primary sources and secondary sources. The primary source is collected through interviews, observations and discussions with the selected respondents of APACHE SEZ in Andhra Pradesh. The secondary data Collected from eminent researchers opinions and articles, Commerce and Ministry of India, APIIC.

## SOCIO-ECONOMIC BACKGROUND OF APACHE SEZ

The Apache SEZ had been established at Mambattu village located in Tada Mandal of Nellore District in Andhra Pradesh. This SEZ is financed by Chinese Company and it producing Shoes; therefore the SEZ is being called APACHE SEZ. This area is just 79 kms away from Chennai. All the land that had been collected for the establishment of SEZ is cultivable where agriculture is practiced under the river bed of Suvernamukhi. The land had been taken from the nearby six villages of Tada mandal (Dr. Rajesh Sadu, 2014). This is the first SEZ in the state of Andhra Pradesh, where the Government has handed over 708 acres to Apache. Actually APIIC had taken over 1000 Acres of land and it allocated 708 Acres to the Apache of these total land 675 acres are owned by the farmers in the above villages under the Tada mandal .

**Table-1 Age particulars of the Respondents in APACHE SEZ**

Age of the particulars	Respondents	Percent
0-25	04	7.3
26-35	18	32.7
36-45	18	32.7
46-55	07	12.7
56-65	04	7.3
Above 65	04	7.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Field study and hereafter refers to the same for all the Tables.

Note: Figures in theses indicate parentages and hereafter refer to the same

Table-1 shows that of the total respondents, 7.3 per cent belongs to the youth who are of below 25 years. In the next age group of 26-35 years, we find 32.7 per cent of the total respondents, while 32.7 per cent of the total sample units come under 36-45 years age group. In the remaining

groups 46-55 years, 56-55, 65years and above, the percentages we are also finding out 12.7 percent, 7.3, and 7.3 percent respectively. The respondents of 26-35 and 36-45 years age group can be seen to the highest in APACHE SEZ.

**Table- 2 Caste Particulars of the Respondents in APACHE SEZ**

Caste Particulars	Respondents	Percent
B.C	15	27.3
S.C	30	54.5
S.T	09	16.4
O.C	01	1.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Field survey

Table-2 indicates that the caste configuration of the respondents in APACHE SEZ area. It Can be seen that the S.C s whose per cent in the total sample are 54.5 per cent. Another account of B.Cs and O.Cs, 27.3, and 16.4 percent

respectively, While S.Ts has 16.4 per cent in the whole sample. On the other hand APACHE SEZ area, S.Cs is greater in per cent than the other three categories.

**Table- 3 Occupation of the Respondents in APACHE SEZ**

Name of the occupation	Respondents	Percent
Agriculture	10	18.2
Agriculture Labour	34	61.8
Employee	06	10.9
Handloom	03	5.5
Other Work	02	3.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Field survey

Table-3 shows that the occupation of particulars of the respondents in selected SEZ area. Of the total number of respondents, 61.8 per cent belong to agriculture labour, 18.2 per cent to agriculture, 10.9 per cent are employees,

while other occupations have lesser percentages such as 5.5 per cent in the case of handloom workers, 3.6 per cent from other work. The predominance of those who belongs to the agriculture labour can be seen at selected SEZ are.

**Table- 4 Extent Land Particulars of the selected APACHE SEZ**

Land Particulars	Respondents	Percentages
0-2.5	21	38.2
2.5-5 acres	06	10.9
5-10	02	3.6
Land Less	26	47.3
<b>Total</b>	55	100.0

Source: Field survey

Table-4 deals with the extent land particulars of the sample respondents in SEZ area.

Of the respondents from whom the land has been taken away either wholly or partially, 38.2 per cent belongs to 0-2.5 acres, 10.9 per cent from 2.5-5 acres, 3.6 per cent are from

5-10 acres group. In selected SEZ area, sub- sample majority belongs to 0-2.5 acres. In the case of those who do not possess the land, the percentage is relatively high in APACHE SEZ, where it has been 47.3 per cent.

**Table-5 Nature of the Employment Local People in the APACHE SEZ**

Nature of the Employment	Respondents	Percent
Technical	23	65.7
Daily wage labour	12	34.3
<b>Total</b>	35	100.0

Source: Field survey

Table-5 indicates that the nature of the employment local people in the selected SEZ area. It can be seen the technical job had been provided for 23 respondents in selected SEZ. Of the respondents 12 in Daily wage labour, while 34.3 per cent in APACHE SEZ.

The land losers have expressed their problems what they are facing. According to them, the government has taken over their lands and had transferred them to the Apache SEZ, but the SEZ offered more jobs and non-locals. Thus, the land owned farmers had gained enormously while landless agricultural labor, marginal and small farmers had been opposing the formation in establishment of the SEZ. They are also opined that our day to day livelihood thrown into conflict. If SEZ has been established, most of us dreamed of our children future in terms of getting white caller jobs. But things have been changed against us by the establishment of SEZs.

Since we are aware of the agriculture, we rest upon the agricultural sector. Our children did not get higher education; therefore they did not get higher jobs in the SEZs. These higher jobs have been given to non-locals by accepting the Bribe. No job and no agricultural lands for the people who contributed their lands for the establishment of SEZs in Andhra Pradesh.

## CONCLUSION

The empirical research reveals that the more number of agricultural farmers and laborers were displaced massively due to the establishment SEZs. The farmers committed suicides due to no expected livelihood. Thousands acres of agricultural land has been taken in the name of SEZs, as result the production of food in security has been emerged in India. The earlier models of setting up industrial estates are taken small scale land, which did not invite much opposition in their land acquisition process. But the present setting up SEZ model taken up in a large scale land acquisition in different parts of the India.

Indian economy and society are facing a tumultuous start in the 21<sup>st</sup> century. Some data from the government of India's Economic survey would illustrate the pint about the taxpaying formal sector, home to the most coveted jobs in the economy, accounts for well under 7 percent of all jobs a fact of enduring obstinacy remarkable in itself. Over the 93 per cent of jobs are in informal occupations (Assem Shrivastava, 2016).

The anti-colonial struggle in India had taken off in the 1930's with the support of the peasantry that had seen acute distress because of the Great Depression, and it had held out the promise that such distress would never again visit the peasantry in independent India (Prabath Patnaik, 2016). The dirigiste regime, seeing itself as a legacy of the anti-colonial struggle, had accordingly adopted new economic development policies like SEZs from protecting and promoting not just peasant agriculture but traditional petty like craftsmen, fishermen, handloom weavers and other such producers.

## REFERENCES

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