



**WELCOME**





# SPECIAL ECONOMIC ZONES AND IT'S IMPACT ON AGRICULTURE



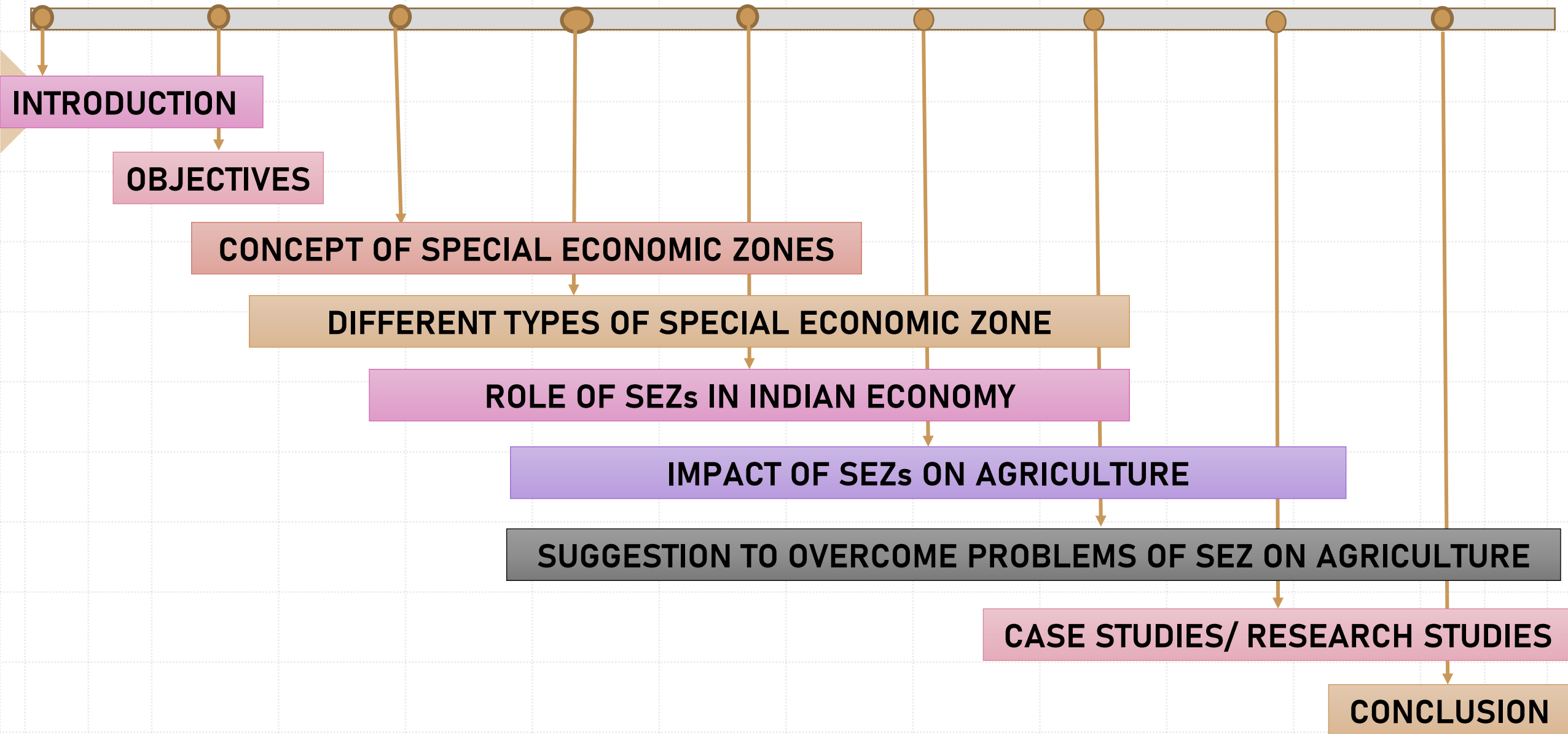
Presented by  
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# FLOW OF PRESENTATION



# INTRODUCTION

## Special Economic Zones (SEZs)

According to the [World Bank](#) in 2008, the modern-day special economic zone typically includes a "geographically limited area, usually physically secured (fenced-in); single management or administration; eligibility for benefits based upon physical location within the zone; separate customs area (duty-free benefits) and streamlined procedures.

# Objectives of the seminar

- ❑ To know the concept of Special Economic Zones
- ❑ To understand the purpose of Special Economic Zones in India
- ❑ To understand the impact of Special Economic Zones on agriculture
- ❑ To review the related case studies and research studies



“A Special Economic Zone is a geographical region with different economic laws than a country’s typical economic laws with the main goal of attracting **foreign investment**. In economic terms, an SEZ is a specifically delineated **duty-free** enclave and shall be deemed to be foreign territory for the purpose of **trade operations and duties and tariffs**”

# SEZ Background

Announced in 2000 to overcome business obstacles.

Infrastructure facilities were below world standards

SEZs were operational in India from 2000 to 2006 (under the Foreign Trade Policy)

1

3

5

2

4

6

Multiple controls and clearances

Parliament passed the **Special Economic Zones Act** in 2005

Comes under Ministry of commerce and Industry

# The term **Special Economic Zone** include:

- **Free-trade zones (FTZ)**
- **Export processing zones (EPZ)**
- **Free zones/ Free economic zones (FZ/ FEZ)**
- **Industrial parks / industrial estates (IE)**
- **Free ports.**
- **Bonded logistics parks (BLP)**
- **Urban enterprise zones.**

# Free trade zones

## 2.SAFTA SOUTH ASIAN FREE TRADE AREA



No custom duty

Airports and sea ports

Ex: Developing countries, EU

**The North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA)** created the world's largest free trade area, which today has 442.4 million people and a combined gross domestic product of USD 15.4 trillion.

# Free zones

Free zones (FZ) are a class of SEZ designated by the trade and commerce administrations of various countries.

The term is used to designate areas in which companies are taxed very lightly or not at all to encourage economic activity.



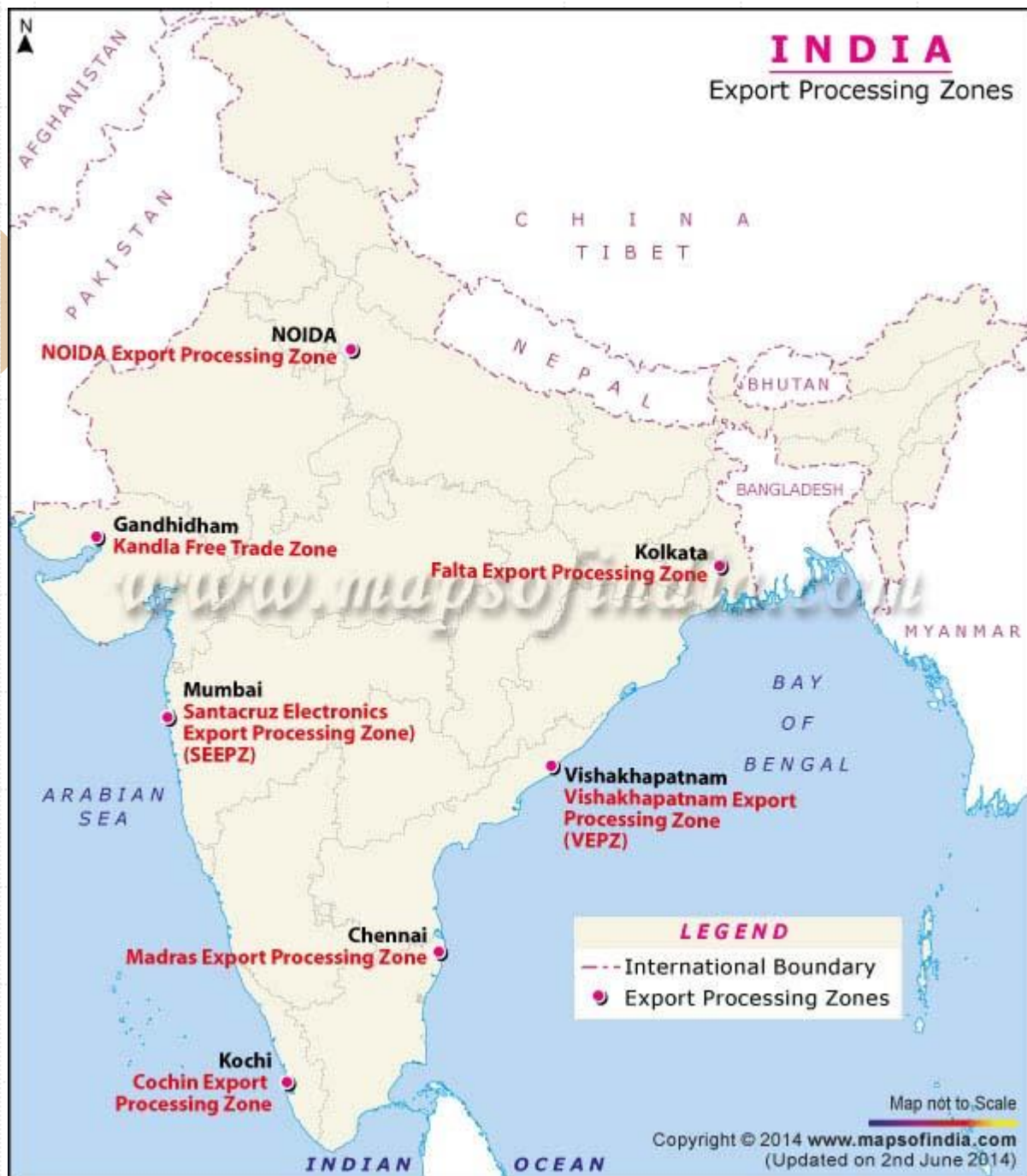
# Export Processing Zone

An Export Processing Zone (EPZ) is a **Customs area** where one is allowed to **import plant, machinery, equipment and material for the manufacture of export goods under security, without payment of duty.**

The zones are typically located **in the vicinity of ports of air and sea**, therefore making the import and export process more convenient.

Companies do not require as much government approval for practices as firms outside of the zone, with labour laws being more flexible.

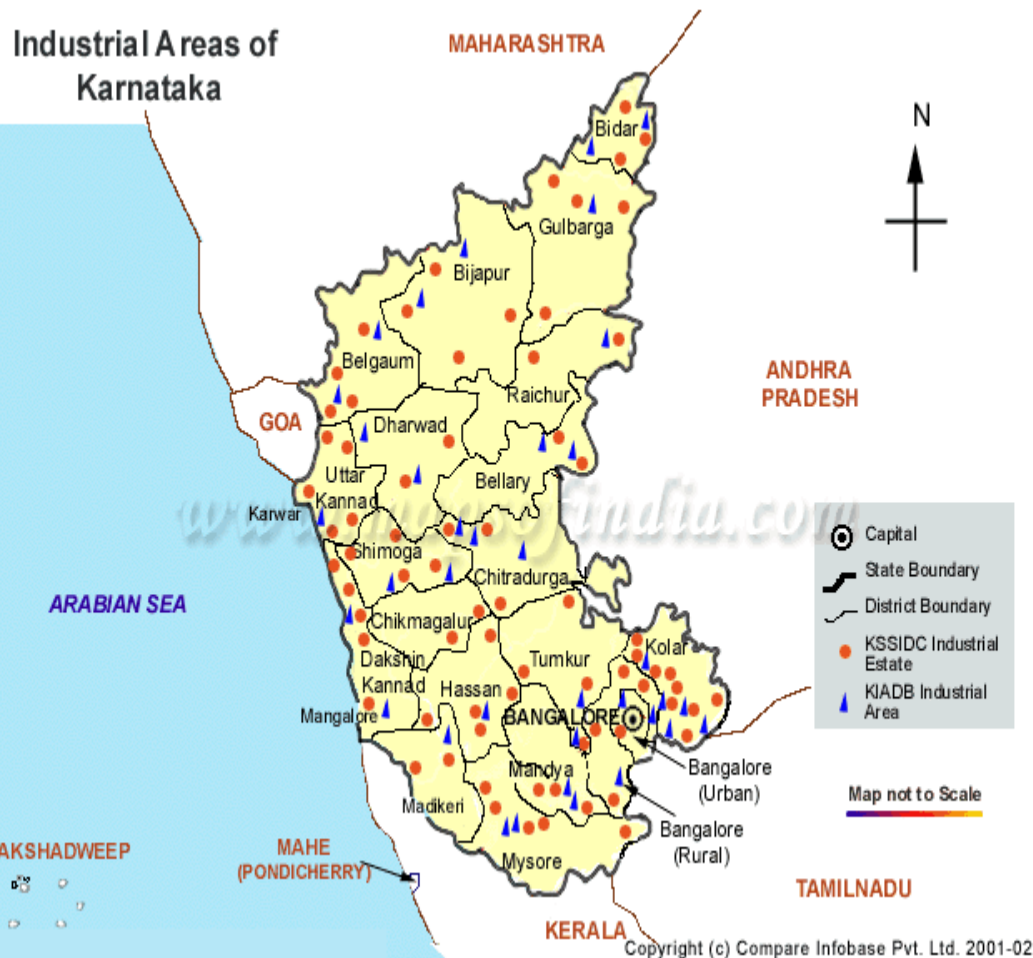
**SEZ is found all the countries but EPZ are generally located in under developed or developing countries.** Infrastructure of SEZ consist of manufacturing units, townships, roads, hospitals, schools and other services but EPZ are confined to manufacturing establishments.



# Industrial parks or Industrial estates

The SEZs enjoy **100 % income tax exemption on export income for the first five years, 50% for the next five years thereafter and 50 % of the ploughed back export profit for next five years.**

Besides, NIMZ, under the National Manufacturing Policy, has provisions of tax incentives to small and medium enterprises (SMEs).



KIADB has developed **170 Industrial Areas** in 30 Districts of the State.



# Free ports

**Freeports are a special kind of port where normal tax and customs rules do not apply.**

These can be airports as well as seaports.

At a freeport, imports can enter with **simplified customs documentation** and **without paying tariffs**.



**The Port of Kandla Special Economic Zone (KASEZ)** was the first special economic zone to be established in India and in Asia. Established in 1965, the Port of Kandla SEZ is the biggest multiple-product SEZ in the country.

Kandla is the first Export Processing Zone in India.

# Bonded logistic park

A logistics park is a **collection of several warehouses** – both readymade as well as custom-built, office complexes, data centres, transport depots, fuel pumps, piers or bays, labour accommodations, retail facilities, customs houses, etc.

Clients can choose the services according to their requirements.

A bonded logistics park is a **type of special economic zone**. Trade arrangements are similar to that of a bonded warehouse but over a specific geographic area.

Sometimes with international port capabilities. Goods may be stored, manipulated, or undergo manufacturing operations without payment of duty.

# Urban enterprise zone

An urban enterprise zone is an area in which policies to **encourage economic growth** and **development** are implemented.

Urban enterprise zone policies generally offer tax concessions, **infrastructure incentives**, and **reduced regulations** to attract investments and private companies into the zones.



# Classification of SEZs in India

## Sector

1. Manufacture one or more goods in a particular sector
2. Render one or more services in a particular sector

## Function or location

### 1. Multiproduct SEZ

**Manufacture multiple goods in one sector or across multiple sectors**

-----**Trading and warehousing**

----**Render two or more services in a sector or two or more sectors**

### 2. SEZ in a port or airport

**SEZ in an existing port or airport for the manufacture of goods falling in two or more sectors or for trading and warehousing or rendering or services.**

# SEZ comprises of

## Processing areas

- Processing area is the **demarcated area in SEZ** where units can be located for manufacture of goods or rendering of services
- Minimum processing area has been uniformly fixed at 50 % for multi product SEZ
- 90 % for product specific SEZ

## Non processing areas

- Non-processing area is intended to provide **support facilities to SEZ processing area** and may include:
  - (i) Educational institutions
  - (ii) Hospitals
  - (iii) Hotels
  - (iv) Recreation and entertainment facilities
  - (v) Residential and business complexes

# SEZs in INDIA

- About 64 % of the SEZs are located in five states – Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra.
- The following table gives data about the SEZs as of 31st January 2021

SEZs approved	425
SEZs notified	378
SEZs approved in-principle	33
SEZs operational	265





# SEZs in INDIA

- SEEPZ Special Economic Zone
- Kandla Special Economic Zone
- Cochin Special Economic Zone
- Madras Special Economic Zone
- Visakhapatnam SEZ
- Falta Special Economic Zone
- Noida Export Processing Zone

## States/Union Territories-wise distribution of approved SEZs

States/UTs	Central Government SEZs set up prior to the enactment of SEZs Act, 2005	State Government/ Private Sector SEZs set up prior to the enactment of SEZs Act, 2005	Formal Approvals granted under the SEZs Act, 2005	Notified SEZs under the SEZ Act, 2005	Total Operational SEZs (Including prior to SEZs Act + under the SEZs Act, 2005)
Andhra Pradesh	1	0	32	27	24
Chandigarh	0	0	2	2	2
Chhattisgarh	0	0	2	1	1
Delhi	0	0	2	0	0
Goa	0	0	7	3	0
Gujarat	1	2	26	22	21
Haryana	0	0	25	22	7
Jharkhand	0	0	2	2	0
Karnataka	0	0	63	52	34
Kerala	1	0	29	25	20
Madhya Pradesh	0	1	12	7	5
Maharashtra	1	0	51	45	37
Manipur	0	0	1	1	0
Nagaland	0	0	2	2	0

States/UTs	Central Government SEZs set up prior to the enactment of SEZs Act, 2005	State Government/ Private Sector SEZs set up prior to the enactment of SEZs Act, 2005	Formal Approvals granted under the SEZs Act, 2005	Notified SEZs under the SEZ Act, 2005	Total Operational SEZs (Including prior to SEZs Act + under the SEZs Act, 2005)
Odisha	0	0	7	5	5
Puducherry	0	0	1	0	0
Punjab	0	0	5	3	3
Rajasthan	0	2	5	4	3
Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0
Tamil Nadu	1	4	56	53	48
Telangana	0	0	63	56	34
Tripura	0	0	1	1	0
Uttar Pradesh	1	1	24	21	14
West Bengal	1	2	7	5	7
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>425</b>	<b>359</b>	<b>265</b>

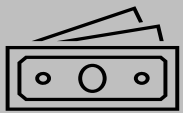
## Different sectors under which SEZs are formed are:

<b>AGRO</b>
<b>Airport based multiproduct</b>
<b>Auto and related</b>
<b>Aviation/Aerospace/Animation &amp; Gaming/Copper</b>
<b>Beach &amp; mineral/ metals</b>
<b>Biotechnology</b>
<b>Building products/transport equipments/ceramic and glass</b>
<b>Electronic product/Industries</b>
<b>Engineering</b>
<b>Footwear/Leather</b>
<b>Food Processing</b>
<b>FTWZ</b>
<b>Gems and Jewellery</b>
<b>Handicrafts &amp; Carpets</b>
<b>IT/ITES/Electronic</b>
<b>Hardware/Semiconductor/Services</b>

<b>Alumina/Aluminium</b>
<b>Light Engineering/Metallurgical Engineering /Automotive Components</b>
<b>Multi-Product</b>
<b>Multi-Services</b>
<b>Non-Conventional Energy</b>
<b>Plastic processing</b>
<b>Petrochemicals &amp; petroleum products/oil and gas</b>
<b>Pharmaceuticals/chemicals</b>
<b>Port-based multi-product</b>
<b>Power/alternate energy/solar</b>
<b>Textiles/Apparel/Wool</b>
<b>Writing and printing paper mills</b>
<b>Granite processing industries and other allied machinery/ manufacturing</b>

## OBJECTIVES

To boost  
domestic  
and foreign  
investments



To boost  
the export  
of goods  
and  
services



To generate  
employment



To create  
additional  
economic  
activity



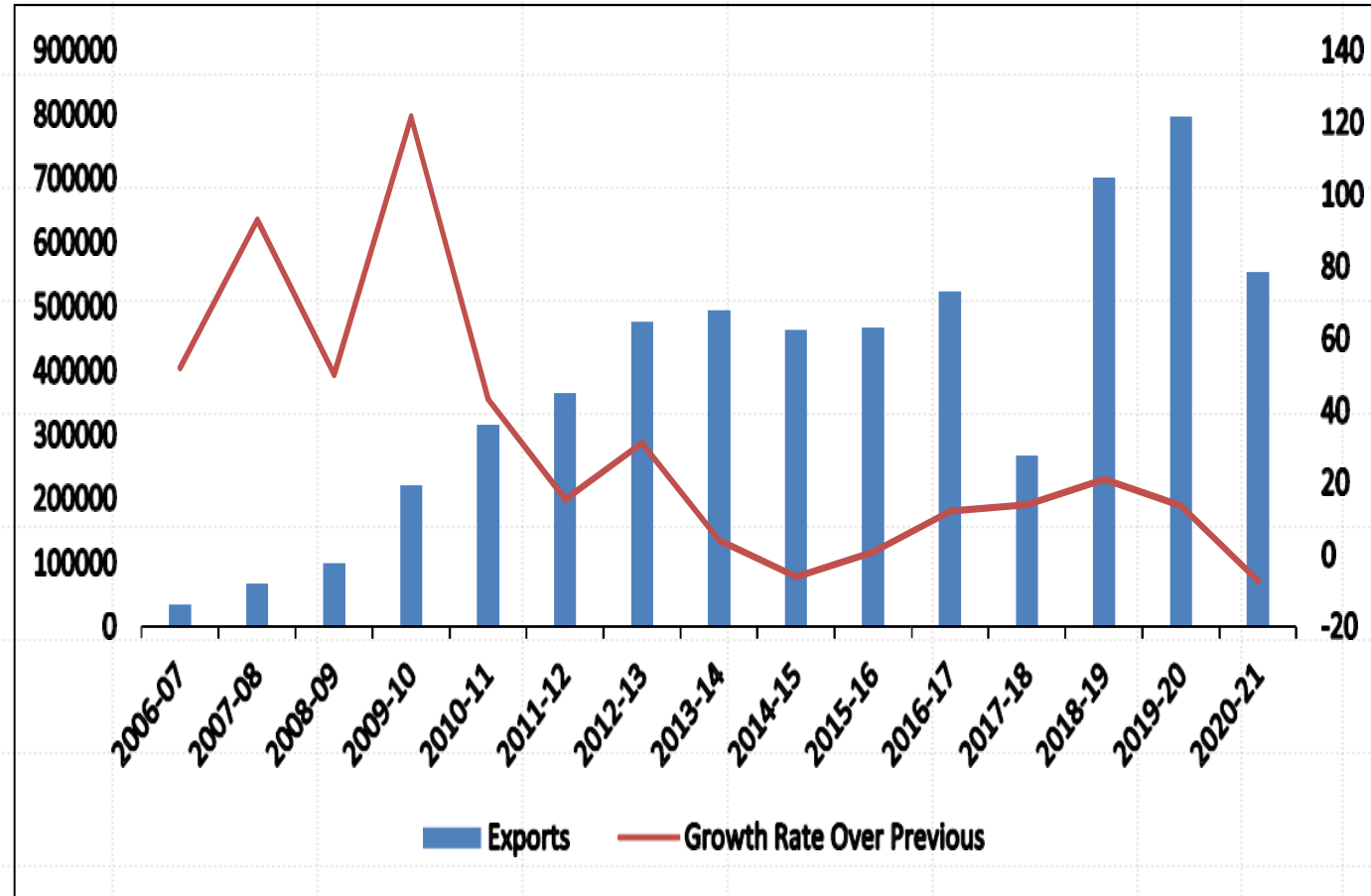
To develop  
infrastructure  
facilities



## SPECIAL ECONOMIC ZONES

## Performance of exports under operational SEZs in India

Years	Exports (In Cr.)	Growth rate over previous
2005-06	22840	
2006-07	34615	52
2007-08	66638	93
2008-09	99689	50
2009-10	220711	121.40
2010-11	315868	43.11
2011-12	364478	15.39
2012-13	476159	31
2013-14	494077	4
2014-15	463770	-6.13
2015-16	467337	0.77
2016-17	523637	12.05
2017-18	266773	13.99
2018-19	701179	21.00
2019-20	796669	13.62
2020-21	553396	-7.25



Shows the performance and growth of exports of SEZs in India

Sources: [www.sezindia.nic.in](http://www.sezindia.nic.in)

## Investment Progress of SEZs in India

(Rs. in Crore)

Investment in different type of SEZs in India	Investment (As on Feb., 2006)	Incremental investment	Total investment (As on 31 <sup>st</sup> Dec. 2020)
Central Government SEZs	2279.20	18943.04	21222.24
State/Pvt. SEZs set up before 2006	1756.31	12591.26	14347.57
Notified SEZs under the Act	-	572110.07	572110.07
<b>Total</b>	<b>4035.51</b>	<b>603644.37</b>	<b>607679.88</b>

## Employment status in SEZs in India

(in Persons)

Employment in Different Type of SEZs in India	Employment (As on Feb. 2006)	Incremental Employment	Total Employment (As on 31 <sup>st</sup> Dec. 2020)
Central Government SEZs	122236	64532	186768
State/Pvt. SEZs set up before 2006	12468	85841	98309
Notified SEZs under the Act	-	1999871	1999871
<b>Total</b>	<b>134704</b>	<b>2150244</b>	<b>2284948</b>

## Land allotted for the SEZs in India as on 31.01.2021

(Area in Hectare)

Area allotted for (7 central Govt. + 12State/Pvt.) SEZs notified before SEZ Act, 2005.	Area allotted for notified SEZs under the SEZ Act, 2005	Area allotted for the total notified SEZs	Area allotted for formally approved SEZs	Total area allotted (3+4)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
2172.75	39869.76	42042.51	5453.71	47496.22

## Present Scenario of the Land Requirement for Various Classes of SEZs is as Follows

Type	Area	Area for Special States / UTs
Multi- product	1000 hectares	200 hectares
Multi services	100 hectares	100 hectares
Sector specific	100 hectares	50 hectares
Handicraft	10 hectares	10 hectares
IT	10 hectares & min. built up area as per SEZ rules.	10 hectares & min. built up area as per SEZ rules.
Gems and Jewellery	10 hectares & min. built up area as per SEZ rules.	10 hectares & min. built up area as per SEZ rules.
Bio-tech and Non-conventional energy (including solar energy equipments/cell but excluding SEZs for non-conventional energy production and manufacturing)	10 hectares & min. built up area as per SEZ rules.	10 hectares & min. built up area as per SEZ rules.
FTWZ (Free Trade Warehousing Zone )	40 hectares & min. built up area as per SEZ rules.	40 hectares & min. built up area as per SEZ rules.

**Sources:** [www.sezindia.nic.in](http://www.sezindia.nic.in)

# Guidelines for land acquisition under SEZ

- Cultivable land should be considered only if an adequate quantum of other land is not available.
- First preference should be for the acquisition of waste and barren land, followed by single crop land and double crop land.



**SITE FOR APPROVED SEZ**



# SEZs Facilities & Incentives

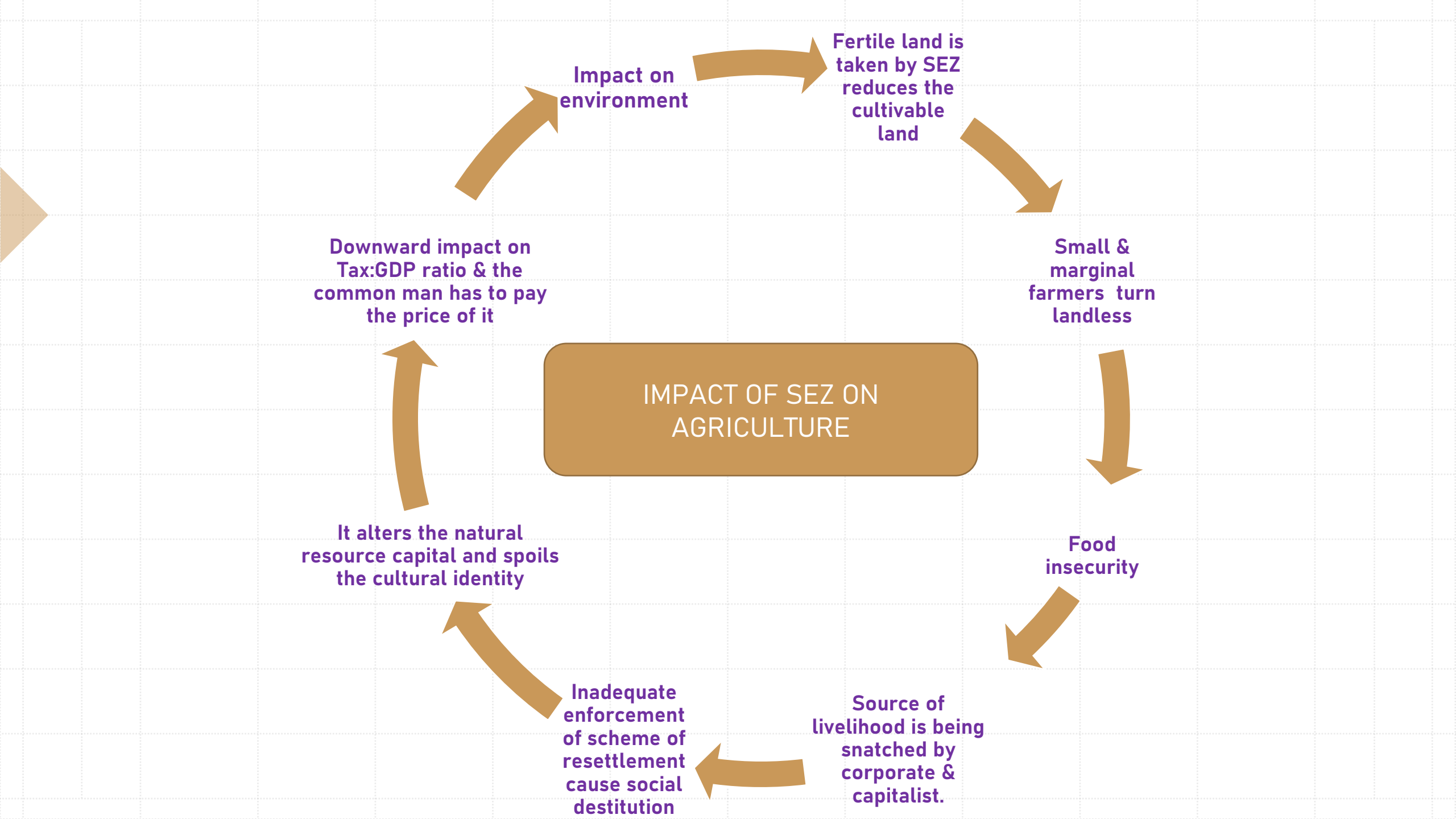
- **Duty-free import** or domestic procurement of goods for developing, operating and maintaining SEZ units.
- 100% Income tax exemption on export income for SEZ units under the Income Tax Act for first 5 years, 50 % for next 5 years thereafter and 50 % of the ploughed back export profit for next 5 years. (Sunset Clause for Units will become effective from 2020).
- Units are exempted from **Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT)**.
- They were exempted from **Central Sales Tax**, **Service Tax** and **State sales tax**. These have now subsumed into GST and supplies to SEZs are **zero-rated under the IGST Act, 2017**.
- **Single window** clearance for Central and State level approvals.

# SEZs Facilities & Incentives

- There is **no need for a license for import**.
- In the manufacturing sector, barring a few segments, **100 % FDI** is allowed.
- Profits earned are permitted to be repatriated freely with **no need for any dividend balancing**.
- There is **no need for separate documentation** for customs and export-import policy.
- Many SEZs **offer developed plots and ready-to-use space**. Apart from the firms operating in SEZs, developers of SEZs also receive many benefits and incentives from the government.



# IMPACT ON AGRICULTURE



**IMPACT OF SEZ ON AGRICULTURE**

**Impact on environment**

**Fertile land is taken by SEZ reduces the cultivable land**

**Small & marginal farmers turn landless**

**Food insecurity**

**Source of livelihood is being snatched by corporate & capitalist.**

**Inadequate enforcement of scheme of resettlement cause social destitution**

**It alters the natural resource capital and spoils the cultural identity**

**Downward impact on Tax:GDP ratio & the common man has to pay the price of it**

# Fertile land taken by SEZ Reduces the cultivable land



- ❖ By diverting cultivable land to non-agricultural purpose ( setting up of SEZs).
- ❖ Acquisition of land from farmers.
- ❖ Leads to reduced growth of agriculture.
- ❖ Leads to decrease in the production of agriculture.
- The cultivable land in India has **shrunk marginally by 0.43 per cent to 182.39 million hectare in last five years**. This is due to shift in area for non-agricultural purposes such as buildings, road and railways among others

# Urbanization effect: Karnataka is losing its farmland at fast pace

TNN | Nov 14, 2016, 07:37 AM IST



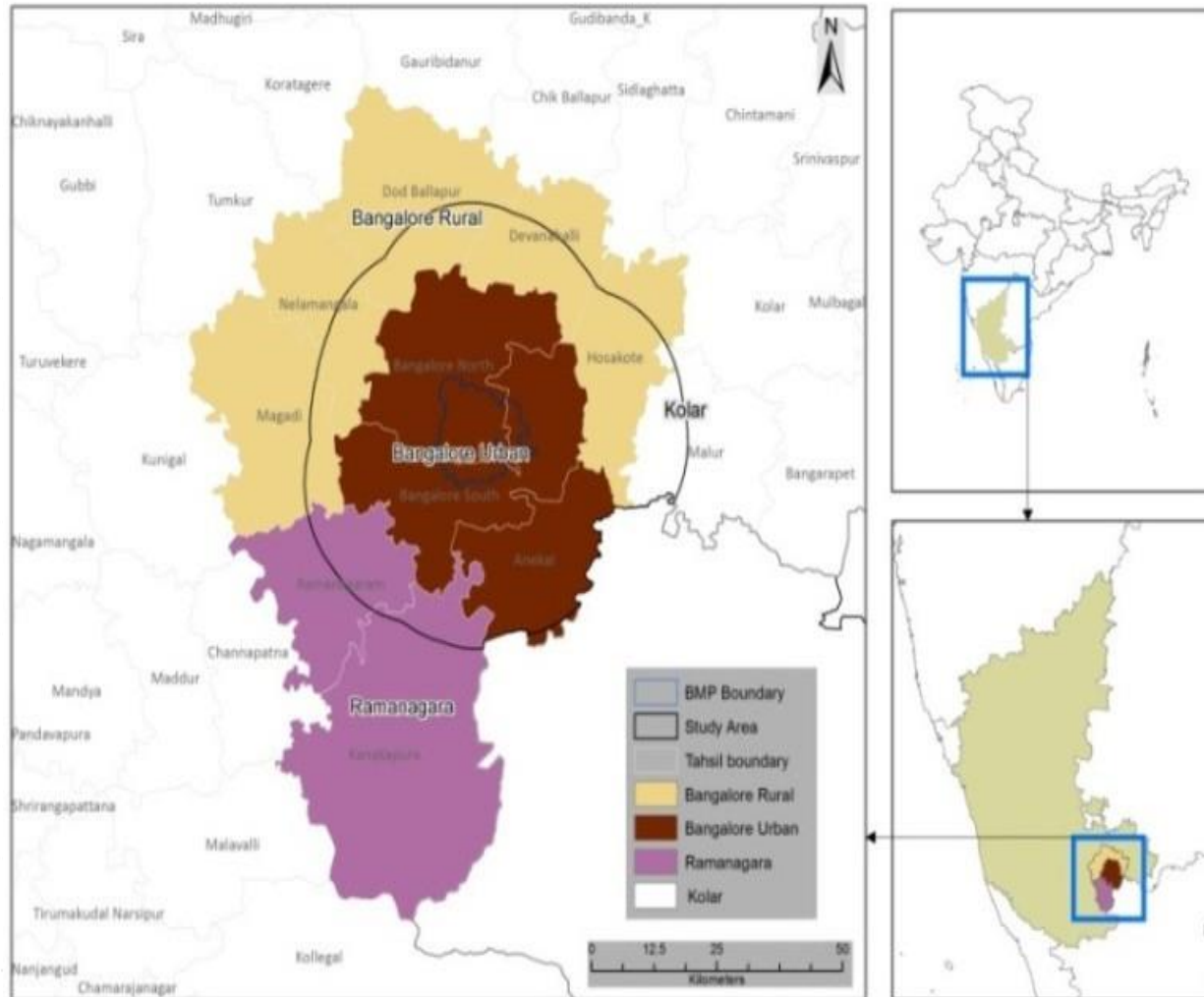
BENGALURU: Agriculture land in Karnataka is shrinking at an alarming rate, particularly in and around Bengaluru, Mysuru and Mangaluru, even as the state government continues to be a mere spectator to the onslaught of urbanization. Latest data from the Karnataka Agriculture Price Commission (KAPC) shows that 11% of cultivable land to the extent of 12.49 lakh hectares has dwindled in the state over the last decade (between 2005 and 2015).

Though there are a multiple reasons for this trend, the decrease is mainly attributed to diversion of cultivable land for non-agricultural purposes, including construction, industries and other development activities. Most strikingly, the data suggests that about 60,000 hectares of agriculture

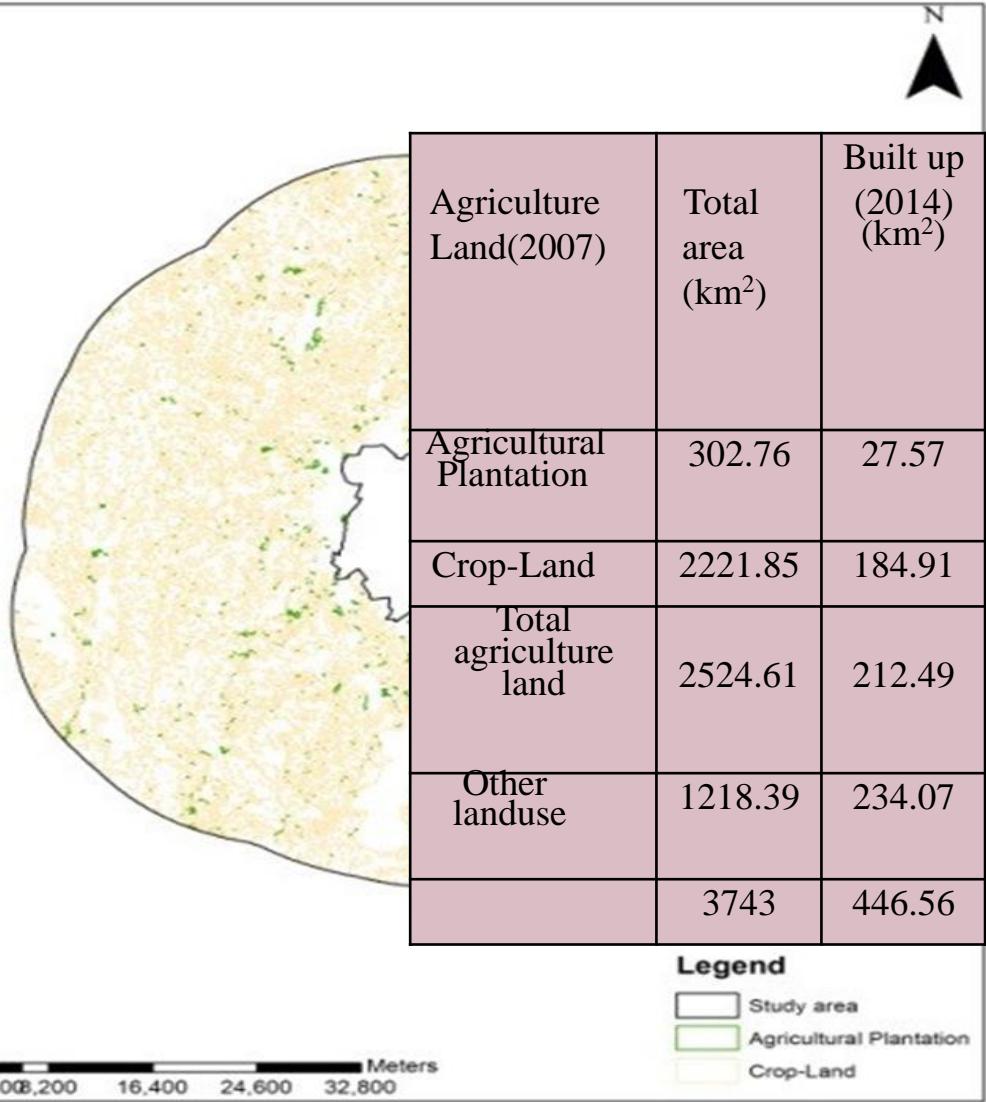
land have been converted for non-agriculture purposes every year in the said period.

"About 80% of people engaged in agriculture are in rural areas of the state and their sole means of livelihood is farming. If the trend continues for another 10 years, the state could see a major food crisis," said KAPC chairman Prof T N Prakash Kammaradi, who recently submitted the study report to chief minister Siddaramaiah, seeking his urgent intervention to arrest the trend.

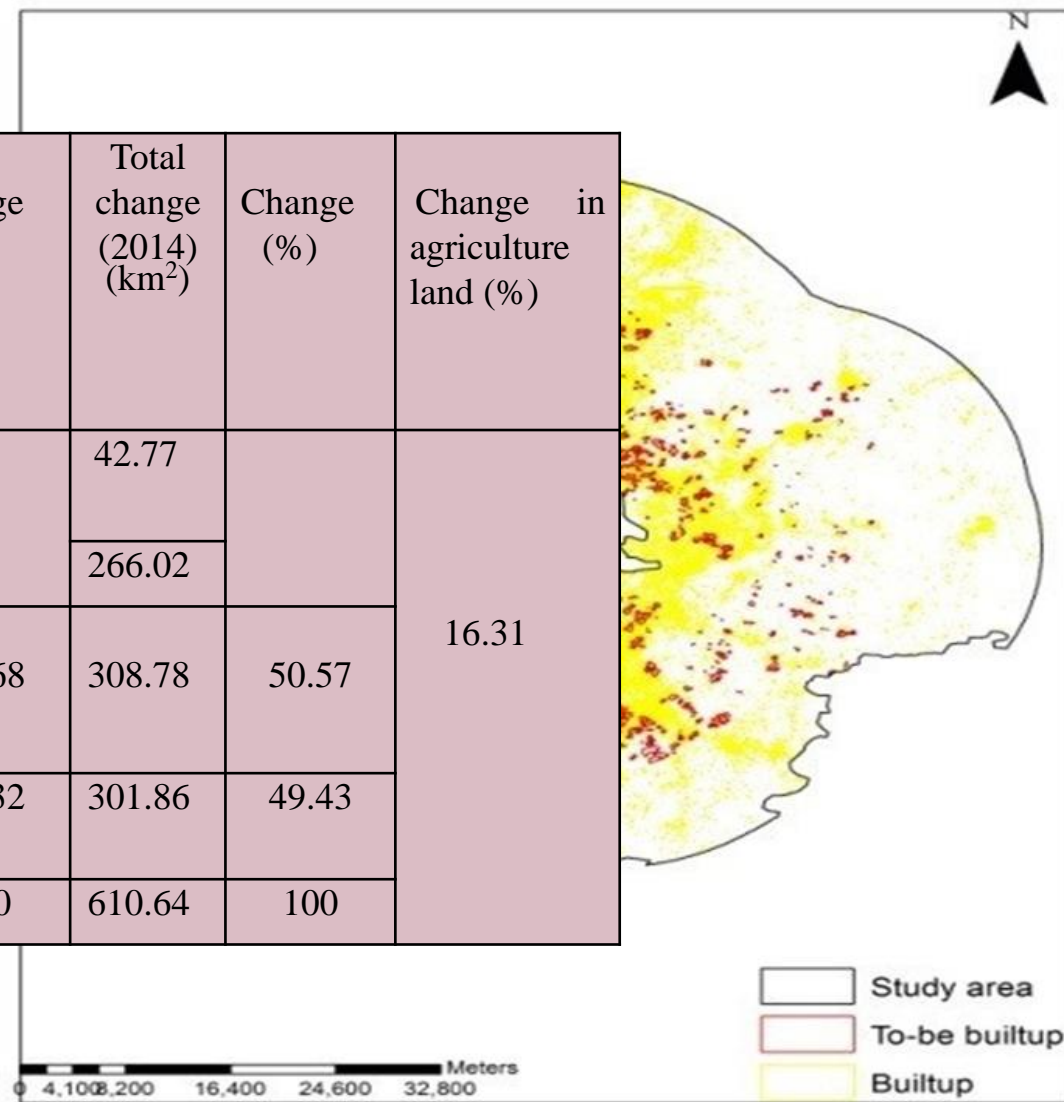
# Urban expansion and loss of Agriculture land - A case of Bengaluru city



Kavitha et al., (2015)



Agriculture Land(2007)	Total area (km <sup>2</sup> )	Built up (2014) (km <sup>2</sup> )	Change (%)	To- be built up (2014) (km <sup>2</sup> )	Change (%)	Total change (2014) (km <sup>2</sup> )	Change (%)	Change in agriculture land (%)
Agricultural Plantation	302.76	27.57		15.19		42.77		16.31
Crop-Land	2221.85	184.91		81.1		266.02		
Total agriculture land	2524.61	212.49	47.58	96.29	58.68	308.78	50.57	
Other landuse	1218.39	234.07	52.42	67.79	41.32	301.86	49.43	
	3743	446.56	100	164.08	100	610.64	100	



**Figure 2: Agriculture land in Bengaluru fringe in 2007**

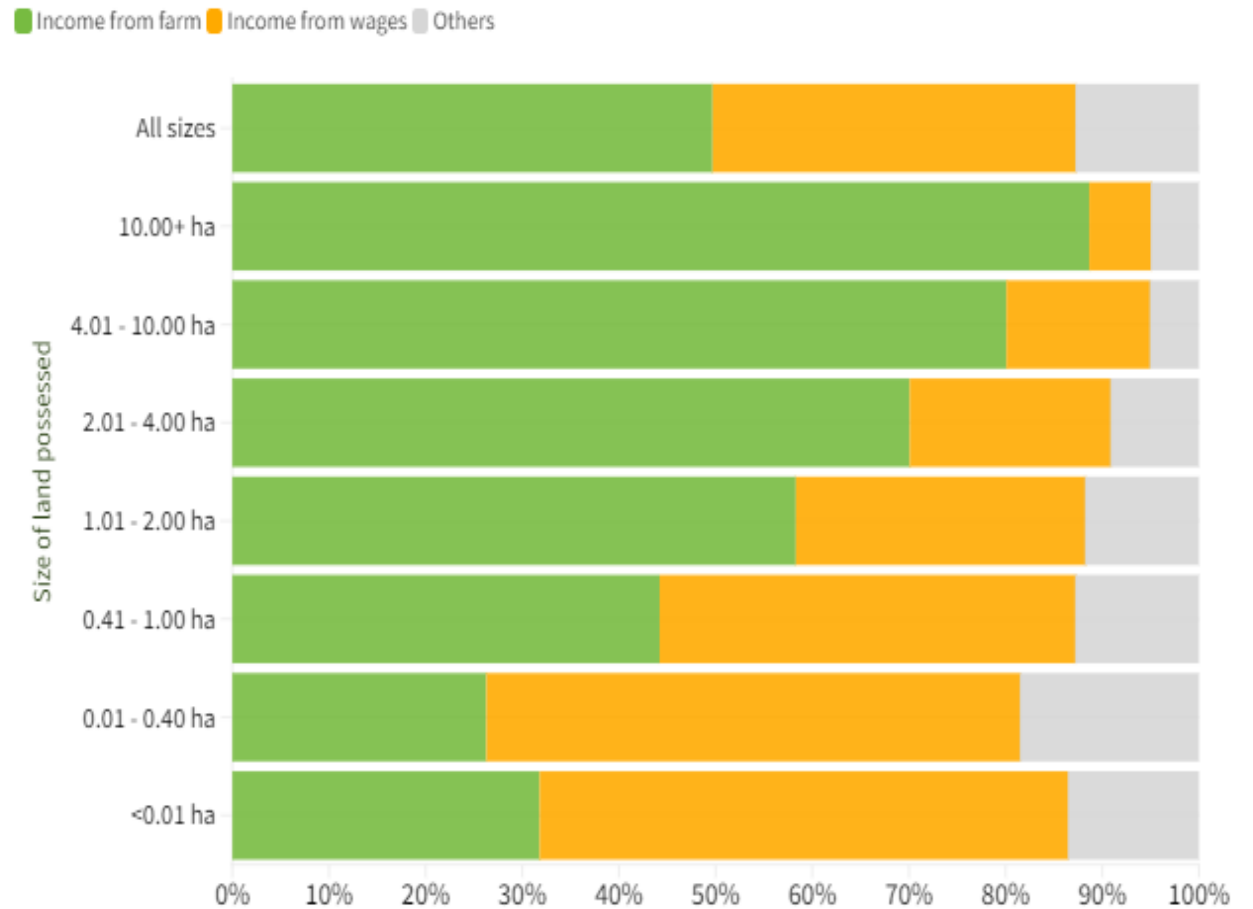
**Figure 3: Built up and To-be built 2014 in Bengaluru fringe**

# Small & marginal farmers turn landless

❖ It is estimated that more than 10 lakh people who are dependent upon agricultural lands will be evicted from their lands.

❖ Almost 80 % of the agricultural population owns only about 17 % of the total agriculture land, making them near landless farmers.

### Share of income from farming across landholding classes



Source: Situation Assessment Survey, 2019 • NOTE: Farming income includes both crop and animal farming

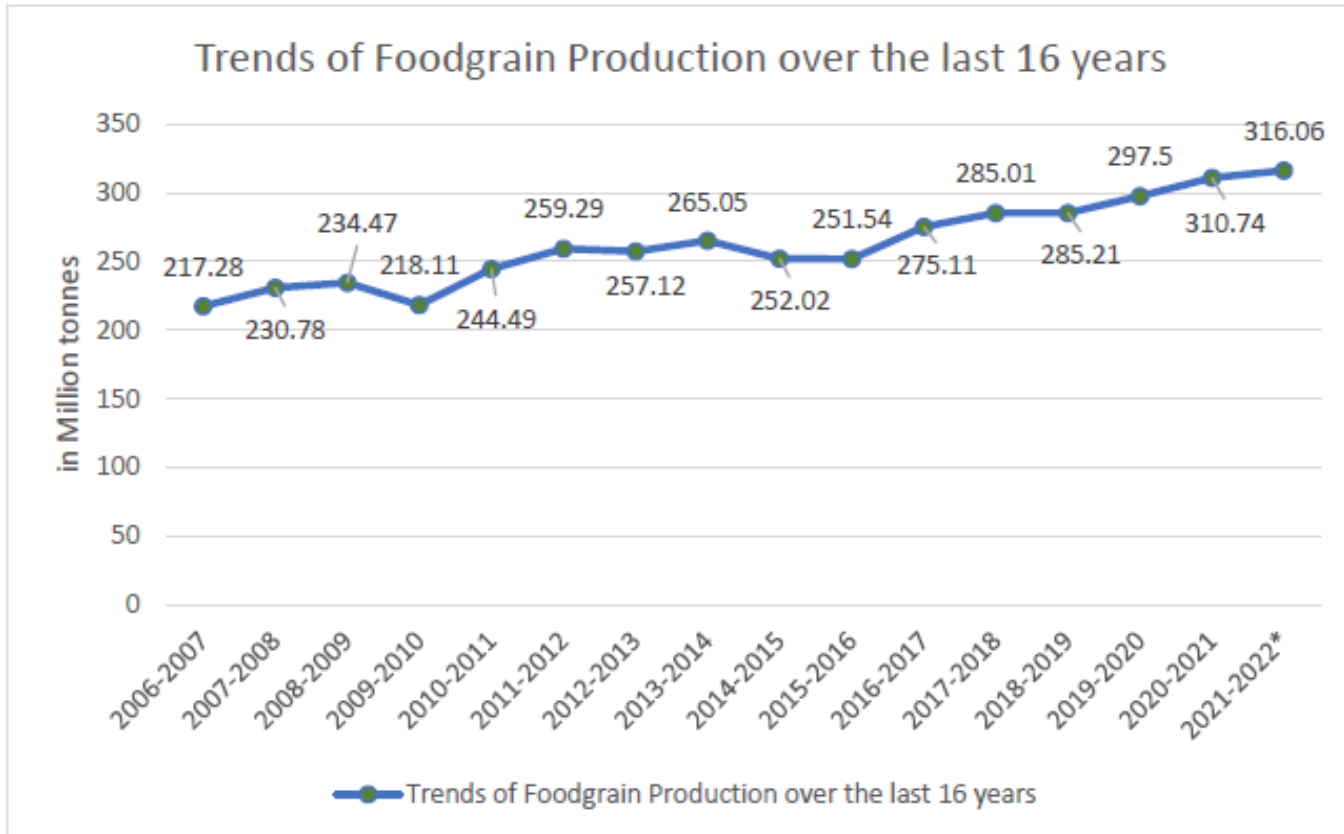
## Farmers' Protest: Bengaluru's Farm Hub Devanahalli To Lose Land To Industries?



“I fear that we will be out of employment very soon. The government is taking away the land for building big industries and the land owners will be compensated. But, what about us? Where do we go for work, there is no land anymore,” complained Anithamma, as she spoke to **The Reporter**.

**Over 350 families in Devanahalli will become landless due to the new land acquisition policy in Karnataka.**

# Food insecurity



In the 2021 **Global Hunger Index**, India ranks **101st** out of the 116 countries with sufficient data to calculate 2021 GHI scores. With a score of **27.5**, India has a level of hunger that is **serious**.

- Includes Kharif and Rabi both.

\*Includes second advance estimates for 2021-22 as on 16.02.2022

# Special Economic Zones and its Impact on Agriculture- A Case Study of Telangana State, India.

Bixapathi and Omakr (2018)

**Table 1:** Fertile Agriculture land losers

N=240

Land lost	Respondents	Percentage
Yes	176	73.33
No	64	26.67
Total	240	100.00

**Table 2:** Total Acres of Fertile Agriculture land lost

Land lost (Acres)	Respondents	Total land lost (Acres)
1	37	37
2	57	114
3	33	99
4	14	56
5	7	35
6	3	18
7	3	21
8	4	32
9	6	54
10	2	20
12	1	12
13	1	13
15	3	45
16	1	16
19	1	19
25	1	25
30	2	60
Total	176	676

**Table-3: Karif Season – Fertile land and Agriculture -- Land loser**

Crops	Respondent	Percentage	Land in acres	Percentage
Food crops	117	66.48	452	66.87
Commercial crops	23	13.07	88	13.02
Pulses	36	20.45	136	20.11
TOTAL	176	100	676	100

**Table 4: Rabi Season – Fertile land and Agriculture- Land loser**

Crops	Respondents	Percentage	Land in acres	Percentage
Food crops	113	64.2	433	64.05
Commercial crops	26	14.78	101	14.94
Pulses	37	21.02	142	21.01
Total	176	100	676	100

**Table 5: Karif Season – Fertile land and Agriculture -- Non- Land loser**

Crops	Respondents	Percentage	Land in acres	Percentage
Food crops	29	45.31	142	45.52
Commercial crops	21	32.81	102	32.69
Pulses	14	21.88	68	21.79
Total	64	100	312	100

**Table 6: Rabi Season – Fertile land and Agriculture -- Non- Land loser**

Crops	Respondents	Percentage	Land in acres	Percentage
Food crops	31	48.43	152	48.72
Commercial crops	15	23.43	73	23.39
Pulses	18	28.14	87	27.89
Total	64	100.00	312	100.00

# DISPLACEMENT AND LOSS OF LIVELIHOODS

Estimates show that close to 114,000 farming households and an additional 82,000 farm worker families who are dependent upon these farms for their livelihoods, will be displaced.

Experts calculate that the total loss of income to the farming and the farm worker families is at least Rs. **212 crores** a year.

*(www.business.mapsofindia.com)*

If SEZ is built on agricultural land the farmers will lose their livelihood as they are not skilled laborers & it would be tough to relocate them to other jobs.



# Inadequate enforcement of scheme of resettlement cause social destitution

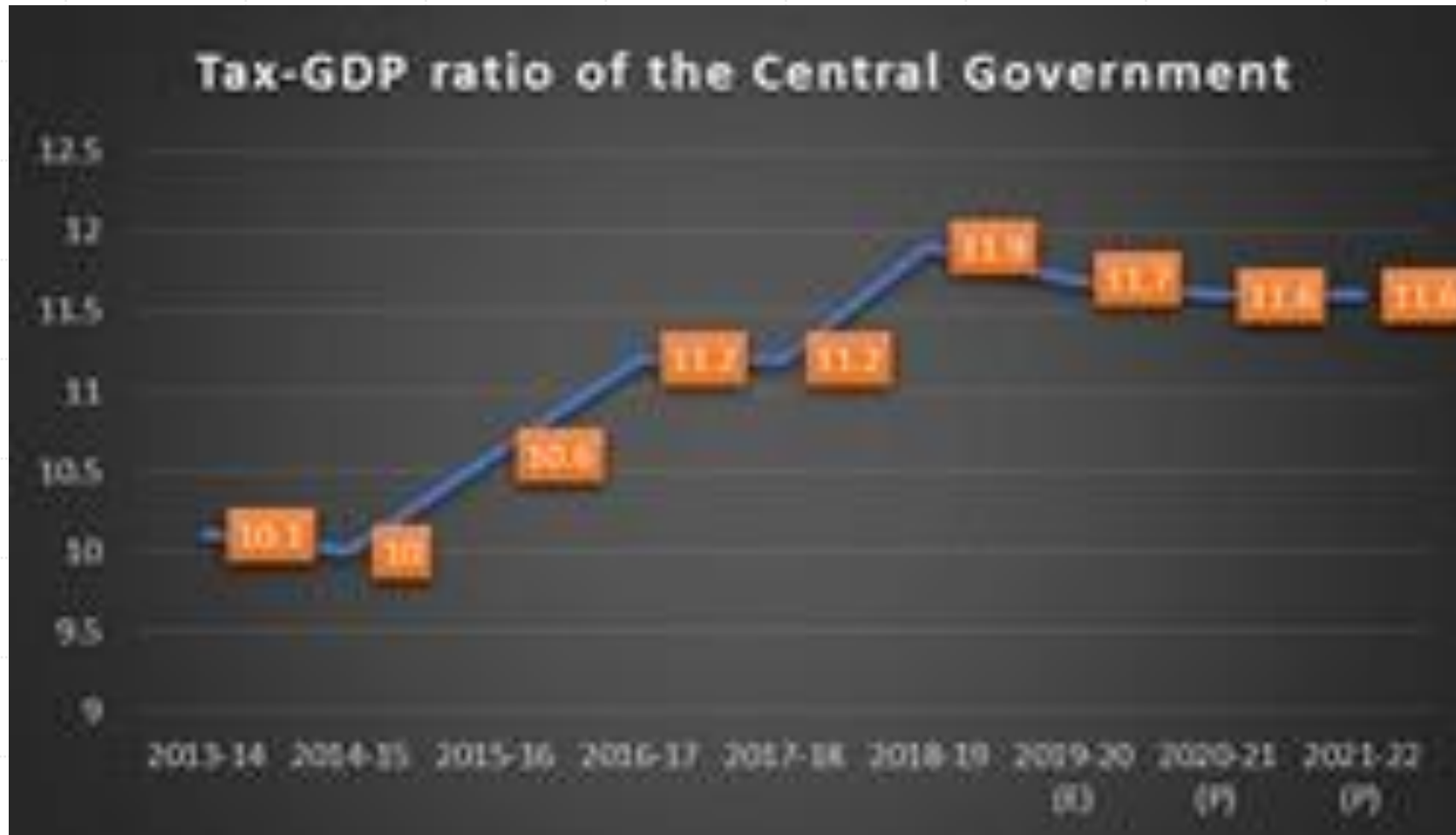
- “For the larger public purpose, displacement of a few people is unavoidable.” refrain amongst officials.
- Mere monetary compensation for loss of their lands and physical relocation to other places in the name of rehabilitation can never be an adequate measure.

# Alters the natural resource capital and spoils the cultural identity

- ❖ Displaced farmers move into cities and resettlement sites which leads to loss of their cultural identity.
- ❖ Loss of indigenous tradition and culture.
- ❖ Disintegrations of firmly settled communities.
- ❖ Altering the natural resource capital.



# Downward impact on Tax: GDP ratio leads to loss of public revenue



# Impact on Environment

- Effluent will deteriorate physical condition of soil.
- The chemical effluents will also effect the bio-resources.
- The sub-surface and under ground water quality will be impaired.
- The fertile land will become unproductive for the agriculture.
- The environment will be affected by such pollution.
- The land value will be decreased.



# Suggestions

1. Fertile agricultural land should be used only for agricultural purpose.
2. Youth should get enriched with importance of agriculture.
3. Industrial wastes has to be recycled in an appropriate way.
4. SEZ (Special Economic Zone), Thermal Power Plant, for such a large Industrial area agricultural land should not be used.
5. To stop the migrating farmers small scale business must be nurtured in rural areas. It will enable the farmers with job throughout the year which otherwise will be only on occasional seasons.
6. Industries established in rural areas should prefer non agricultural land.

# Suggestions

1. Farmers should be encouraged to make more food production.
2. Farmers should be made aware by the importance of agricultural growth and precaution to deal with food problems.
3. Farmers should be provided with more Subsidy for food crops.
4. Govt should provide good educational facility for farmers in rural areas.
5. Govt should not seize agricultural land while building SEZ.
6. Farmers should get productive seeds & fertilizers from the Govt.
7. Govt should provide good market facility along with good prize for Agricultural products.



# **Review of Literature**



# Performance Of Hassan Food Processing Special Economic Zone

**MANJUNATHA, A. L., (2013)**

**Table 1: Willingness of farmers to participate in HFPSEZ**

(N=60)

<b>No.</b>	<b>Particulars</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
1	Number of farmers interested to take part in SEZ activities	35	83.33
2	Interest in selling produce to SEZ companies	33	78.57
3	Contract farming with SEZ food processing companies	30	71.42

Out of 60 only 42 (66.66 %) farmers are knew about HFPSEZ

# - **A Study on Impact of Industrialization on Agriculture Reference to Mangalore Taluk**

**Preethamshetty, K. and Sureshramana, M., (2015)**

## ▪ **Objectives of the Study**

1. To study the effects of Industrialization on agriculture.
2. To examine the effect of Industrialization on agriculture land.

**Table 1: Cause for the Reduction of Agricultural Land**

(N=100)

<b>No</b>	<b>Causes</b>	<b>No of Respondents</b>
<b>1.</b>	Industries	<b>40</b>
<b>2.</b>	Urbanization	<b>24</b>
<b>3.</b>	Population	<b>15</b>
<b>4.</b>	Irrigation problem	<b>11</b>
<b>5.</b>	Negligence by Govt	<b>10</b>

## Table 2: Impact of Industrialization on Agriculture

(N=100)

No	Impact	No of Respondents
1	Reduction in Agricultural Land	35
2	Shortage of Agricultural Labour	30
3	Lack of Irrigation facility	10
4	Shortage of food production	25



**Effect of industrialization on agriculture and allied sectors  
from Raigad district of Konkan region**

**Holkar et al., (2018)**

**Table.1. Distribution of respondents according to their detail perceived effect of Industrialization on agriculture and allied activities**

Sl. No	Statements	Perceived effect (N=120)		
		Strongly Agree	Agree	Not Agree
1	Area under agriculture decreased	04 (3.34)	111 (92.50)	05 (4.16)
2	Minimization in milk production	05 (4.16)	115 (98.84)	-
3	Adverse effect on crop growth	14 (11.66)	99 (82.50)	07 (5.84)
4	Increase in environment heat	120 (100.00)	-	-
5	Adverse effects on germination	29 (24.16)	82 (68.34)	09 (7.50)
6	Increase employments	24 (20.00)	94 (78.33)	02 (1.67)
7	Basic infrastructural facilities available in village viz, electricity, road, water etc.	99 (82.50)	16 (13.33)	05 (4.17)
8	Water contamination leads to death of fishes and aquatic insects	26 (21.66)	77 (64.17)	17 (14.17)
9	Increase air pollution	120 (100.00)	-	-



# CONCLUSION

