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PROJECT AREA PROFILE-SPECIAL ECONOMIC ZONE SEZ- NOIDA

Poonam Kataria

Abstract:Special Economic Zone Noida is proposed to be located in district Ghaziabad of UP within the planned township of NOIDA as shown in Annexure X to be read with draft Master Plan of NOIDA 2021 Annexure IX. It is situated between Delhi and greater NOIDA which is the most developed part of UP falling within National Capital Region. The size of the zone has presently been set at 1000 ha.

Keyword:SEZ, NDP

INTRODUCTION:

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

The 100 kms radius around the proposed SEZ NOIDA has a total population of around 40 million with 16 towns above 2 lakh population. The 300- km catchment consist of 53 such towns. The 100 km radius houses around 1.5 lakh industrial units functioning in the area, out of which 660 are large to medium sized industries.

GEOGRAPHY AND PHYSICAL SETTING

The region in which the Zone lies is located on the western periphery of UP and is situated on the upper daub of the Ganga and Yamuna which form the eastern boundaries respectively separating the region from district of Blandisher, Moradabad and Budaun in the east and the state of Haryana and Delhi in the west. The location is approx. 30 min drive from Delhi. Major towns such as Delhi, Meerut, Faridabad ,Aligarh and Mathura falls within the 100 km radius and Jaipur ,Bareilly ,Agra and Gawalior falls within 300 km radius of the proposed SEZ NOIDA location.

Resources

The region is endowed with adequate water resources . The main source of surface water in the region is rivers, canals and lakes. The bulk requirement of water in the region is met by rivers Ganga and Yamuna . The quality of water is considered very well. AS regards the ground water resources 85% of the annual precipitation occurs during monsoon months the rainfall ranges between less than 50 cm in south west of the region to more than 75 cm in the north and north east parts and about 180 cms near Delhi state. The general water table ranges between 6 to 15 meters below the ground level. The quality of ground level in the entire region is good and is used for drinking and irrigation PURPOSES. A high portion of allmost 96% of the cultivable area is under irrigation the region has mostly rich and loamy soil which is very fertile. Due to the mounting pressure of population and extensive cultivation, very little has been left of the natural vegetation. The area has dry deciduous trees; the common trees are Sal, Sheesham and Teak.

ECONOMIC PROFILE

The 100 kms radius around the Special Economic zone NOIDA accounts for almost 4.8% of the total country's NDP primarily due to its proximity to Delhi one of the key hubs of economic activity in the country. The per capita income of this belt at Rs 21000 is one of the highest and almost 22% higher than the country's avg. A radius of 300 kms contains substantial portion of the most developed states in the country i.e. Punjab and Haryana and more prosperous towns of UP accounting for 11.5% of country's NDP. Major contribution to the NDP of the area (almost 80% of the NDP) is accounted by industry and service sector. The regions economy is slated to exp. fast growth in the future.

The economic characteristics of the surrounding sub region are briefly expressed below:

Delhi : Delhi the national capital of India besides being the nerve center of the country ,has emerged as an important international business center it has the largest cluster of SSI units (1.26 lakhs units) and is a major distributive center for the trade and commerce for the entire northern region. The place is home to large no. of centres , of excellence in science and technology and is imp. hub for national telecom network. It as the most well connected city in the country through surface and air. It is the first choice for setting up of representative offices of international and national companies and corporate houses seeking foothold in the countries .Delhi has more than 35% of catchment population and 53% of its NDP.

The 100 kms radius UP sub region has more than 320 large scale industries and about 9500 SSI units employing 4.4 lakhs workers. These Indus. are mainly concentrated in NOIDA, Gaziabad, Greater NOIDA and Sikandrabad towns etc. Besides a no. of industrial areas and activities have been taken up for dev. by the UPSIDC like Tronica city, Integrated agro parks, Apparels parks Massori-Gulaothi and Khurja growth centers, Export promotion industrial park at surajpur and development of 4 industrial corridors within the catchment of 300 kms of the SEZ NOIDA. UP is the home of not only the traditional industries

for which India is known like brass ware, carpets, perfumes, silk, handlooms and handi craft but also the modern industries like electronics, automobiles etc. In software UP is the 2nd largest exporter in the country after Bangalore exporting software worth 4500 corers through 670 companies in 1999-2000. NOIDA area has developed as a hub of one activity in the country accounting for bulk of software export from UP. The state currently has 1942 medium and large size units with investment of around Rs 282 billion. The sub region is one of the most fertile and productive agriculture region in the whole of UP and has vast potential for food processing industry product exports.

TRADE PROFILE

The entire belt near SEZ NOIDA is considered to be highly export intensive. The total exports from the 100 kms radius is estimated close to Rs 15300 corers (9% of the country's export) and approx. Rs 23500 crores (14.5% of the country's exports within 300 kms radius . Delhi itself is a major contributor accounting for 59% of the total exports followed by UP sub region accounting for 29 % of the total exports. The main sectors of the exports are handicraft, carpets , leather, brass ware, Potteries, agricultural products, ready-made garments, electronic goods, engg. goods jewellery, diamonds , drugs/ pharmaceuticals , instruments, transportation equipment, software and handloom products. More than 40% of the products exported by value in the region is air worthy . Imports also constitute a sizable volume. It is estimated that almost similar value products are imported . The main airworthy imports are gold and silver, electronic goods, professional instruments and transport equipment etc.

CONCLUSION

The region is well endowed in all social infrastructures like Education, Medical, Water supply, Post and Telegraph, Communication and Road connectivity etc. The region receives power from the integrated grid of UP power systems and the northern regional grid. The current power supply is much less than the demand in the region. Towns and Industrial areas of Ghaziabad and Noida have been getting preferential treatment in respect of power supply. It is observed that the industrial Units in SEZs are importing at concessional rates from the General Currency Area and the goods produced using such facilities are exported to Rupee Payment Area (RPA). This resulting net foreign exchange out go and hence defeats the basis objectives of establishing the SEZs. In this context there is an article in the Business standard, "SEZ scheme laudable, but revenue losses an account of special economic zones but praised the scheme that will help India's export globally competitive. The real positional advantages and disadvantages in SEZs could be well known after conducting their study. For this section of literature survey, there is no dearth of material in the form of articles in various journals, books, abstracts, newspapers reports etc.

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