

## **Studies on Special Economic Zones and Ravishment of Human Right of Displaced people In India**

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### **Abstract:**

In Present the world faces a crisis and internal displacement that is no less pressing and acute as the refugee crisis. The increased occurrence of internal displacement in recent years has resulted in a growing concern within the international community. THE LIBERALIZATION of the Indian economy has seen India transform into an economic power house and emerge as the cynosure of the world, along with its neighbour China. But economic “Progress” has also brought about conflicts in many Parts of India some too small to be noticed while some have grabbed national headlines. The Special Economic Zones rules provide for simplified procedures for development, operation and maintenance of the Special Economics Zones, single window clearance system and simplified compliance procedures and documentation. According to the Internal Displacement monitoring centre there are more than 26 million internally displaced peoples, it making to a big Challenge for various humanitarians and organizations to tackle this problem. However, on the flip side, the people whose lands have been noticed for acquisition by the government have vociferously resisted the setting up of Special Economics Zones.

The incidents and various others in different parts of the country should make the government see reason and work out a Scheme to promote industrial development in the country without up-rooting poor people from their home and hearths.

### **Introduction:**

Restoration to Former status of the displaced peoples is a big Challenge before the government. Flowing out of displaced faced with displacement. Displacement of peoples means peoples becoming very grave, because figure of displaced person is increasing day by day. Rehabilitation of displaced Peoples is fundamental the

government. It is strange that the elite and the political power talk of development and at the ground reality people are the people forcefully deported. Most large forced dislocation of people do not occur in conditions of armed conflict or genocide but in routine, every day evictions to make way for developed projects. This developed cleansing may well constitute ethnic cleansing in disguise, as the people dislocated so often turn out to be from minority ethnic and racial communities.

From around the world millions of people uprooted from their usual habitat.

Millions of people have been displaced due to war, terrorism, ethnic conflict political persecution, development projects, natural calamities man made disasters and a host of others.

### **Human Rights of the displaced people In India:**

Displaced people have some fundamental human rights. Accommodation Right, right to compensation right to employment, right to protection of law, right to education etc. This paper aims at discussing to what an adverse effect of displacement on human rights. One of the most controversial steps enunciated by the government has been the setting up of Special Economic Zones. The Special Economic Zones aim to provide single window clearance to produce and world class infrastructure while the Government hopes to attract large amounts of foreign Direct Investment into India through these special economic Zones. The Special economic Zones Policy was announced by the government in April 2000 The Special Economic Zones Act, 2005 was Passed by Parliament in May 2005 and it received presidential assent in June 2005. The Special Economic Zones Act 2005 came into effect on February 10, 2006.

Though the expanded meaning of the expression right of the life as envisaged under article 21<sup>th</sup> of the Indian constitution includes the right to live with basic human dignity and all that goes along with it namely, the bare necessities of life such as adequate nutrition, Clothing and shelter over the head and facilities for reading, writing and expressing oneself in diverse forms.

But displacement violated human rights of the million people in India., millions of the displaced peoples are facing various problems like permanent rehabilitation, Corruption in rehabilitation scheme, oppose of local people occupational problem etc.

The Special Economic Zone rules provide for simplified procedures for development, operation and maintenance of the Special Economic Zones single window clearance system simplified compliance procedures and documentation. After the Special Economic Zone rules came into effect on Feb. 10, 2006, 341 Special Economic Zone proposals have received formal approval while in principle approval has been granted to 171 Special Economic Zone proposals. From the list to formal approval 130 Special Economic Zones have been notified. The Special Economic Zones are expected to draw investment to the tune of Rs. 100, 000/-crores and create 5, 00, 000/-Jobs by December 2007, besides many other associated benefits.

The United Nations officially first dealt with internally displaced persons in 1972 but did not define who exactly would be considered to be internally displaced ? Displacement can be mainly divided into disaster induced displacement and conflict induced displacement.

At the Present there exists no international ally agreed upon definition of dislocated people. United Nations current working definition given by the guiding principles internal displacement (1998) holds them to be., “peoples or group of peoples who have been forced to flee or to leave their homes places of habitual residence as a result of or in order to avoid, in particular, the effects of armed conflict, situation of generalized Violence. violation of human rights or natural or human made disasters and who have not crossed an internationally recognized state Border.

However on the flip side, the people whose lands have been notified for acquisition by the government have vociferously resisted the setting up of Special Economic Zones. Matters came to a head in the case of Nandigram in Purba Medinipur district of West Bengal when the West Bengal government decided that the Salim Group of Indonesia would set up a chemical plant there. On March 14, 2007, fourteen people were killed and 34, including 14 Policemen, were injured when the Police opened fire on people protesting against the setting up of the chemical hub in Nandigram. It was against this backdrop that the Forum for Democratic Initiatives organized an interactive discussion on “Special Economic Zones and Increasing State Repression ” and two film-Screenings, one on Nandigram and the other on murdered coca-cola Unionists in Colombia in the Capital on July 28. The Panelists during the discussion brought out how the Government had failed to take along the People while setting up the Special Economic Zones would not benefit the poor village folk in the areas where the Special Economic Zones were proposed to be set up. Along with Nandigram, Violence has also flared up in Singur in West Bengal where around 1000 acres of the farmland was taken over by the government on behalf of the Tatas, for a small car factory. These incidences and various others in different parts of the country should make the government see reason and work out a scheme to promote industrial development in the country without uprooting poor people from their homes and hearths.

Ethnic conflict based on demands for greater autonomy has generated significant internal displacement in India’s northeast region. With regard to development induced displacement and displacement on account of natural and man made disasters including conflict the commission has recommended the incorporation of principles in the National relief and rehabilitation policy in the Rehabilitation and Resettlement Bill 2007. The rehabilitation of people displaced by the Government Project and ethnic conflict prove to be the thorniest problem so far. The process of rehabilitation has always raised a volley of questions not only from the displaced peoples but from all conscious people also. The rehabilitation of people uprooted from the command areas of government project and ethnic conflict has never been complete and it has created more problems than it has solved. It is the moral and legal duty of the government to establish School for the Children up to 14 years of age, the question of children going to School arises.

**Conclusion:**

Human Rights of man are those essential rights and freedoms without which human beings cannot live a decent and civilized life. They have been the most important

issue of human society from about; 2000 years before christ till our own times. Respect for human rights is before christ till our own times. Respect for human rights is one of the university recognized principals of international law.

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