



Strategic Growth Engines: Unraveling the Role of Special Economic Zones In India

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Abstract- This paper titled "Strategic Growth Engines: Unravelling the Role of Special Economic Zones in India," delves into the various facets of Special Economic Zones (SEZs), which are crucial instruments for fostering economic growth and development in India. This paper attempts to clarify the strategic importance of SEZs in the Indian economic environment by thoroughly examining the historical development, policy frameworks, and modern dynamics of SEZs. One major strategy employed by the government to encourage investment and the growth of the national economy is the creation of Special Economic Zones, or SEZs. India is working towards the objective of establishing SEZs in order to reach the nation's full potential since these areas inherently attract greater international investment in addition to generating jobs and enhancing infrastructure. This paper used a mixed-methods approach that blends qualitative analysis with empirical data to discover the many roles that Special Economic Zones (SEZs) play in attracting FDI, progressing industrialization, and increasing global competitiveness. Understanding the challenges SEZs face and the creative solutions employed to overcome them is a key component of showcasing the adaptability and resilience of these economic engines. The paper explores how SEZs influence the creation of jobs, the transfer of technology, and regional growth, offering insights into the larger socioeconomic ramifications of these strategic zones. By providing varied viewpoints on the usefulness of Special Economic Zones (SEZs) as accelerators for strategic growth, the study's findings add to the continuing discourse on economic policy.

Keywords: Special economic zones (SEZs), economic development, strategic growth, Foreign direct investment (FDI), Industrialization.

I. INTRODUCTION

The main purpose of a special economic zone (SEZ) is to draw in investment and create jobs. SEZs are areas within a country that typically have duty-free status and special business and commercial rules. Developed as well as developing countries employ Special Economic Zones (SEZs) as a common instrument for policy to promote growth in particular geographic areas and economic sectors. Governments usually target specific locations for regulatory concessions and infrastructural development in order to influence the location of large, productive enterprises within such regions.

The primary objectives of SEZs in many other countries, typically include:

Promotion of Exports: One of Special Economic Zones' (SEZs') primary objectives is to create an atmosphere that encourages businesses to manufacture goods and services that can be offered in outside markets.

Pulling in Foreign Direct Investment (FDI): The purpose of Special Economic Zones (SEZs) is to attract international investment by offering various

benefits such tax exemptions, duty exemptions, and simplified regulatory procedures. Establishing a favorable investment environment for both domestic and foreign investors is the aim.

Employment Creation: By attracting companies to locate manufacturing facilities or service providers inside the approved zones, SEZs hope to create jobs. This promotes general economic development and aids in addressing concerns about unemployment.

Infrastructure Development: Building top-notch infrastructures for power, communications, transportation, and logistics is a common part of developing special economic zones (SEZs). This helps not just the companies operating in the Special Economic Zone (SEZ) but also the neighboring areas grow.

Technology Upgradation: SEZs frequently priorities encouraging the adoption of cutting-edge procedures and technology. This makes the industries within the zones more competitive on a worldwide basis by enhancing their technological capabilities.

Boosting Economic Growth: SEZs support general economic growth by drawing investments,



encouraging exports, and generating job opportunities. SEZ performance is frequently regarded as a measure of a nation's economic health.

Operational Flexibility: SEZs allow businesses to operate with greater operational flexibility. This includes loosened labor rules, expedited regulatory processes, and a business-friendly environment to support productive and successful operations.

Economic Activity Diversification: SEZs are designed to promote a variety of economic activities, such as commerce, manufacturing, and services. This diversification contributes to building a strong and stable economic foundation.

Global Competitiveness: Special Economic Zones (SEZs) are designed to make enterprises that operate within them more globally competitive. Tax exemptions and duty-free imports are examples of incentives that boost competitiveness and cost-effectiveness in international markets.

Sustainable Development: By striking a balance between economic growth and social and environmental concerns, SEZs are anticipated to support sustainable development. This covers efforts for community development, environmental preservation, and responsible land use.

A Special Economic Zone (SEZ) is a region that enjoys fewer economic regulations than the normal laws of a country. The term "SEZ" refers to a broad category of more specialised zone types, including Urban Enterprise Zones, Free Ports, Free Trade Zones, Export Processing Zones, Free Zones, and Industrial Estates (IE). The primary objectives of a Special Economic Zone (SEZ) framework are typically to enhance foreign investment, create jobs, and stimulate exports. SEZs are present in more than 140 economies worldwide, according to the World Investment Report 2019 [UN Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)]. Approximately 75% of emerging economies have chosen this method, despite the fact that nearly all transition economies contain SEZs within their borders. Approximately 70% of all SEZs worldwide are located in Asia. SEZs, however, are widely dispersed throughout the world. In just 20 years, Shenzhen, the most prosperous Special Economic Zone in China, went from being a tiny village to a metropolis with a population of over 10 million. Following China's lead, numerous nations, including Brazil, India, Iran, Jordan, Kazakhstan,

Pakistan, and the Philippines, have created Special Economic Zones.

SEZs have their roots in the ideas of "Free Ports" and "Free Cities," which emerged in Europe around 160 BC. During their developmental phase, the developed countries, as they are now called, adopted this approach. They decided to take advantage of these zones' advantages in order to boost local industrialization. Free Trade Zones (FTZs) offered duty-free benefits to enable transshipment trade throughout the 17th and 18th centuries, when high tariffs in Europe protected home industry. Though the USA has been a more conscientious user of SEZs, Europe was the first region to establish them.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

According to Andrew Cheesman's (2012) study, "Special Economic Zones and Development: Geography and Linkages in India," the current SEZ model, which has been embraced by a number of nations, can have positive effects on export growth, the creation of new markets, and the attraction of foreign direct investments. The author of "Impact of Special Economic Zones (SPZs) on Human Development and Poverty Reduction: An Indian Experience," Dr. Abdul Raheem, A. (2011), explores the contribution that SEZs make to human development and poverty alleviation in India. According to the researcher, SEZs in India are able to create more jobs at the regional level and have a reasonable degree of success in doing so. India may attain a win-win situation by placing equal emphasis on industry and agriculture. According to scholars Nazia Khan and Dr. Varshney, P.K. (2012), "Future Prospects of Special Economic Zones in India in Industrial Sector," SEZs with all the incentives and less regulations will draw an increasing amount of foreign direct investment. In their 2012 paper "India's Special Economic Zones: Development and Export Performance," Pramod Lonarkar and Dr. Deogirikar, A.B., summarized the assessment of SEZs from Export Promotion Zones. The export results of the nation's different SEZs are also reported in the article. According to the article, just two public sector zones—SEEPZ and Noida SEZ—out of seven public sector SEZs—show encouraging export performance, despite the fact that all of the zones are exhibiting considerable export performance. According to Dr. Roshan Kumar's (2012) research on "Special Economic Zones (SEZs)," India's SEZs are comparable to those in China, with the exception of



labour rules. The study comes to the conclusion that the SEZ model will require some time to stabilise and will only eventually produce the intended outcomes.

The author of "Advantages and Disadvantages of FDI in China and India," Tarun Kanti Bose (2012), examines the benefits and drawbacks for foreign investors who choose to make direct investments in China and India. This study analyses the benefits and drawbacks of foreign direct investment (FDI) in China and India by examining their respective FDI situations. It is both descriptive and exploratory in nature. The Kanwar Singh's (2013) study, "Overview of Special Economic Zones (SEZs) with a special reference to Haryana," is the SEZs located in the state of Haryana. The study looks at the SEZs in Haryana's expansion and operational effectiveness, particularly with regard to exports. The research primarily focuses on several upcoming projects in the state of Haryana. The author provides information such as the number of SEZs notified, approved, and operational SEZs. In her 2014 study, "Special Economic Zones (SEZs) in India and Gujarat: A policy and performance perspective," Dr. Nirali Pandit discusses SEZs both domestically and globally. The situation of Gujarat and the nation of India are then contrasted in the article. The central government's and the Gujarati government's SEZ policy frameworks are then covered in the article. Although SEZs are predicted to promote economic growth, the outcomes may differ from nation to nation, according to Pakdeenurit et al. (2014) in "Special Economic Zone: Facts, Roles, and Opportunities of Investment." Before establishing a SEZ on its territory, the nation must fully comprehend all facets of SEZs, including their effects and other related issues.

III. OBJECTIVE

- To comprehend India's SEZ development.
- To examine how SEZs affect development and economic growth.
- To list the problems that SEZs encounter and possible fixes.
- To investigate the potential for growth and the contribution of SEZs to the development of India's economy.

IV. SEZS IN INDIA

In India, SEZs were established in 2000 as a part of the government's economic liberalization initiatives. India

was among the first countries in Asia to identify the potential of the EPZ model for promoting exports. The Special Economic Zones (SEZs) Policy was introduced in April 2000 with the goal of attracting more international investments to India and addressing the drawbacks caused by the abundance of regulations and clearances, the lack of world-class infrastructure, and an unpredictable fiscal environment.

List of Special Economic Zones:

Sl. No.	Name	Location
1	Kandla Special Economic Zones	Kandla, Gujarat
2	SEEPZ Special Economic Zones	Mumbai, Maharashtra
3	Noida Special Economic Zones	Uttar Pradesh
4	MEPZ Special Economic Zones	Chennai, Tamil Nadu
5	Special Economic Zones	Cochin, Kerala
6	Special Economic Zones	Falta, West Bengal
7	Special Economic Zones	Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh

V. THE EVOLUTION OF SEZ IN INDIA

In the current context, the SEZ policy offered by the Government of India's Ministry of Commerce, specifically from 2000 onwards, might be considered the second phase. This is the format for the remaining SEZ policy analysis.

(I) First Phase: Indian EPZ Structure Expansion

1. From the 1960s to 1990s, the first sub phase of EPZ expansion
2. EPZ Expansion's Second Sub Phase (1990s to 2000)

(II) The Second Phase: India's SEZ Regime Emerges (2000 onwards)

VI. FIRST PHASE

The economy chose to adopt an inward-looking mindset shortly after independence, which was mirrored in both the trade and industrial policies. The colonial era in India (Goldar, 2002) and the general pessimism of the time regarding the potential role of



trade in the process of economic growth were major factors in the decision to adopt such a development plan. Nonetheless, a few shifts in international trade and industrial policies were seen in the 1960s.

Export promotion policies were particularly popular in developing nations. This has an impact on the Indian economy as well. Consequently, the Mudaliar Committee (1964) was constituted to review the national trade policy for the first time in the history of independent India. A few export promotion initiatives were tested out in accordance with its recommendations and the demands of the moment. Due to one such policy decision, the first Free Trade Zone (FTZ) was established in the setting nation, Kandla (1965), ushering in the era of EPZs.

Within ten years, decision-makers chose to establish such zones in other regions of the nation, and a more cautious strategy was adopted. In light of this, a research team assembled by the Trade Development Authority (TDA) in collaboration with the Department of Electronics toured a number of Export Processing Zones (EPZs) overseas and evaluated the export potential and viability of establishing such zones in India. As a result, in 1972, the Indian government constructed the Santacruz EPZ (SEEPZ/SSEZ), which went into operation in 1973–1974 (GoI, 1979). It initially appeared as a single sector zone that focused mostly on electronic industries. Nonetheless, in 1986, jewellery and stones were added to the Santacruz EPZ in light of the expanding global markets for them.

The committee advocated for a few incentives for exporting units and also focused on steps that may lower manufacturing costs and enhance the nation's administrative framework. As a result, the Tandon Committee (1980) believed that the goals for the promotion of such zones remained unclear even after 20 years of operation. Simultaneously, the committee emphasised the significance of these zones for economic expansion, particularly in augmenting the nation's exports, and suggested the establishment of comparable zones in other regions of the nation. The Cabinet Committee on Economic Policy and Coordination, which was established in the late 1970s, rejected the notion of creating comparable zones in other regions of the nation, and this advice ran counter to theirs.

In order to support such zones, the Tandon Committee (1980) pointed out the necessity of establishing prestigious institutions, infrastructure, and incentives. An interministerial group that suggested EPZs at Salt

Lake in West Bengal, Chennai in Tamil Nadu, Cochin in Kerala, Nava Sheva in Maharashtra, Vishakapatnam in Andhra Pradesh, Mudgaon Vasco in Goa, and Noida in Uttar Pradesh was established in accordance with the recommendations of the Tandon Committee (1980) (Kundra, 2000). Only in Cochin, Chennai, Falta, Noida, and Vishakapatnam were EPZs approved. The Abid Hussain Committee (1984) subsequently reaffirmed the policy's inability to create an atmosphere that would allow these enclaves' expectations to be met.

Overall, this phase saw a very cautious approach to EPZ promotion, and as a result, a small number of EPZs were established. In the meantime, a number of committees were established on a regular basis to offer suggestions for ways to enhance the overall performance of the trade sector and these zones specifically. Nevertheless, the government did not have a unified strategy to address the supply-side issues impeding the development of EPZs. Furthermore, relatively little focus was placed on policy regarding ownership, administration, labor-intensive administrative processes, and other structural issues. As a result, the Central Government owned and operated all six EPZs, making them yet another type of public sector entity that barely encountered opposition from outside parties. The shortcomings in the nation's economic policies during the pre-reform era may account for the failure to give EPZs adequate institutional arrangements.

VII. SECOND PHASE

The Indian economy weathered the East Asian economic crisis and emerged from the early 1990s foreign crisis by the end of the decade. In the meanwhile, the international institutions strongly valued the economic performance parameters. India and China both emerged during this time as two of Asia's economic superpowers. Indian policy makers addressed economic loopholes through consistent policy interventions in order to improve the country's performance. The EXIM policy statement of 1997–2002 marked the start of the second phase of the evolution of SEZ policy in India as a result of one such policy intervention. Thus, from April 1, 2000, the SEZ policy was implemented nationwide. According to the Government of India (2000), it was submitted as a "qualitative transformation" of the previous EPZ framework for the nation. This qualitative shift was intended to be achieved by a number of strategies, including enabling imports on a self-certification



basis, exempting export and import cargo from daily customs examinations, and 100% FDI inflows through automatic channels. It was, thus, the first attempt to acknowledge and address the protracted, onerous procedures harming the nation's EPZ structure. The SEZ Act of 2005 and the SEZ Rules of 2006 provided it with a legislative structure.

According to the history of SEZs in India, the decline in foreign direct investment (FDI) entry into the country was mostly caused by bureaucratic red tape, drawn-out administrative processes, strict labor regulations, and inadequate physical infrastructure. Furthermore, the Indian markets weren't developed enough to make it simple for Foreign Institutional Investors (FIIs) to enter the country's economy. Additionally, the Indian economy's regulatory framework was insufficiently robust to stop foreign investors from abusing the country's marketplaces. Thus, despite the federal government's implementation of a liberal economic policy, the absence of an investor-friendly climate in India hindered the growth of Indian industry.

The present Special Economic Zones (SEZ) policy differs significantly from the traditional EPZs strategy in that its promotion goal is clearly stated. The limits of the EPZs were not clearly defined under the policy. The absence of particular policy actions to address various EPZ-related issues was evidently indicative of this. The several committees that the administration appointed at various times likewise reiterated it. For example, the Kandla Free Trade Zone (FTZ) had several goals that were represented in its marketing strategy, with a particular emphasis on helping underdeveloped areas grow through the process of industrialization. Its successors had very different goals set for them, which made it difficult to define the EPZs.

In 2005, the Special Economic Zones Act was enacted. In 2006, the Act and the SEZ Rules went into effect. SEZs, however, were operating in India (under the Foreign Trade Policy) from 2000 to 2006. The framework of India's SEZs was heavily influenced by China's popular model. Currently, 265 of the 379 SEZs that have been notified are operating. Five states comprise approximately 64% of all SEZs: Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, and Maharashtra. The Ministry of Commerce and Industry formed the Baba Kalyani-led committee to examine India's current SEZ policy, and in November 2018, the committee turned in its recommendations. Its main goals were to assess the SEZ policy in order to make

it compatible with the World Trade Organization (WTO) and to introduce international best practices to maximize capacity utilization and potential output of the SEZs. There are 270 SEZs in existence in the nation as of January 13, 2023. Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, and Maharashtra comprise about 64 percent of the states with SEZs.

SEZs approved	425
SEZs notified	378
SEZs approved in-principle	33
SEZs operational	270

There are 272 SEZs in operation in India as of 2023, employing 2.8 million people overall. Approximately US\$133 billion in exports were produced by these SEZs, with services accounting for almost 60% of this amount. In FY 2022–2023, goods exports from Indian SEZs totaled US\$61 billion.

VIII. ROLE OF FDI IN SPECIAL ECONOMIC ZONES (SEZS)

India's Special Economic Zones (SEZs) are heavily dependent on foreign direct investment (FDI). SEZs are zones that have been established within a nation and provide unique economic restrictions and incentives in an effort to draw in both domestic and foreign investment, encourage exports, and create jobs. SEZs are a vital instrument for promoting investment and have the potential to draw in foreign direct investment. Over the past two decades, India's SEZs have seen a surge in foreign direct investment (FDI), which has boosted commerce, created jobs, and improved governance. FDI inflows into Special Economic Zones (SEZs) have increased fourfold from FY2006, starting at \$0.3 billion and reaching \$4.1 billion by FY2020.

IX. CONTRIBUTION OF SEZS TO EMPLOYMENT GENERATION

One of the goals of the SEZ Act, according to section 5, was to generate employment, or direct employment for both skilled and unskilled labor. We compared the employment figures from the QPRs, HPRs, and APRs that the developers/units reported to the relevant DCs as part of their monitoring mechanism with the estimates they made on Form-A, which they filed when they applied for the SEZs. The actual



employment (2,84,785) in comparison to the Developers'/Units' forecasts (39,17,677) was found to be roughly 93% lower among the 117 Developers/Units in 12 States that were chosen (the absolute number being 36,32,892).

There are significant differences between the jobs offered in all industry groups and the employment that developers have forecast. The aforementioned data makes it abundantly evident that the pattern of employment creation varies among industries and states. The clustering of SEZs near towns and cities is another intriguing aspect that leads to the creation of jobs in previously industrialized districts with higher literacy rates. Therefore, the MOC&I's claim that SEZs are "a new avenue of employment generation" could not be realized.

The Parliamentary Standing Committee on Commerce presented the "Eighty-Third Report on the Functioning of Special Economic Zones" in the Rajya Sabha in June 2007. The new draft Resettlement and Rehabilitation (R&R) Bill, 2007 attempted to solve many of these issues. Unfortunately, there is no policy for skill development for PDF/PAF work, which has resulted in relatively few people being employed.

X. CONTRIBUTION OF SEZS TO INDUSTRIAL AND TRADE EXPANSION

Even though the goal of the SEZ policy is to promote infrastructure development through the use of multi-product SEZs, several governments have approved a significant number of SEZs for specific products. The distribution of SEZs by sector makes it evident that IT/ITes SEZs received the majority of official approvals and were notified with 65.7% and 66.7%, respectively. Several notable industries, including biotechnology, multiple products, engineering, pharmaceuticals, chemicals, textiles, apparel, and multiple services, have received an important number of approvals. Gujarat and Maharashtra states have established a few major SEZs with multiple products. When it comes to their absolute contribution to exports, the IT/ITes and Gems & Jewelry industries have done well when looking at sectoral production (exports). However, due to specific government initiatives like the Modified Special Incentive Scheme (M-SIPS) for the electronics sector, Electronics Manufacturing Clusters, Electronics Development Fund, National Policy on Electronics 2019, and others, industries like pharmaceuticals, chemicals, food

processing, plastic & rubber, and electronics have seen significant growth in the last few years.

XI. CONTRIBUTION OF SEZS TO EXPORT

The creation of Special Economic Zones (SEZs) was envisioned as a crucial strategic instrument to accelerate the expansion of global trade, which is reflected in higher exports since SEZ businesses are required to manufacture goods and services primarily for export. As a result, the performance of SEZs has depended heavily on the rising level of exports. From less than Rs. 1 million in 1966 to over Rs. 97727 million in 2002, EPZ exports from India grew. Value addition increased from 21% to 44%, total employment expanded from 70 to about 89,000, and net foreign exchange earnings increased from Rs. 0.16 million to Rs. 43195 million within the same period.

The share profile of sectoral exports from Special Economic zones (SEZs) and the rest of India appears to be similar. For instance, the top 5 export-producing industries from Special Economic Zones (SEZs)—pharmaceutical, chemical, electronics, metal-based, and engineering goods—have substantial implications for the rest of India. The export profile of SEZs does, however, include some industries that are somewhat more prominent.

From INR 228.40 billion (US\$3.07 billion) in 2005–06 to INR 7595.24 billion (US\$102.24 billion) in 2020–21, SEZ exports climbed. From INR 40.355 billion (US\$0.54 billion) in 2005–06 to INR 6174.99 billion (US\$83.12 billion) (cumulative basis) by 2020–21, investment in SEZs rose. 134,704 people were employed by SEZ operations in 2005–06; by 2020–21, that number had risen to 2,358,136 (cumulative basis).

Exports	2019-20	INR 7966.69 billion (USD 105.03 billion)
	2020-21	INR 7595.24 billion (USD 100.14 billion)
	2021-22	INR 6103.01 billion (USD 82.34 billion)
	2022-23	INR 11,685 billion (USD 155.8 billion)



Source: Ministry of Commerce & Industry, Department of Commerce, Government of India.

XII. SEZS AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

In India, Special Economic Zones (SEZs) have been a major factor in economic expansion. These special economic zones were created to encourage industrialization, increase exports, draw in foreign direct investment (FDI), and create jobs. SEZs are intended to foster an environment that is advantageous for companies that participate in export-oriented operations. SEZs encourage businesses to concentrate on foreign markets by offering incentives including tax reductions, duty exemptions, and expedited regulatory procedures. This leads to an increase in exports. SEZs play a key role in drawing in FDI. SEZs are appealing locations for international investors wishing to establish operations in India because of the benefits and preferential treatment they provide. In addition to providing finance, foreign direct investment (FDI) facilitates knowledge sharing and technology transfer. The nation's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is influenced by the economic activity that takes place within SEZs. The expansion of employment, exports, and manufacturing within SEZs benefits India's economy as a whole. SEZs have undoubtedly helped India's economy flourish, but there are still obstacles to overcome, including problems with land acquisition, infrastructural constraints, and worries about equitable development. Long-term sustainability and optimization of SEZs' effects on economic growth depend on striking a balance between resolving these issues and the benefits they offer.

XIII. FUTURE PROSPECTS OF SEZS IN INDIA:

Special Economic Zones (SEZs) and their prospects in India are contingent upon a number of factors, such as policy developments, international economic trends, and the SEZ model's efficacy in stimulating economic growth. SEZs' future prospects will be influenced by the government's dedication to policy reforms and its capacity to handle the difficulties they encounter. It is crucial that the SEZ policy be reviewed and modified on a regular basis to reflect shifting trade dynamics and economic situations. Enhancing the relevance and sustainability of Special Economic Zones (SEZs) can be achieved by expanding their scope to include rising businesses like renewable energy, electric vehicles,

and technology-driven sectors. SEZs have the potential to develop into technological and innovative hotspots that support R&D. This might draw in knowledge-based businesses and strengthen India's standing in the world value chain. SEZ success can be increased by concentrating on skill development programmes and establishing an atmosphere that draws and keeps skilled professionals. It is significant that the success of Special Economic Zones (SEZs) in India is contingent upon the regulatory framework's flexibility in response to evolving economic circumstances and the government's resolute dedication to resolving obstacles and cultivating a favorable business milieu. For Special Economic Zones (SEZs) in India to continue growing steadily, ongoing oversight and revisions to reflect changes in the global economy are needed.

XIV. CONCLUSION:

SEZs are dynamic economic accelerators that foster innovation, diversification, and industrial expansion. Their capacity to provide tax breaks and a climate that is conducive to business draws in both international and domestic capital, stimulating economic activity in a variety of industries. SEZ policy development shows a dedication to flexibility and responsiveness to shifting economic conditions. Frequent evaluations and modifications demonstrate the government's proactive effort to guaranteeing the SEZ's continuous applicability and efficacy. SEZs have the capacity to develop into hubs for developing industries and technology, going beyond conventional manufacturing hubs. They are essential to India's transition to a knowledge-based economy because of their role in promoting innovation, R&D, and the expansion of technology-driven sectors. India expects a more promising future for SEZs in light of the specific emphasis on the industrial sector and the skill India initiatives. The focus should be on supporting and fostering an enabling business environment with a more holistic approach, including wise site selection, a streamlined land acquisition process, expedited administrative and environmental clearance, the construction of multimodal transportation facilities, etc., in order to improve the performance of SEZs in India and sustain the momentum created by SEZs in the country.



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