

LAND CAPABILITY COMPENSATION AND UNIT STRUCTURE IN SPECIAL ECONOMIC ZONES: A REVIEW

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Abstract

The world has been more urbanised than ever before, with huge geographical development of urban centres. The population of towns and cities is always growing. The worldwide terrain is studded with cities in both the northern and southern hemispheres¹. It appears to have triggered a "urban revolution." This is confirmed by the fact that in 2007, half of the world's population lived in urban areas - towns and cities (UNHSP, 2007). Not unexpectedly, the study of city growth and development has arisen as a major issue in urban studies. This characteristic of urban centre expansion and development has frequently been linked to the world economy. The study of cities has long been linked to the global economy. This approach provides insights into urban change processes (Friedmann, 1986), as the economy's strength or weakness is bound to have an effect on urban centres. According to Friedmann (1986), the trend of urbanisation is connected to global economic pressures. Cities have dominated the world power space as a result of their technological and economic growth, and they are referred to as "Global Cities." Friedmann identifies 'Global Cities' or 'World Cities' in the global economy as the command centres of global economic power.

Paper Identification



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INTRODUCTION:

Global Cities are seen as a "development icon." They are the pinnacle of urban development. However, the development concept for which they stand is essentially a mirror of the cities of the North. As a result, efforts have been strengthened in the direction of making cities resemble those in 'the North,' often known as 'the West,' thereby contributing to the 'Westernisation' of cities. Men's language development, in general, refers to improving people's living through improved education, money, skill development, and work. It also implies that people should have appropriate housing, access to basic services, and be safe. Multi-dimensional development must improve all of these facets of people's life. "A World Bank economist defines development as "a transition of society, a movement from conventional relationships, traditional ways of thinking, and traditional means of producing to more modern ways." According to Stiglitz (1999), one characteristic of traditional

societies is acceptance of the world as it is; the modern perspective recognises change, and it recognises that we, as individuals and societies, can take actions that, for example, reduce mortality, increase life spans, and increase productivity. This appears to indicate that the development agenda prioritises material requirements that can be satisfied through market procedures. As a result, it has tended to neglect the pluralistic normative components of development and has assumed that it does not mean different things in MDCs and LDCs."

ORDINARY AND GLOBAL CITIES:

However, concerns have been expressed concerning the overall priority placed on Global Cities as development brand ambassadors. As a result, one of the questions being addressed is if just Global Cities are important in the global perspective. 19979 Amin and Graham has raised the point that if the World City is essential, so are the other cities, and that there is a 'World of Cities' with their distinct heterogeneity that is important rather than a 'World City'. Similarly, Jennifer, 2006¹⁰ noted that Ordinary Cities creates a new framework for thinking about urban development across a longstanding difference in urban policy between Western and other types of cities, particularly those labelled Third World or South. The two framing axes of urban modernity and urban growth (that is, the development of the industrialised cities of the west referred to as 'the north') have played an essential role in dividing the field of urban studies into Western and other cities. Ordinary Cities contends that if cities are to be envisaged in egalitarian and innovative ways, urban theory must overcome these Western-biased axes of theorization. Thus, while World Cities may have dominated global economies, the role and presence of other cities is being debated.

AN OVERVIEW OF THE STUDY AREA

The paper investigates the Millennium City's growth and development saga using this conceptual framework. Gurgaon, the country's Millennium City, is a symbol of India's growth and development. Gurgaon

is one of four satellite towns of Delhi, India's capital. It is in the neighbouring state of Haryana and serves as the study area. When compared to other cities in the Delhi NCR (National Capital Region), it has grown dramatically from a sleepy town to a bustling metropolis in the previous decade. It has had tremendous growth and development over the last two decades. Between 2001 and 2011, the city saw rapid population increase. It signifies large-scale immigration, particularly from nearby states. This is largely owing to the work possibilities that have arisen, forming a sequence of them.

LITERATURE ON GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT

"In an already densely populated world, the growth of cities will have the single greatest impact on development in the first half of the twenty-first century." United Nations Population Fund (United Nations Population Fund, 1996²³) According to UNPF, the above remark points to the relationship between urban population expansion and its impact on development. According to UNPF, the rise of cities will influence the development process in the twenty-first century, and the two are intimately intertwined. Sachs refers to the last 40 years as the "Development Age." He claims that this age is coming to an end and that the time has come to write its obituary. The book 'The Development Dictionary' was edited by Wolfgang Sachs²⁵. It covers a wide range of topics, including population, resources, planning, the environment, poverty, progress, and living standards. "Like a towering lighthouse guiding sailors towards the coast, 'development' stood as the idea that oriented emerging nations in their journey through postwar history," the author argues. Following their liberation from colonial servitude, the countries of the south, whether democracies or dictatorships, declared development to be their major goal.

Four decades later, the government and public alike are still fixated on this light flashing as far away as ever...

The development lighthouse was built immediately after World War II. Following the demise of the European colonial powers, the United States saw an opportunity to give global proportions to the job their founding fathers had entrusted to them: to be the "beacon on the hill." They introduced the concept of development by inviting every nation to follow in their footsteps. Since then, relations between the North and South have been shaped by this 'development' model. The lighthouse now has cracks and is beginning to crumble. For starters, Truman assumed that the United States, along with other industrialised nations, was at the pinnacle of social growth. However, this premise has since been completely demolished. This is due to the fact that the rewards of industrialism are still scarcely distributed; we now consume in a year what the earth took a million years to accumulate.

If every country 'successfully' adopted the industrial model, five or six planets would be required to serve as mines and rubbish disposal. As a result, the arrow of progress has been broken, and the future has lost its lustre: it bears more threats than promises. Second, Truman introduced the concept of development to create a reassuring vision of a world order in which the United States would naturally rank first. But, as the world grows more polycentric, the designation 'Third World,' developed by the French in the early 1950s to denote the conflicted zone between the two superpowers, is being discarded.

Third, development has altered the landscape of the planet, but not in the way that it was planned. Truman's initiative today appears to be a colossal disaster. "Development is a complicated, paradoxical phenomena that reflects the finest of human hopes... Most importantly, the level of material progress, particularly the standard of living, varies greatly from location to place and society to society. Real distinctions in way of life exist, variances that result from regional variations in the type and amount of development." "Generally, the higher a country or

region's "per capita income," i.e., GNP/Capita, the more developed it is said to be." Economic growth is traditionally defined in terms of overall economic size: the higher the annual growth rate of GNP/Capita, the faster a country is said to "develop." Other data commonly used to measure standard of living include poverty, life expectancy, calorie intake, infant mortality, population per physician, secondary education - all of which support the conclusions drawn from the income tables: "people in different kinds of places live in entirely different material levels." The Human Development Index (HDI) calculated by UNDP (United Nations Development Programme) includes socio-cultural variables more attuned to development than just economic growth alone, thus stemming from an alternative conception of development, "enlarging people's choices," particularly in terms of increasing access to knowledge, nutrition and health services, security, leisure, political and cultural freedoms, the HDI measures "development" in terms of longevity, knowledge, and access to resources. Similarly, numerous books on development resurrect the same critical perspectives on development. Development is portrayed as a failed effort in the article "Development Reconsidered; New Directions in Development Thinking²⁷."

"Not only is 'the development project' considered to have failed, but the thrust of 'antidevelopment' writings claims that it has undermined local vitality and social cohesion." The diverse and widely disparate definitions or notions of 'development'...are all too familiar. Many of these can be seen in the labels associated with the various approaches to development proposed over the last fifty years by those concerned, for example, with 're-construction and development,' 'economic development,' 'modernization,' 'redistribution with growth,' 'dependent development,' 'interdependent development,' 'meeting basic needs,' 'top-down development,' 'bottom-up development,' 'Another Development,' 'autochthonous' Too often,

developmentalists ignore or fail to adequately internalise the reasons for widespread "development failure," particularly in poor countries and among often large subordinate unpowerful groups, and thus the potential value of postmodern, postcolonial, and related visualisations."

The Development discourse is a revealing critique of the Eurocentrism that pervades much development thought and planning; it is also an indictment of the power of the capitalocentric rhetoric of Development. So, if the rural Chinese of Wenzhou province waste much of their surplus production in ritual extravaganzas, rural trade stores in Papua New Guinea are unprofitable, or oil-palm smallholders are motivated by kinship-based exchange, these are market failures and/or instances of irrational economic behaviour, according to a market framework of understanding. Even though profits and market interactions have less priority in many people's lives, the market framework of understanding and conceptualising economies is rarely questioned. If, on the other hand, the market economy provides possibilities to strengthen indigenous exchange, people will participate with it more frequently through place-based practises that shift the meanings of market relationships. So, what does this mean for development practise? I believe that development practise should pay significant attention to place-based economic and social ideas. As the social embeddedness literature has demonstrated, the Papua New Guinea rural economy, like those across the world, is inextricably linked to social and cultural life; the two are inextricably linked in ideas of place that cover community and identity. Because the economy is deeply social and the social is intensely economic, one cannot be considered without the other. Losing sight of the social can and frequently does lead to the failure of solely economic development efforts. "Successful" development initiatives have often succeeded despite their rational economic foundation, because local people have been

able to transform these programmes into social ones through place-based practises. Cash crop growers in Papua New Guinea have used possibilities to make cash revenue to achieve indigenously defined goals and objectives to varying degrees. Smallholder oil-palm growers in Papua New Guinea use their labour and revenue to practise exchange, and small rural trade stores are a vehicle for boosting the group's social reputation and exploring chances for exchange. How can development efforts, particularly large-scale resource projects, take indigenous economies into account? First, efforts should be made in all development endeavours, whether state-managed or privately funded large-scale industrial developments, to understand how production, distribution, and consumption can best accommodate indigenous labour and exchange networks. The pooling of labour by familial groups promotes group identification and well-being, as does the transfer of surplus through exchange, which also promotes more equal economic structures.

Thus, resource corporations working with smallholders have chances to use indigenous exchange logic to meet people's needs and goals while enhancing productivity. One example is the way trade stores operate in oil-palm projects. The company's monthly payment structure limits exchange opportunities because payments to smallholders are frequently not synchronised with the demands of the indigenous exchange economy. Trade outlets that operate as fruit purchasers enable exchange by providing smallholders with access to cash as needed. Second, tiny village-based income-generating projects frequently face challenges since they are created without appropriate thought for how they would be embedded in local place-based trade practises. Although such programmes may be successful for some years, the needs of the indigenous exchange economy frequently degrade their long-term viability. On the one hand, village-based motor-repair workshops, which are

uncommon in Papua New Guinea, must spend a large percentage of their operating surplus on inputs such as spare parts and lubricants.

However, because to the demands of indigenous exchange, such firms are frequently unsustainable. Village cocoa fermentaries, on the other hand, have modest maintenance and operating costs once built; repairs and maintenance are typically undertaken by the proprietors without using earnings for this reason. Even if the majority of the economic surplus is diverted to indigenous exchange, these types of enterprises can continue to exist indefinitely. Small-scale development projects that generate income streams should be able to handle surplus value redirection to the indigenous exchange economy. Finally, while post-development has rightfully criticised the Eurocentrism and assumptions that underpin most development thought and practise, it has been less precise about how to overcome these issues. In this paper, I proposed that one approach to post-development would be to begin focusing on nonmarket economic interactions linked with gift exchange and the social embeddedness of economies. Post-development strategies for alternative development would seek to identify and enhance opportunities for the inflection of market economic relationships and practises in order to align development efforts more closely with indigenous socio-cultural meanings of development. This would imply a greater emphasis on forming partnerships with communities in order to explore economic options that improve the quality of life in indigenously defined ways.

LITERATURE SUSTAINABILITY

Our cities now house half of the world's population. Cities are confronted with numerous obstacles during the growth process. As a result, progress must be maintained. The concept of sustainability is not new; it can be found in ancient scriptures such as the Ishopanishad. "All in this apparent world, comprised of

moving and non-moving, are covered by the Lord," says the Ishopanishad, one of our earliest religious and philosophical works. Use its resources sparingly. Do not take others' property, both remote and yet to come." In essence, sustainable development is a change process in which resource exploitation, investment direction, technological development orientation, and institutional change all work together to improve both current and future potential to meet human needs and aspirations. According to Maclaren³⁵, urban sustainability indicators broadly include: environmental indicators, population and resource indicators, economic indicators, and indicators relating to culture and society. According to the Sustainable Cities Programme, improving city sustainability can help to address urban difficulties (Sustainable cities program-challenge.htm). According to Charles Kelly, Commissioner General of the World Urban Forum III³⁶, "sustainability is a horizontally integrated approach encompassing the economic, environmental, social, and participation of the people most affected." From an operational standpoint, sustainability must be addressed within a given location, such as a city or region. It is location-based."

"Cities and Sustainable Development³⁹" is a collection of city case studies showing Kitakyushu Initiative Network cities' best practises. The city studies concentrate on the environmental concerns and obstacles encountered, the implementation of a strategy to rectify the situation, the lessons learned, and the chances for replication or prospective transfer to other cities. The best practises derived from case studies are those that have been successful in a certain area or surroundings. Regardless matter how well they function in one city, they may not be successfully transferred to another for a variety of reasons, including the city's existing enabling milieu, political will, stakeholder commitment, competencies of city officials and personnel, and financial limits. Except in rare cases, expecting to transfer a practise from one

city to another is foolish. Certain features of a procedure or elements of practise may be moved from one city to another. That is what one should strive towards, and failing to transfer a good practise in one setting does not necessarily rule it out in another. Cities must learn to assess their current condition and transfer just those components of a repeatable system in a progressive manner with appropriate monitoring towards sustainability."

CONCLUSION:

The population of towns and cities is continually increasing. Cities dot the globe's landscape in both the northern and southern hemispheres¹. It appears to have prompted a "urban revolution." This is supported by the fact that in 2007, half of the world's population resided in urban regions - towns and cities (UNHSP, 2007). Not surprisingly, the study of city growth and development has emerged as a prominent concern in urban studies. This feature of urban centre expansion and development has frequently been linked to the global economy. The study of cities has long been associated with the global economy. This technique provides insights into urban change processes. However, because to the demands of indigenous exchange, such firms are frequently unsustainable. Village cocoa fermentaries, on the other hand, have modest maintenance and operating costs once built; repairs and maintenance are typically undertaken by the proprietors without using earnings for this reason. Even if the majority of the economic surplus is diverted to indigenous exchange, these types of enterprises can continue to exist indefinitely. Small-scale development projects that generate income streams should be able to handle surplus value redirection to the indigenous exchange economy. Finally, while post-development has rightfully criticised the Eurocentrism and assumptions that underpin most development thought and practise, it has been less precise about how to overcome these issues. In this paper, I proposed that one approach to post-

development would be to begin focusing on nonmarket economic interactions linked with gift exchange and the social embeddedness of economies.

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