

6

PLANNING AND SUSTAINABLE

DEVELOPMENT IN INDIAN CONTEXT



- Q.1 What do you mean by the term planning?
Ans. The word 'planning' means the process of thinking, formulating schemes or programme and implementing them by actions to achieve economic development in the country.
- Q.2 Which are the two approaches to planning? Explain each of them.
Ans. There are two approaches to planning:
i. **Sectoral planning**: means formulation and implementation of schemes or programmes for the development of various **sectors** of the economy such as agriculture, irrigation, manufacturing, power, construction, transport, communication, social infrastructure and services.
ii. **Regional planning**: means formulation and implementation of schemes or programmes for the development of **backward regions** to reduce regional imbalance in development.
- Q.3 Mention three requisites for an economic development of a region.
Ans. The economic development of a region depends upon -
i. Technology
ii. Investment
iii. The resources.
- Q.4 Why the planning commission introduced the target area and target group approach to planning in India?
Ans. The planning commission introduced the target area and target group approach to planning due to -
a. Regional imbalances in levels of economic development in India.
b. These regional imbalances were getting larger with time.
c. Social disparities were increasing between rich and poor.
d. In order to control the increasing regional and social disparities.
- Q.5 What is target area planning?
Ans. Target area planning means making schemes or programmes for the development of backward regions of India which need special attention.
- Q.6 Give examples of programmes directed towards the development of **target areas** in our country.
Ans. The example of programmes for target areas are:
i. **Command Area Development Programme,**
ii. **Drought Prone Area Development Programme,**
iii. **Desert Development Programme,**
iv. **Hill Area Development Programme.**
- Q.7 Give examples of programmes directed towards the development of **target groups** in our country.
Ans. The examples of programmes for target groups are:
i. The Small Farmers Development Agency (SFDA)
ii. Marginal Farmers Development Agency (MFDA).
- Q.8 Mention important features of Hill Area Development Programme.
Ans: Important features of this programme are:
i. Hill Area Development Programmes were initiated during Fifth Five Year Plan.
ii. It covered 15 districts comprising all the hilly districts of Uttaranchal, Assam, West Bengal and Tamil Nadu.

- iii. All the hill areas in the country having height above 600 m and not covered under tribal sub-plan are treated as backward hill areas.
- iv. These programmes aimed at the development of horticulture, plantation agriculture, animal husbandry, poultry, forestry and small-scale and village industry in hilly areas.

Q.9 Mention important features of Drought Prone Area Programme.

Ans. Important features of this programme are:

- i. This programme was initiated during the Fourth Five Year Plan.
- ii. Drought prone areas are those areas which have 30 % area under irrigation.
- iii. The objectives of this programme were to provide employment to the people in drought-prone areas and creating productive assets.
- iv. This programme gave emphasis on the labour-intensive civil construction works, irrigation projects, land development programmes, afforestation, grassland development and creation of basic rural infrastructure such as electricity, roads, market, credit and services.
- v. The other strategies of development of these areas include adoption of integrated watershed development approach.
- vi. The restoration of ecological balance between water, soil, plants, and human and animal population.
- vii. 67 districts of the country are prone to drought in the states of Rajasthan, Gujarat, Western Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, and Tamil Nadu.

Q.10 Mention important aims of integrated Tribal development programme initiated in Bharmaur region.

Ans. Important aims of Tribal development programme are:

- i. To improve the quality of life of the Tribal people known as Gaddis.
- ii. To narrow the gap in the level of development between Tribal area Bharmaur and other areas of Himachal Pradesh.
- iii. To give priority on development of transport and communications, agriculture and allied activities, and social and community services.

Q.11 What are the social and economic benefits of **(Integrated Tribal Development Programme)** ITDP in the Bharmaur tribal region?

Ans. The most significant contribution of tribal sub plan in Bharmaur region is

- i. The development of infrastructure in terms of there are more schools, health care facilities, potable water, roads, communications and electricity in this region.
- ii. Tremendous increase in literacy rate. The female literary rate in the region increased from 1.88 per cent in 1971 to 65 per cent in 2011.
- iii. Improvement in sex ratio.
- iv. Decline in child marriage.
- v. Decrease in the gap between males and females in literacy level i.e. gender inequality has reduced.
- vi. Subsistence agriculture is replaced by commercial agriculture that now cultivation of pulses and other cash crops has increased.
- vii. Now very few people practice Transhumance and the importance of pastoralism is declining.

Q.12 Explain the concept of sustainable development.

Ans. The sustainable development means "development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs." Sustainable development means taking care of ecological, social and economic aspects of development. It includes conservation of resources for the future generations.

Q.13 What are the positive and negative influences of Indira Gandhi Canal command area development programme on the environment of the region?

Ans. The introduction of canal irrigation in this dry land has transformed its ecology, economy and society.

Positive:

- i. The availability of soil moisture and various afforestation and pasture development programmes have resulted in greening the land.
- ii. Spread of canal irrigation has led to increase in cultivated area and intensity of cropping.
- iii. This has also helped in reducing wind erosion and siltation of canal systems.
- iv. The traditional crops sown in the area, gram, bajra and jowar have been replaced by wheat, cotton, groundnut and rice.
- v. Improvement in the farmer's income.

Negative:

- i. The intensive irrigation and excessive use of water has led to water logging and soil salinity.
- ii. Soils are getting infertile and thus in the long run agriculture will be affected.
- iii. It has degraded the physical environment of the region.

Features of Indira Gandhi Canal:

It was previously known as Rajasthan Canal. It is one of the largest canal systems in India. The project was launched in 1958.

The canal originates at Harike barrage in Punjab and runs parallel to Pakistan border at an average distance of 40 km in Thar Desert (Marusthali) of Rajasthan. The total planned length of the system is 9,060 km.

Q.14 State the measures proposed to promote sustainable development in the command area of Indira Gandhi Canal.

Ans. The important measures are:

- i. The first requirement is strict implementation of water management policy. The protective irrigation and extensive irrigation of crops.
- ii. The cropping pattern shall not include water intensive crops. People shall be encouraged to grow plantation crops such as citrus fruits.
- iii. The lining of water courses, land development and levelling and warabandi system (equal distribution of canal water in the command area of outlet) shall be effectively implemented to reduce the conveyance loss of water.
- iv. The areas affected by water logging and soil salinity shall be reclaimed.
- v. The eco-development through afforestation, shelterbelt plantation and pasture development is necessary.
- vi. Poor farmers are provided adequate financial and institutional support for cultivation of land.
- vii. The agricultural and allied activities have to develop along with other sectors of economy.

NITI Aayog has been set up on 1 Jan. 2015 with the objective of involving the states in economic policy making for India for providing strategic and technical advice to the Central and State governments.