



CHAPTER - 9

PLANNING AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN INDIA

GIST OF THE LESSON:

Planning is the process of thinking formulation of a scheme of programme and implementation of a set of actions to achieve some goal

THERE ARE TWO APPROACHES

1. Sectorial planning
2. Regional planning
3. India started five year plans and annual plans target area planning
 1. These plans take care of economically backward areas, based on resources
 2. Govt. introduced the following programmes under target area planning
 1. Command area development Programme
 2. Drought prone area development Programme
 3. Desert area development programme
 4. Hill area development programme
 5. The small farmers development agency
 6. Marginal farmers development Agency

HILL AREA DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

1. Started during 5th plan
2. Covered 15 districts of Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal & Tamil Nadu
3. National committee on the development of backward areas in 1981 recommended this programme
4. Selected the area above 600 mts.
5. Covered tribal regions
6. Objectives are to develop: horticulture, plantation, animal husbandry, and poultry forestry small scale and village industries

DROUGHT PRONE AREA DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

1. Started during 4th plan
2. Objectives: employment, creating productive assets, starting labor
Intensive works, irrigation projects, land development. Programme. Afforestation, grassland dev. Electricity, road, market, credit facility.
3. Integrated watershed dev. Pro



GEOGRAPHY (CODE-029)

4. Restoration of ecological balance between water, soil, plants and animals
5. Covered 67 districts

CASE STUDY TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

1. Bhaurmur Tribal region located in Chamba district. of Himachal Pradesh
2. Inhabited by Gaddi tribes
3. They practice transhumance
4. Total area is 1818 sq.km, 1500 to 3700 mts altitude
5. Ravi and its tributaries drain this region
6. There are four physiographic regions 1. Holi 2. Khani 3. Kugti 4. Tundah
7. Harsh climate, low resource base, fragile environment
8. 20/sq km density
9. Most economically backward
10. Socio economic deprivation
11. Objectives: transport and communication Agriculture. Allied activities. Socio economic Services, education, health, potable water, electricity

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Development that needs of present without compromising the needs of future generations. It take care of ecological, social economic, aspects of present and pleads for conservation of resource for future

INDIRA GANDHI CANAL COMMAND AREA– RAJASTHAN CANAL

1. One of the largest canal system in India
2. Started in 1948 launched on 31/3/1958
3. Started from Harike barrage in Punjab run parallel to the Pakistan border
4. The total length is 9060 km 19.63 lakh hectare irrigation 70% flow 30% lift system
5. Started in two stages
6. Cover Ganganagar, Hanuman Garh, Bikanir, Jaisalmer, Barmer, Jodhpur, Nagpur, Churu Districts
7. Left side lift system and right side flow system of irrigation
8. Stage-I -1960 and stage-II - 1980
9. Objectives achieved : irrigation, pasture development, afforestation reduce wind erosion, reducesiltation. Development of per-capita income, increase in food production, increase cultivated area, change in cropping system
10. Problems: siltation, water logging, salinity

**11. STEPS TAKEN TO SOLVE THE PROBLEMS**

1. Strict implementation of water management policy
2. Protective irrigation
3. Extensive irrigation of crops and pasture lands
4. No water intensive crops
5. Lining of water courses
6. Leveling of warabandhi
7. Reclamation of water logging areas
8. Afforestation, shelterbelts,
9. Adequate financial support

VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTION (1 MARK EACH)

Q. 1 Mention two problems faced by India during the third five year plan.

Ans: Severed drought and war with China in 1962 and Pakistan in 1965.

Q. 2 What were those two reasons due to which the eighth five year plan got delayed?

Ans: Political instability and liberalization policy.

Q. 3 During which plan period Hill area development programme was initiated?

Ans. Fifth five year plan.

Q. 4 Which major programme was initiated in fourth five year plan?

Ans. Drought prone area plan.

SHORT ANSWER QUESTION (3 MARK EACH)

Q. 1 What do you understand by planning? How is it a non going process?

Ans. The process involving the sequence of actions which are designed to solve problems in future is called planning.

Problems which are chosen for planning get changing from time to time. But these problems always remain economic and social. There is also a difference in level and period of planning from time to time. All types of planning have a sequence of action.

Q. 2 Where were hill area development programme started?

Ans. In all 15 districts were included like Nilgiri of Tamilnadu, Kachhar hills of Assam, Darjeeling of West Bengal Mikir hills and Uttarakhand.

Q. 3 Describe the drought prone area development programme and its main objective.

Ans. This programme was started in Fourth Five year plan to provide employment in drought prone area.



Objectives:-

- (i) To reduce the effect of drought
- (ii) To initiate irrigation projects
- (iii) Afforestation and pasture development
- (iv) Restoration of ecological balance
- v) Develop basic infrastructure like road, market, electricity etc.

Q. 4 Define the Concept of Sustainable development?

Ans. The concept of Sustainable development refers to development in such a way that it does not harm the environment and meets with the requirements of present and future generations.