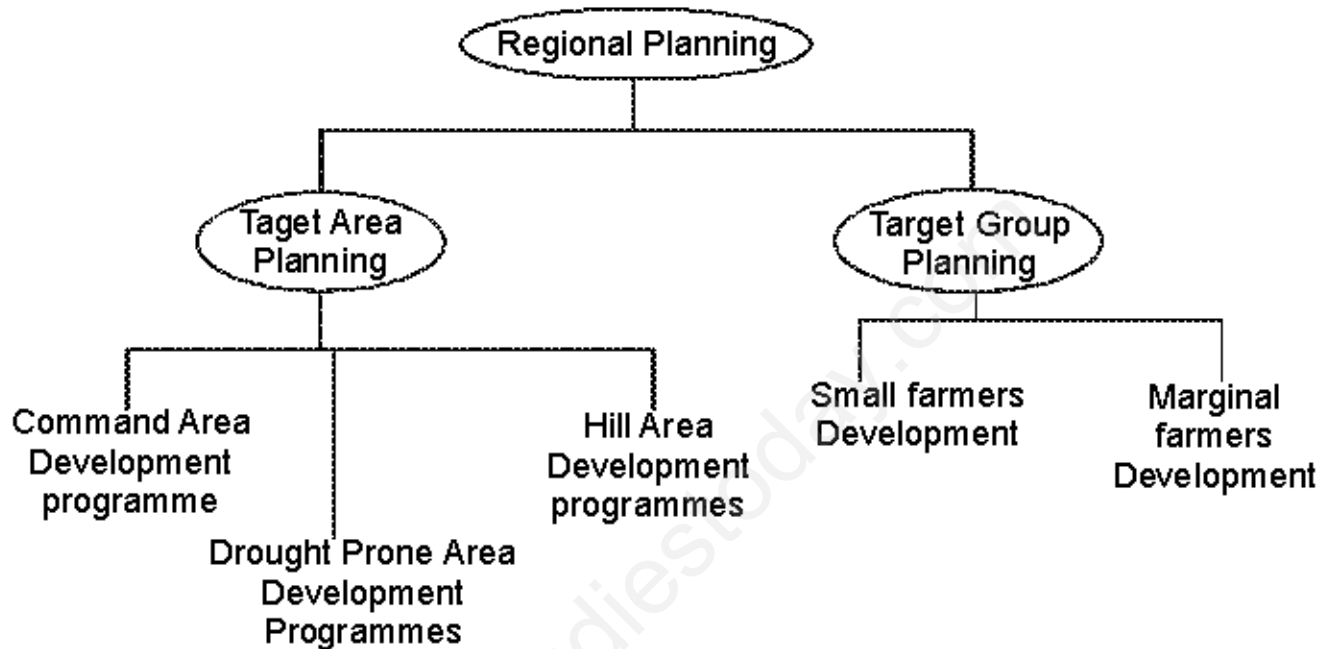


CHAPTER 9

PLANNING AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN INDIAN CONTEXT



Q1. Mention two problems faced by India during the third five year plan. (1)

Ans Severe drought and war with China in 1962 and Pakistan in 1965.

Q2. What were those two reasons due to which the eighth five year plan got delayed? (1)

Ans Political instability and liberalization policy.

Q3. During which plan period Hill area development programme was initiated? (1)

Ans Fifth five year plan.

Q4. Which major programme was initiated in fourth five year plan? (1)

Ans Drought prone area plan.

Q5. What is the name of the tribal people living in Bharmaur region of Himachal Pradesh? (1)

Ans Gaddi.

Q6. In which year was the concept of sustainable development introduced? (1)

Ans 1987.

Q7. What is the source of Indira Gandhi Canal? (1)

Ans Harike at the confluence of Satluj and Beas river.

Q8. By whom and in which year the concept of Indira Gandhi canal was conceived? (1)

Ans Kanwar Sain in 1948.

Q9. What % of command area will be irrigated by flow system under Indira Gandhi Canal system? (1)

Ans 70%.

Q10. Expand the term I.T.D.P. (1)

Ans Integrated Tribal development programme.

Q11. What are the two approaches of planning? (1)

Ans (1) Sectoral planning
(2) Regional planning.

Q12. Who is the author of the book 'The Population Bomb'? (1)

Ans By Ehrlich in 1968.

Q13. What do you understand by planning? How is it an ongoing process? (3)

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.

Q14. Where were hill area development programme started? (3)

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

Q15. Describe the drought prone area development programme and its main objectives. (3)

Ans This programme was started in IV 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.

Q16. What are the social advantages of integrated Tribal development project in Bhamaur Region? (3)

Ans : (i) Schools, health services, drinking water, roads and means of Communication have been developed in this region.
(ii) Standard of living of Gaddis has been improved.
(iii) Female literacy rate has been increased
(iv) Transhumance has been reduced.

Q17. Define the Concept of Sustainable development. (3)

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.

Q18. What has been the positive impact of Indira Gandhi Canal Command area on irrigation? (3)

Ans : 1. Soon Irrigation became possible, agriculture and growing of many crops started.
2. The food and cash crops have replaced Traditional crops sown in the area.
3. Increase agricultural productivity.

Q19. Suggest the measures of promotion of Sustainability in Indira Gandhi Canal Command Area. (5)

Ans Measures for Promotion of Sustainable Development

- (1) Strict implementation of Water management policy.
- (2) Cropping pattern shall not include water intensive crops.
- (3) Equal distribution of Canal Water.
- (4) Areas affected by Water logging and Soil Salinity shall be reclaimed.
- (5) Afforestation, Shelter belt plantation and pasture development.
- (6) Poor farmers to be provided adequate financial and institutional support.

Q20. What is target area planning? Why it is necessary in India? Give any four examples of target area planning in India. (5)

Ans. Target area planning means making schemes for the development of back ward regions of India. This type of planning is necessary in India because regional imbalances in economic development are getting serious.

Examples of target area planning area :

- (i) Command Area Development Programmes
- (ii) Drought Prone Area Development Programme
- (iii) Desert Development Programme.
- (iv) Hill area Development Programme.

Q21. What are the social and economic benefits of (Integrated Tribal Development Programme) ITDP in the Bharmaur Tribal region? 5

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

- (i) The Development of infrastructure in terms of schools, health care facilities, potable water, roads, communications and electricity.
- (ii) Tremendous increase in literacy rate.
- (iii) Improve in sex ratio.
- (iv) Decline in child marriage.
- (v) Gender inequality has also declined.
- (vi) The cultivation of pulses and other earth crops has increased.
- (vii) The importance of pastoralism is declining in the economy.

Q22. What are the positive and negative influence of Indira Gandhi Canal irrigation on the ecology, economy and Society of Rajasthan?

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

Positive

- (1) The availability of soil moisture and various afforestation and pasture development programmes have resulted in greening the land.
- (2) Spread of canal irrigation has led to increase in cultivated area and intensity of cropping.
- (3) This has also helped in reducing wind erosion and siltation of canal systems.
- (4) The traditional crops sown in the area, gram, bajra, jowar have been replaced by wheat, cotton, groundnut & rice

Negative

- (1) The intensive irrigation and excessive use of water has led to the emergence of twin environmental problems of water logging and soil salinity
- (2) Thus, in the long run, it hampers the sustainability of agriculture.

Q23. What are the important features of Hill area development Programme? (5)

- Ans.
1. HADP initiated during 5th Five year Plan.
 2. It covered 15 districts comprising all the hilly districts of Uttaranchal, Assam, West Bengal and T.N.
 3. All the hill area in the country having height above 600m and not covered under tribal sub-plan are treated as backward hill areas.
 4. The detailed plans for the development of hill areas were made.
 5. These programmes aimed at the development of horticulture, plantation agriculture, poultry small scale & village industry.

◆ ◆ ◆ ◆ ◆ ◆