

CBSE Test Paper 04
Ch-19 Planning and Sustainable Development

1. Define the concept of Sustainable Development.
2. Who is the author of the book 'The Population Bomb'?
3. What is meant by planning?
4. What is 'sectoral planning'?
5. What are the features of Indira Gandhi Canal Command area?
6. Mention the important features of Hills Area Development Programmes.
7. Explain the reason of deferring the fourth five year plan.
8. Describe the drought-prone area development programme and its main objectives.
9. Which socio-economic benefits are being experienced by implementation of Integrated Tribal Development Project in Bharmaur?
10. Explain the measures necessary for the promotion of sustainable development in the Indira Gandhi Canal Command Area.

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Answer

1. Sustainable development is the development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.
2. Paul R. Ehrlich is the author of the book 'The Population Bomb'.
3. Planning means process of thinking, formulating schemes or programmes and implanting them by actions to achieve economic development in the country. Planning involves working to further the welfare of people and the communities that they live in by creating sustainable, equitable, efficient, and aesthetically pleasing living environments in the present and future.
4. The sectoral planning means formulation and implementation of the sets of schemes or programmes aimed at the development of various sectors of the economy such as agriculture, irrigation, manufacturing, power, construction, transport, communication, social infrastructure, and services.
5.
 - i. Indira Gandhi Canal, previously known as the Rajasthan Canal, is one of the largest canal systems in India.
 - ii. It is conceived by Kanwar Sain in 1948, the canal project was launched on 31 March, 1958.
 - iii. 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.
 - iv. The total planned length of the system is 9,060 km catering to the irrigation needs of a total culturable command area of 19.63 lakh hectares.
 - v. The construction work of the canal system has been carried out through two stages.
6.
 - i. Hill Area Development Programmes were initiated during Fifth Five Year Plan covering 15 districts comprising all the hilly districts of Uttar Pradesh, Mikir Hill and North Cachar hills of Assam, Darjiling district of West Bengal and Nilgiri district of Tamil Nadu.
 - ii. The National Committee on the Development of Backward Area in 1981 recommended that all the hill areas in the country having height above 600 m and

not covered under tribal sub-plan be treated as backward hill areas.

- iii. These programmes aimed at harnessing the indigenous resources of the hill areas through development of horticulture, plantation agriculture, animal husbandry, poultry, forestry and small-scale and village industry.
 - iv. Due to distinct topography, a wide gap exists between the hill and valley districts of the states in terms of infrastructure, quality of roads, health and education etc. The Hill Development Programme aims to address these drawbacks with a serious research and deliberation.
 - v. The Hill Area Development Plans are formulated and implemented with the set objective to provide basic life support system to the people and make a judicious use of the available physical and human resources.
7. The fourth five years plan was deferred and annual plans were adopted for a period of three years due to the following reasons:
- i. Untimely monsoon rains severe drought.
 - ii. India's war with China in 1962 and with Pakistan in 1965.
 - iii. Non-availability of foreign credits.
 - iv. The inability of rigid administrative rules.
8. The program was started in the IV Five-year plan to provide employment in a drought-prone area.
- Objectives of drought-prone areas are:
- 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.
9. Due to implementation of Integrated Tribal Development Project (ITDP), there have been tremendous socio- economic benefits. Social Benefits:
- i. The most significant contribution of tribal subplan in Bharmaur region is the development of infrastructure in terms of schools, health care facilities, potable water, roads, communications and electricity.
 - ii. The Gaddis of Bharmaur were included in scheduled tribes.
 - iii. The quality of life of Gaddis improved and the gap in the level of development between Bharmaur and other areas of Himachal Pradesh also decline.

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- iv. This plan laid the highest priority on development of transport, communications, agriculture and allied activities.
 - v. Tremendous increase in literacy rate. Difference between males and females in literacy rate, i.e. gender inequality has declined.
 - vi. Improvement in sex ratio.
 - vii. Decline in child marriage.

Economic Benefits:

- The cultivation of pulses and other cash crops has increased in Bharmaur region.
- Now a few people practise transhumance because the importance of pastoralism is gradually declining.

10. Measures for the promotion of sustainability in 'Indira Gandhi Canal Command Area' are as follows:

- i. Rigorous implementation of water management policy is the first and foremost requirement of this project.
- ii. Adoption of plantation crops such as citrus fruits, instead of water-intensive crops.
- iii. In order to reduce the conveyance loss of water, few important programmes shall be taken into account such as the CAD (Command Area Development) programmes i.e.:
 - a. the lining of watercourses.
 - b. land development and levelling.
 - c. Warabandi system (means equal distribution of canal water in the command area of the outlet).
- iv. The areas should be reclaimed that got affected by waterlogging and soil salinity.
- v. Promoting eco-development in the fragile environment especially in stage II command area through afforestation, shelter-belt, plantation and pasture development activities.
- vi. To promote social sustainability by providing financial and institutional support for land cultivation to the land allottees of poor background.
- vii. Other sectors of the economy in addition to agriculture, animal husbandry and allied activities should be encouraged for attaining economic sustainability.