

CBSE Test Paper 03
Ch-19 Planning and Sustainable Development

1. Examine the two environmental problems that have emerged in the 'Indira Gandhi Canal Command Area'.
2. Expand the term I.T.D.P.
3. What is the main objective to implement the Fourth Five Year Plan for the people in drought prone areas?
4. When was the tribal subplan introduced?
5. Discuss the negative effects of Indira Gandhi Canal Irrigation on environment.
6. Explain in brief the meaning and purpose of Target Area Programme with suitable examples from India.
7. What are the positive impacts of irrigation on Indira Gandhi Canal Command Area?
8. Indian lifestyle was quite environment friendly but globalisation has brought a change in lifestyle which is not environment friendly. Do you agree? Justify your answer.
9. Suppose you have given the power to modify the planning process. How would you use this power wisely and what would be your plan? Explain with reason.
10. How can integrated area approach and local planning reduce regional disparities in India? Explain with three suitable examples.

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Answer

1. The two environmental problems that have emerged in the Indira Gandhi Canal Command Area' are:
 - i. Water logging
 - ii. Soil salinity
2. I.T.D.P stands for Integrated Tribal Development Project.
3. The main objectives to implement the Fourth five-year plan for the people in drought-prone areas are to provide employment and create productive assets.
4. Under the Fifth Five Year Plan, the tribal sub-plan was introduced in 1974 and Bharmaur was designated as one of the five Integrated Tribal Development Projects (ITDP) in Himachal Pradesh.
5. The negative affects of Indira Gandhi Canal Irrigation on environment are given below:
 - i. The ground water level is rising alarmingly in most parts of stage I of the command area.
 - ii. The excessive irrigation and intensification of agriculture over the years has caused environmental degradation and creation of new wastelands.
 - iii. There have been problems with water-logging caused by excessive irrigation, seepage from canals and poor drainage.
 - iv. These factors produced a rise in the water table, increased salinity and finally submergence of the land.
6. The target area or target group planning gives exceptional attention to economically backward areas that are deprived of the strong resource base, technology and investment. The Planning Commission introduced this to control the increasing regional and social inequalities.

The Command Area Development Programme, Drought Prone Area Development Programme, Desert Development Programme, Hill Area Development Programme are some of the target area planning programmes.

From the 8th five-year plan, special area programs were aimed to develop infrastructure in hill areas, North-Eastern states, tribal areas and backward areas integrated tribal development projects of Bharmaur region in Himachal Pradesh, Indira Gandhi Canal Command Area Project in Rajasthan are some examples of such programs.

7. The introduction of canal irrigation in this dry land has transformed its ecology, economy, and society. It has influenced the environmental conditions of the region both positively as well as negatively.

Positive effects:

- i. The availability of soil moisture for a longer period of time and various afforestation and pasture development programmes under CAD have resulted in greening the land.
 - ii. This has also helped in reducing wind erosion and siltation of canal systems.
 - iii. The spread of canal irrigation has led to increase in cultivated area and intensity of cropping.
8. It is quite right that Indian lifestyle is environment friendly. People use local materials to build houses, natural cycle is followed in agriculture so that soil is replenished. Globalization has also led to an increase in the transportation of raw materials and food from one place to another. Earlier, people used to consume locally-grown food, but with globalization, people consume products that have been developed in foreign countries. The amount of fuel that is consumed in transporting these products has led to an increase in the pollution levels in the environment. It has also led to several other environmental concerns such as noise pollution and landscape intrusion.
9. If I had some power to modify the present planning process, I would have broadened the planning process by adding some important terms such as:
 - i. **Equity:** It means making equal access to opportunities available to everybody. The

opportunities available to people must be equal irrespective of their gender, race, income and caste.

- ii. **Sustainability:** It refers to continuity in the availability of opportunities. This means that each generation must have the same opportunities, therefore we must use our environmental, financial and human resources in such a way that our future generations are not deprived of these opportunities.
- iii. **Empowerment:** It refers to have the power to make choices. Such power comes from increasing freedom and capability. Good governance and people-oriented policies are required to empower people. The empowerment of social and economically disadvantaged groups are of special importance.

10. Integrated area approach and local planning is important measures for reducing regional disparities in India. It is related them to the preparation of an integrated plan for selected areas and to the formulation of district plans. A few integrated plans are as under:

- i. **Hill Area Development Programme:** It was initiated in hilly areas of Uttaranchal, Assam, West Bengal and Tamil Nadu. The main objectives of this were:
 - a. To exploit local resources of the hill areas.
 - b. To start the primary activities such as horticulture, forestry, animal husbandry.
 - c. To imitate the conservation measures.
 - d. To began suitable village industries.
- ii. **Tribal Area Development Programme:** This programme has been taken upon those areas where tribal population is more than 50% such as in Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Orissa, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Jharkhand and Rajasthan.
- iii. **Drought Prone Area Programme:** The aim was to provide employment to the rural people in drought-prone areas, to introduce relief operations.
- iv. **Metropolitan Regional Planning:** Urban master plans were prepared for capital and port cities to reduce the problem of rapid urbanisation and to control large scale immigration from rural to urban. A master plan was prepared for Delhi in 1955 to develop the satellite towns around Delhi.