

CBSE Test Paper 02
Ch-19 Planning and Sustainable Development

1. In which year agriculture climate planning was started in India?
2. Explain the concept of sustainable development.
3. Which year was the concept of sustainable development introduced?
4. Where were hill area development programme started?
5. Examine the concept of regional planning.
6. What are the social advantages of Integrated Tribal Development project in Bharmaur region?
7. The target area planning is essential to reduce regional and social disparities in India. Support this statement.
8. Mention the issues included in the concept of development.
9. Differentiate between development and sustainable development.
10. Write a short note on drought-prone area programme. How does this programme help in the development of dryland agriculture in India?

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Answer

1. In the year 1988, agriculture climate planning was started in India.
2. Sustainable development is the organizing principle for meeting human development goals while at the same time sustaining the ability of natural systems to provide the natural resources and ecosystem services upon which the economy and society depend. Sustainable development can be classified as development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations.
3. The concept of sustainable development was introduced in 1987.
4. The hill area development programme started covering 15 districts comprising all the hilly districts of Uttar Pradesh (present Uttaranchal), Mikir Hill and North Cachar Hills of Assam, Darjeeling district of West Bengal and Nilgiri district of Tamil Nadu
5. There is no uniform economic development over space in any country. Some areas are more developed and some lag behind. This uneven pattern of development over space necessitates that the planners to have a spatial perspective and draw the plans to reduce regional imbalance in development. This type of planning is termed as regional planning.
6. The social advantages of Integrated Tribal Development project in Bharmaur region are:
 - 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. The female literacy rate has been increased.
 - iv. Transhumance has been reduced.
7. The target area planning is essential to reduce regional and social disparities because the economic development of a region depends upon its resource base. But sometimes

the resources-rich region also remains backwards because the economic development also requires technology as well as investment. Thus the regions which lack these things lag behind in economic development. Thus increase regional and social disparities. It was under this condition that the planning commission introduced the target area and target group approaches to planning.

Command Area Development Programme, Drought Prone Area Development Program, Desert Development Programme and Hill Area Development Programmer are examples of target area planning. The Small Farmers Development Agency and Marginal Farmer Development Agency are examples of a target group programme.

8. In 1970s, the phrases such as redistribution with growth and growth and equity were incorporated in the definition of development. While dealing with the questions related to redistribution and equity, it was realised that the concept of development cannot be restricted to the economic sphere alone. It also includes the issues such as improving the well-being and living standard of people, availing of the health, education and equality of opportunity and ensuring political and civil rights. By 1980s, development emerged as a concept encapsulating wide-spread improvement in social as well as material well-being of all in a society.

9.

Development	Sustainable Development
In this type of development, attention is paid for fulfilling the needs of the present generation.	In this type of development, attention is paid towards fulfilling the needs of the present as well as future generations.
Much attention is not paid towards the conservation of renewable resources.	Full attention is paid towards the reproduction and promotion of renewable resources e.g. forest, fisheries.
Special emphasis is not given on control of environmental pollution in this type of development.	In this development environment is taken as a resource and hence all measures are adopted to make it pollution free and healthy.
Special attention is not paid towards scientific management of resources in this type of	Special attention is paid towards the continuity of resources and their scientific

development.	management.
It is an old concept of development.	It is comparatively a new concept of development.

10. Drought-prone area programme was initiated during the Fourth Five Year Plan. Its main objective was providing employment to the people in drought-prone areas and creating productive assets. Initially, this programme laid emphasis on the construction of labour-intensive civil works. But later on, it emphasised on irrigation projects, land development programmes, afforestation, grassland development and creation of basic rural infrastructures such as electricity, roads, market, credit and services.

This programme has played an important role in the development of dryland agriculture in India as:

- i. It has been observed that this programme is largely confined to the development of agriculture and allied sectors with a major focus on the restoration of ecological balance.
- ii. Growing population pressure is forcing society to utilise the marginal lands for agriculture. It is causing ecological degradation. Therefore, there is a need to create alternative employment opportunities in drought-prone areas.
- iii. The adoption of integrated watershed development approach at the micro-level can be other approaches for the development of these regions.
- iv. The restoration of ecological balance between water, soil, plants, and human and animal population should be a basic consideration in the strategy of development of drought-prone areas.