

Planning and Sustainable Development in Indian Context

PART 1

Objective Questions

• Multiple Choice Questions

1. Which of the following is the most important objective of planning?

(a) To find out land use areas.
(b) To formulate big plans.
(c) To utilise resources in a sustainable manner.
(d) None of these

Ans. (c) The objective of planning is to utilise resources in a sustainable manner.

2. The planning approach that aims to reduce regional imbalances in development is known as

(a) Sectoral Planning
(b) Target Area Planning
(c) Regional Planning
(d) Target Group Planning

Ans. (c) Regional planning approach aims at reducing the regional imbalances in development. Regional planners have spatial perspectives to make plans for balanced development of a region.

3. Regional planning relates to which of the following?

(a) Development of various sectors of economy
(b) Area specific approaches of development
(c) Area differences in transportation network
(d) Development of rural areas

Ans. (b) Regional planning is related to area specific approach of development.

4. Which of the following is not an example of Target Area Programmes?

(a) Drought Prone Area Development Programme
(b) Desert Development Programme
(c) Hill Area Development Programme
(d) Small Farmers Development Agency

Ans. (d) Small Farmers Development Programme, is not an example of Target Area Programmes as it is an example of Target Group Programmes.

5. The ITDP refers to which of the following?

(a) Integrated Tourism Development Programme
(b) Integrated Travel Development Programme
(c) Integrated Tribal Development Programme
(d) Integrated Transport Development Programme

Ans. (c) The ITDP refers to Integrated Tribal Development Programme.

6. Which of the following is the most crucial factor for sustainable development in Indira Gandhi Canal Command Area?

(a) Agricultural development (b) Eco-development
(c) Transport development (d) Colonisation of land

Ans. (b) Eco-development is the most crucial factor for sustainable development in Indira Gandhi Canal Command Area.

7. Which of the following pairs is not correctly matched?

(a) Sectoral Planning – Development of sectors of economy
(b) Regional Planning – Reducing regional imbalances
(c) NITI Aayog – Replaced regional planning
(d) Target Area Planning – Promote development in economically backward regions.

Ans. (c) NITI Aayog replaced the Planning Commission not Regional planning.

8. Which of the following pairs is not correctly matched?

(a) SFDA – Small Farmers Development Agency
(b) MFDA – Medium Farmers Development Agency
(c) GNP – Gross National Product
(d) WCED – World Commission on Environment and Development

Ans. (b) MFDA stands for Marginal Farmers Development Agency (not Medium Farmers Development Agency). It is a target group programme.

9. Match the following columns.

Column I (Different Events)	Column II (Years)
A. NITI Aayog	1. 2015
B. Gaddis were included in list of Scheduled tribes	2. 1970s
C. Tribal Sub-plan	3. 1974
D. Bharmaur notified as tribal area.	4. 1975
E. 15-years Vision Document	5. 2017-18
F. Irrigation Commission	6. 1972

Codes

A B C D E F	A B C D E F
(a) 1 2 3 4 5 6	(b) 6 5 4 3 2 1
(c) 1 4 5 6 3 2	(d) 3 1 5 4 2 6

Ans. (a)

10. Match the following.

Report/Publication	Published by
A. Our Common Future	1. Brundtland Commission
B. Limits to Growth	2. P. Ehrlich
C. The Population Bomb	3. D. Meadows
D. 15-years Vision Document	4. NITI Aayog

Codes

A B C D	A B C D
(a) 1 2 3 4	(b) 1 3 2 4
(c) 3 2 1 4	(d) 3 1 2 4

Ans. (b)

11. Consider the following statements and choose the correct option from the given options.

- I. Planning is a very broad term.
- II. Planning is the process of thinking, formulation of a scheme or programme and implementation of a set of actions to achieve some goal.

Codes

- (a) Only I is correct
- (b) Only II is correct
- (c) Both the statements are incorrect
- (d) Both statements are correct and statement II correctly explains the statement I.

Ans. (d) Planning is a very broad term. It is due to the fact that planning is a process of thinking, formulation of a scheme or programme and implementation of a set of actions to achieve some goal.

12. Consider the following statements and choose the correct option from the given options.

- I. Regional planning approach aims at reducing regional imbalances in development.
- II. There is no uniform economic development over space in any country.

Codes

- (a) Only I is correct
- (b) Only II is correct
- (c) Both the statements are incorrect
- (d) Both the statements are correct and statement II correctly explains the statement I.

Ans. (d) Regional planning approach aims at reducing regional imbalances in development. It is due to the fact that there is no uniform economic development over space in any country.

13. Consider the following statements and choose the correct option from the given options.

- I. NITI Aayog replaced the Planning Commission.
- II. It has been set up with an objective, to involve the states in the economic policy making for India, to provide strategic and technical advice to the Centre and State governments.

Codes

- (a) Only I is correct
- (b) Both I and II are correct
- (c) Only II is correct
- (d) Both are incorrect.

Ans. (b) Both the statements I and II are correct.

14. Arrange the physiographic regions of Bharmaur region in sequence from North to South direction.

- I. Holi area
- II. Khani area
- III. Kugti area
- IV. Tundah area

Codes

- (a) I, II, III, IV
- (b) III, IV, II, I
- (c) I, IV, III, II
- (d) IV, III, II, I

Ans. (b) The correct order of physiographic regions of Bharmaur region from North to South is Kugti area, Tundah area, Khani area and Holi area.

15. Arrange the Indira Gandhi Canal Command Area in sequence from North to South.

- I. Jaisalmer
- II. Bikaner
- III. Churu
- IV. Ganganagar

Codes

- (a) I, II, III, IV
- (b) IV, III, II, I
- (c) III, I, II, IV
- (d) IV, I, II, III

Ans. (b) The correct order of Indira Gandhi Canal Command Area from North to South is Ganganagar, Churu, Bikaner and Jaisalmer.

• Case Based MCQs

16. Read the case/source given and answer the questions that follow by choosing the correct option.

Bharmaur tribal area comprises Bharmaur and Holi tehsils of Chamba district of Himachal Pradesh. It is a notified tribal area since 21st November, 1975.

Bharmaur is inhabited by 'Gaddi', a tribal community who have maintained a distinct identity in the Himalayan region as they practised transhumance and conversed through Gaddiali dialect.

Bharmaur tribal region has harsh climate conditions, low resource base and fragile environment. These factors have influenced the society and Economy of the region. According to the 2011 census, the total population of Bharmaur sub-division was 39.113 i.e.. 21 persons per sq km. It is one of the most (economically and socially) backward areas of Himachal Pradesh. Historically, the Gaddis have experienced geographical and political isolation and socio-economic deprivation. The economy is largely based on agriculture and allied activities such as sheep and goat rearing.

- (i) Gaddi tribal community is associated with which of the following states/UTs of India?
- (a) Uttar Pradesh
 - (b) Jammu and Kashmir
 - (c) Himachal Pradesh
 - (d) Both (b) and (c)

Ans. (d) Gaddi tribal community is associated with Himachal Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir.

- (ii) Which of the following is not a characteristic feature of Bharmaur tribal region?
- (a) Low resource base
 - (b) Harsh climatic conditions
 - (c) Fragile environment
 - (d) Well-developed economic base

Ans. (d) Bharmaur region does not have a well-developed economic base.

- (iii) Population density is the number of people per unit area. What is population density of the area discussed in the source ?
- (a) 17 persons per sq km
 - (b) 21 persons per sq km
 - (c) 27 persons per sq km
 - (d) 35 persons per sq km

Ans. (b) As per census 2011 the population density of Bharmaur region was 21 persons per sq. km.

- (iv) Which of the following is the means of livelihood of Gaddi tribal community?
- (a) Cultivation of crops
 - (b) Animal husbandry
 - (c) Fishing
 - (d) Both (a) and (b)

Ans. (d) Cultivation of crops and animal husbandry are the important means of livelihood of Gaddi Tribal Community.

PART 2

Subjective Questions

• Short Answer (SA) Type Questions

1. Discuss the two types of planning approaches in India.

Ans. The two approaches of planning are

- (i) **Sectoral Planning Approach** In this approach plans are formulated for the development of various sectors of the economy, e.g. agriculture, irrigation, manufacturing, power, construction, transport, communication, social infrastructure, services, etc.
- (ii) **Regional Planning Approach** In this approach, the main emphasis is on making such plans which may help to reduce regional disparities and bring uniform economic development across all regions. Thus, this approach aims to reduce regional imbalances.

2. "The target area planning is essential to reduce regional and social disparities in India." Support the statement with suitable example.

Ans. It is true that the target area planning is essential to reduce regional and social disparities in India as in this approach, such programmes are formed which focus on specific backward and under developed areas like hill areas, deserts, drought prone areas etc. Normally economic progress of a region depends on its resources but some of the resource rich areas are also economically backward because of lack of technology and proper utilisation of resources. Therefore, to reduce such regional and social disparities Planning Commission introduced the target area approach of planning.

Some outstanding examples of programmes for development of backward areas are Command Area Development Programme, Drought Prone Area Development Programme, Desert Development Programme, Hill Area Development Programme, etc. These area specific programme helps to remove regional inequalities and to bring inclusive development.

3. Point out some salient features of Hill Area Development Programme.

Ans. Features of Hill Area Development Programme are

- It was started in Fifth Five Year Plan and in the beginning it covered 15 districts comprising all the hilly districts of Uttarakhand, Mikir hills and North Cachar hills of Assam, Darjeeling district of West Bengal and Nilgiri district of Tamil Nadu.
- Development of horticulture, plantation agriculture, animal husbandry, poultry, forestry and small scale and village industry were the main objectives of the programme through which efficient use of local resources may become possible.
- National Committee on the Development of Backward Area recommended in 1981 that all the hill areas having a height above 600 m and not covered under tribal sub-plan be treated as backward hill areas.

4. Write in brief about the physical setting of Bharmaur region. (Delhi 2008)

Ans. Bharmaur region lies between 32° 11' N and 32° 41' N latitudes and 76° 22' E and 76° 53' E longitudes. Spread over an area of about 1818 sq km, the region mostly lies between an altitude of 1500 m to 3700 m above the mean sea level.

This region is popularly known as the homeland of *Gaddis* (a tribal community) and is surrounded by lofty mountains on all sides.

It has Pir Panjal Range in the North and Dhauladhar Range in the South. In the East, the extension of Dhauladhar Range converges with Pir Panjal near Rohtang pass.

5. Explain the main aims of Bharmaur Tribal Area Development plan. (Delhi 2014)

Ans. The main aims of Bharmaur Tribal Area Development Plan were

- Improving the quality of life of the Gaddis.
- Narrowing the gap in the level of development between Bharmaur and other districts of Himachal Pradesh.
- The highest priority was on development of transport and communication, agriculture and allied activities as well as social and community services.
- To utilise local resources in the efficient manner.
- To create new opportunities for the people.

6. Discuss the social benefits of tribal sub-plan in the Bharmaur Region.

Ans. Social benefits of tribal sub-plan were

- There are tremendous increase in literacy rate, e.g. the female literacy rate in the region increased from 1.88% in 1971 to 65% in 2011.
- Decline in gender inequality i.e. the difference between male and female literacy rate has declined.
- Improvement in sex-ratio, decline in child marriages.
- Basic social facilities like education and health care were improved.
- The vulnerable section of the society was benefitted by this plan.

7. What were the shortcomings of Integrated Tribal Development Project in Bharmaur?

Ans. The shortcomings to Integrated Tribal Development Project are

- In terms of infrastructural facilities, the remote villages in Tundah and Kugti areas are still not developed.
- The method of crop cultivation is still traditional in nature.
- Even though pastoralism has declined but still a sizeable portion of the *Gaddis* migrate to Kangra and surrounding areas in order to earn living from wage labour during the cold season.
- It was not implemented equally in whole region.
- All the problem of the region were not addressed by this plan.

8. How did the concept of sustainable development evolved. What are the aims of sustainable development?

Ans. The concept of sustainable development evolved or emerged in Western world in 1960 because of undesirable effects of industrial development on the environment.

The aims of sustainable development are

- It aims to take care of economic, social and ecological spheres of development during the present times as well as conserve all the resources in such a manner that these can be retained for future generations.
- It takes into account the development of whole humankind which have a common future. It is trying to create harmony between development and environment.

9. What is World Commission on Environment and Development (WCED)? How it defined the idea of sustainable development?

Ans. The Brundtland Commission was formerly known as the World Commission on Environment and Development (WCED). It was established by the United Nation (UN) in 1983, when the world community raised concerns on the environmental issues.

The WCED was headed by the Norwegian Prime Minister, Gro Harlem Brundtland. The commission gave its report entitled 'Our Common Future' in 1987, also known as Brundtland report.

In Brundtland report, 'Sustainable Development' was defined as "A development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs."

- 10.** How has the introduction of Indira Gandhi Canal irrigation in the drylands of Rajasthan influenced the environmental conditions of the region positively? Explain in any three points.

(All India 2019)

Ans. The positive impacts of Indira Gandhi Canal irrigation on the environmental conditions of the dryland area of Rajasthan are

- CAD programmes (Command Area Development) i.e. afforestation and pasture development programmes developed the desertic area into a green land.
- Due to availability of moisture for a longtime and afforestation, wind erosion has reduced considerably.
- Due to canal development the health of soil is improved as soil erosion is reduced and problem of siltation has also declined.

• Long Answer (LA) Type Questions

- 1.** Explain in brief the purpose of Target Area Programme with suitable examples from India.

(All India 2008)

Ans. The main purpose of the Target Area Programme is to develop the economically backward areas. There are regional imbalances in economic development which is lagging behind the economic sector. In order to combat both regional and social disparities, the planning commission introduced the target area and target group approach to planning.

Some of the examples of these are

Target Area Programme

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

Target Group Programmes

- (i) The Small Farmers Development Agency (SFDA).
- (ii) Marginal Farmers Development Agency (MFDA).

As part of target area planning in the Eighth Five Year Plan, special programmes were designed to develop infrastructure in hill areas. North Eastern states, tribal

areas and backward areas integrated tribal development project of Bharmaur region in Himachal Pradesh, Indira Gandhi Canal Command Area Project in Rajasthan are some examples of such programmes.

- 2.** "Hill Area Development Programmes in India were drawn keeping in view their topographical, ecological, social and economic conditions." Support this statement with suitable explanation.

(All India 2010)

Ans. Yes, it is true that Hill Area Development Programmes in India were drawn keeping in view their topographical, ecological, social and economic conditions because the main objectives of these programmes were to develop horticulture, plantation agriculture, animal husbandry, poultry, forestry, small scale and village industry. By this, efficient use of local resources may become possible.

National Committee on the Development of Backward Area (1981) set a criterion that the hill areas having a height above 600 m and not covered under tribal sub-plan be treated as backward hill areas. The programme covered all the hilly districts of Uttar Pradesh (present Uttarakhand), Mikir hill and North hills of Assam, Darjeeling district of West Bengal and Nilgiri district of Tamil Nadu.

In drawing up the plans for the region, ecological elements were kept in mind. The aim of plan was to harness local resources without environmental degradation. In the regard deforestation was prohibited and pollution of different type was discharged.

Along with economic, topographical and ecological sphere, social sphere was also given due attention in implementation of the plan. The objective of plan was to promote marginalised and socially backward classes.

- 3.** Write a short note on Drought Prone Area Programme. How does this programme help in the development of dryland agriculture in India?

Ans. Drought Prone Area Programme was initiated in Fourth Five Year Plan to provide employment to the rural poor in drought prone areas and to create productive assets. The main emphasis of this programme was on integrated development of the area through irrigation projects, land development programmes, afforestation, grassland development, rural electrification and programmes of infrastructural development such as electricity, roads, market, credit and services.

The Drought Prone Area development programme has helped in developing the dryland agriculture in India by the creation of basic infrastructure such as roads, electricity, markets etc. It also helped in many other things which are

- Increasing the availability of soil moisture by providing irrigation. This has improved the productivity of agriculture and livestock.

- Longer availability of soil moisture and afforestation programmes have resulted in greening of land.
- Traditional crops have been replaced by cash crops and crops which have high value in the markets. This has improved farmer's incomes.

4. Describe five main points of the integrated tribal development project implemented in Bharmaur region. (All India 2008)

Ans. Five main points of the integrated tribal development project implemented in Bharmaur region are

- (i) Improving the quality of life of the Gaddis and narrowing the gap in the level of development between Bharmaur and other districts of Himachal Pradesh.
- (ii) The highest priority was on development of transport and communications, agriculture and allied activities as well as social and community services.
- (iii) Improvement in the basic infrastructure of health care facilities, potable water supply, schools, transport and communication, training, marketing, credit and electricity supply, e.g. villages located along the river Ravi in Holi and Khani areas are main beneficiaries of infrastructural development.
- (iv) Employment generation through agricultural allied activities like horticulture, animal husbandry and cottage industry.
- (v) The Gaddis had traditionally subsistence agriculture cum-pastoral economy, later on during the last three decades of twentieth century, pulses and other cash crops became one of the main crops of this region.

5. Suppose you are given the power to modify the planning process. How would you use this power wisely and what would be your plan? Explain with reason. (All India 2008)

Ans. If I get power to modify the present planning process, I would broaden the planning process by adding some important concepts such as equity, sustainability and empowerment

- **Equity** It means providing equal access to opportunities to everybody. The opportunities available to people must be equal irrespective of their gender, race, income and caste. I will promote the concept of inclusive development through participation and everyone will be benefitted by development. With this measure persisting social inequality can be reduced.
- **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. Sustainability is multidimensional in nature i.e. economic, social and ecological.

- **Empowerment** It refers to have 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.

6. Development is a multi-dimensional concept and signifies the positive, irreversible transformation of the economy, society and environment. Support the statement with suitable arguments from India. (Delhi 2010)

Ans. Development is a multi-dimensional and dynamic concept as it signifies positive and irreversible transformation of the economy, society and the environment. It refers to qualitative change in the life of an individual, e.g. increasing literacy, longevity etc. In economic sphere, creating resources, technological developments such as industries etc. are irreversible in nature. Earlier, development was measured by only the economic growth. Later, the development started including equity and redistribution along with economic growth. Later, it was realised that development cannot be restricted to only the economic sphere. It must include well being of the people, improving their living standards, education, health, political and civil rights etc.

In the case of India, when it was realised that regional imbalances are getting more noticeable, the Planning Commission introduced the 'target area' and target group approaches to planning that aimed at removing regional disparities that have occurred due to development. So, area specific plans such as Hill Area Development Programme, Drought Prone Area Development Programme etc were launched to make development more balanced.

7. Explain any five measures necessary for the promotion of sustainable development in 'Indira Gandhi Canal Command Area'. (All India 2009)

Or Describe any five measures needed for the promotion of sustainable development in the 'Indira Gandhi Canal Command Area'. (Delhi 2008)

Ans. Measures for promotion of sustainability in 'Indira Gandhi Canal Command Area' are

- (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.
 - Lining of water courses.
 - Land development and levelling.
 - Warabandi system (means equal distribution of canal water in the command area of outlet).
- (iv) The areas should be reclaimed that got affected by water logging 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.

• Case Based Questions

1. Read the case/source given and answer the following questions.

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 have a spatial perspective and draw the plans to reduce regional imbalance in development. This type of planning is termed as regional planning. The planning process has to take special care of those areas which have remained economically backward. As you know, the economic development of a region depends upon its resource base. But sometimes resource-rich region also remain backward. Economic development requires technology, as well as, investment besides resources. With the planning experience of about one-and-a-half decades, it was realised that regional imbalances in economic development were getting accentuated.

In order to arrest the accentuation of regional and social disparities, the Planning Commission introduced the 'target area' and target group approaches to planning. Some of the examples of programmes directed towards the development of target areas are Command Area Development Programme, Drought Prone Area Development Programme, Desert Development Programme, Hill Area Development Programme.

The Small Farmers Development Agency (SFDA) and Marginal Farmers Development Agency (MFDA) which are the examples of target group programme.

In the 8th Five Year Plan special area programmes were designed to develop infrastructure in hill areas, North-Eastern states, tribal areas and backward areas.

- (i) Which aim signifies the term regional planning?

Ans. The main aim of regional planning which signifies it, is to reduce imbalances in development which is found over space in any country.

- (ii) Which approaches were introduced by the planning commission in order to reduce the regional and social disparities in India? Give examples.

Ans. In order to reduce the regional and social disparities, the Planning Commission introduced the 'target areas' and 'target group' approaches to planning.

Examples of target area programmes are Command Area Development Programme, Drought Prone Area Development Programme, Desert Development Programme and Hill Area Development Programme.

Examples of target group programmes are Small Farmers Development Agency (SFDA) and Marginal Farmers Development Agency (MFDA).

- (iii) What does economic development requires besides resources? Why their is to reduce imbalances in economic development?

Ans. Economic development requires technology, as well as, investment besides resources. There is a great need to reduced imbalances in economic development because by the planning experience of about one-and-a-half decades, it was realised that regional imbalances in economic development were getting prominent.

2. Read the case/source given and answer the following questions.

The processes of human-environment interaction depend upon the level of technology and institutions nurtured by a society. While the technology and institutions have helped in increasing the pace of human-environment interaction, the momentum thus, generated in return has accelerated technological progress and transformation and creation of institutions.

Hence, development is a multi-dimensional concept and signifies the positive, irreversible transformation of the economy, society and environment. The concept of development is dynamic and has evolved during the second half of twentieth century.

In the post World War II era, the concept of development was synonymous to economic growth which is measured in terms of temporal increase in Gross National Product (GNP) and per capita income/per capita consumption. But, even the countries having high economic growth, experienced speedy rise in poverty because of its unequal

distribution. So, 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 widespread improvement in social as well as material well-being of all in a society. The notion of sustainable development emerged in the wake of general rise in the awareness of environmental issues in the late 1960s in Western World. It reflected the concern of people about undesirable effects of industrial development on the environment. The publication of 'The Population Bomb' by Ehrlich in 1968 and 'The Limits to Growth' by Meadows and others in 1972 further raised the level of fear among environmentalists in particular and people in general. This sets the scenario for the emergence of new models of development under a broad phrase 'sustainable development.'

- (i) What bases are needed for the human-environment interaction?

Ans. The bases which are needed for the human-environment interaction are level of technology and institutions nurtured by a society.

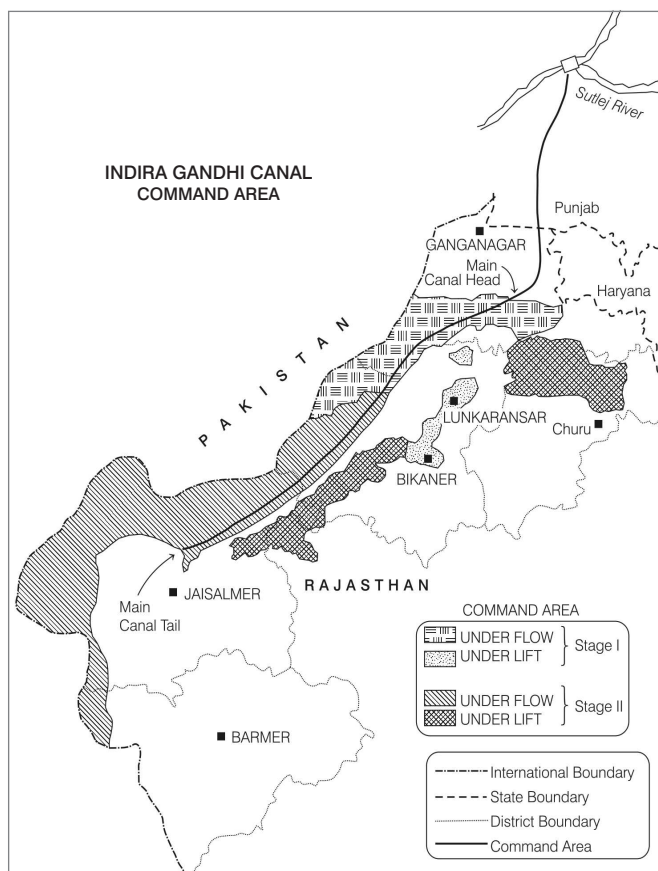
- (ii) Explain in brief about the notion of development during the post Second World War.

Ans. In the post Second World War era, the concept of development was related to economic growth that is measured as increase in Gross National Product (GNP) and per capita income/consumption over a period of time. But even the countries having high economic growth experienced rapid rise in poverty because of its unequal distribution. So, in the 1970s, development started including equity and redistribution along with growth.

- (iii) Which major event was responsible for the origin of the concept of sustainable development in the western world?

Ans. The major event responsible for the origin of the concept of sustainable development in the western world was the general rise in the awareness of environmental issues in the late 1960s in the Western world. It reflected the concerns of people about the undesirable effects of industrial development on environment.

3. Study the given map carefully and answer the following questions.



- (i) Mention the source of origin of this canal.
(ii) Why is the area to the East of the canal under lift irrigation? Name the areas.
(iii) Explain the economic significance of this canal for the command area.

Ans. (i) The source of origin of Indira Gandhi Canal is the Harike Barrage in Punjab.
(ii) The area of the East of the Indira Gandhi Canal is under lift irrigation as it comprises of desert land dotted with shifting sand dunes. With the help of lift irrigation system, the water is lifted up to make it to flow against the slope of the land. The areas of the East of the canal are parts of Jaisalmer, Bikaner, Lunkaransar, Churu.
(iii) The economic significance of this canal is that the irrigation through this canal led to increase in cultivated land and intensity of cropping. Main commercial crops i.e. wheat, rice, cotton, groundnut replaced the drought resistant crops like gram, bajra, and jowar. But intensive irrigation has also become a cause of waterlogging and soil salinity. So, in the near future it may interrupt the sustainability of agriculture.

Chapter Test

Objective Questions

1. Uneven pattern of development over space requires that planners have a spatial perspective. This type of planning approach is referred to as
(a) Spatial Planning (b) Regional Planning
(c) Sectoral Planning (d) Target Area Planning
2. The Brundtland Commission published its report 'Our Common Future' in the year
(a) 1960 (b) 1991
(c) 1987 (d) 1927
3. Which of the following measures could be adopted to promote sustainable development in the Indira Gandhi Command Area?
(a) Avoiding water intensive crops (b) Reclamation of land affected by water logging
(c) Diversification of economic base (d) All of these
4. Which of the following pairs is not correctly matched?
(a) Special Area Programmes — Eighth Five Year Plan
(b) Hill area Development Programme — Fifth Five Year Plan
(c) Drought Prone Area Programme — Fourth Five Year Plan
(d) Evaluation of Concept of Sustainable — 18th century
5. Consider the following statements and choose the correct option from the given options.
I. Sectoral planning involves formulation and implementation of many schemes or programmes.
II. Sector planning aims to develop agriculture, irrigation, manufacturing, power, construction, transport and so on.
(a) Only I is correct
(b) Only II is correct
(c) Both statements are incorrect
(d) Both statements are correct

Short Answer Type Questions

6. Mention some salient features of Drought Prone Area Development Programme.
7. Distinguish between target area approach and target group of planning.
8. Differentiate between sectoral and regional planning.
9. What is ITDP? Discuss its main objectives.
10. What is the rationale behind sustainable development?

Long Answer Type Questions

11. Write a short note on development. Discuss the limitations of the concept of development.
12. Point out the salient features of concept of sustainable development.

Answers

- | | | |
|--|------------------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. (b) Regional Planning | 2. (c) 1987 | 3. (d) All of these |
| 4. (d) Evaluation of Concept of Sustainable — 18th century | 5. (d) Both statements are correct | |