

Chapter – 6 Planning And Sustainable Development In India

Planning is the process of thinking formulation of a scheme of programme and implementation of a set of actions to achieve some goals

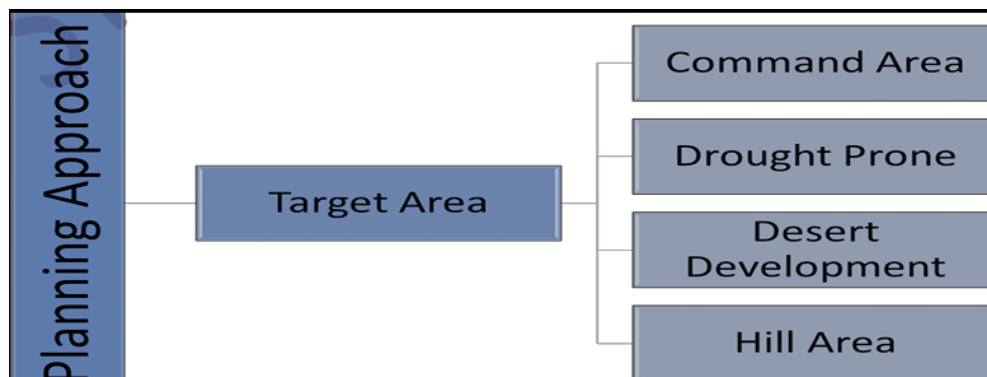
There are two approaches

1. Sectoral planning
2. Regional planning
3. india started five year plans and annual plans

Target area planning

1. this plan take care of economically backward areas, based on resources
2. Govt. Introduced the following programmes under target area planning

1. Command area dev. Programmed
2. Drought prone area dev. Pro
3. Desert.dev. Pro.
4. Hill area dev. Pro
5. the small farmers dev. Agency
6. Marginal farmers dev. Agency



Hill area development programme

- Started during 5th plan
- covered 15 district of UTTAN,. WB & TN
- National committee on the development of backward area in 1981 recommended this programme
- Selected the area above 600 mts.
- Covered tribal regions
- Objectives are: horticulture, plantation, animal husbandry, poultry forestry small scale and village industries



Areas under Hill Area Development Program

DROUGHT PRONE AREA DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

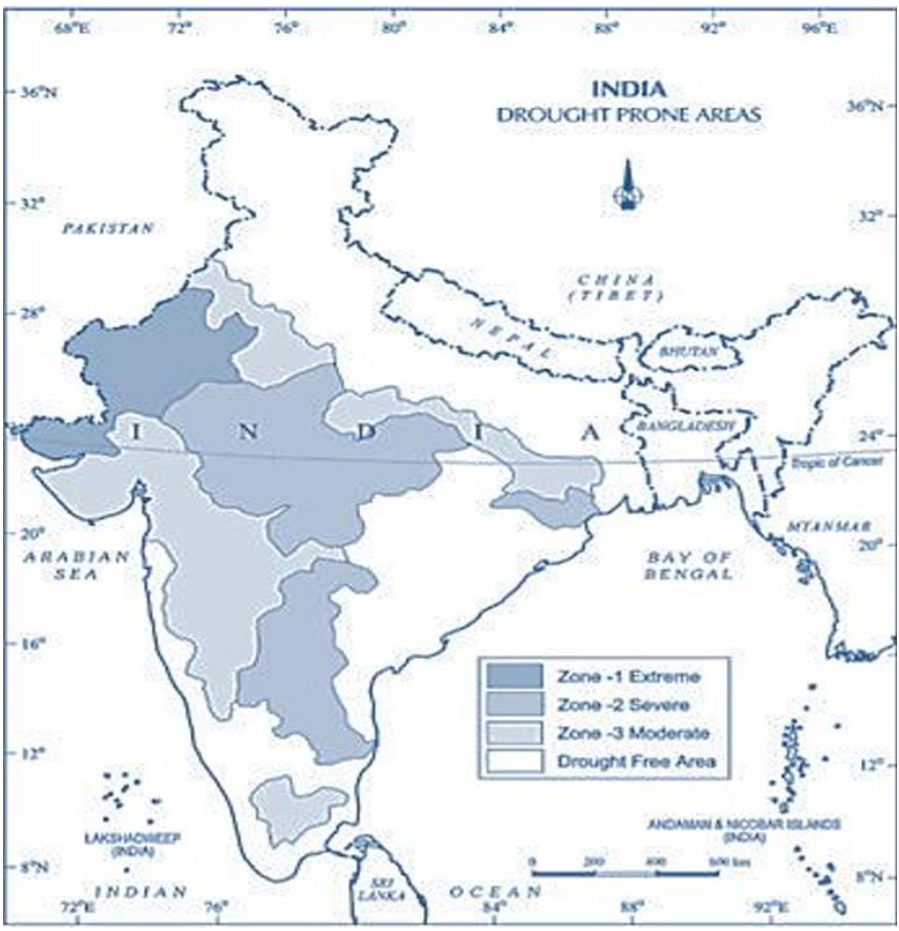
1. Started during 4th plan
2. Objectives:

employment, creating productive assets, starting labor intensive works, irrigation projects, land development. Programme. Afforestation, grassland dev. Electricity, road, market, credit facility.

3. Integrated watershed dev. Pro

4. restoration of ecological balance between water, soil, plants and animals

5. Covered 67 districts



CASE STUDY TRIBAL DEV.PRO

- 1. Bharmour Tribal region located in chambray district. of HP
- 2. Inhabited by Gaddi tribes
- 1. 3.They practice transhumance
- 3. Total area is 1818 sq.km 1500 to 3700 mts altitude
- 4. Ravi and its tributaries drain this region
- 5. There are 4 physiographic regions1. Holi 2. Khani 3. Kugti 4. Tundah

6. Harsh climate, low resource base, fragile environment
7. 20/sq km density
8. Most economically backward
9. Socio economic deprivation
10. Objectives: transport and communication Agriculture. Allied activities. Socio eco. Services, education, health, potable water, electricity

12. EFFECTS OF ITDP

1. Increase literacy rate
2. Sex ratio
3. female literacy
4. reduce gender inequality
5. shift to cash crops

- Sustainable development development that needs of present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.
- It take care of ecological, social economic, aspects of present and pleads for conservation of resource for future

CASE STUDY INDIRA GANDHI CANAL

COMMANDAREA RAJASTHAN CANAL

1. one of the largest canal system in India
2. Started in 1948 launched on 31/3/1958
3. Started from Harike barrage in Punjab run parallel to the Pakistan border
4. The total length is 9060 km 19.63 lakh hectare irrigation 70% flow 30% lift system
5. Started in two stages

6. Cover Ganganagar, Hanuman Garh, Bikanir, Jaisalme, Barmer, Jodhpur, Nagaur, Churu Districts
7. Left side lift system and right side flow system
8. Stage one -1960 and stage ii 1980
9. Objectives achieved: irrigation, pasture development, afforestation reduce wind erosion, reduce siltation. Development of per-capita income, increase in food production, increase cultivated area, change in cropping system
10. Problems: siltation, water logging

11. STEPS TAKE TO SOLVE THE PROBLEMS

1. Strict implementation of water management policy
2. Protective irrigation
3. Extensive irrigation of crops and pasturelands
4. No water intensive crops
5. lining of water courses
6. Leveling of wara bandhi
7. Reclamation of water logging areas
8. Afforestation, shelterbelts,
9. adequate financial support

INDIRA GANDHI CANAL COMMAND AREA

