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PLANNING AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN INDIAN CONTEXT



What is Planning?

PROCESS OF THINKING



FORMULATION OF A SCHEME OR
PROGRAMME A



IMPLEMENTATION OF A SET OF ACTIONS TO
ACHIEVE SOME GOAL

The sectoral planning means formulation and implementation of the sets of schemes or programmes aimed at development of various sectors of the economy such as agriculture, irrigation, manufacturing, power, construction, transport, communication, social infrastructure and services.

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

Target Area Planning

The planning process has to take special care of those areas which have remained economically backward.

The economic development of a region depends upon its resource base. It also requires technology as well as investment besides the resource.

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.

Examples of target area programme

- *Command Area Development Programme*
- *Drought Prone Area Development Programme*
- *Desert Development Programme*
- *Hill Area Development Programme.*

Examples of target group programme

- ❖ *The Small Farmers Development Agency (SFDA)*
- ❖ *Marginal Farmers Development Agency (MFDA)*

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.

Hill Area Development Programme

Hill Area Development Programmes were initiated during **Fifth Five Year Plan** covering **15 districts** comprising all the hilly areas like Uttranchal, Mikir Hill and North Cachar hills of Assam, Darjiling district of West Bengal and Nilgiri district of Tamil Nadu.

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.

AIM: **Harnessing the indigenous resources of the hill areas through development of horticulture, plantation agriculture, animal husbandry, poultry, forestry and small-scale and village industry.**

Drought Prone Area Programme

(initiated during the Fourth Five Year Plan)

OBJECTIVES :

- ❖ providing employment to the people in drought-prone areas
- ❖ creating productive assets.

It emphasised on irrigation projects, land development programmes, afforestation, grassland development and creation of basic rural infrastructure such as electricity, roads, market credit and services.

STATERGIES:

- ❖ To create alternative employment opportunities in the drought prone areas.
- ❖ Adoption of integrated watershed development approach at the micro-level.
- ❖ The restoration of ecological balance

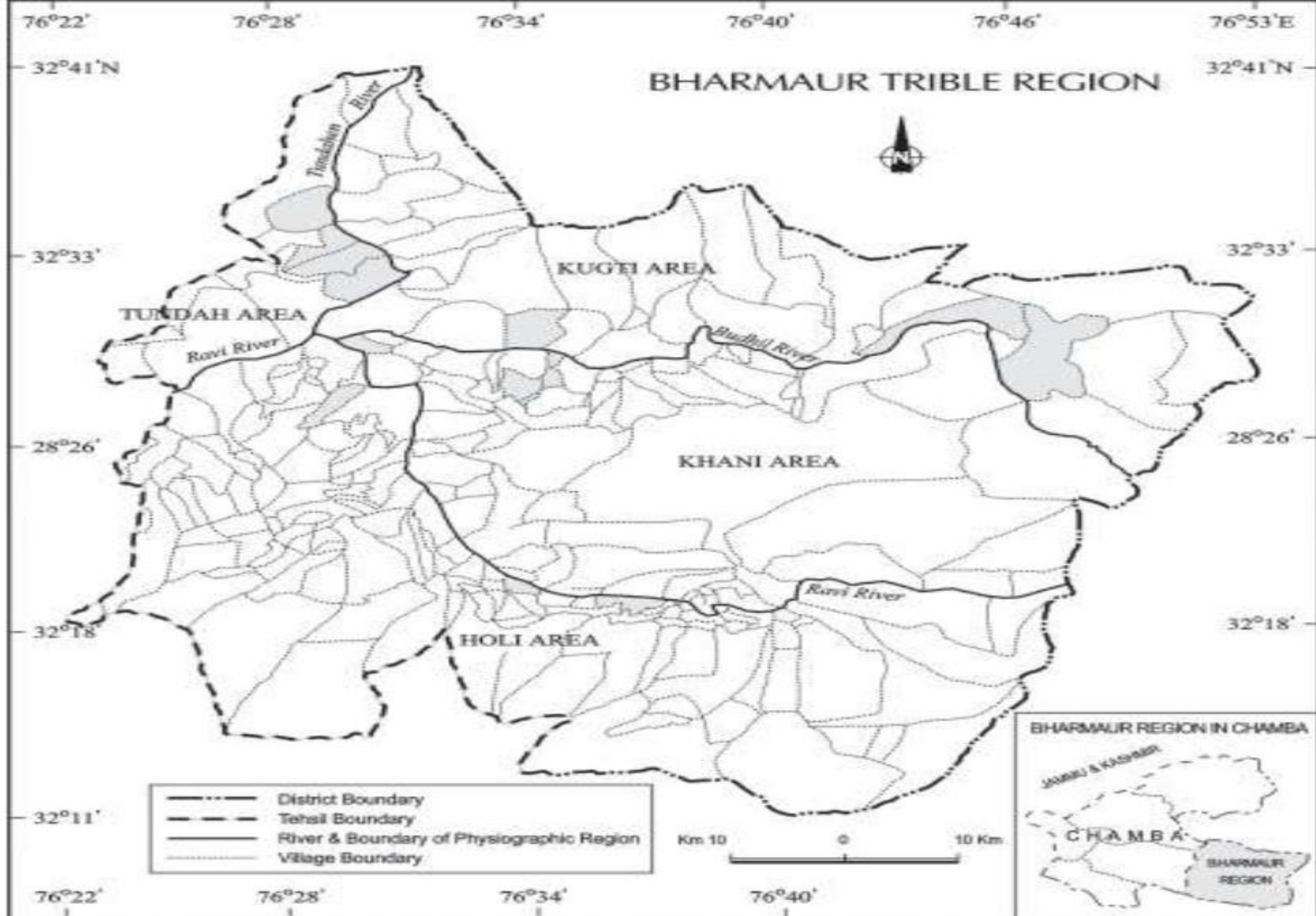
Planning Commission of India (1967) identified 67 districts (entire or partly) of the country prone to drought.

Semi-arid and arid tract of Rajasthan, Gujarat, Western Madhya Pradesh, Marathwada region of Maharashtra, Rayalseema and Telangana plateaus of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka plateau and highlands and interior parts of Tamil Nadu.

The drought prone areas of Punjab, Haryana and north-Rajasthan are largely protected due to spread of irrigation in these regions

Integrated Tribal Development Project in Bharmaur Region

- ❖ Bharmaur tribal area comprises Bharmaur and Holi tehsils of Chamba district of Himachal Pradesh.
- ❖ It is a notified tribal area since 21 November 1975.
- ❖ Bharmaur is inhabited by '*Gaddi*', ***a tribal community***
- ❖ Practise transhumance
- ❖ *Speak Gaddiali dialect.*



- ❖ Bharmaur tribal region has harsh climate conditions, low resource base and fragile Environment.
- ❖ 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.

The process of development of tribal area of Bharmaur started in **1970s when Gaddis were included among 'scheduled tribes'.**

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.

AIMS:

- Improving the quality of life of the *Gaddis*
- Narrowing the gap in the level of development between Bharmaur and other areas of Himachal Pradesh.

ACTION/STEPS TAKEN

Highest priority on the development of transport and communications, agriculture and allied activities, and social and community services.

Development of infrastructure in terms of schools, health care facilities, potable water, roads, communications and electricity.

The remote villages in Tundah and Kugti areas still do not have sufficient infrastructure.

RESULT

- ❖ Tremendous increase in literacy rate
- ❖ Improvement in sex ratio
- ❖ Decline in child marriage.
- ❖ The female literary rate in the region increased from 1.88 per cent in 1971 to 65 per cent in 2011.
- ❖ The difference between males and females in literacy level i.e. gender inequality, has also declined.
- ❖ Traditionally, the *Gaddis* had *subsistence agricultural-cum-pastoral* economy having emphasis on foodgrains and livestock production. But during the last three decades of the cultivation of pulses and other cash crops has increased in Bharmaur region.

But the *Gaddis* are still very mobile as a sizeable section of them migrate to Kangra and surrounding areas during winter to earn their livings from wage labour.

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

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**.

in 1970s, the phrases such as *redistribution with growth and growth and equity were incorporated in the* definition of development. 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**.

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.

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.

Concerned with the growing opinion of world community on the environmental issues, the U N established a *World Commission on Environment and Development* headed by the Norwegian Prime Minister Gro Harlem Brundtland.

The Commission gave its report (*Brundtland Report*) entitled '***Our Common Future***' in 1987. It defines sustainable development as a "***development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.***"

Indira Gandhi Canal (Nahar) Command Area : Measures for Promotion of Sustainable Development

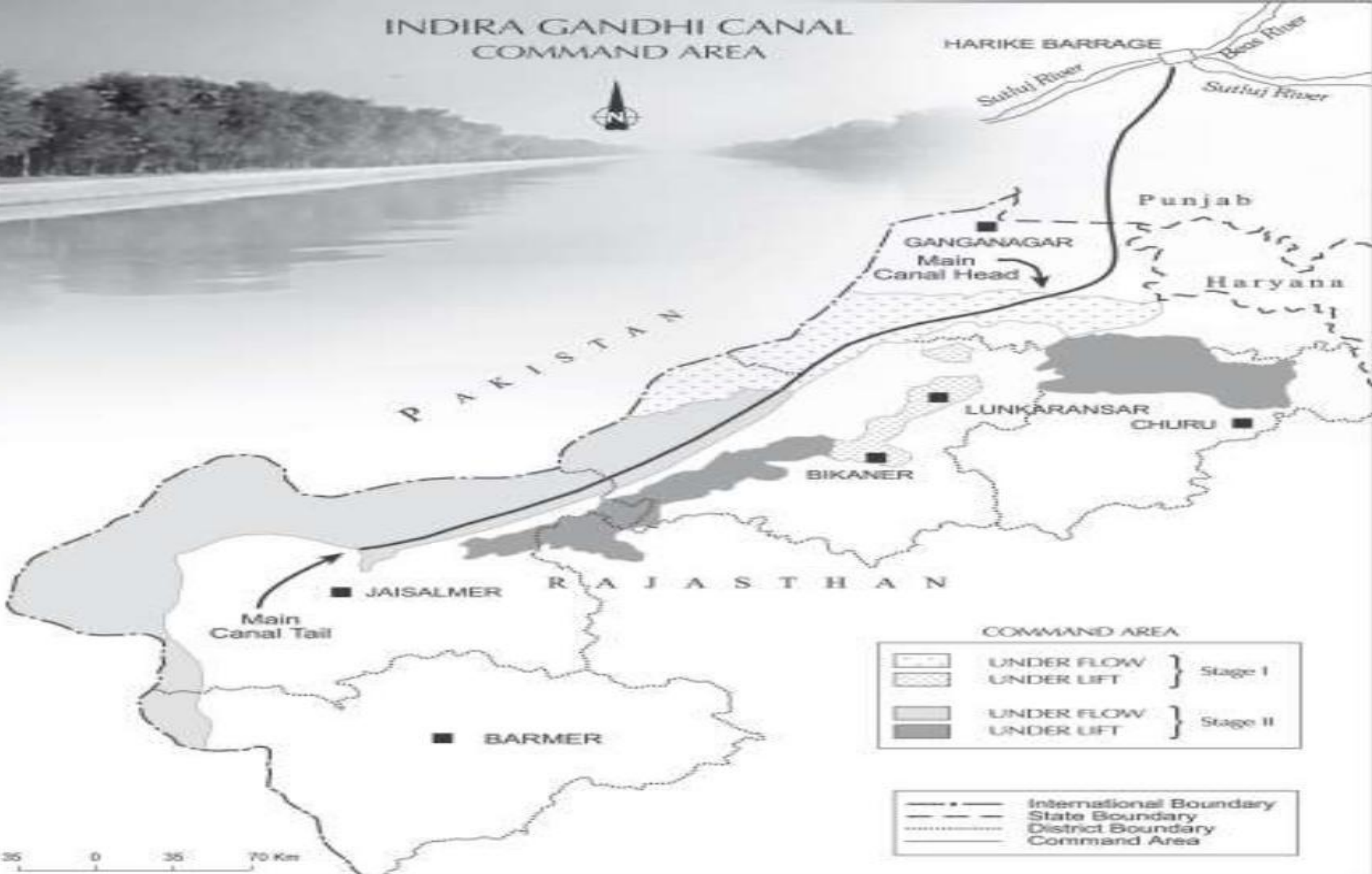
- ❖ Indira Gandhi Canal, previously known as the Rajasthan Canal, is one of the largest canal systems in India.
- ❖ Conceived by Kanwar Sain in 1948, the canal project was launched on 31 March, 1958.
- ❖ The canal originates at Harike barrage in Punjab and runs parallel to Pakistan border at an average distance of 40 km in Thar Desert (Marusthali) of Rajasthan.
- ❖ 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.
- ❖ Out of the total command area, about 70 per cent was envisaged to be irrigated by flow system and the rest by lift system.

INDIRA GANDHI CANAL

- International Boundary
- - - State Boundary
- Rivers
- Indira Gandhi Canal



INDIRA GANDHI CANAL COMMAND AREA



COMMAND AREA

	UNDER FLOW	} Stage I
	UNDER LIFT	
	UNDER FLOW	} Stage II
	UNDER LIFT	

	International Boundary
	State Boundary
	District Boundary
	Command Area



CONSTRUCTION WORK OF THE CANAL SYSTEM HAS BEEN CARRIED OUT THROUGH TWO STAGES.

- The command area of Stage-I lies in Ganganagar, Hanumangarh and northern part of Bikaner districts.
- Its culturable command area is 5.53 lakh hectares.
- Irrigation in Stage-I command area of the canal was introduced in early 1960s

- ❖ The command area of Stage-II is spread over Bikaner, Jaisalmer, Barmer, Jodhpur, Nagaur and Churu districts .
- ❖ culturable command area of 14.10 lakh ha. It comprises desert land dotted with shifting sand dunes and temperature soaring to 50°C in summers.
- ❖ The command area of Stage-II began receiving irrigation in mid-1980s.

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. Helped in reducing wind erosion .
- III. Reduced siltation of canal systems.
- IV. Spread of canal irrigation has led to increase in cultivated area and intensity of cropping.
- V. The traditional crops sown in the area, gram, bajra and jowar have been replaced by wheat, cotton, groundnut and rice.



NEGATIVE EFFECTS

But the intensive irrigation and excessive use of water has led to the emergence of twin environmental problems of water logging

Increase in soil salinity.

Measures for Promotion of Sustainable Development

(i) The first requirement is strict implementation of water management policy. The canal project envisages protective irrigation in Stage-I and extensive irrigation of crops and pasture development in Stage-II.

(ii) In general, the ⁽ⁱ⁾ cropping pattern shall not include water intensive crops.

(iii) The CAD programmes such as lining of water courses, land development and levelling and *warabandi system* (equal distribution of canal water in the command area of outlet) shall be effectively implemented to reduce the conveyance loss of water.

(iv) The areas affected by water logging and soil salinity shall be reclaimed.

(v) The eco-development through afforestation, shelterbelt plantation and pasture development is necessary particularly in the fragile environment of Stage-II.

(vi) The social sustainability in the region can be achieved only if the land allottees having poor economic background are provided adequate financial and institutional support for cultivation of land.

(vii) The economic sustainability in the region cannot be attained only through development of agriculture and animal husbandry. The agricultural and allied activities have to develop along with other sectors of economy. This shall lead to diversification of economic base and establishment of functional linkages between basic villages, agro-service centres and market centres.