

NCERT SOLUTIONS

CLASS - 12th



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Class : 12th

Subject : Geography

Chapter : 9

Chapter Name : PLANNING AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN INDIAN
CONTEXT

Q1 Choose the right answers of the following from the given options.

(i) Regional planning relates to :

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

(ii) ITDP refers to which one of the following?

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

(iii) Which one 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

Answer.

- (i) (b) Area specific approach of development
- (ii) (c) Integrated Tribal Development Programme
- (iii) (b) Eco development

Page : 112 , Block Name : Multiple Choice Questions

Q2 Answer the following questions in about 30 words.

- (i) What are the social benefits of ITDP in the Bharmour tribal region?
- (ii) Define the concept of sustainable development.
- (iii) What are the positive impacts of irrigation on Indira Gandhi Canal Command Area?

Answer.

- (i) The social benefits derived from ITDP in the Bharmour tribal region included increase in literacy rate, improvement in sex ratio and decline in child marriage.

There has been a significant decline in gender inequality. One of the most significant contributions of tribal sub-plan in Bharmour region is the development of infrastructure in terms of schools, healthcare facilities, potable water, roads, communications and electricity.

- (ii) Brundtland Report defines sustainable development as “development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.”

Sustainable development is the all round development which considers various ecological, social and economic aspects of development during the present times and also develops strategies for conservation of resources to enable our future generations to use these resources.

- (iii) The introduction of canal irrigation has brought about a great transformation in the agricultural economy of the region. Soil moisture has always been a limiting factor in successful growing of crops in this area. Spread of canal irrigation has led to an increase in cultivated area

and intensity of cropping. The traditional crops sown in the area, gram, bajra and jowar have been replaced by wheat, cotton, groundnut and rice. This is the result of intensive irrigation. This intensive irrigation, no doubt, has led to a tremendous increase in agricultural and livestock productivity.

Page : 112 , Block Name : Short Answer Question

Q3 Answer the following questions in about 150 words.

- (i) Write short notes on drought-prone area programme. How does this programme help in the development of dryland agriculture in India?
- (ii) Suggest the measures of promotion of sustainability in Indira Gandhi Canal Command Area.

Answer.

(i) The Drought-prone area programme was initiated during the Fourth Five Year Plan. Its major objective was to provide employment to the people in drought-prone areas and create productive assets. The initial aims of this programme laid emphasis on the construction of labour-intensive civil works, gradually 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. This programme is largely confined to the development of agriculture and allied sectors with major focus on restoration of ecological balance.

Since growing population pressure is forcing the society to utilise the marginal lands for agriculture, and, thereby causing ecological degradation, there is a need to create alternative employment opportunities in the drought prone areas. The other strategies of development of these areas include adoption of integrated watershed development approach at the micro-level. 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.

The Planning Commission of India (1967) identified 67 districts (entire or partly) of the country prone to drought. The Irrigation Commission (1972) introduced the criterion of 30 per cent irrigated area and demarcated the drought-prone areas. Broadly, the drought prone area in India spread over semi-arid and arid tract of Rajasthan, Gujarat, Western Madhya Pradesh, Marathwada region of Maharashtra, Rayalaseema 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 the spread of irrigation in these regions.

(ii) The measures that were proposed to promote sustainable development in the command area are meant to restore ecological balance, some of which are :

(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 cropping pattern shall not include water intensive crops. It shall be adhered to and the people shall be encouraged to grow plantation crops such as citrus fruits.

(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 the 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.

Page : 112 , Block Name : Long Answer Question