Planning and Sustainable Development in Indian Context

Standard difficulty · 20 questions · 40 marks · Time: 37 minutes

Name: _____ Date: _____ Score: ____ / 40

Write full answers in Sections B and C. Answers are on the last page — try every question first!

Section A — Choose the correct answer — 8 × 1 = 8 marks

1. Planning aimed at developing sectors like agriculture, industry and power is called:

(a) target area planning **(b)** hill area planning
(c) regional planning **(d)** sectoral planning

2. What does the Drought Prone Area Programme aim at?

(a) jobs and productive assets in drought-prone areas
(b) infrastructure and services in tribal areas such as Bharmaur
(c) helping small farmers as a target group
(d) using hill resources through horticulture, forestry and small industries

3. What is meant by “sustainable development”?

(a) a canal whose water is lifted to flow against the slope
(b) the body that replaced the Planning Commission in 2015
(c) developing sectors like agriculture, industry and power
(d) meeting present needs without harming future generations

4. In the Indira Gandhi Canal project, what is the culturable command area?

(a) 5.53 lakh hectares **(b)** 1.96 lakh hectares
(c) 19.63 lakh hectares **(d)** 196.3 lakh hectares

5. The Population Bomb was published in 1968; the tribal sub-plan was introduced in 1974. How many years apart were these?

(a) 3 years **(b)** 6 years **(c)** 7 years **(d)** 16 years

6. Suppose a district has 10,700 ha of net sown area, of which 1,391 ha is irrigated. What percentage is irrigated? (In 1972 areas under 30% irrigated were treated as drought-prone.)

(a) 13% **(b)** 30% **(c)** 87% **(d)** 23%

7. Suppose a canal’s culturable command area is 560 thousand hectares and 80% is irrigated by flow. How many thousand hectares are irrigated by lift?

(a) 1,120 thousand hectares **(b)** 448 thousand hectares
(c) 112 thousand hectares **(d)** 480 thousand hectares

8. Suppose a hill region of 2,800 sq km has 109,200 people. What is its density? (Bharmaur had about 21 persons per sq km in 2011.)

(a) 60 persons per sq km **(b)** 390 persons per sq km
(c) 39 persons per sq km **(d)** 2,800 persons per sq km

Section B — Short answer — 8 × 2 = 16 marks

9. What is planning?

10. What does each programme aim at? (a) the Small Farmers Development Agency (b) the Integrated Tribal Development Project

11. Explain each term: (a) NITI Aayog (b) command area

12. Which came first, and by how many years? (a) the Planning Commission listed 67 drought-prone districts (1967) (b) the Irrigation Commission set the 30% irrigated-area test (1972)

13. Suppose 6,920 ha of a district's 17,300 ha of net sown area is irrigated. What percentage is irrigated, and would the 1972 test (under 30% irrigated) treat it as drought-prone?

14. In 1981 hill areas above 600 m were to be treated as backward hill areas. Suppose Place P is at 1,700 m and Place Q at 1,400 m. Which qualify, and what is the difference in height?

15. Suppose a hill region has a mean January temperature of 6 °C and a mean July temperature of 22 °C. What is its annual range, and why did herders there traditionally practise transhumance? (Bharmaur: 4 °C and 26 °C.)

16. Suppose a canal's Stage I command area is 560 thousand ha and Stage II 1,620 thousand ha. What is the total, and how much larger is Stage II? (Indira Gandhi Canal: 5.53 and 14.10 lakh ha.)

Section C — Longer answers — 4 × 4 = 16 marks

17. Explain the Drought Prone Area Programme and how it helps dryland farming.

18. Match each with its aim: (a) Hill Area Development Programme (b) Small Farmers Development Agency (c) Command Area Development Programme. Choose from: helping small farmers as a target group; developing land served by canal irrigation; using hill resources through horticulture, forestry and small industries.

19. Suppose a desert canal has a culturable command area of 1,780 thousand ha, 75% under flow irrigation. (a) How many thousand ha are under flow and under lift irrigation? (b) Name two problems intensive irrigation caused in the Indira Gandhi Canal area. (c) Suggest two measures for sustainability.

20. Suppose female literacy in a hill area rose from 17% to 59% under an area development plan, and the area has 40,000 women. (a) By how many percentage points did literacy rise? (b) How many more women can now read and write? (c) Give two other benefits such plans brought to Bharmaur.

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Answer key

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Q	Answer	Working
1	(d) sectoral planning	—
2	(a) jobs and productive assets in drought-prone areas	—
3	(d) meeting present needs without harming future generations	—
4	(c) 19.63 lakh hectares	—
5	(b) 6 years	1974 − 1968 = 6
6	(a) 13%	1,391 ÷ 10,700 × 100
7	(c) 112 thousand hectares	(100 − 80)% of 560
8	(c) 39 persons per sq km	109,200 ÷ 2,800
9	Thinking out, formulating and carrying out a set of actions to reach a goal, here economic development.	—
10	(a) helping small farmers as a target group (b) infrastructure and services in tribal areas such as Bharmaur	—
11	(a) the body that replaced the Planning Commission in 2015 (b) the land a canal can irrigate	—
12	The Planning Commission listed 67 drought-prone districts, by 5 years	1972 − 1967
13	40%; no	÷ 17,300 × 100
14	P and Q; 300 m	1,700 − 1,400
15	16 °C; winters are freezing and snowy, so flocks move to lower areas	22 − 6
16	2,180 thousand ha; 1,060 thousand ha larger	560 + 1,620; 1,620 − 560
17	Begun in the Fourth Plan, it moved from labour-intensive works to irrigation, land development, afforestation, pastures and integrated watershed development to restore ecological balance.	—
18	(a) using hill resources through horticulture, forestry and small industries (b) helping small farmers as a target group (c) developing land served by canal irrigation	—

Q	Answer	Working
19	**(a) flow 1,335, lift 445 (b) waterlogging and soil salinity (c) any two: no water-intensive crops, lining water courses, warabandi, reclaiming affected land, shelterbelts and pastures**	75% and 25% of 1,780
20	**(a) 42 points (b) 16,800 (c) any two: roads, schools, health care, drinking water, electricity, a better sex ratio, fewer child marriages**	59 − 17; 42% of 40,000