



Regional Planning in india

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REGIONAL PLANNING-INDIA

EXPERIENCE OF REGIONAL PLANNING IN INDIA

There are two approaches used to planning in India:

- Sectoral planning
- Regional planning

Sectoral planning:

Formation and implementation are a set of schemes to target various sectors of the economy such as agriculture, manufacturing, services, power, transport, construction, etc.

Regional planning:

There are unequal development and unequal distribution of resources in-country also. The plan aims to target a specific region for inclusive development and aim to reduce the regional imbalance is called regional planning.

The 8th five-year plan specified the program of the special area such as Hilly areas, North-Eastern state development, tribal areas, and backward areas development.

Based on the implementation times, it can be categorized into two types:

- Long terms plan: More than 5 Years
- Short terms planning: 5 years, one-year plan.

Based on the imperative, it can be:

- Centralized
- Panchayati raj or decentralized
- Multi-level planning

Spatial Planning Vs. Sectoral Planning

Planning is carried out on certain specific region whether it is a small part of the earth surface or the Earth as a whole, it is known as regional planning.

Spatial Planning

Spatial planning is rooted over space or territory. It is a kind of regional planning where planning is made on certain physical as well as socio-cultural and economical region. Spatial planning includes land use, urban, regional, transport and environmental planning. Other related areas are also important, including economic and community planning. Spatial planning takes place on local, regional, national and inter-national levels

Characteristics:

1. spatial planning focuses only in the overall development of certain region.

2. It is an approach in regional planning.
3. Spatial planning put emphasis on Socio-economic development of the region.
4. It varies from one region to other.
5. It is more holistic in nature.
6. It is more objective.
7. Spatial planning is much applicable in developing as well as underdeveloped countries

Sectoral planning

Sectoral planning is deeply based on various sectors of economic activities such as Primary, Secondary, Tertiary and Quaternary Economic sectors. It promotes economic development in major sectors of the economy. This will include the promotion of rural economic development (Agricultural sector) and the development of industrial policy frameworks for sectors.

Characteristics:

1. Focuses on the planning and development of particular sector of economy.
2. It is rather systematic approach.
3. Helps in developing certain sector of economy as a result overall development of a region is not possible in this planning.
4. It is more subjective.
5. Much useful in developed nations.

REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES

A regional development strategy is used to do overall equal development of a region and remove the development disparity of the region.

- The following are important points on regional development strategy:
 - Identification of region
 - Mapping and listing of resources available in the region
 - Mapping and listing the problems existing in the region
 - Making policy and planning
 - Evaluating the environmental effects of planning
 - Evaluating the social and political effects of planning
 - Implementation
 - Mid time review



- Policy and implementation changes based on the mid-time review
- Feedbacks
- Impacts Analysis

Identification of region

First need to identify the region, some examples of planning regions are: Hilly areas planning, Coastal areas planning, Island planning region, Least developed area, Economic backward areas such as BIMARU states in India., Social backward areas, Flood prone region, Earthquake region, Landslide region, Cyclonic region, Mapping and listing of resources

Listing the resources available in that region; resources may be:

- Land resources: Fertility check, Topography, Water resources and location, Forest, Minerals, Energy sources, Capital, Demographic dividend

Mapping and listing of problems

Resources scarcity, Locational disadvantage, Inaccessibility of port, river, lacking basic infrastructure, Environmental problems, Population density, Unemployability, Religious intolerance, Social instabilities, Low capital formation

Making policy, approach, and planning

- Short term planning such as five years plans, 3 years plans, one year plan.
- Long term planning: 15 years plan, 20 years plan, 50 years plan.

The approach can be: Centralized ,Decentralized, Top-down ,Bottom-up, Community participation, NGO participation, Purely government funded, PPP - Public-Private partnership, Purely private funded

Evaluation of environmental effects: Development and environment should have coexisted. We do not want development at the cost of environmental loss. We want development as well as clean air, water, and land. We must evaluate the environmental effects of an outgoing policy regarding regional development.

Evaluation of social and political effects: We do not want development at the cost of social and political disturbances. Peace in society should not get disturbed and the quality of people in the region must be improved due to economic planning.

Implementation: If planning policy is good for people and the environment then go for implementation.

Mid-year review: It is needed to check whether we are going in the right direction or not. List out the problems facing implementation.

Change the Planning and implementation strategies based on the mid-year review:

Based on the mid-year review, change the planning and policy if needed to get the right result.

Feedback:

Get the feedback from: Public, Experts, NGO, and Community

Analysis of the impacts:

Compare the quality of life of people before and after. Such as HDI.

Compare the environment quality before and after.

Check inequality and inequality in the region.

Check the social, religious, and political improvement.

PLANNING REGIONS OF INDIA

A planning region is a segment of space over which economic decisions take place. Planning regions may be administrative or political regions such as state, district or the block because such regions are better in management and collecting statistical data. Hence, the entire country is a planning region, state is the planning region for state plans and districts or blocks are the planning regions.

CLASSIFICATION OF PLANNING REGION

- ☒ Bhat and Rao proposed. The scheme included 7 major and 51 minor regions.

Seven major regions include:

(1)South India,(2)Western India,(3)Eastern Central India,(4)North-Eastern India(5)Middle Ganga Plain,(6)North-Western India,(7)Northern India.

- ☒ V.NATH (1965).

V.Nath prepared a scheme of Resource Development Regions and Division of India based at the homogeneity in physical factors, and agricultural land use and cropping pattern. Thus the entire country has been divided into 15 major and 48 minor regions.

These major resource development regions include:

(1)Western Himalaya,(2)Eastern Himalaya,(3)Lower Ganga Plain,(4)Middle Ganga Plain,(5)Upper Ganga Plain,(6)Trans-Ganga Plain,(7)Eastern Plateaus and Hills,(8)Central Plateaus and Hills,(9)Western Plateaus and Hills,(10)Southern Plateaus and Hills(11)Eastern Coastal Plains and Hills,(12)Western Coastal Plains and Ghats,(13)Gujarat Plains and Hills,(14)Western Arid Region,(15)Island Region.

- ☒ P. Sen Gupta(1968)

P. Sen Gupta (1968) presented a framework of economic regions of different order. 7 macro regions are further divided into 42 meso regions. These 7 regions include:

(1)Northeastern Region,(2)Eastern Region,(3)Northern Central Region(4)Central Region,(5)North-Western Region,(6)Western Region,(7)Southern Region

- ☒ C.S.Chandrasekhar(1972)

He divided India into 13 micro and 35 meso planning regions. He used the criteria of physical economic and ecological factors.

These regions include:

- (1) South peninsular region,(2)Central peninsular region(3)Western peninsular region,(4)Eastern peninsular region,(5)Central Deccan region,(6)Gujarat region,(7)Western Rajasthan region(8)Aravali region(9)Jammu & Kashmir and the ladakh region,(10)Trans into Gangetic region & the hill regions,(11)Ganga-Yamuna plain region,(12)The lower Ganga plain region,(13)North-Eastern region,

Regional Planning in India

The impetus that led to the origin of regional planning in India was the rapid urbanization and industrialization that India faced after independence in 1947. Along with this urbanization, regional disparities increased within rural and urban areas mainly in terms of concentration of economic opportunities. Initially regional planning was regarded as an extended form of town planning. According to this view, it was only an extension of urban planning and its concepts, both in theory and concepts.

In the later years it involved preparation of a plan for optimal movement of people, goods and services between producing and consuming areas or region.

Subsequently, regional planning started preparing comprehensive regional development plans integrating and coordinating the physical, social and economic components. In the following years came the concept of decentralization which was a consequent of over-concentration of industries and urbanization in one urban center. It developed as a shift from river valley development to decentralization or dispersal of industries, and then to devolution of administration of planning.

Regional planning was strongly advocated where there were conflicts arising out of administrative jurisdictions, resource patterns and areas of high disparity in terms of development.

From 1947 to 2017, the Indian economy was premised on the concept of planning. This was carried through the Five-Year Plans, developed, executed, and monitored by the Planning Commission (1951-2014) and the NITI Aayog (2015-2017). With the prime minister as the ex-officio chairman, the commission has a nominated deputy chairman, who holds the rank of a cabinet minister. The new government led by Narendra Modi, elected in 2014, has announced the dissolution of the Planning Commission, and its replacement by a think tank called the NITI Aayog.

Five Year Plans

► First five year Plan(1951-56):

Strategy: Harrod-Domar Strategy (economic growth gains by the level of saving and capital)

Main focus: Agriculture

Architect: K.N Raj

Three major problems: Refugee, Shortage of food, High Inflation

Agriculture- Agriculture, including irrigation and power was therefore accorded the highest priority!

Community Development Program Started in the first five years and continues to the second five years as per Gandhian ideas for self-reliant villages. Under this program, the village community would choose to tackle local problems. The community development program failed due to the top-down approach; direction came from the top; communities were not interested to participate.

Agriculture- Immediately after independence, the country was faced with two major problems – food crisis, and shortage of industrial raw materials such as raw jute and raw cotton. Agriculture, including irrigation and power was therefore accorded the highest priority. Consequently, the target for food grains production was exceeded. As against the target of 62 million tons, actual production of food grains was nearly 66 million tons.

Industry- the Industrial Development in India was confined largely to the consumer goods sector, the important Industries being Cotton Textile, Sugar, Salt, Soap, 'Leather goods and Paper. Thus the Industrial Structure exhibited the features, of an underdeveloped economy. Industries manufacturing "Intermediate products" like Coal, Cement, Steel, Power, Alcohol, Non-ferrous metals, 'Chemicals etc. On the whole, while consumer goods industries were well established, producer goods industries lagged considerably behind.

The goal on the Industrial front was to make better utilization of existing capacity and to go in for some renovation and modernization. With an overall increase of 38% in industrial production, during 1st plan, the following industries were set up in the public sector – Sindri Fertilizer Factory, Chittaranjan Locomotive Work and Integral Coach Factory.

➤ Second five years plan(1956-1961):

Strategy: Mahalanobis Strategy (Industrial investment for domestic consumption)

Main focus: Basic and heavy industries

The heavy steel plant was set up in Durgapur, Bhilai, and Rourkela

Huge import of Machine through the foreign loan

Agriculture- The emphasis shifted from agriculture to industry. Due to the adoption of a wrong strategy, miscalculation and poor implementation of most of the programs, the performance of the agriculture was quite dismal.

Industry- emphasized the setting up of Basic and Heavy Industries so as to establish a strong base for rapid industrialization, self-reliance, technological development. As per the Industrial Policy Resolution of 1956, Public Sector Steel Plants were established at Rourkela in Odisha, Bhilai in MP and Durgapur in West Bengal. The investment in the public sector was Rs. 870 crores. The Industrial Production Index rose from 139 in 1955-56 to 194 in 1960-61. Almost all the plants which were established in the plan were established in backward areas.

➤ Third five-year plan(1961-66)

Economy passed the Rostow'take off stage and aim to become Self-reliant and self-generating economy stage.

Strategy: Balance to the growth of agriculture and industry

Panchayati Raj; recommended by Balwanta Rai Mehata committee

Three tier-Village and block level elected, District level; advisory body under DC, MP, MLA

Gadgil Formula; center to state fund allocation; 30 % grant and 70 % loan; the state has to build up and strengthen planning machinery to utilize the fund.

The third five-year plan failed due to: 1961: India-China War, 1965: Indo-Pakistan War, 1965-66: Severe drought

Due to war, development shifted to defense equipment.

3 one year plan from 1966 to 1969; It was also called a planned holiday.

Serious food shortage, HYV seed introduced

Agriculture- Government made greater allocation for agriculture i.e., Rs 1,745 crore. The main objectives of the Plan were to achieve self-sufficiency in food grains and increase in agricultural production to meet the requirements of industry and export in 1966-67, a new strategy of agricultural development was adopted which focused on the following programs-

(a) High Yielding Varieties Program (HYVP), and

(b) The Multiple Cropping Program – both based on the exotic, high-yielding, short duration crop varieties.

The other elements of the strategy were the new concepts of irrigation and water management, adaptive research and price guarantee to producers.

However, the performance in the last year was dismal due to the disastrous drought of 1965-66 and two wars.

Industry-The third plan saw the beginning of long term perspective of an 'Integrated Growth of Industry and Agriculture'. The basic strategy was the development of public sector and heavy industries so as to attain a self-sustaining growth.

➤ Fourth five-year plan(1969-74):

Aim: Improving the condition of weaker section

Drought prone areas development, Hill areas development, and tribal areas development started

It also failed due to: 1972: Oil crisis and Indo-Pakistan war

In war, the refusal to supply essential equipment forced planners to do more on self-reliance.

Twin objectives: Growth with stability, Progressive achievement of self-reliance.

Agriculture- In order to achieve growth with social justice, the agricultural policy laid stress on helping the weaker and vulnerable sections of the population and backward areas.

High priority was accorded to technology as a major input. Besides attainment of self-sufficiency, the Plan envisaged building up of a sizable buffer stock and stoppage of concessional imports of food grains. The production of food grains reached an all-time high of 108 million tons in 1970-71. However, poor monsoons in the next two years led to crop failure and this created the problem of price inflation.

Industry- Nearly 75% of the total investment was in the core sector, viz., Iron and Steel, Non-

Ferrous metals, Fertilizers, Petrochemicals, Coal and Iron Ore etc.

Industrial production during this plan increased only by 4% per annum against the target of 8-10% per annum. Sluggishness of demand, shortage of basic inputs, labour unrest and low capacity utilisation were mainly responsible for poor performance of the industrial sector during this plan.

➤ Fifth five-year plan(1974-79):

Final draft prepared by D. P Dhar

Objective; Removal of poverty or Garibi Hatao, Attainment of self-reliance

Strategy: Trickle-down effect

1974-75; Command areas development for irrigation work

1978: Integrated Rural Development Program launched

Fifth years plan was terminated in 1978; one year before.

Two year rolling plan-1978 to 1980;

Concept - Gunnar Myrdal

Agriculture- Necessary allocation was made for important programs like minor irrigation, high-yielding varieties of seed and distribution of fertilizers.

Industry- focused on rapid development of the core sector covering steel, machine building, power, coal, petroleum products and export oriented industries and consumer goods industries such as sugar; drugs textiles etc. The industrial growth was slow. The following were the reasons for slow growth:

- Imbalances in production of Basic Industrial Inputs
- Unremunerative prices and
- Industrial unrest.

➤ Sixth five-year plan:(1980-85)

Objective: Removal of poverty through the strengthening of infrastructure for both agriculture and industry

Focus on: Increase national Income, Modernization of techniques, Poverty and unemployment

1980: Integrated Rural Development Program implementation started

Agriculture- The highest priority was assigned to bridging the gap prevailing between actual and potential farm yields even at current levels of technology through the removal of existing constraints. Agriculture and allied activities received adequate attention through the development of appropriate packages of technology, services and public policies.

Industry- industrial production increased by almost 5 times and Industrial Structure had been widely diversified covering broadly the entire range of consumer, intermediate and capital goods.

The plan provided for large outlays for five Industries, viz., Steel, Petroleum, Coal, Fertilizers, Petro Chemicals.

➤ Seventh five years plan(1985-90)

Goal: Food, work, productivity

1988: Agro-climatic zone

Focus- accelerated food grain production to increase employment opportunities

In this plan, the Indian economy crossed the “Hindu rate of growth” barrier; a concept given by Raj Krishnan

Gave the priority to private sectors over public sectors.

Achieved 6% growth against the 5 % target

Annual plan; 1990-92; Due to political instability of balance of payment crisis.

Agriculture- Total outlay on agriculture, irrigation and rural development was Rs. 48,100 crore. *The major programs adopted in the Seventh Plan were:*

- (i) Special rice production programs in the Eastern region,
- (ii) National Oilseeds Development Projects,
- (iii) National Watershed Development Program for rain-fed agriculture, and
- (iv) Social forestry.

During the Seventh Plan, the area under irrigation was proposed to be increased at the rate of 2.5 million hectares p.a.

Industry- The main features of industrial development during the VIIth Plan were:

- Adequate supply of consumer articles for mass consumption at reasonable prices.
- Development of Industries with large domestic market and also export potential to emerge as World leaders in them.
- Integrated development of Industries in general to achieve self-reliance and high employment generation.

The average growth rate of Industry in the 7th plan was 8.5% per annum as against the target of 8% per annum. This sizeable growth was due to a number of factors: Improvement in Performance of Infrastructure, Higher Import of Capital Goods, Better utilization of capacities, Import of Technology, and Broad Branding of Products.

➤ 8th Five-year plan: 1992-1997

Fiscal and economic reforms

The development of Human resources was the main focus

Decentralized planning, Panchayati raj revival -73rd and 74th CAA

Decentralized planning

Bottom-up approach

Rao Manmohan Singh's economic model

Agriculture- gave priority to the –growth and diversification of agriculture to achieve self-sufficiency in food and generate a surplus for exports. Investment in agriculture, irrigation and allied sectors showed a sharp rise over the previous plans. A major effort was given during the Eighth Plan period to increase the output of rice, pulses and oilseeds.

Industry- creating a more competitive environment to improve efficiency in production and a review of public sector enterprises to improve efficiency.

In 1991, Industrial trade and Foreign Investment Policies were substantially liberalized. As per the plan, “The desired growth of different sectors will be achieved primarily through modifications in Industrial trade, fiscal policies and changes in duties and taxes rather than through quantitative restrictions on imports/exports or licensing mechanism.”

Production contributed by the industrial sector registered an annual average growth rate of 8.1 % as against the target of 7.5%.

➤ Ninth five-year plans(1997 to 2002)

Objective: Growth with social justice and equality.

Watershed Management Started

Emphasized seven basic minimum services such as rural road, rural electrification, rural development, milk production, irrigation, school education, water supply, etc.

Agriculture- The thrust of the Ninth Plan was to achieve agriculture-led growth. Actual production of food grains fell far short of the targeted production. Actual production was 212 million—a shortfall of 18 million tons. In case of production of oilseeds, performance was disappointing. Food crisis did not emerge because of building up of huge buffer stock of food grains.

Industry- The 9th plan kept a target of 8.2% per annum growth in the Industrial production. But the actual achievement is nowhere near the target. Because of various factors such as lack of domestic demand for intermediate goods, high oil prices, existence of excess capacity in some sectors, Business cycle, Infrastructure constraints particularly Power, Road and Transport and subdued capital market, the Industrial Production could not pick up much.

➤ Tenth five years plan(2002 to 2007)

Reduction in the incremental capital-output ratio

GDP growth achieved: 7.6 %

Agriculture- Agriculture did not receive high priority in the Tenth Plan

Industry- In 10th Plan, there was acceleration in the industrial growth rate.

➤ Eleventh five-year plan(2007 to 2012)

Aim - Rapid and more Inclusive growth, Reduction in gender inequality

Reduction in total fertility rate: 2.1



Agriculture-Emphasized Inclusive growth 'to achieve a target growth of 4per cent per annum in GDP from agriculture and allied services.

To achieve Inclusive growth', the 11th plan aimed at the following:

- ☒ Improving accessibility of technology to farmers and ensure optimum use of natural resources
- ☒ Attracting higher public investments
- ☒ Promoting diversification for higher value crops and livestock
- ☒ Addressing issues pertaining to food security
- ☒ Decentralising decision making to come up with customised solutions to specific local problems and to improve the accessibility of land, credit, skills and scale to the poor

The central government has sponsored a number of schemes intended to increase agricultural production and overall income of farmers. Some of these programmes are:-

- **National Food Security Mission (NFSM)**to improve the country's overall crop production especially that of rice, wheat and pulses,
- **Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY)** to encourage states to increase public investment in agriculture and allied services,
- **Macro Management of Agriculture (MMA)**to help states to improve agricultural productivity,
- **Integrated Scheme of Oilseeds, Pulses, Oil Palm, and Maize (ISOPOM)** targeted at small and marginal farmers who raise oilseeds under rain fed conditions in the arid and semi-arid areas of the country
- **National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture(NMSA)** to ensure food security as well as protect various resources such as land and water and biodiversity and genetic resources and also aimed at enabling the Indian agriculture to face challenges and threats such as climate change.

Industry- targeted growth of industrial production is set at 10 percent per annum and manufacturing sector growth target is set at 12 percent per annum. However, in the wake of global recession, the government is contemplating a moderation in these rates.

➤ Twelve five years plan(2012-2014)

Aim: Faster sustainable and more inclusive growth

Target - Health indication.

Agriculture- focuses more on the issues of sustainable development. Significant points of

Interventions have been are Water Management, Soil Nutrient Management, Efficiency

in Use of Chemical Fertilizers, New Technologies for the Farm Sector, Seed Systems, Promotion of IPM/NPM Practices and SRI, Land and Tenancy Reforms, Livestock and Fisheries, Linking Small Producers with Markets and Crop Insurance.

Industry- Focus on inclusive growth. Plan to create employment through developing India's manufacturing.

Integrated Rural Development Program

Integrated Rural Development Program launched in 1978 during the fifth five-year plan, but implementation started only after 1980 due to stoppage of the fifth five-year plan in 1978. It is a centrally sponsored scheme with a 50: 50 share between center and state.

- **Aims** : Employment opportunities for poor ,Enhancing living standard through enhancing skill ,Elimination of Rural Poverty
- **Strategy**: Providing Subsidies as well as loans to the below poverty line public for self-employment. Provision of advanced credit from institutions like commercial banks, cooperative banks, and regional rural banks.
- **The following are beneficiaries** – Labour ,Small and Marginal Farmer, Scheduled caste, scheduled tribe, the backward class having less than 11,000 annual, For Rural cottage employer, 40 % of women beneficiary, 3 % Handicap
- **Targeted areas:The following are seven target areas:**
 - Tribal Areas of Madhya Pradesh and Orissa
 - Agriculturally developed areas of Punjab, Haryana, and Andhra Pradesh.
 - Agriculturally less developed areas of Eastern Uttar Pradesh and Maharashtra
 - Hilly areas of Jammu and Kashmir, West Bengal, and Tamil Nadu
 - Desert Areas of Rajasthan
 - Areas having well administrative of Gujarat, Kerala, and Karnataka
 - Areas having poor administration of Bihar, Himachal Pradesh, and Madhya Pradesh.
- **Evaluation of Integrated rural development program:**
 - Ministry of Rural development recommended setting up District Rural Development Agency (DRDA) for planning. But no uniform pattern was followed regarding setting up.
 - No resource survey of local areas leads to poor planning
 - No prerequisite training for dealing officer leads to poor implementation
 - Some states were not willing to share the burden of 50 % load
 - The inadequate infrastructure of credit, basic amenities in areas for proving the benefits
 - No, follow up for maintenance of the asset.

Command Area Development program

Command Area Development program was launched in 1974 to reduce the Gap between Irrigation Potential and actual Utilization, and to improve the socio-economic conditions of farmers.

Irrigation potential not utilized due to;

- Delay in Construction
- Lack of participation of farmer

The main components of Command Areas Development:

- Construction of field channel within the reach of each command outlet.
 - Introduction of suitable cropping pattern
 - Development of groundwater to supplement surface water
 - Modernization and maintenance of irrigation system
 - Provide the rotational supply of water to ensure equitably and assured distribution of water to individual farm
 - Command Area Development promote sustainable development;
 - It promoted the strict implementation of water management policy
 - Cropping patterns, not include intensive crops, encourage citrus fruits,
 - It includes: Lining of watercourses, Land development and labeling, equal distribution of canal water, Reclamation of waterlogging and soil salinity, Ecological development through afforestation, shelterbelt, and pasture development.
- ***It was not successful because*** :-The water supply was not reliable, Inefficiency in agriculture technology, Lack of farmer participation, Loss of irrigation water through transport

In 2004, It was renamed as Command Areas Development and Water Management Program (CADWMP).

Example of Command areas development: ***Indira Gandhi Canal Command Areas*** .

Previously known as the Rajasthan Canal, one of the largest canals in India.

Project Launched: 1958

Origin: Harike Barrage in Punjab. It runs parallel to Pakistan Border.

Total length: 9060 km

Total Command areas: 19.63 lakh square hectares.

Implemented in two stages:

Stages 1: The 1960s; Gandhi Nagar, Hanumangarh , Northern Part of Bikaner;

Characterized by gentle slope. Areas 5.3 Lakh hectare.

Stage-II; It was implemented in the 1980s.Bikaner, Jaisalmer, Barmer, Jodhpur, and Churu districts.

Development disparity

Development disparity means disparity in three main aspects of development namely economic development, human development, and agricultural development. Development is not equally spread in India spatially and socially, it varies from region to region and society to society.

➤ ***Social and geographical Variation of development can be seen in the following terms:***

- Per capita income,
- level of industrialization,
- Agriculture development,
- Education and health facilities
- Literacy and mortality rate

➤ ***Problems of Development disparity in India***

- Unplanned migration
- Social tension
- Conflict with local people
- Unutilized vs over-utilized resources
- Left wing extremists like problems in backward areas.
- Political instability in backward areas.
- The parallel government in the underdeveloped areas.

Measures for their alleviation of Development Disparity:

Target area planning is the key for the alleviation of development disparity.

➤ **Target Area planning:**

Target areas planning are done to take care of economically backward areas.

Again there are two approaches to target area planning: Target Areas approach, Target groups approach

Target Areas approach:

Identification of economically backward areas and framing policy for target areas, the following



are the examples of target areas approach:

- Command areas developments, Drought Prone areas development, Desert Areas development, Hill Areas development, Tribal Areas Development, Coastal Areas Development, Plain Areas Development, Backward areas development,

Target groups approach

Identification of economically backward social groups and framing policy for the socially backward groups to remove development disparity.

Examples: Policy for Small and Marginal Farmers, Policy for tribal Peoples, Policy for depressed class

Planning for the backward area

Backward Area development is a tool to reduce regional development disparity. Planning for backward development started from the first five years plan; Schemes such as basic minimum requirement program, community development program, etc; were related to Backward areas development.

In 1971, Pande Committee suggested regional imbalance can be minimized by establishing industries of all types in backward areas through financial and fiscal incentives.

Backward areas development started in the fifth five-year plan (1974-79). The following programs included under the special program for development:

*Desert Areas development

*Drought Prone Area Development

*Hill Areas Development

- In 1997, the Planning Commission identifies the 100 most backward poorest districts in the country based on the following criteria: Per Capita Income, % of people living below the poverty line, Sex ratio, Child Mortality rate, % of the urban population, % of people involved in agriculture, Literacy rate, Per capital Electricity consumptions, Availability of Infrastructure
- NITI Aayog made a three-year action plan for the following backward development programs: North Himalayan States, North Eastern States, Coastal Regions, Islands, Desert Areas

Drought prone areas program

Drought-prone areas include those areas that do not receive sufficient rain or often face crop failure problems. The areas characterized by less than 75 % normal annual rainfall or less than 60% normal monthly rainfall were included in drought-prone areas.

➤ ***These areas are characterized by the following problems:***

- Huge pressure on vegetation and land due to high population and cattle
- Depletion of vegetation cover leads to soil erosion which also leads to soil degradation.

- Depletion of groundwater due to overexploitation
- Decreasing crop production
- Desertification problems
- Hunger and Malnutritions
- Force migration

➤ ***Drought Prone areas development (DPAP) was launched in the year 1973-74 (the fourth five-year plan) with the following major objectives:***

- Minimize the adverse effect of drought on crops, livestock, land,
- To promote overall economic development and improve socio-economic condition
- Provide employment
- Create productive asset
- Emphasized in the irrigation project, land development, afforestation, grassland

➤ ***Strategy:***

- Area development on a watershed basis
- Direct participation of the people in planning and development
- Monitoring by Panchayat
- Adoption of watershed development at the micro-level
- Restoration of ecological balance between water, soil, plants, human, and animal population

➤ ***Emphasized on:***

- Construction of labor-intensive civil works:
 - Irrigation projects
 - Land development program
 - 30 % of the fund were utilized in soil conservation
 - 25 % of the fund were utilized in forestry and grassland
 - 20 % of the fund was utilized for water conservation method
- In the year 1995-96, the Hanuman Rao committee evaluated the Drought Prone development Program and Desert Development Program and in recommendation:
- New Block added in Desert Development Program

- Some blocks transferred from Drought prone areas development to Desert Areas Development.

In the year 2000, Drought-prone Area development, Desert Areas Development, and the Integrated Watershed Development program get merged and named to ***Integrated Watershed Management Program (IWMP)***.

Hill Areas Development Programme (HADP)

Initiated during the fifth five-year plan (1974-78) as Designated Hill areas where special central assistance is given.

- The following were covered under Designated Hill Areas: Uttarakhand, Mikir hill and North Cachar hill of Assam, Darjeeling district of West Bengal, Nilgiri hills of Tamil Nadu.

1972, High-Level committee for the Western Ghats development.

In 1981, the National Committee on the development of backward areas included more hilly areas in the backward areas development program. The following are two criteria for choosing:

- Areas should be an average of 600 meters above the sea surface
- Areas should not be covered under tribal sub-plan
- Problems in Hill Areas:

Environment problems due to:

- Deforestation; High population, shifting cultivation, and commercial exploitation
- Deforestation and over animal grazing leads to soil erosion
- These two lead to the drying up of soil moisture and water sources
- Flood in low lying areas
- Declining soil productivity leads to declining food and cash crop production; leads to hunger and malnutrition
- Natural Hazard such as landslides, earthquakes, floods, etc.
- Shortage of traditional land due to mining, Dam building, population growth, industry, and agriculture
- Lack of basic infrastructure

➤ ***Objectives of Hill Areas Development Programme (HADP):***

- Eco-restoration, Eco-development, Eco-preservation
- Socio-Economic development of people and integration with development
- Ensure people's participation in all development activities

➤ ***Strategy for Hill Areas Development :***

- A detailed plan was drawn in keeping view of: Topographical, Ecological, Social, Economical conditions
- Nilgiri has adopted a Watershed based plan; watershed boundary is delineated by using Remote sensing technology by ISRO. Bhavani, Moyar, and Kabini's watershed-based planning is an example.
- Some hilly areas programs included the development of horticulture, plantation, agriculture, animal husbandry, poultry, forestry, small scale, and village industry based on the forest product.
- Afforestation by Village level Panchayat.
- Identification of suitable agro-climatic zone.
- Development of non-conventional energy sources
- Rubber Plantation was very successful
- Tourism sector development
- Mining with adequate safeguards

In the 8th five-year plan (1992-97), a special program was launched to development of infrastructure in hilly areas.

What needs to be done?

- Our infrastructure is not resilient to overcome the problems of natural disasters such as floods(Kedarnath flood), landslides, and earthquakes.
- Scientific Slopes analysis needs to be done before any infrastructure development or even in agricultural activities.
- Local knowledge along with engineering needs to be applied in the hilly area's program.
- Needs to study the long terms of impact of development activities in Hilly Areas.
- Need capacity enhancement at individual, society, and institution levels to overcome these problems in hilly areas.
- More employment generation activities are needed to overcome selective male migration.

TRIBAL AREA DEVELOPMENT

As of now, tribal people are found everywhere in India except Punjab, Haryana, Delhi, Chandigarh, and Puducherry.

The following are major problems in Tribal Areas:

- Land Alienation and forced migration: Due to selective development activities such as mining, industry setup, a town set up, Dam building, and other activities; lands of tribal people are being encroached and that leads to forces migration.



- Losing land means losing the source of income and forced to work as labor.
- Exploitation by outsiders such as contractors and moneylender
- Lack of basic infrastructure due to rough terrain
- Economic activities are largely based on agriculture and allied activities such as sheep and goat rearing
- Hunger and malnutrition problems
- Health problems
- Lack of socio-economic development
- Tribal welfare ministry is set up to develop for tribal communities. The following are welfare schemes for tribal areas:
 - Integrated Tribal Development Project(ITDP):It was launched under the tribal sub-plan in the fifth five-year plan(1974-78). The strategy of ITDP varied from region to region to solving the local problems. However, the following are major objectives:
 - Elimination of exploitation
 - Improving Educational status
 - Reducing the Poverty
 - Improving the basic infrastructure such as Irrigation, schools, and hospital
 - Under this plan, the following activities are done:
 - Development of transport and communication network such as road. bridge, railways, etc.
 - Development of agricultural and allied activities such as irrigation
 - Afforestation
 - Plantation such as rubber, Cashew nut, etc
 - Easy Loan for self-employment
 - Skill enhancement programs such as Sewing, typing, hardware maintenance, electronics, electrical, Sculpture, etc.
 - Social and common services such as School, Health care facilities, Potable water such as Hand Pump, Electricity
- ***Evaluation of the Integrated Tribal Development Project(ITDP):***
 - ❖ The implication of ITDP in the Bharmour Tribal region, Chamba district of Himachal Pradesh:

- o The female literacy rate rose from 1.88 % in 1971 to 65 % in 2011
- o Gender inequality and the gap between the male literacy rate and female literacy rate declined
- o Subsistence agriculture to cash crop
- o Areas of pulse and cash crop increased
- o Only 10 % of population practice transhumance
- ❖ TRIFED in 1987: TRIFED means " Tribal Cooperative Marketing Development Federation of India" and it is for products made by tribal communities.
- ❖ PESA act 1996: Panchyatraj extension to scheduled areas.
- ❖ Forest Right Acts - 2006: Adequate ownership and power in the forest right.
- ❖ Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRS):More than 400 EMRS will set up by 2020 under the ministry of tribal affairs.The objective is to enable them to avail reservation in high and professional and jobs.
- ❖ Van Dhan Vikas Kendra and Van bandhu Kalyan Yojana:The mechanism for Marketing of Minor Forest Production (MFP) through Minimum Support Price.
- ❖ Establishing Ashram Schools in tribal areas.
- ❖ Van Bandhu Kalyan Yojna:It is for the holistic development of tribal people socially, economically, culturally.

