

Regional dev and planning

MLDIT JAIN

Hill areas development

PC task force report (2008)

recommends reshaping of policies to

- bring in "mountain perspective" for Indian Himalayan region in national planning.
- Pace of dev in Himalayan reg < rest of nation. conventional initiatives aren't fruitful.
- Emphasis also laid on harnessing social capital at grass roots.

Recommendations

- ① Ind Him Reg (IHR) states should invest in agro-horti-forestry skill & tech dev. → ↑ output/ha, ↑ productivity/person
- ② invest in connectivity, marketing, IT enabled infra.
- ③ wealth generated should be used for agri/educan/training.
- ④ promote special investments w/ high returns.

Development zones

division by task force

- ① balance b/w natural resource exploitation & conservation.
- ② zones of snow, alpine, sub alpine areas should be protected for maintaining vital ecosys services, preserving cultigio-cultural values.
- ③ Natural water zones (glaciers, rivers etc) prevent exploitaⁿ. convert natural springs to "Spring sanctuaria".
- ④ Forest zones conservan for env services, biodiversity, sustainable use of MFP, ecotourism.
- ⑤ river valley zones prevent conversion of agri land to other uses, maximize producⁿ, better mgmt of shifting agri.
river zones for decentralized electricity producⁿ to meet household demands.

⑥ habitation zones : no construction on slope $> 30^\circ$ & on hazardous zones, on spring/aquifer lines. waste mgmt is imp here.

⑦ Industrial zones : only on non fragile areas, only activities that r favourable to nat., generate local employment and follow CSR activities. develop small & cottage industries. use locally found raw materials.

Road | Rail | Air Connectivity

Task force recommended 2 loop rail system, one for west him region & other for N/E region linked to each other using existing n/w.

Road - Rail n/w linkage shd ↑. also with air n/w to provide instant access for agro processing, hort, health.

each IHR shd have at least 1 small air strip for large helicopters & short take off.

Nat perspective & Sensitization

① Nat shd b treated as national treasures of resources & opportunities for today & 2m/w.

② dec'n taken for rest of country shd not adversely affect mount env & people.

③ sensitization with vulnerabilities of IHR.

Edu | Skill dev

nat specific courses

(nat ecology, geology, socio-eco).

Natural resource analysis & advisory centre

recommendation of format of new NRAAC. It will have resource data of IHR, process it for regulating changes/trends & guide policy makers.

Strategic env assessment

EIA shd be replaced by SEA.

SEA
EXA
SEA??

Financial incentives | relaxation

- norms for CSS should be based on geog parameters
diff conventional population parameters.
ex relaxn in schemes like IAY, SSA, PMGSY etc.
- relaxation of banking norms for ↑ credit in hill areas.
Resource sharing b/w IHR states

Waterways & Rope ways

sadiya-dhubri stretch of Brahmaputra is national waterway.
Road n/w should be linked to it.
Rope ways, steel rope bridges should be encouraged for env friendly transport.

Waste Mgmt

challenging in IHR. → pollution of critical drinking sys
valleys. waste must be burnt → heat of melt glaciers,
hence addressed by at waste producⁿ

Approach should be hence addressed by at waste producⁿ
stage
financial incentives, SOIS, legal control, strengthen capacities
of local bodies for segregaⁿ, recycle, reuse etc
has helped.
ex in Mizoram

Disaster mitigation & preparedness

unstable zones (soil, slope, proximity to drainage n/w,
fault zones) must be identified & human
encroachments prohibited there.

waste mgmt, water supply mgmt, regulate pilgrimages,
estimate carrying capacity of habitat, vacant spaces for
refuge, early warning sys etc.

CC

National mission for sustaining Himalayan ecosystem
only down specific mission in entire NAPCC indicates imp
of region.

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Major hill areas under HADP

- ① Assam - north Cachar & Karbi anglong East
- ② hill districts of UP, Uttarakhand W
- ③ Darjeeling E
- ④ Nilgiris
- ⑤ W. Ghats Dev prog.] S

HADP

- ① ~~1st plan~~
- ② evolved from 5th plan hill area
- ③ aims to stimulate social-economic growth, dev of infra, promotion of ecology, involvement of people
- ④ provide alternate energy sources, afforestation, drinking water supply, health facilities, skilled manpower, evolve proper land use pattern, horti & plantation dev, improve livestock, dev eco-friendly industries, transport npw etc. : watershed dev, ecological restoration.

WADP

- ① 5th plan → eco well being, resource exploitation
- ② focused on horticulture, afforestation, plantation, animal husbandry
- ③ 6th plan → balance b/w beneficiary oriented & infra dev schemes. watershed dev taken on pilot basis.
- ④ Investments in R&D ↑ during 6th plan.
- ⑤ Integrated dev of watershed approach envisaged foll:
 - (a) identify, delineate watersheds in W & Hills
 - (b) prioritisation of identified "
 - (c) survey of " " for determining nature of dev prog to be taken up.
 - (d) preparan of integrated dev prog for each watershed focusing on env, water, land, human issues.
 - (e) making req institutional arrangements.

Regional Planning & development of island territories

- ① India has > 1000 islands in BOB, Arabian sea. Most are uninhabited & lie in UT of ANN and Lakshadweep.
- ② Inhabited: 247 < Malcom 43
BOB: 204.
- ③ have unique ecosystems, tribal groups, primitve cultures.
- ④ tourist attraction. → need of socio-eco, sos-dev.

ANN

- ① 572 islands. 36 permanently inhabited. 26 of these are in ~~Andaman~~ Andaman. Nicobar has 10 inhabited islands.
- ② ANN has tropical rainforest. these have mixed flora with elements from Indian, Malaysian & Myanmar.
- ③ 2200 plants varieties, 200 endemic BOB dont occur in mainland. Rich in timber like Gularian.

Paduk.

- ④ Mt. Harriet NP is 1 of richest areas of butterfly & moth.
- ⑤ Indigenous people: Jarawa, Jangit, Onge, Sentinelese.
- ⑥ " " of Nicobar: Nicobarese, Shompen.
- ⑦ Rice is main crop in Andaman. coconut & Macanaut, pulses, oilseeds, vegetables too.
- ⑧ 1000+ small scale handicraft units for fish processing, shell, wood, PVC conduits, polythene bags etc.
- ⑨ AN Integrated dev corpⁿ is resp for promon of tourism, fisheries, industrial financing etc.

Lakshadweep

- ① has 12 atolls, 3 reefs, 5 submerged banks. 11 inhabited islands. ex: Minicoy, Androth, Kavaratti (capital)

Investigator park.

- ② ethnically similar to coastal Kerala's Malayali people, influenced by Arab traders.
- ③ 99% popⁿ muslim.

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- ④ popⁿ dependent on fisheries as soils are poor.
- ⑤ corals, scenic appeal → tourism
- ⑥ small islands → industries not psbl → ↑ tourism, aquaculture, fisheries.
- ⑦ Agatti island has only airport of Lakshadweep
- ⑧ other islands connected by boat & helicopters.

Sagar islands

- ① Also called hangasagar.
 - ② In shelf of BOB, 150 km S of Kolkata.
 - ③ Has 40+ villages, 1.5 lakh + popⁿ.
 - ④ Royal Bengal Tiger.
 - ⑤ Mangrove swamps, waterways, rivers, Hindu pilgrim.
 - ⑥ Gov of WB plans to connect it with mainland with 3.3 km bridge.
- other islands around Kathiawad, Mumbai, Kochi etc.

Probs: waste mgmt, funds for roads, aged care, recreation facilities, coastal mgmt, housing, eco dev, env mgmt, tourism, mining, immigration detentions, fishermen issues

CAD in water Mgmt Prog

- ① 1974-75 due to widening gap b/w potential created & utilized.
- ② Aims: improve utilisation of created irrigan potential and optimizing agri prodⁿ & productivity from irrigated agri.
- ③ Initially it undertook 60 irrigan projects covering culturable command area of 15 mn/ha. N^o 300+ projects. 29 Mn ha + area.
- ④ Restructured and renamed as CAD W^M w^e 2004.
- ⑤ Nat^l water policy 2002 aims about participatory approach for proper upkeep of irrigan system & optimal utilization of irrigan water.
- ⑥ farmer participan → ↑ water charge collecⁿ under WUAs.
- ⑦ resp for OFD works, reclaimanⁿ of water logged areas.
(on farm lev)
- ⑧ CAD made trve impact on imp indicators like ↑ in irrigated areas, productivity, producⁿ, η, etc.
still ↑ prob of water logging in irrigated commands.
- ⑨ introduced OFD in 14 canal.
- ⑩ OFD: constructⁿ of field channels, field drains, land levelling, conjunctive use of surface & GW.
- ⑪ w arabiandi or rotational systems of water distribⁿ is undertaken to ensure equitable & timely support to farmers.
- ⑫ adaptive trials, demonstranⁿ, train^g of farmers, technical know-how etc for cropp^g patterns, ↑ farm interact^{ions}, (i) maintain^g soil health (soil health cards new),
- ⑬ Planning for input supply, land record updⁿ,

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road construction, promoting downstream/upstream activities, farm forestry, animal husbandry

(14) attention given to crop diversification (oilseeds, pulses etc) to ↑ η , productivity, ↓ shortages etc.

(15) Modernisation & efficient operation of irrigation system as well as development of drainage system beyond the outlet serving 40 hectare blocks.

(16) drainage improvement in irrigated areas.

Problems/evaluation

① slow pace of implementation

② ↓ financial, orginal support

③ ↓ motivation

④ ↓ extension support. (technology missions required)

⑤ inadequate data collection

⑥

case study

Ranganga CAD authority -

Tons, belan,

PIM → funding capacity building.

Bagha canal.

aim to study socio-economic transformation of WCAs, impact of CAD.

It recommended use of participatory irrigation mgmt system to solve probs of capacity building and funding of upstream/downstream facilities. (PIM)

10-20% canals underused / not used. reasons

(1) storage prob in reservoir

(2) diversion

(3) wrong design

(4) poor maintenance

(5) farmer obstructed from using canal.

upstream probs : design, siltation, maintenance,

capacity etc. (Storage)

sols: dredging, desilting, rescheduling power generation, energy diversion, siltings, afforestation.

along canal : desilt, repair, maintain, extension alignment and proper, construct offtake

canal : (offtake)

farmer level : support to leveling, chaping, OFDs, this status) ability to use credit support for inputs, marketing

extension alignment, building offtake, land reforms, irrigation has to be seen, marketing

[2W 21 test]

limitaⁿ

- ① ↓ coordinatⁿ b/w ministries, undermines prog's scope.
- ② ↑ financial leakages, corrupⁿ.
- ③ not a watershed prog.
- ④ short staks abt non-structural improvements.

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slow credit, gov orgⁿ, public participaⁿ, not a watershed, ↓ coordinatⁿ, only str improvⁿ, emphasis on building new, water logging prob not solving

... and revenue multiplier ...
... and not invade revenue ...
... for ...
... plan ...
... economy ...

watershed dev esie

Basis **Why**

aim → economic, social, env, institutional, equity
 crop intensity, farm income, allied sector, women, migrat, awareness, poverty, empowerment, ecological balance, chain water, S.H., sustainable, communities

① conventional thinking of water mgmt is related to supply. but water probs arent restricted to water resource but inc related socio-eco aspects, agri aspects etc.

② Need for ws:
holistic approach, manage both upstream/downstream aspects, inc non-structural modification & manage at decentralized scale, inc man. (esie)

What is ws planning & ecological concept.

① It is not a phy entity but made of phy entities like rivers, slope, forest etc. It is a planning concept

② ws boundaries based on interdependence of biotic & abiotic components. it is ecological concept.

③ ws apply more to rural areas.

④ flexible in terms of scale.

Ws Mgmt

① env issues need to be tackled holistically and inc man.

② sols shud use non-structural and require modification of man's activities and not invade nature via structural sols.

③ ws is concept of decentralisation for env based interventn based on local participn. It is not a program but a plan used in diff programs.

④ It addresses equity, env, economy & employment. ∴ aimed at sus-dev.

Components of WS

abiotic + biotic + artificial + physical
manmade natural

forest, upslope, upstream forest.
slopes, water sys, catchment, drainage

Manmade: agri fields, irrigation syst

ex of WS

- ① unwar project, tarun Bhaurat saugh (Rajinder Singh)
- ② surho marji: social forest prog in Haryana.
- ③ agro social forestry in Ralegaon Sidhi

IWMP

IWMP = drought + desert + wasteland management

PC & National authority framed common guidelines, 2008 for WS prog for all dept.

∴ DAP, DPP, IWDP were integrated to form IWMP. This consolidation is for optimum use of resources, sustainable outcomes & integrated planning.

- ① The project area is now expanded to 1000-5000 ha of clusters of micro WSs. The C-S ratio of expenditure is fixed and same across included programmes to 90:10. This will ↑ dedicated institutional structures at C, S, district, project level.
- ② The integrated approach included livelihood as a component (human angle)

Major Activities

- ① soil & moisture conservation measures like bunding, trenches etc.
- ② Rain water harvesting like percolation tanks, farm ponds.
- ③ Planting & sowing of multipurpose trees, shrubs, grass
- ④ encouraging natural regeneration.
- ⑤ ↑ agro forestry, hort (CK)
- ⑥ tech dissemination.
- ⑦ training, awareness, extenⁿ facilities
- ⑧ people participan
- ⑨ livelihood activities
- ⑩ micro enterprises

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Impact

Oxford's MP case study

① Oxford's study of impact of WS dev in MP where WS was used since 1970s.

↳ paid labour opportunities were seen as most imp benefit of WS dev. (+ve)

↳ reduction in time spent for domestic water collectn. still majority of people w/o water. (+ve)

(-ve) ↳ no significant improvements in agri incomes as a result of WS → contradicts w/d projects own report.

② quality of water harvesting structures in majority of

micro-WS in TN & Gujarat is good. (1000-5000 ha)

③ reducⁿ in soil erosion in UP, Huj, TN, MP, Raj

④ ↑ in surface GW. TN > Huj > Raj > MP, (assam too)

⑤ changes in land use pattern. Net sown area ↑

More irrigated lands covered under IWMP

⑥ cropping intensificatⁿ in UP, MP, AP.

⑦ ↓ work burden of women by 1 to 2 hours (fetching water, wood, fodder etc.)

⑧ debt reduction

⑨ involvement of CBOs

⑩ people participatⁿ / social audit

⑪ reduced migratⁿ, women empowerment

Overall a successful Planning concept.

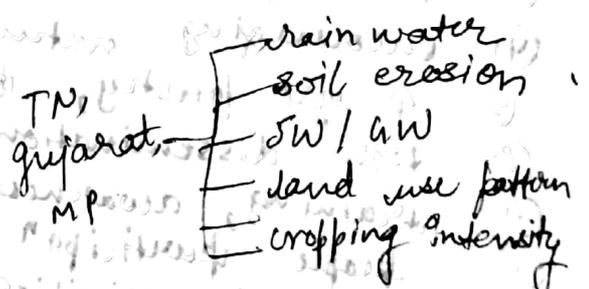
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① ↓ Inst mechanisms

② ↓ women participatⁿ

③ landless communities & weaker sections are left out

④ no specific formal mechanisms to enhance emp opportu nities.



Multi-level Planning (MLP)

- single level planning occurs at high level and is centralized approved. DM by apex authority only.
- Multi-level planning is at all levels integrated together, decentralized and DM has hierarchy.
- In single level the higher levels direct the lower levels for various implementations. This approach is varies responsive & insensitive to local needs, challenges.
- MLP involves diff hierarchical levels in DM, data collection, analysis, reviews, setting objectives, implementation etc.
- ∴ It is bottom up approach, grass root involved, people participation → effective & relevant planning.
- It deals w/d uniqueness of local areas in terms of resources, constraints and is more accommodative of regional needs.

Principles of MLP

- in sharing, financial/ admin decentralization, nesting of aims.
- ① sharing
 - ② financial decentralization & autonomy for lower levels.
 - ③ admin
 - ④ public participation
 - ⑤ nesting (of lower hierarchical levels plans & decisions into larger national objective, a/c for local needs).

Evolution of MLP

- (local level objectives should be in line w/d national objectives)
- ① 1st, 2nd 5 yr plan → community dev → focus on welfare & dev.
 - ② 1960s formal lower level orgn & instn were made. 3 tiers of panchayati raj: village panchayat, intermediate, Z.P. Mudit Jain
 - ③ 1967 ARCs suggested: district planning shd relate to local area variatn.

AG 778(DA) 82(HA) 85(S) 92(Ad)
 resource availability & local prog shud b indicated in districts shd have financial autonomy.

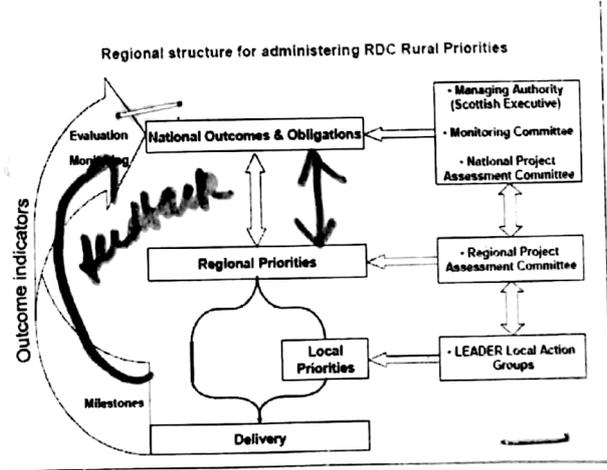
- ① 78, dantawala working group suggested block level planning.
- ② Ashok Mehta suggested placing district level officers under DRDBs.
- ③ 82, Hanumanta Rao analyzed effectiveness of district 78 dantawala (block) Ashok Mehta (Card) of state FC.
- ④ 82 Hanumanta Rao suggested setting up of 82 Hanumanta Rao analysis.
- ⑤ 85 Sarkaria suggested setting up of 85 Sarkaria : SFC.
- ⑥ 92, 73rd amendment 92 : 73rd 74th.

+ves

- ① apt resource allocation of devt benefits.
- ② equitable sharing in use
- ③ ↑ productivity
- ④ local participation
- ⑤ efficient use of resources.
- ⑥ to of inter-reg, inter societal disparities
- ⑦ meet @nal obligation of welfare society.

-ves

- ① certain pre-requisites are must for implementation :-
- ② financial autonomy for lower level inst
- ③ skill dev, tech, experience at grass roots
- ④ monitoring efficient resource management
- ⑤ state authorities fear against empowering
- ⑥ local level instn.
- ⑦ By imp in pol unwilling.
- ⑧ ↓ coordinan gets diffused.
- ⑨ ↓ alc incentive
- ⑩ states lack interest in grass root dev.



Tribal area def

- a cultural + adm concept
- > 635 tribes legally in India (8% of popn)
- they have ↑ GR due to ↓ base, ↓ socio-eco-agri dev.
- some developed tribal groups are Meenas, Mizos etc.

Tribal areas of Ind

- ① tribal 'district' has 50% popn as tribes.
- ② tribal state: tribal area is synonymous w/ S border.
ex: Nagaland, Manipur.
- ③ tribal area: tribes found locally in a part of state
ex: M. Raj. Naga & mani are tribal state.

④ Major Regions

(a) Islands (Negritoes, mostly)

Lakshadweep & (A&N) → primitive / heritage tribes.
↳ demographic attributes. (O, S, J, J, N)

(b) Hills (Mongoloids)

→ Central Ind: Jharkand, Chattis, Orissa, Mahr.
Gonds are largest, Khonds, Sahals, Ucheel etc.

↑ dev → N/E: ↑ cultural diversity, 100% mongoloids, Caro, Phasi, Dafa, ↑ dev, ↑ literacy etc.

↓ dev → w. hills: J&K, Uttaranchal, Himachal... (these tribes)

↳ scattered: Nilgiris

Tribal Probs

- ① ↓ progressive ideas, evil praes, ↓ edu, ↓ dev, ↓ awareness etc.
- ② health problems: ↓ institutional deliveries, poverty, polio, malaria, Medical amenities, malnutritn.
- ③ ↓ life expectancies, ↑ IMR, hunger deaths, ↑ DR, epidemics.

alien contact.

Sanskritisation, Acculturation
also foreign cultures →

become aliens in the n
loss of identity, exploitaⁿ.

bonded labour, crime,

women exploitaⁿ.

marginalisation of tribes

(Niyangiri acquisiⁿ).

Tribal dev approaches

(a) interventionist | evangelical

I/Evangelical

by christians → eng edu, change culture | way of life
invar. derogatory method. old approach.

(b) isolationist

not bother tribes, isolate them. criticized.

(c) Atheistic | Elvin

A/Elvin

- tribes allowed to live how they want will they want
- follow evil practices.
- gov provides edu, health, vaccine, nutrition but don't disrupt their life.
- tribes are integral to forests. their rights must b respected.
- MFP | non-timber produce is used for making wood carving, collect money etc

* Nehru's panchajeyi prini of tribal dev

- ① tribes live their own way.
- ② encouraged to practice their traditional art & skills
- ③ social impact assessment to ensure that their
- ④ land & forest rights are respected
- ⑤ encourage basic eduⁿ → address social concerns.
- ⑥ no scheme shd b introduced but encourage trivally in tribes.

* Initiatives

- ① beber committee :- integrated approach to tribe dev
→ food, water, roads, schools etc.
- ② task force, 1972 → ecological, occupational, social dev.
- ③ 5th plan → TSP. s gov want change TSP. inv
to spend given money under plan for tribes only.

governor monitors usage of funds.

∴ It is innovative, focused approach. monitored by

C. Gov.

It is incorporated within ITDP.

aims to improve skills, art, craft, edu, health, infra, roads.

Tribal act 2006

1952

: respect tribal rights, asked that they are part of ecology but also mentioned that forests are imp economic resources.

1988

: strikes & industries both are imp. recommended captive forestry to meet industrial demand. Tribal rights not mentioned.

2006

: little rights of land, can use forest land as pastures, MFP access. lists few tribal rights. (right of not to be displaced).

©

- promoⁿ of edu, economic interests, protect from social injustices, exploitatⁿ.
- protects right of citizens to move freely, settle anywhere and acquire property.
- representatⁿ of STs in P
- 5th / 6th schedule of ©.

*

Tribal dev blocks (TDBs)

43 special multi purpose tribal blocks (SMPTBs) during 2nd 5yr plan later called TDBs each having abt 25000 people as against normal 80K people. RS 15 lakh | SMPTB contributed by centre.

47th FYP :

6 pilot projects in AP, Bihar, MP & Orissa was set up. sep Tribal dev Agency was set up for each project.

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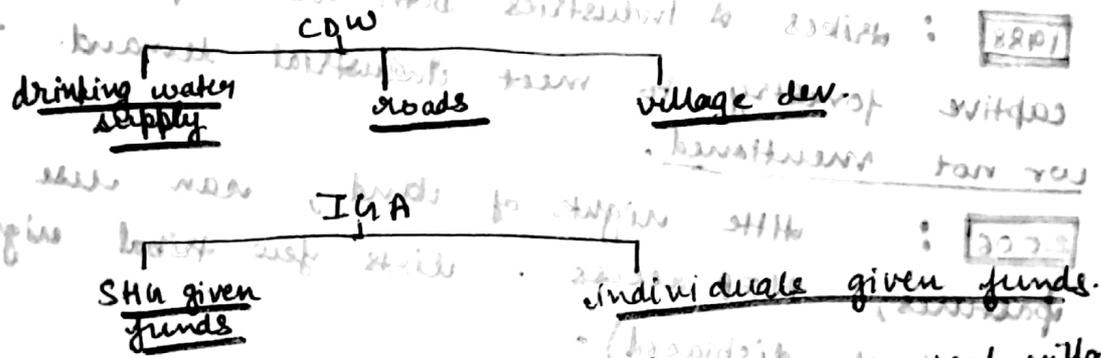
Percolaⁿ theory hasn't help tribal areas

future

- ① improve status, bring on par with rest of popⁿ.
- ② prevent land alienation.
- ③ review of national forest act / policies.
- ④ take into consideration their symbiotic relaⁿ with forests.
- ⑤ rehab of displaced.
- ⑥ upgradⁿ of skills of tribal women.
- ⑦ new social media can be used to help them
- ⑧ quantitative aspects which bring to light real causes of tribal dev.

ITDP

components: buffer zone activities [income generaⁿ activities]
[community dev works]



Village forest council : (VFC) formed in every project village.
It conducts participatory rural appraisal (PRA) to understand resources available & needs and prepares location specific micro plan for implementⁿ of activities under project.

SHG → women empowerment
There r 192 ITDP in 19 states / UTs.

VFC conducts PRA.
Participatory rural appraisal

Village forest council
conducts participatory rural appraisal.

DROUGHT AREA DEV.

- state of moisture stress resulting in agri distress.
- It is state of water scarcity but not necessarily water shortage.
- It is more a social concept and has relevance in type of agri, socio-eco status of farmer, infra, option of livelihood diversification.

Scarcity but not necessarily shortage.

definition

IMD Basis (Meteorological)

give rainfall basis of drought.

Variability	Status
25%	no.
25-50%	moderate
50-75%	severe
> 75%	extreme

- low rain, with high variability adds to prob^s
- < 75 cm rain = drought prone

Hydrological drought

due to prolonged of meteorological drought → surface water dries.

Agri drought

M → H → A → crop failure.

but the r instances where despite normal rains, there are droughts due to poor infra, lack of irrigation access,

poor practices etc.

Myt also it due to ↓ socio-eco status of farmer where they want invest in water mgmt

↓ ltd resources of farmer → ↑ this vulnerability to even small shock

also depends on availability of alternative (employment) livelihood (non crop)

due to all these diff factors drought area / cause demarcⁿ is tough.

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drought prone areas of India

penninsular, eastaravali, Ladakh,

- ① $\approx 68\%$ of country
- ② rain < 75 cm or vulnerability variability > 25%
- ③ peninsular plateau, (E) aravali, Ladakh. (some rain)
- ④ chronic: < 40 cm W. raj, Ladakh, plateau interior (low rain)
- ⑤ hill areas: \uparrow sun-off \rightarrow \downarrow HW resources
- ⑥ Moderate: Δ W. Punjab, Ahmedabad, Jalandar
- ⑦ Scattered pockets: M. Bengal, Bihar, Haryana districts of Orissa.

DPA D P 1973-74

- ① give effects of droughts. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{agri productivity, women} \\ \text{migran, food sec, farmer debt,} \\ \text{suicide, poor} \dots \end{array} \right.$
- ② $> 50\%$ of NSA is in dry regions. > 50% NSA is in dry regions
- ③ 75% of agri is rainfed.
- ④ dry regions are for:
 (importance of dry regions)
 - $> 40\%$ and grains
 - $> 90\%$ pulses
 - 100% coffee, tobacco
 - $> 70\%$ industrial crops
 - $> 60\%$ marginal farmers.
- ⑤ current irrigan: 90-100 MH.
- ⑥ need irrigate more than 140 MH even after using input intensive practices. 141

objectives

- (a) water mgmt $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{surface} \\ \text{ground} \\ \text{aquifer} \end{array} \right.$
- (b) dealing with crop failures $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{drought resistant crops} \\ \text{crops of drylands} \end{array} \right.$
- (c) \uparrow Non-crop resources $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{animal husbandry} \\ \text{health} \\ \text{apiculture etc.} \end{array} \right.$
- (d) \downarrow farmer distress
- (e) \downarrow ecological probs

Water mgmt

- (1) ↑ efficient & conjunctive use of surface and gw.
- (2) conserve gw as buffer against drought.
- (3) gw gives false sense of surplus. It is unreliable.
- (4) use micro irrigation: drip, sprinkler, harvesting etc.
- (5) revive traditional practices — Surangams (Kerala)
Baolis (Raj, Guj)
Johads (Maharashtra)

ex Rajinder Singh, waterman of India (TBS)
repaired Johads at arvari rivers and replenished it
in less than 5 years.

Ecology mgmt

- (1) ↓ soil erosion
- (2) ↓ land degrⁿ
- (3) ↓ desertification
- (4) ↓ fallowing (crop must b grown on a field)
using relay farming or crop rotation.
- (5) scientific crop combination (legumes, root crops
and millets etc)
- (6) agro pastoral systems
- (7) silviculture
- (8) mulching

Social aspects

- (1) ↓ distress
- (2) ↑ diversification
- (3) ↑ dryland farming
- (4) JRY, Food for work prog, Mnrrega etc.

Current status of DPADP

- (1) since 2009, DPAP, DPPA (IWDP) are inc in IWMP
merged into IWMP in 2009.
Recently Maha gov decided to tackle Maharashtra droughts
via "Water frame"
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Evaluation

not, agri focus mainly, condiⁿ not improved.
true in Chh/Kar/TN/Raj, ↓ coordinⁿ, land capability surveys,
confined to dev of agri & allied sectors of Bidar

- (1) approach ecology. but not integrated dev, only agri is not sufficient.
- (2) ↓ coordinⁿ among agencies.
- (3) integrated WMP approach implemented only in Chh & Raj. Rest were by - Pol nexus.
- (4) fundamental aims of restoring ecological balance unmet.
- (5) in most districts, land & soil capability surveys have not been completed.
- (6) productivity of crops not upto expectⁿ
- (7) ↑ve effect of WW restoration, ↓ silting, ↓ crop in Karnataka.
- (8) farm forestry in Bidar → ↑ biomass, improved micro climate, ↓ sun off, ↑ soil moisture, ↑ conducive atmos, improved atmos.
- (9) dryland horticulture promoted as crops are vulnerable here.
- (10) people participⁿ low due to lack of watershed committee
- (11) ↑ emp generⁿ but only during project implementⁿ during offseason.
- (12) not a watershed.

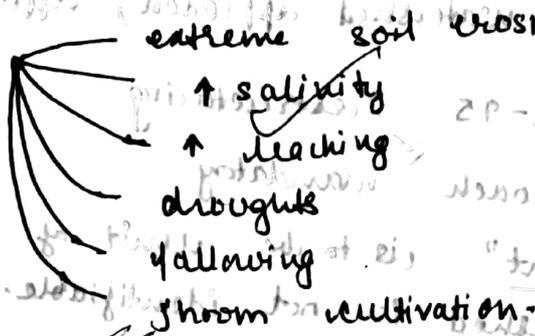
Desert Area

desertification

extreme form of land degradation in dry & semi-arid reg. It converts area into badlands.

productive land → barren → infertile.

causes



Indian regions

Chambal, marusthali margins, plateau interiors in Madhya Pradesh, Telangana, Kuchchh.

soils

drought mgmt, ↓ fallowing, ↓ salinity, ↓ land abandonment

sand dune stabilization by growing grasses, causerina.

use retaining walls, shelter belts.

Desert dev prog

DDP

cold desert
hot desert
cold deserts in 1977-78.

- ① started in Raj, Muj, Haryana, cold deserts in 1977-78.
- ② extended to AP, Kar in 1995-96.
- ③ sand dune stabilization, shelter belt plants given weightage.
- ④ In cold, crop cultivation & afforestation were promoted. Here water resources dev by construction of channels for diversion of water flow from glaciers & springs to fields was imp.
 Spring sanctuaries. (CHADP).

1995 review

- (a) area dev not considered.
 - (b) watershed approach not followed
 - (c) local people not involved.
 - (d) ↓ funds (e) ↓ trained personnel, (f) ↓ S.
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Objectives

- ① restoreⁿ of ecological balance by conserving land.
- ② ↑ eco dev of villages; disadv sections.
- ③ mitigate harmful effects of desertificaⁿ on crops, human n livestock.
- ④ ↑ dev work via watershed approach, afforestaⁿ, pasture dev

Strategy

post 94-95 restructuring

- ① watershed approach mandatory.
- ② 'index catchment' is to be unit of planning in deserts if watershed is not identifiable.
- ③ direct participatⁿ of people in maintenance of assets.
- ④ PRJ → monitor, review under new Haryana guidelines w.e.f. 2003.

Funding

- ① css
- ② funds released to DRDAs / ZPs. 75:25 basis.

Region delineaⁿ

- ① Temp
- ② rain
- ③ moisture index parameters.
- ④ contiguity of geog boundaries for adm purpose.

Activities

- ① afforestaⁿ
- ② h/w dev
- ③ water harvesting
- ④ livestock dev
- ⑤ rural electrificaⁿ (to use lilo)
- ⑥ agri, hort, animal husbandry
- ⑦ soil / moisture conservaⁿ
- ⑧ dam forestry

Backward Area Dev

BAD

- ① balanced reg dev is natural objective.
- ② backwardness can be measured in many ways (economic etc).
- ③ earlier backward area dev focussed on industrial dev & economic growth. now > holistic approach followed. Now inc sub dev, indⁿ, disaster mgmt, rural dev etc

- ④ types
- Industrial backwardness
 - Social "
 - Economic "

- ⑤ began in 3rd FYP → 1968 Pande committee for delineation of backward regions.

Wanchoo committee to give diff initiatives to be under taken.

- ① to suggest techno-financial initiatives for dev of BA.
- ② today it inc wide range of progs - social dev, agri, rural, emp genⁿ, poverty alleviaⁿ, ITDP, DDP, DPADP, HADP etc.

Pande committee (criteria) associated with industrializaⁿ.

- ① assumed that backwardness associated with industrializaⁿ.
- ② identified techno-economic criteria of backwardness.
- ③ It's mandate was to identify backward states. This changed due to pol consideration to find all backward districts of country irrespective of being or out of backward S.
- ④ this ↑ regional disparities as backward districts of forward states got bulk of C's dev assistance.

Techno-eo criteria chosen

- ① Total n per capita income from industry & mining
- ② per capita annual consumpⁿ of electricity.
- ③ no of workers in region's factories.
- ④ length of road & rail in proporⁿ to S/district · Popⁿ/area

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⑤ districts outside radius of 50 miles from large cities or large industries.

Strategies

licensing, growth pole, rural industries, industrial estate prog, others.

① Industrial licensing policy MRTF

MRTF act was used to ↑ industrial dispersion by extending licensing to backward areas + incentives. but backward areas of forward States cornered most benefits. This ↑ disparities + concern of industrial dev. ∴ dismantled under NEP.

② growth pole en bhilai
en industries like Bhilai. ← problem: ↓ final linkages → ↓ trickle down
It focuses on capital intensive industries w/ labour intensive → ↓ emp.

③ setting rural industries // agro-industries
(1) encourage non-farm emp.
(2) provide gainful emp in agro cottage industries.
(3) ex: churu (Raj), Panch mahal (Guj), TRYSEM & SITRA
(supply of improvised tool kits for rural artisans.)

④ Industrial estate prog
• ↑ SSI, decentralizing industrial dev to small towns.
• aim to provide backward + forward linkages for ind dev in towns + villages. these areas gradually dev into
FTA → EPZ → SEZ
ex: Okhla, Noida etc.

⑤ other strategies
allround dev inc agri, social dev, encourage service sector, deal with poverty etc.

1997: Sarma committee
Identified 100 most backward poorest districts.
many criterias used. ex: pop density, % of agri workers, literacy %, per-capita income, SR, infra availability etc.

Evaluation

- ① physical surveys as a prelude to schemes not done.
- ② leakages found to be $> 20\%$. leakages can be reduced if record of small farmers, marginal farmers and agri labourers are kept updated at block level.
- ③ ↓ of integrated planning of related facilities and coordination b/w diff agencies involved \rightarrow poor result.
- ④ evaluaⁿ brings out importance of infra so that targeted uprog is beneficial.
- ⑤ critical elements like market support miss in sm areas.
- ⑥ systemic efforts to spread prog on the interior are necessary if special prog are to achieve their purpose.
- ⑦ tendency to pay attenⁿ to new investments w/ improve the old ones.
- ⑧ procedures that beneficiaries have to follow to obtain assistance are very complex.
- ⑨ No abs std of backwardness. concepts are subjective.

IAP

: Integrated action plan for tribal n backward districts in LWE areas

- ① 2010-11 budget.
- ② intro in 33 LWE districts. later 34 of total 83 LWE districts
- ③ these 34 districts inc those whr $> 20\%$ police stations experienced some incidents of casteism.
- ④ 100% grant basis.
- ⑤ funds placed at disposal of district level committee.
 \rightarrow plan for phy | social infra
- ⑥ More than 50 K projects worth > 3300 crore in 9 states.

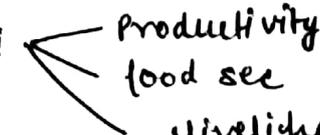
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12th Plan infra, hydro, border dev, disparities.

- ① action to tackle implementation constraints in infra
- ② poor state of infra is prob (road, school, health, electricity).
- ③ accelerated dev of hydro-power potential is vertical
- ④ level of dev has ↑ inter-intra regional disparities
- ⑤ Border areas should have ↑ std of living so that they serve as a demographic buffer.
- ⑥ Infra should focus on current & future needs.

IRDP

It is new less a program and more vision.
conventional RD was agriculturic. ∴ RD was sought

by dev of agri 
Productivity
food sec
livelihood.

Modern thinking

Agri is imp but other areas are explored as well.

→ disguised unemp in agri.

→ agri practice problems.

→ Rural infra, quality of life req more than just agri dev.

→ new thinking is to develop infra and other aspects to better agri. not focus only on agri.

→ focus on inclusive dev

RD line:

- ① labour intensive agri *labour intensive agri, non farm, roads, forward*
- ② employment generating dev works. *backward*
- ③ SEIs. *multi level*
- ④ local participatⁿ. *local people*
- ⑤ multi level planning. *tribal concerns.*
- ⑥ Industrial dev (both agri & non-agri).

History

- ① community dev prog identified components of RD such as sanitation, health, drinking water.
- ② IRDP, (proposed) 76-77, to provide rural assets generating self employment for BPLs under target group approach for small farmer, marginal, artisans, backward communities etc in form of subsidies & credit.
- ③ IRDP, launched 79-80 as poverty alleviation prog for self emp, wage emp and food for work prog.

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(4) now IRDP is mix of many prog under
abhanat nirman project.

PM gram samidhi yojana (PMGSY) - elements of IRDP:

- rural electrification (RUVY) DDU GJY
- PMGSY
- edu $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{SSA} \\ \text{MDM} \end{array} \right.$
- food, nutritⁿ & drinking water (RC accelerated drinking water mission)
- IAY
- trysem
- Sitra
- dwaera
- Million well scheme (MWS) $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{National rural emp prog} \\ \text{RLEUP (rural} \\ \text{landless} \\ \text{emp guarantee} \\ \text{scheme)} \\ \text{MGNREGS} \end{array} \right.$
- JRY
- National literacy mission
- CADP, DPADP etc.
- PURA.

IRDA implemented by DRDA & level agencies. At
grass root levels, blocks are responsible for implementation.

Trysem upgrading of rural youth for self-emp.
1979, CBS → technical & managerial skills to rural
youth in age 18-35 (BPL) to enable them to
acquire skills & tech for vocation self emp.

scheme has been improved by ↑ libⁿ norms for
expenditure under recurring assistance, systematic
marketing etc.

SITRA supply of improved toolkits for rural artisans enable high product
quality, production, income.
DWCRA dev of women & children in rural areas.

prog aims to raise income level of women of poor households for their organised participⁿ in social devn economic self reliance. ↑ women's income → ↑ their social dev.
 envisages women groups of 5-10. ex "Nacho" group is sanctioned 15000 cr by c, s & unicef.
 aims to improve women health, edu, nutriⁿ, children.

CAPART

council for advancement of people's action & rural technology reg under societies Reg Act 1860 in 1986.
 Aims: encourage, promote, assist voluntary action for enhancement of rural prosperity.
 It makes financial assistance to voluntary orgn for schemes like IAY, MWS, JRY, IRDP, watershed dev etc.

JRY

- one of major wage emp prog of ministry. 1989.
- merged NREI + RLEGP.
- aim: additional gainful emp for unemployed or under employed women in rural areas.
- 80:20 expenditure. 22.5% utilized for SC/ST.

IAY

dwellings for SC, ST, freed bonded labourers, BPL.

NSAP

National social assistance prog. 1995. social assistance to poor households.

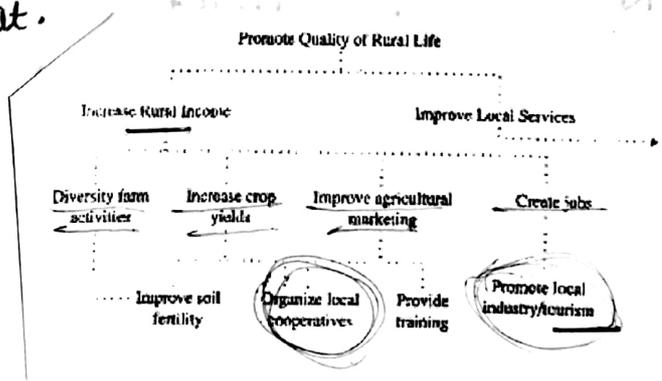
inc:	Nat	old age pension scheme	(NOAPS)
)	family benefit	(NFBS)
)	maternity " "	(NMBS)

- old age pension
- family benefit
- maternity "

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evaluation

- ① adm probs related to targetted approach of poverty eradication (transfer of officials, inadequate assessment of beneficiaries, corruption) etc.
- ② strategy & design of prog are complex
- ③ vertical & horizontal linkages that are imp for prog are absent.
 - adm, linkages, strategy design, poor capacity, coordination, pd ungu
- ④ ↓ coordination
- ⑤ weak link with area-dev progs.
- ⑥ ↓ planning at district level to ensure long term viability of prog.
 - economies of scale, market, watershed approach, admin powers, disbursed
- ⑦ state's unwillingness to delegate financial & assets profitably.
- ⑧ failure by poor to use schemes / assets profitably.
 - ↓ insurance, ↓ market access, ↓ selling price, insensitive gov policies
- ⑨ most poor people operate in limited segments of highly segmented products & labour markets.
- ⑩ shield to ↓ better with watershed dev.
- ⑪ GRDP misconception that provision of credit is 100% event w/t borrower.
 - relationship w/ lender
- ⑫ don't look into problems of already established micro enterprises & subsidises only new enterprises.
- ⑬ absence of "social intermediation".
- ⑭ ↑ scale of prog has outstripped capacity of gov & banks to implement it.
 - Use of local industry / tourism and cooperatives.



Experience of Regional planning in India

- ① socialist, welfare model.
- ② economic + social objectives in dev. Socio-economic nature of Regional Planning.
- ③ we didn't follow a fixed hardline approach.
- ④ Problem: -ve unique constraints of India → total regional planning
- ⑤ evolved from centralized control planning → multilevel.
- ⑥ ↑ participative. +ve
- ⑦ -ve not so good record in regional planning, rather, India has good " " agri, industrial planning.

Facing regional planning through 5 yr plans

① 1st FYP

- Harrod domar model.
- balanced dev.
- focus on social overhead capital with all sectors given equal chance to develop.
- Damodar valley cooperⁿ launched for river basin based planning in dev. It was done so that its resources could be tapped. based on denesse valley authority (DVA).
- here planning was just river basin and not watershed.
- it depended on structural intervenⁿ.
- ecology wasn't an aspect here but using coal.
- ∴ 1st plan was rather a stake taking exercise.

② 2nd FYP

- ↑ active, deliberate imbalance approach, growth pole
- → capital industries, agri neglected.
- created ↑ neg imbalances → forced adopⁿ of UR.
- DVC expanded to include S/E resource neg planning.

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3rd FYP

3rd: financing, beginning of anti-poverty regional disparities → financing policy, backward rural dev, poverty alleviation. (M RTP) policies

4th FYP

Waterhed of India's planning

many social dev prog launched → poverty alleviation, IRDP, target area/group approaches, FFW, HADP, block level decentralized planning institution.

5th FYP

enterⁿ of 4th. aim: distributive justice in planning. balanced planning.

strategy: progressive taxation, and reforms in consumption. prob: assumed that by curtailing rich's consumption poor would benefit.

launched minimum needs prog for dev of poor. (water, house, health, electricity etc). It is IRDP now.

6th FYP

IRDP expanded to inc agro & non-farm emp. Trysem, Sita.

7th FYP

stressed on watershed approach & rural emp.

8th, 9th

↑ market participation, market. planning declined. state withdrawal from active production participation. use indicative / long-term planning.

10th - 11th

equitable growth, inclusive growth

4th: watershed of planning, 5th: extension of Sita, 6th: Trysem etc. 7th: watershed dev prog etc. Sita: 2, 5, 10

Analysis

- ① Initial focus Industrializaⁿ.
- ② agri " in 3rd / 4th plan.
- ③ regional disparities after 2nd plan.
- ④ ecological dimension accepted in 5th plan.
- ⑤ Still urban dev is major focus.

Flaws

- ① ↓ of financial strategy → ↓ social dev.
- ② inward planning / strategy.
- ③ rely on borrowings.
- ④ deficit financing.
- ⑤ generating funds thru FDI, FII.
- ⑥ Industrializaⁿ based strategy
 - ↳ agri neglected
 - ↳ inefficient PSUs
 - ↳ drain of resources.

⑦ neglect of employment
assumpⁿ of trickle down promoted capital intensive industries n left skill intensive industries at their own risk.

- ⑧ Planning lacked spatial dimension ✓
- ⑨ Planning has been mostly centralized command.
 - ↳ local, regional needs aspects rarely reflected.
 - ↳ bottom up approach & multilevel planning shd be used.

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