

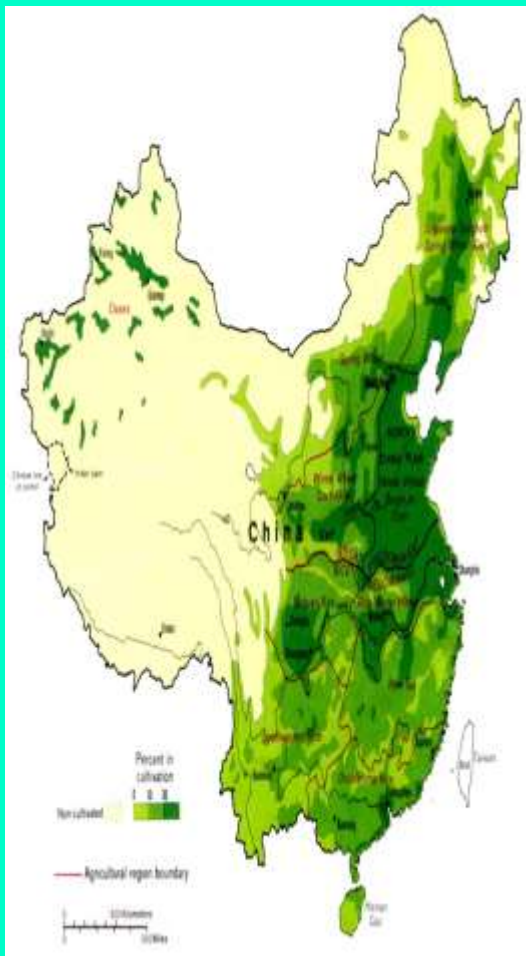
REGIONAL PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

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UNIT ONE:

What we will learn from....?

- + Concept of Region**
- + Types and Hierarchy of Region**
- + Planning- concept and types**
- + Role of Geography in Planning**
- + Concept of Development**
- + Choice of Indicators**
- + Measurement of Regional development**
- + Regional Disparities in India**



REGION
WHAT IS IT MEAN?



CONCEPT OF REGION (LATIN WORD : REGIO MEANS SPACE)

A Region is an area of land that has common features

A **region** can be **defined** by,

Natural features: forests, wildlife, or climate.

Artificial:

Language: Maharashtra, Karanatak, etc

Government,: Democreataic, Facicism

Religion : Muslims State(Pak, Afgan, Vatican City)

They are the basic units of **geography**.

THREE CATEGORY OF DELIMITATION OF THE REGION

1. **Homogeneity:**

With reference to someone social,
economical, other....

2. **Nodality** (Polarization)

Central Urban Place.

3. **Programming:**

Concern with mainly administrative

Definition:

1. P Woolfair:

Region is an area which has
**combination of demographic and
environmental feature** that have created
homogeneity in social and economic structure

2. L.S. Bhat :

Region Is an area delineated on basis of general homogeneity of land characteristic and occupation

3.Vidal –De-la-Blache:

A region is an area where many dissimilar elements and human begin brought together and ultimately the have adopted common existence

- **“Region is an area which has homogeneity of characteristics”**

TYPES OF REGION

A) Formal Region/ Uniform Region:

Is an area which delineated on basis of specified criteria. i.e. Social, Economic, Physiographic
-They are not overlapping

1) Physical Region;

On basis on Physical Characteristic e.g. mountain , climate, vegetation.

2) Economic Region:

On basis on economic activities e.g. Industrial, Agri

3. Cultural Region:

Demarcate on basis of cultural aspects e.g. Religion , Cast Tribe Language etc.

4. Compagne Region:

The region which demarcate on the basis of combination of two or more factor called as compagne region. E.g. Drought prone region.

B) Functional Region:

The region which demarcate on the basis on spatial interactions/ functional interdependence (Linkages)

e.g. Education(Shivaji University- Kol,San,Sat,)

C) Ad-hoc Region:

The region which demarcate for the certain specific purpose.
e.g. Tribal, Backward Region, Water resource Development.

D) Areal Extend (Size):

i) **Micro region:** depend upon other region e.g education
(village)

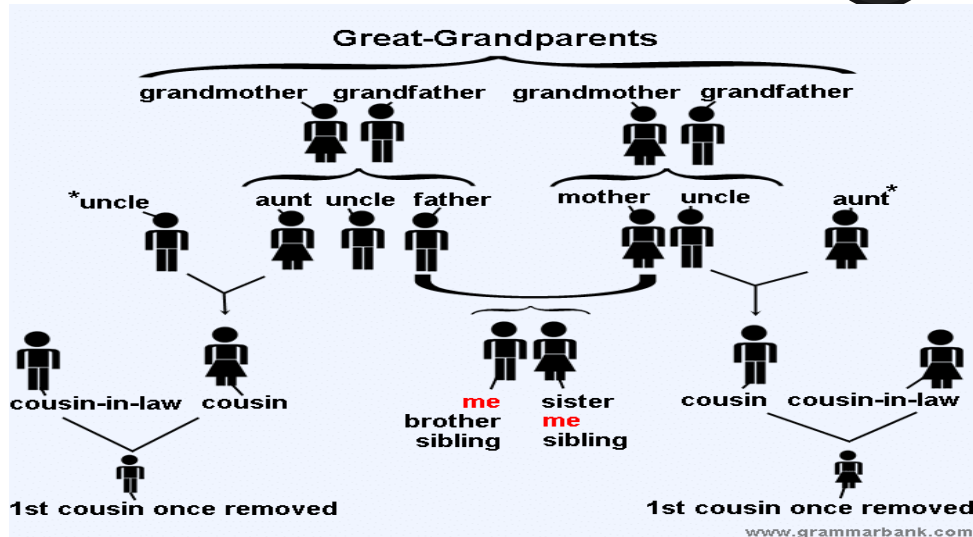
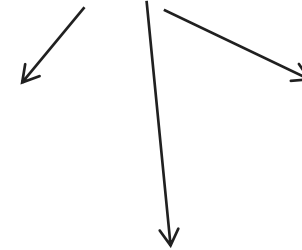
ii) **Meso Region:** Group of villages , Tehsil.

iii) **Macro Region:** This is the highest region e.g. nation, state

Hierarchy of Region:

- 1) Micro Region:
- 2) Meso Region:
- 3) Macro Region:

What is
mean by
Hierarchy ?



anning

1) Micro Region:

Associated with district on administrative level, **bottom of hierarchy**, City region is best example.(DDA- Delhi Development Authority)
LOW regional imbalances

2) Meso Region:

Subdivision of **macro** region, main objective to delaminating it is effective utilization of **resources (state level)**

3) Macro Region:

Group of state, macro region can combine different areas of different states. E.g. **Himalayan region of India** covers hilly area of several states
various river valley project e.g Damodar valley project

PLANNING - CONCEPT AND TYPES



Planning commission of India:

‘Planning is essential an attempt at working out a **rational solution of problem**’

Friedman:

“Planning is primary way of **thinking about social economic problem** and it is predominantly **future oriented**

‘Planning is the process of thinking about the activities required to achieve a desired goal’

Regional Planning:

“Regional Planning is determined future action for the betterment/growth/development of an particular sector /part of the earth.”

Goal of planning:

- To Reduce the poverty
- social upliftment
- economic improvement
- Environmental improvement
- General upliftment of region

TYPES OF PLANNING

- **There are 7 different types of planning.....**
 - 1) Short term planning & long term planning**
 - 2) Economic & development planning**
 - 3) Imperative & indicative planning**
 - 4) Sectoral & spatial planning**
 - 5) Normative & systematic planning**
 - 6) Single level & multilevel planning**
 - 7) Multi objective & single objective planning**

1. Short term planning & long term planning

The temporal point of view, the planning can be short time or long time. Short term planning is design to solve certain planning problems. Long term planning is also known as perspective planning.

aim: to achieve long term social & economical goal for society

e.g: Eradication of Poverty, industrial growth

2. Economic & development planning

on the basis of status of level of development these two types are consider, the economic planning is suited for developed countries like western countries (America) where as development planning is applied for developing countries or region where the necessary economic expansion are weak or non existing. r.g Africa, Asia

3. Imperative & Indicative planning:

Economic decisions are made through a central planning authority. And its made for essential problems, e.g. Re-habitation of flood affected people inductive planning made by private sector, under this those industries and sectors are identified where future growth is to be encouraged and refer them indicative solutions

4. Sectoral & spatial planning:

sectoral planning refers to the planning activity concentrating only on one of the sectors of economy i.e. agriculture, industrial, transport

Spatial planning refers to the planning activity is concerned with
of space

e.g. Town area regional and country planning

5. Normative or systematic planning:

Is based upon planners, search for best possible result in relation to get
best result;

6. Single level & multilevel planning

7. Multi objective & single objective planning

ROLE OF GEOGRAPHY IN PLANNING

‘Geography is the study of earth landscape, people places and environment i.e. weather, population,landform, ocean human activities and their distribution on the earth surface.’

Planning required geographical knowledge of region in terms of landscape, people, social status, population, weather , here geographers plays vital role in regional planning.

urban planners must relay on knowledge of geographic space when deciding how best to manage growth.

There are many branches of geography like urban geography, and regional geography GIS, Remote Sensing, Settlement geography have grown as key areas of geography. **Urban flood monitoring, urban sprawl, urban heat island, slum area planning land use and land cover analysis, settlement patterns, Solid waste management, drought prone region planning, watershed management** etc and much more application made by with help of geographical knowledge.

In this way geographers gives contribution to broader planning field

CONCEPT OF DEVELOPMENT

“Development means **changes** in **desired direction** and as a **desired speed**”

“Development means **remove the inequalities** among the **person, region and state**”

“Development should be economic growth oriented and attempt should be made to utilize unused resources”

FACTOR AFFECTING DEVELOPMENT

- **Physical Resources:** + tive correlation, full of resources (high potential)
- **Technology :** + tive correlation
- **Economic structure :** large people engaged in non – primary activities shows high development
- **Political Setup:** In terms of concentration / decentralization of power

CHOICE OF INDICATORS

- **A thing that indicates the state or level of something”**
- There are 4 main indicator of development are as follows,
A] AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT
- Intensity of cropping
- Intensity of irrigation
- Consumption of fertilizers per hector of net sown of area
- Cultivated land per agricultural worker
- Net irrigated areas as percent of net sown
- tractors per thousand hectors of net sown area
- Agricultural production per agri worker/ cropped area

B] Industrial development

- Workers in large and medium scale industries
- Investment in large scale and medium scale industries
- Production in large scale and medium scale industries

C] Social Development:

- Primary school per hundred sq km area.
- Primary school per thousand population/ lakh
- Middle school per lakh population
- Higher secondary school
- Colleges
- Medical institution

- Post office
- Road
- Railway
- Electrified villages
- Bank
- Finance offices

MEASUREMENT OF REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT.

- A device providing specific information on the state or condition of something
- A thing that indicate the level of something

The action of measuring something or calculate something

There are several methods of to measure regional development

Summation Ranking

Z score Method

Composite iNDEX

REGIONAL IMBALANCE IN INDIA

- It refers to the spatial variation in the level of economic wealth, standard of living, and quality of life within a region of national territory.

India is a big nation with various geographic features.
Mountain, plain, plateau differ region to region.

Availability of natural resources

Here, per capita income is taken as a factor to show regional imbalance.

Goa 366632 Bihar 24681

- Industrial Development

western part of india MH TN WB TN

Agricultural Development

PB HR UP

food grain output fertilizer consumption

Village Electrification : PB HR HP

Infant mortality rate : Manipur Lowest 12/1000 highest MP 72/1000

Literacy

- . Historical Factor
- Geographical Factors
- Locational Advantages
- . Failure of Planning Mechanism
- Marginalization of the Impact of Green Revolution to Certain Regions
- Lack of Growth of Ancillary Industries in Backward States and Others.

UNIT SECOND

- Central Place theory:

Walter Christaller 1933

South Germany (Cities)

Size, Services, Distance.

“The central place theory is concerned with the Service, size and arrangement of central Place

Assumptions

1. An isotropic, homogeneous, unbounded limitless surface.
2. An evenly distributed population
3. An evenly distributed resources
4. There is only one type of transport
5. Transport cost is proportional to distance travelled
6. The service and facilities of central place attract the surrounding people.
7. Uniform purchasing power of people,
8. No of Central places should be minimum
- 9 .There is no inter product difference

Concept of Central Place Theory.

A} Fundamental Concept : Applicable Beyond the domain of theory

1) Principle of centrality:

All Organic inorganic elements have core

e.g Sun

Like :Smaller settlement around Larger Settlement

2) Principle of Hierarchy

The ordering of Phenomena

Sun –Moon – Earth

Grandfather –Father-Sun

B) Derivative concept:

1) Central Place:

A place which serve as a focal point for no. of other settlement

2) Complimentary Area:

the area served by central point

3) Threshold population :

minimum no. of population needed to be supported by any good and service.

4) Range Of Good:

Maximum distance that consumer is prepare to travel to obtain certain good and service

Principle

K3 (Market Principle)

$$6 \cdot \frac{1}{3} + 1 = 3$$

K4 (Transport)

$$6 \times \frac{1}{2} + 1 = 4$$

K7 (Administrative)

$$6 \times 1 + 1 = 7$$

Criticism :

1. These include the assumptions which are unrealistic.
2. The theory does not work well in area where the industries are expanding
3. The Hexagonal pattern is rarely found in real world.
4. The behavior of consumer and seller is not always rational.

THANKS!

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