

## **2.17.1 Unit :I.REGIONAL PLANNING**

# **Concept of regions: Types of regions and their delineation**

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# Definition of Region

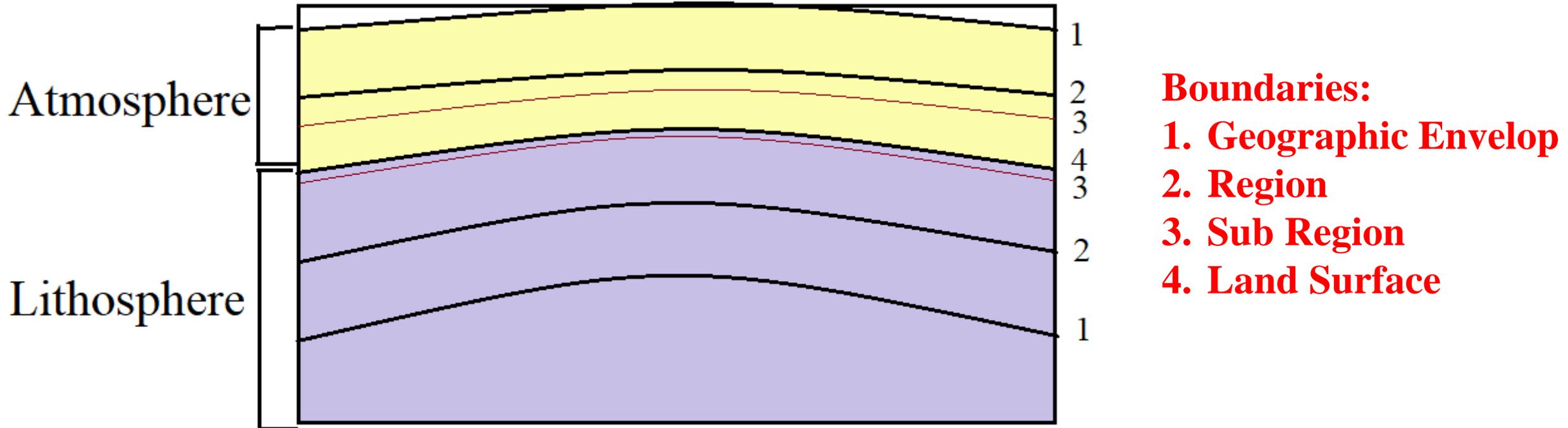
- The concept of Region is generally linked **with SPACE and has spatial dimensions.**
- It is sometimes also used to as ‘**SUBJECTIVE**’ (a ‘mental construct’) or ‘spaceless’. However, for most Geographer, REGION is an **OBJECTIVE REALITY** linked with space **DEFINED IN TERMS OF SPACE.**
- Sometimes a part of a **DISTRICT** (sometimes even a village) is called **REGION**, **Sometimes A DISTRICT, A STATE, A GROUP OF STATES** is regarded as **REGION.**
- Broadly on the basis of methods of Delimiting a REGION can be grouped under **THREE CATEGORIES---****A. HOMOGENITY, B. NODALITY , C. PROGRAMMING**

# Definition of Region

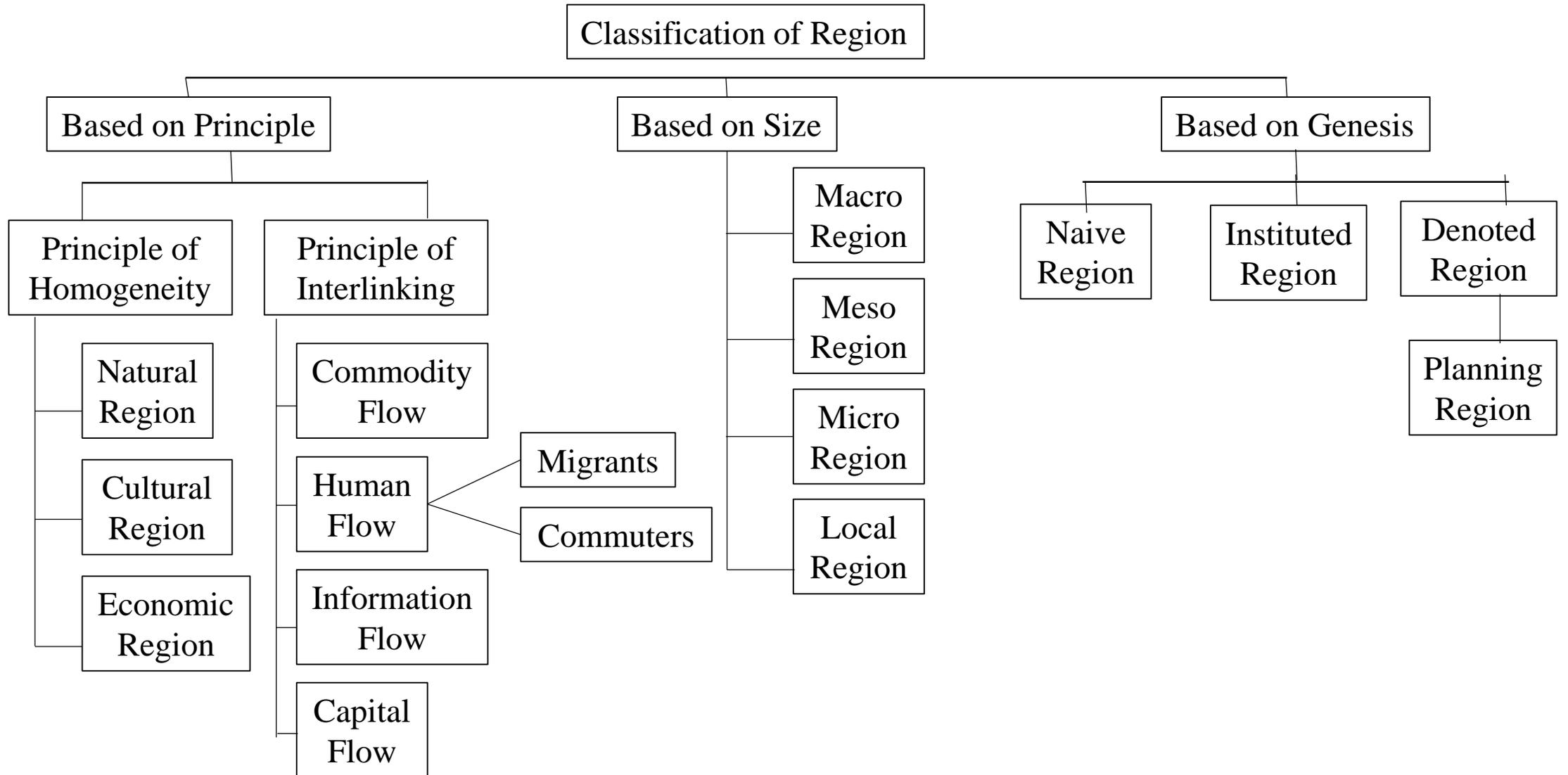
- “A unit characterised by the sum total of its physical and human elements.” (Irish Bowman)
- “A vital unit as well as physical one, a symbiosis on a vast scale. It is more than an association of plants, or of animals or of man. it is *a symbiotic association of all these, indissolubly bound up* with certain structures and forms of the land, possessing a definite water circulation and subjected to seasonal climatic rhythm.” (Herbertson, 1913)
- A region is neither “self-determined nor nature given. It is...an entity for the purpose of thought, created by the selection of certain features that are relevant to an areal interest or problems and by the disregard of all features that are considered irrelevant.” (D. Whittlesey)

# Spatial Dimension of Region

**Position of 3 Dimensional Natural  
Regions with the Geographic Envelop  
(Based on R. P. Mishra)**



# Classification of Region



# Homogeneous/Formal Regions

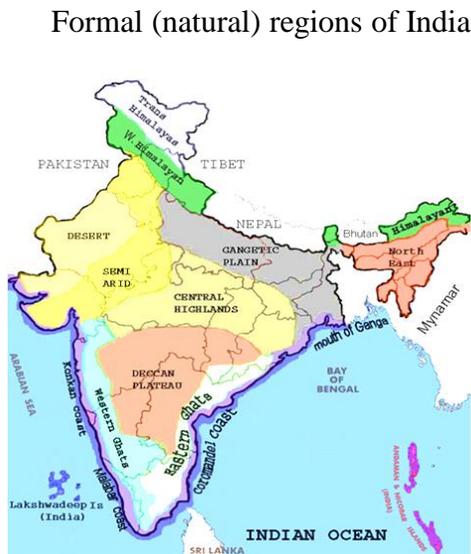
- It is the older concept, evolved during the phase of agrarian economy.
- According to Whittlesey Committee- homogeneity of a region is determined by criteria formulated for the purpose of sorting from the whole range of earth phenomena.
- Homogeneity is **not total** but lies within a **predefined range**, and is related to certain selected features, while the unrelated ones are disregarded.
- Homogeneity can be decided on physical, economic, social character of region or a combination of these three.
- It is an intellectual concept, an entity for the purpose of thought.
- It has objective view- “an end in itself, an areal entity, that can be identified and mapped.”-Glasson
- Methods for its delineation are fixed index, weighted index, and superimposition of maps etc.

# Types of Formal Region

## Types of Formal (Homogenous) Region:

1. Natural Region
2. Cultural Region
3. Economic Region

Formal (social) Regions, Tribal areas in 9 states covered under The Fifth Schedule



**TRIBAL HOMELANDS**

<p><b>ANDHRA PRADESH</b> Mahabubnagar Adilabad Warangal Visakhapatnam East Godavari West Godavari</p> <p><b>JHARKHAND</b> Ranchi Singbhum Palamau Santhal Pargana</p> <p><b>GUJARAT</b> Surat Bharuch The Dangs Valsad Panchmahals Vadodara Sabarkantha</p> <p><b>HIMACHAL PRADESH</b> Kinnaur Lahaul, Spiti Chamba</p> <p><b>MADHYA PRADESH/ CHHATTISGARH</b> Jhabua Mandla Sarguja</p>		<p>Bilaspur Durg Rajnandgaon Raipur Morena Chhindwara</p> <p><b>MAHARASHTRA</b> Thane Nasik Dhule Amravati Chandrapur Jalgaon Nanded</p> <p><b>ORISSA</b> Mayurbhanj Sundargarh Koraput Sambalpur Keonjhar</p> <p>Bastar Dhar Khargaon (West Nimar) Ratlam Betul Seoni Balaghat Hoshangabad Shahdol Sidhi Raigarh</p> <p>Ganjam Kalahandi Balasore</p> <p><b>RAJASTHAN</b> Banswara Dungarpur Udaipur Chittorgarh Sirohi</p>
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Source: <http://www.mmpindia.org/triballand.jpg>

Formal (Physical) Regions of India; After S. P. Chatterjee

<b>The Great Mountain Wall</b>	Western Himalayas	Kashmir Himalayas Punjab Kumaan Himalayas
	Eastern Himalayas	Darjeeling Sikkim, Assam Himalayas Eastern Bodar Hills & Plateau
<b>The Great Plain</b> Sutlaj, Beas, Ravi Ganga, Upper Ganga Yamuna, BrahmaPutra	North Western	North Punjab, South Punjab, Rajasthan
	Upper Ganga	Ganga Yamuna, Rohilkhand, Avadh
	Middle Ganga	
	Delta	
	Assam Valley	
<b>The Great Plateau of Peninsular India</b>	North Western Peninsular India	Aravalli Hills, Chambal Basin Bundelkhand upland, Malwa Vindhyan Scrap land
	North Eastern Peninsular Plateau	Baaghelkhand, Chattisgarh Basin Bastar Plateau, Orissa Hills, Chotnagpur Hills
	Maharashtra	Western Ghats, Lava Plateau, Western Ganga Valley
	Karnataka Plateau	Malnad region, Maiden region
	Tamilnadu Plateau	
	Andhra Plateau	
<b>Coastal Plains</b>	West Coast	Kutch Peninsular, Kathiawar Peninsular, Gujarat Plains, Konkan Coast, Karnatic Malabar Coast
	East Coast	Tamilnadu Coast, Andhra Coast, Orissa Coast
<b>The Island</b>	Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindiv, Andaman & Nicobar Islands	

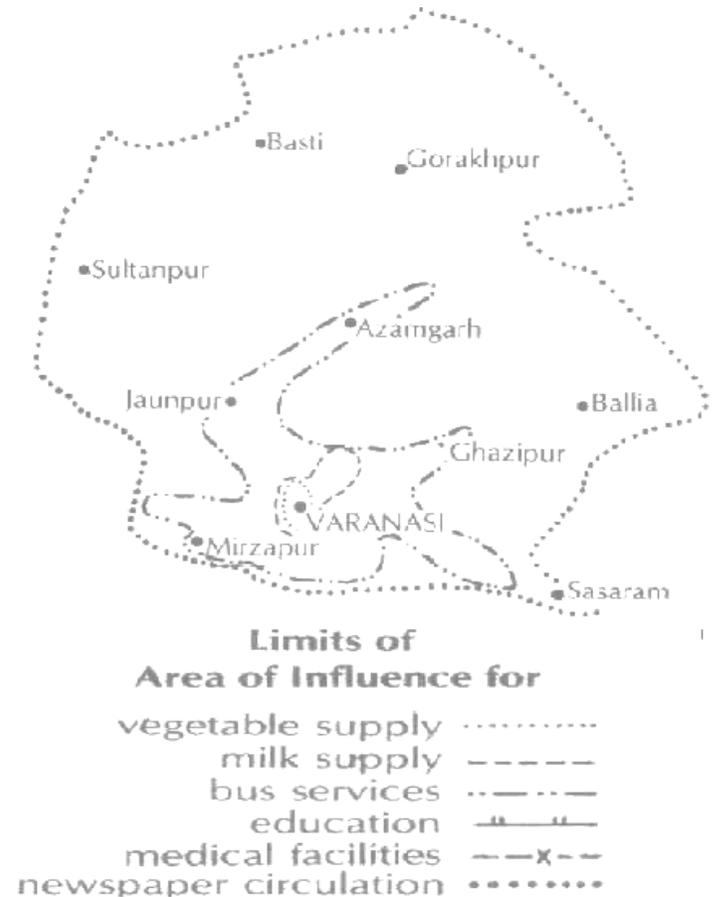
# Functional/Nodal/Polarized Region

- It is a product of modern economy, industrial development and urbanization
- It is based on the principle of interdependence and interlinking

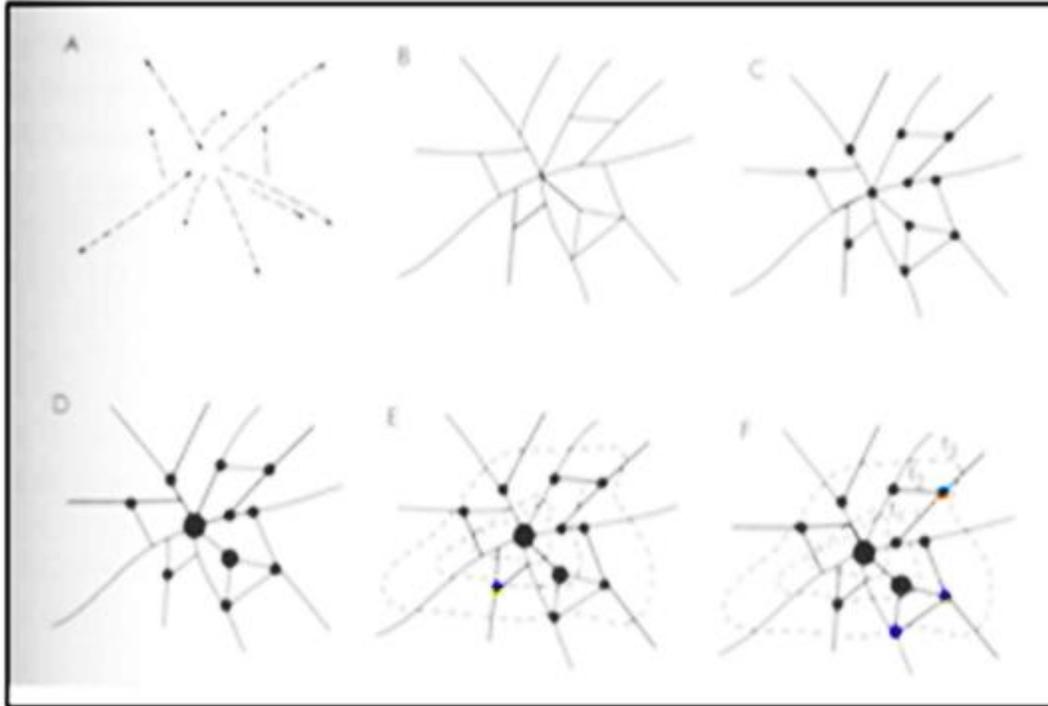
For delineation of functional regions  
Quantitative methods are used, such as:

- **Zipf's- principle of 'Distance Decay'**
- **Stewart 's- 'Gravity Model'**
- **Chistaller's and Losche's- 'Central Place' theory.**
- **Thiessen Polygon method**

Example of Varanasi City as a  
Functional Region  
(After R. Ramachandran)



# Elements of Functional Region



Elements of a Functional Region (After Haggett)

- A. Movements
- B. Channels
- C. Nodes
- D. Hierarchies
- E. Surfaces
- F. Diffusion

- Peter Haggett has identified six elements of a functional region.
- These regions show flows related to people, commodity, capital etc. that bind the various sub parts of a region in a coherent whole.
- Cities serve as nodes within such regions and control all activities within their sphere of influence.

# Planning Region

- Concept of these regions is a product of problems caused by industrialization, urbanization, uneven regional development, and ecological problems
- They are **subjective** in nature
- “At each stage of development different regional delimitation will be the most convenient and efficient for purpose of planning.” (John Friedman)

# Types of Planning Region based on Economic Development (After Friedman)

- 1. Beginning of economic development, rural agricultural base – Multistate region
- 2. Stage of industrialization & urbanization – Metropolitan region and problem specific regions.
- 3. New technologies, pressure on old spaces, new national objectives - Frontier region (virgin territories).
- 4. Declining or stagnated economy – Depressed regions

# P. SEN GUPTA's Scheme of Planning Regions of India (1968)

TABLE 2: Macro and meso regions of India—Sen Gupta's classification

Macro Region*	Meso-Region**
I. North-Eastern Region (Assam, Manipur, NEPA, Nagaland, and Tripura)	(i) Upper Brahmaputra Valley, (ii) Lower Brahmaputra Valley, (iii) Mizoram Plateau (iv) Eastern and Northern Hills
II. Eastern Region (West Bengal, Bihar, and Orissa)	(i) Calcutta-Hooghly Region, (ii) Damodar Valley Area, (iii) Chotanagpur and Northern Orissa Plateau, (iv) Southern Hills and Plateau of Orissa, (v) Lower Ganga Plain, Deotas and Coastal Plain, (vi) Darjeeling Hills and sub mountain tracts (District)
III. North-Central Region (Uttar Pradesh)	(i) N. Himalayan Area, (ii) Western Ganga Plain, (iii) Eastern Ganga Plain
IV. Central Region (Madhya Pradesh)	(i) Eastern Madhya Pradesh, (ii) Western Madhya Pradesh, (iii) Eastern Area, (iv) Central Madhya Pradesh
V. North-Western Region (Rajasthan, Punjab, Haryana, Jammu & Kashmir, and Himachal Pradesh)	(i) Punjab Plain, (ii) The Union territory Delhi, (iii) Western Rajasthan, (iv) Eastern Rajasthan, (v) Himalayan Hills including Du Area, (vi) Kashmir Valley and its surround Hills
VI. Western Region (Maharashtra, Gujarat, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Daman and Diu)	(i) Bombay city and its Conurbation Area (ii) Intervening Area along the railway between Bombay and Nagpur, (iii) Coastal Part of Maharashtra, (iv) Western Maharashtra main Plateau Area, (v) Eastern Maharashtra (vi) Central Maharashtra, (vii) Gujarat Plain (viii) Saurashtra, (ix) Kutch
VII. Southern Region (Andhra Pradesh, Mysore, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Pondicherry, Yanam, Goa, Andaman & Nicobar and Laccadive, Maldivy & Ambedhi Islands)	(i) Coastal Plain of Andhra Pradesh, (ii) Telangana Area, (iii) Rayalseema Area, (iv) South Central Industrial Area, (v) South-Eastern Coast (vi) Anaimalai, Cardamom & Nilgiri Hills, (vii) Western Coast, (viii) Malnad and Western Ghats Area, (ix) Maidan Area, (x) Coastal Islands

Keeping natural regions of the country as a base and consideration of nodality, production specialization and utilization of power resources as bases of delineation, in view of accepting the importance of state boundaries, P. Sen Gupta (1968) presented a framework of planning regions of India of different order. He divided India into 7 major planning regions by grouping states approximately coinciding with the drainage basin. Her 7 macro regions are further divided into 42 meso regions.

- These 7 regions include :
- (1) North Eastern Region
- (2) Eastern Region
- (3) Northern Central Region
- (4) Central Region
- (5) North-Western Region
- (6) Western Region, and
- (7) Southern Region

# Classification on the Basis of Genesis

- **Naive Region** – They don't have well defined boundary and their existence depends upon social acceptance .
- **Instituted region** – These are bounded by administrative boundaries like district or state.
- **Denoted region** – These are identified by regionalization technique, they are also called planning regions.

***THANK YOU***