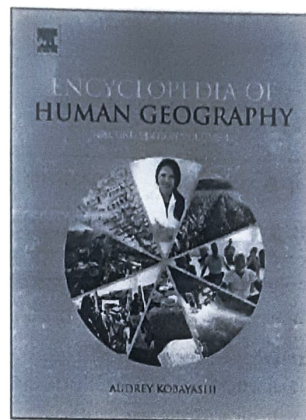


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Regional Development Models

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Glossary

Theory A theory may be regarded as representation of generalization by explanations using quantitative techniques, empirical observation, and theoretical deduction. The final outcome is the highest order of scientific or universal statement stating some laws and or rules of action or behavior and help to make precise prediction.

Agglomeration economies Agglomeration economies refer to advantages and facilities created by clustering of economic activity in particular areas. As a result of that a network effects of spread to the industrial clusters and all the firms and business units enjoys the positive result of such concentration through lowering cost of production and transport cost, availability of skilled labor, product specialization, infrastructure facility etc.

Classical Economics It is an approach of school of thought in economics, which propagates market economies are function of self-regulating system, emphasizing on free trade and free competition. This approach was developed in the late 18th to mid-19th centuries and the eminent economist of this group include Adam Smith, David Ricardo, Thomas Malthus, and John Stuart Mill.

Economy of scale An economy of scale refers to lowering of per capita production cost due to large scale production. This concept dates back to the theory of Adam Smith where he propagated the idea of cost advantage in large-scale production using division of labor. For example, a large factory can produce the same product in much lower per-unit cost in contrast to a small unit. This is because large-scale production provides certain efficiencies and benefits so that cost per unit reduces with increase of total output. Such cost advantage is known as scale of economies. Opposite to this situation, arise diseconomies of scale.

For researchers Using model building and theory formation are important tools in order to study real-world situation. It is difficult to distinguish between models and theories. In fine, it can be said that the models are lower order and concrete than theories, whereas theories are more abstract and provides highest order of scientific statement or a group of scientific statements. Thus a theory may imply more than one model but a model cannot have many theories to be portrayed.

Location model or theories Location model or theory refers to theories or models that aim to identify suitable geographical location or spatial point where particular economic activities may occur in order to maximize profit and maximize utility. These theories try to find out what economic activities are located where and why. Location theories and models are widely used in economic geography, economics, and regional science and have proved their utility as a device in locational decision-making. Example of such theories are agricultural locational model by Von Thunen, Industrial location model by Weber etc.

Model and Theories Models may be regarded as representation of reality in idealized or simplified form using logic, mathematical techniques, observations, and experiments. Model building became a popular in post-Second World War period, and geographers have widely used it as a device for explanations of complex reality in simple, generalized form to reveal the reality with more reasoning about real world as well as to predict the future trend.

Neoclassical Economics It is a school of economic thought focuses on the market forces, which is governed by supply and demand and profit maximization. Here, individual's satisfaction, rationality, and ability to maximize utility or profit are determining factors for market forces. In contrast of analytic approach of classical economics, it uses mathematical techniques and equation to study various problems of economy. This approach was popularized in the 19th Century, and the major workers were William Stanley Jevons, Carl Menger, and Léon Walras.

Regional research and regionalization compose the core theme of geography space, and spatial developments are its classical theoretical bases. How do regions grow, why is the growth not uniform, and why are the benefits of development unequally distributed among the regions, the consequences of such regional and social disparities on holistic well-being of people are the central questions investigated initially by geographers and economists. Regional growth simply implies the increase of total and/or per capita income of a region. It mainly depends on optimum use of the factors of production such as land, labor, capital, and so on available in the region. With these factors a region can advance compared with other regions lagging behind it in terms of investment, income, expenditure, and so on. The notion of regional development refers to a broad concept, which aims at reduction of regional and social disparities in order to enhance the level of living and welfare in a region. These issues related to spatial nature of regional development and growth give rise to interest among the geographers during the past 50 years and are now being further investigated by the researchers of other branches social science.

Self-Help Group as a Platform of Women-Led Development: A Case Study of Churchu Block of Hazaribagh District, Jharkhand

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Abstract

Women empowerment refers to the development of a suitable environment for women. In the contemporary world, gender equality is considered as a paramount important part of social development. By empowering the women, the dream of gender equality can be achieved. Empowerment of women not only makes a woman economically viable but also provides her respects, freedom of thoughts and reduces the violence against women. This study is basically analytical and empirical in nature and focuses on some specific ways of empowering women in rural areas of Churchu block of Hazaribagh district, with a special reference to Self-Help Group (SHG). The main source of livelihood in this block is agriculture, though the people are also depended on the other occupations, i.e. animal husbandry, daily wage labour, non-timber forest product collection and production, etc. SHG has enhanced the potential livelihood-promotion activities by establishing a common mutual understanding and social bonding among the women. This paper explains the causes for joining the SHG, the socioeconomic condition of beneficiaries, the potential women leadership, different types of benefits from SHG and the success of SHGs as a platform of women-led development. In this area, how economic condition is developing through SHG has been find out from this study. The problems related to SHGs are in sight with suggestions.

Keywords: Women Empowerment, Women-Led Development, Self-help Group

Introduction

Empowerment means providing legal and mental power to the individuals in all aspects of life, i.e. social, economic, political, physiological, etc. This paper deals with the concept of women-led development which refers to the

expansion of a suitable environment for women where they feel free to take any decisions, dignity of them should maintain and where they should know as their name instead of the wife or daughter of someone. Empowerment of women not only makes women economically viable but also provides her respects, freedom of thoughts and reduces the violence against women. One of the eight objectives adopted by the United Nation as Millennium Development Goals (MDG) is gender equality. The Government of India (GOI) declared the year 2001 as the year of women empowerment. According to the National Commission for Women (NCW), the women of India are working longer time than men (Saravanan, 2016). So the gender equality and empowerment of women should be the prime objective of our society. In this regard, the internal capacity building of women through Self-Help Group (SHG) is admirable. The concept of SHG originated in the mid-1970s by Grameen Bank of Bangladesh, which was founded by Mohammad Yunus. In India SHG first emerged by an NGO named Mysore Resettlement and Area Development Agencies (MYRADA) in 1985. In 1987, NABARD took their first step to promote SHGs and in 1992 the SHG-Bank link programme was taken. To explain the characteristics, it can be said that SHG is a small voluntary nonprofessional organization. The most of the cases SHGs are homogeneous in nature, which means a group having similar socioeconomic characteristics (Reddy & Reddy, 2018). This homogeneity can be found in terms of caste, religion, economic status and common problem or situation (Dhar, 2012). There will be 10 to 20 members in a group. A perfect SHG strongly maintains the rule of 'Pancha Sutra', i.e. regular meeting, regular savings, regular inter-lending, timely repayment and up

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