

What is Planning Region?

- **A planning region is a segment of territory over which economic decisions apply. The term planning here means taking decisions to implement them in order to attain development.**
- **Planning regions may be administrative or political regions such as state, district or block because such regions are better in management and for collecting statistical data.**
- **Hence, the entire country is a planning region for national plan, State is the planning region for state plans, and district or block are the planning regions for micro regional plans.**

- **For proper implementation and realization of plan objectives, a planning region should have fairly homogenous economic, geographical and socio-cultural structure.**
- **It should be fairly large enough to contain a range of resources to provide it economic viability. It should also internally cohesive and geographically contiguous areal unit.**
- **Its resource endowment should be that a satisfactory level of product combination, consumption and exchange is feasible. It should have some nodal points to regulate the flows.**

DELINEATION OF REGIONS IN INDIA

Physiographic Regions

1. The first attempt in classifying natural regions or physiographic regions was made by

L. Dudley Stamp (1922)

3 Major Natural Regions

22 Sub Regions

➤ scheme based on the homogeneity of physiography, Geological structure & climate

2. **JNL Baker** made second attempt (1928). It was similar to Stamp's

3. **Spate** (1957 & 1967) made another attempt based on Stamp's & Baker's work:

Three Macro Regions

i. The Mountain Rim

ii. Indo Gangetic Plains

iii. Peninsula

34 Regions of first order

74 Region of Second order

225 Subdivisions

4. **SP Chaterjee (1965)**_scheme of classification is considered as a standard one and it is frequently quoted by others.

The Great Mountain Wall	Western Himalayas	Kashmir Himalayas Punjab Kumaan Himalayas
	Eastern Himalayas	Darjeeling Sikkim, Assam Himalayas Eastern Bodar Hills & Plateau
The Great Plain 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	
The Great Plateau of Peninsular India	North Western Peninsular Peninsular India	Aravalli Hills, Chambal Basin Bundelkhand upland, Malwa Vindhyan Scrap land
	North Eastern Peninsular Plateau	Baaghelkhand, Chattisgarsh Basin Bastar Plateau, Orissa Hills, Chotnagpur Hills
	Maharastra	Western Ghats, Lava Plateau, Western Ganga Valley
	Karnataka Plateau	Malnad region, Maiden region
	Tamilnadu Plateau	
	Andhra Plateau	
Coastal Plains	West Coast	Kutch Peninsular, Kathiawar Peninsular, Gujarat Plains, Konkan Coast, Karnatic Malabar Coast
	East Coast	Tamilnadu Coast, Andhra Coast,

ECONOMIC REGIONALIZATION

Delineation of natural or physiographic regions helps us to understand the basic geography of the country. It describes the existing situation only. But, for the purpose of planning it is necessary to study the natural resources of regions in detail and also to find out areas of potential development and to trace inter linkages among them (and within them) in such a fashion as to promote maximum development of resources.

L.S. Bhat and V.L.S. Prakash Rao(1964) proposed a regional frame-work for resource development. Delineation was done with the help of qualitative maps of distribution of important natural resources. The major regions cut across the state boundaries. However, administrative convenience was not ignored. 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 and (7) Northern India.

V. NATH (1965) prepared a scheme of Resource Development Regions and Division of India based at the homogeneity in physical factors, agricultural land use and cropping pattern. Although the regions cut across the state boundaries, the division is kept within the state limit.

Thus the entire country has been divided into 15 main and 48 sub regions. These major resource development regions include :

- 1. Western Himalaya**
- 2. Eastern Himalaya**
- 3. Lower Ganga Plain**
- 4. Middle Ganga Plain**
- 5. Lower 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 and**
- 15. Island Region.**

P. Sen Gupta (1968), following the Soviet concept of economic regions and production specialization, P. Sen Gupta presented a frame work of economic regions of different order. She started with the discovery of planning units of the lowest order and then grouped and regrouped them to achieve planning regions at meso and macro levels. In her scheme of economic regions, Sen Gupta gave much importance to natural regions and used modality, production specialization and utilization of power resources as bases of delineation. Her 7 macro regions are further divided into 42 meso regions . These 7 regions include :

Macro Region	Meso Region
North – Eastern Region (Manipur, NEFA Nagaland & Tiripura)	1. Upper Brahmaputra valley, 2. Lower Brahmaputra Valley 3. Mineralized Plateau, 4. Eastern and Northern Hills
Eastern region (West Bengal Bihar and Orissa)	1. Calcutta- Hoogly region, 2. Damodar Valley area, 3. Chotanagpur and Northern Orissa Plateau, 4. Southern Hills and Plateaus of Orissa, 5. Lower Ganga Plain, Deltas and Coastal plain 6. Darjeeling Hills and Sub mountain tracts (duara)
North Central Region (Uttar Pradesh)	1. Northern Himalayan Area, 2 West Ganga Plain, 3. Eastern Ganga Plain
Central Region (Madhya Pradesh)	1. Eastern Madhya Pradesh, 2. Western Madhya Pradesh, 3. Bastar area, Central Madhya Pradesh.
North Western Region (Rajasthan, , Haryana, Jammu & Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh)	1. Punjab Plain, 2. The Union territory of Delhi, 3. Western Rajasthan, 4. Eastern Rajasthan, 5. Himalayan Hills including Dun area, 6. valley and its surrounding hills.
Western Region (Maharashtra Gujarat, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Daman and)	1. city and its sub-urban area, 2. Intervening area along the railway between Bombay and Nagpur, 3. Coastal part of Maharashtra, 4. mainly plateau area, 5. 5. Central Maharashtra, 7. plain, 7. Sourashtra, 8.
Southern Region (Andhra Pradesh Mysore, Tamilnadu, Kerala, Pondicherry, Yanam, Goa, Andaman & Nicobar and Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi)	1. Coastal Plain of Andhra Pradesh, 2. Telengana area, 3. Rayalaseema Area, 4. South Central Industrial Area, 5. South – Eastern Coast, 6. Anaimalai, Cardamom and Nilgiri Hills, & Western Coast, 7. Malnad and Western Ghat, area, 8. Maidan area, 9. Coral Islands.
Macro Regions = 7	Meso Regions = 4 + 6 + 3 + 4 + 6 + 9 + 10 = 42

C.S. Chandrasekhar (1972) proposed a scheme of planning regions . He divided India into 13 micro and 35 meso planning regions. He used the criteria of physical, economic and ecological factors to demarcate the macro planning regions .

Variables & Methodology Used:

- 1) Land,
- 2) Raw materials for industrial development,
- 3) Power.

These factors will enable each planning region to achieve a degree of self-sufficiency in food, an employment potential in the agricultural and non agricultural sectors to meet the needs of the region's population and a power base which will serve the developmental needs of both agriculture and industry.

These regions include:

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

In 1968, the Town and Country Planning Organization suggested a scheme of planning regions delineated on the principle of economic viability, self-sufficiency and ecological balance at the macro and meso levels. The emphasis of the scheme was to introduce regional factor in economic development. This approach would complement the macro planning at the national level, with a component of regional policies, aimed at reducing regional disparities in the development. The macro-regionalization sought to link a set of areas, rich in one type of resources which are as having complementary resources or even resource poor areas, so that the benefits of economic activity in the former may flow into the latter. These planning regions cut across the State boundaries, but do not completely ignore the basic administrative units. The 13 macro- regions proposed under the scheme include:

(1) South Peninsular (Kerala and Tamil Nadu) (2) Central Peninsular (Karnataka, Goa, Andhra Pradesh) (3) Western Peninsular (western Maharashtra coastal and interior districts) (4) Central Decca (eastern Maharashtra, central and southern Madhya Pradesh) (5) Eastern Peninsular (Orissa, Jharkhand and north-eastern Andhra Pradesh) (6) Gujarat (Gujarat) (7) Western Rajasthan, (8) Aravalli Region (Eastern Rajasthan and western Madhya Pradesh),

(9) Jammu, Kashmir and Ladakh (10) Trans Indo-Gangetic Plains and Hills (Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, West Uttar Pradesh and Uttaranchal) (11) Ganga-Yamuna Plains (central and eastern Uttar Pradesh, and northern Madhya Pradesh) (12) Lower Ganga Plains (Bihar and West Bengal Plains), and (13) North-Eastern Region (Assam and north-eastern states including Sikkim and north Bengal).

The Scheme proposed by P. Sen Gupta & Galina Sdasyuk

Title: Population Resource Regions

Objective:

To understand the population characteristics in terms of territorial units like states, districts and thereby to assess the latent capacity of the country in supporting population.

Variables Used

Population (Density and growth rate), resource potentiality, and levels of socio-economic development.

Scheme: Three major regions and 19 sub regions.

1	Dynamic regions	1. Parts of W.B, 2. Gujarat, 3. Maharashtra, 4.Tamilnadu 5. Punjab	The Dynamic Regions supports advanced industrial areas and predominantly urban population.
2	Prospective regions	1. Northern Eastern Peninsula 2. Godavari Basin, 3. Aravalli Hills & Malwa Plateau. 5. Brahma Putra Valley	The Prospective Regions have immense resource potential but face socio – economic obstacles to technological transformation.
3	Problem regions	1. Parts of Bihar & U.P 2. Orissa Coast, 3. Kerala Coast 4. Laccadive Islands, 5.Konkan Coast in Maharashtra 8.	The Problem Regions are those which show little promise of development in the near future

Author	Title	Criteria used	No. Of regions
1. V. Nath	Resource development regions & divisions of india	Soil climate topography land use	15 regions
2. Bhat & Rao	Regional planning for india	Distribution of natural resources	11 regions
3. Sen Gupta & Galina Sdasyuk	Population resource regions	Population density, growth rate, resource potentiality, levels of socio-economic disparity	3 regions dynamic, prospective, problematic
4. K.I. Vij & Chandra	Energy resource regionalization	Energy & power	8 regions
5. Sri. Hasim	Inter regional linkages & economic regionalization	Movement of 61 commodities	6 macro regions
6. Gidabhuly & Bhat	Economic regionalisation	Movement of 5 selected commodities	
7. Chandrasekara	Regional	Land & raw	