

Module IV: Urban Geography and Regional development

1. Origin and growth of urban centers



Urbanization

- Urbanization is the process in which more and more people start to live and work in **towns and cities rather than villages.**
- Factors responsible for the urbanization
 1. Rapid industrial growth in and around cities provide plenty of job opportunities.
 2. Modern lifestyle and freedom from social practices like caste system in villages.
 3. Better medical facilities and health care services.

- 4. Better education prospects for migrants and their children.
- 5. Cities offer higher wages to workers.

- Classification of Urban Centers

Depending on the size and the services available and functions rendered, urban centers are classified as

1. Town: Population size in town is **higher than in a village**.

Functions such as manufacturing, retail and wholesale trade, and professional services exist in towns.

2. City: A city may be regarded as a leading town. **Cities are much larger than towns and have a greater number of economic functions.** They tend to have transport terminals, major financial institutions and regional administrative offices

3. Conurbation: The term conurbation was coined by **Patrick Geddes in 1915** and applied to a large area of urban development that resulted from the merging of originally separate towns or cities.

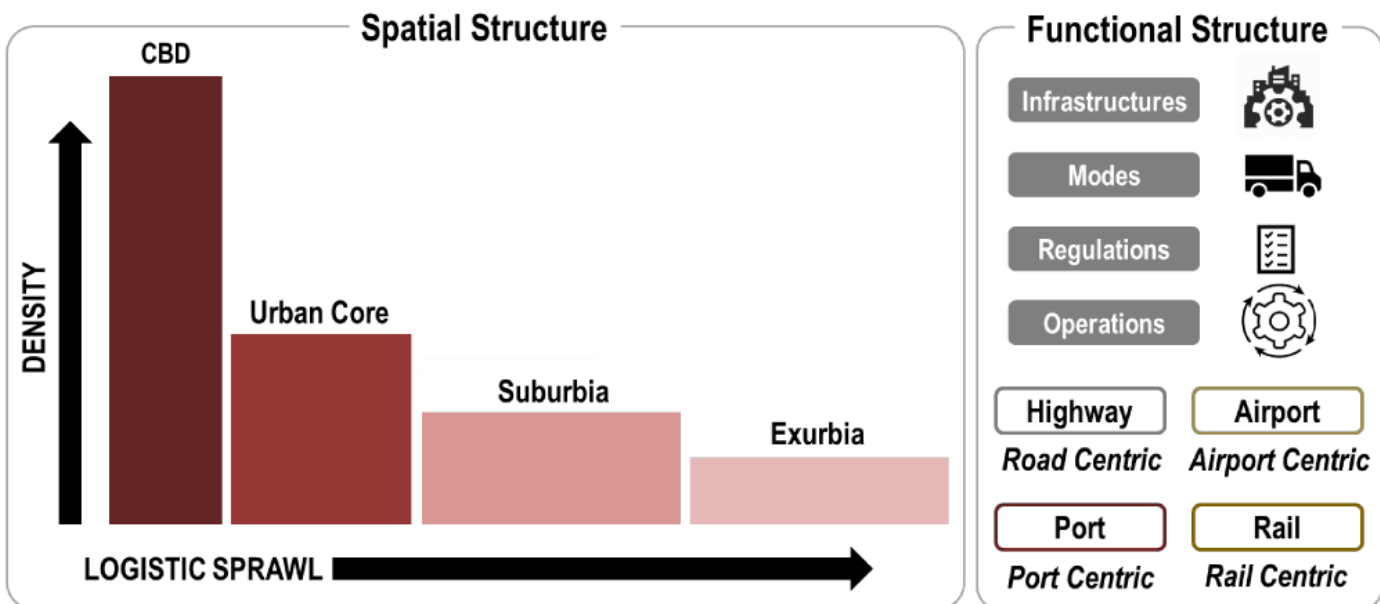
Examples: **Greater London, Greater Mumbai**

4. Megalopolis: This Greek word meaning “**great city**”, was popularized by **Jean Gottman (1957)** and signifies ‘**super-metropolitan**’ region extending, as a union of conurbations.

Example: urban landscape stretching from **Boston to Washington in U.S.A**

- Spatial and functional relationship of urban centers

- ❖ Urban spatial structure is a term frequently used to **denote and discuss the distribution of activity within a metropolitan area.**
- ❖ The notion of **urban spatial structure** is **multifaceted, consisting of the distribution of population, employment, built-up volumes, transportation networks and land uses.**



- Economic basis of urban settlements
 - ❖ The functional structure of a city and its economic base are among major factors determining urban space today.
 - ❖ This conception was first formulated in the early 20th century by **Sambart**, a **German economist**.
 - He defined a city as an **economic phenomenon** and a **territorial community**. He also argued that in order to

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function effectively and to develop dynamically, it must import food and other goods.

- ❖ Thus the economic base of the city consists of its **inhabitants and those elements of their activity which make it possible to pay for the necessary imports.**
- ❖ In the urban economy, there is usually **no primary industry.** Therefore, for this page, economic activity is split into **retail, commercial and industrial.**
 - **Retail:** the sale of individual products to individual customers. This most commonly takes place in the city center, or 'Central Business District', but can occur anywhere in the city and increasingly online
 - **Commercial:** the provision of services to the general public and businesses, usually taking place in offices. It includes legal services, banking, logistics and technology support (e.g. website design). Note: this is a narrow definition of commercial activity for the purposes of this page only. Most sources include retail as a part of commercial activity
 - **Industrial:** the manufacturing, processing, transport and storage of goods.
- Basic and nonbasic concepts
 - ❖ The **basic functions of a city** are also called as city Forming activities. They involve the **manufacturing, processing, or**

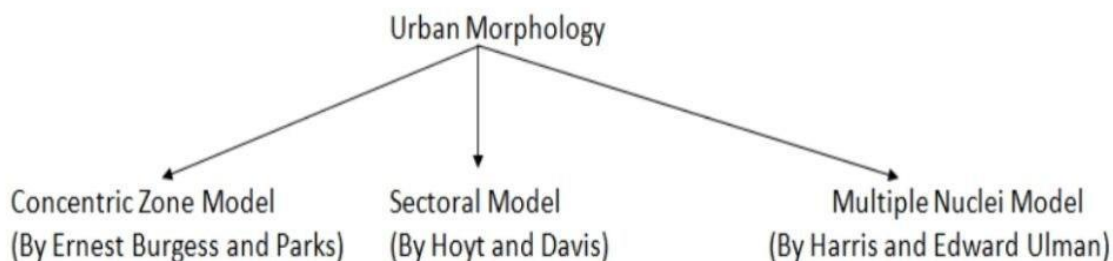
trading of goods or the providing of services for markets located outside the city's boundaries.

- ❖ **Economic functions of a city servicing nature are called nonbasic functions.** They are **grocery stores, restaurants, beauty salons are the nonbasic economic activities**
 - ❖ Basically, to classify functions into **Basic and Non Basic** one has to see whether **it is fetching Money and or Resources or not.**
 - ❖ If it is **fetching Money/Resources to the city it is Basic Function**, otherwise it is a Non Basic Function.
- Urban morphology
 - ❖ Urban Morphology refers to the **study of internal structure, the arrangement of residential houses, layout plan of roads and streets, internal physical structure of the city consisting of entertainment space, community land, marketing area, etc.**
 - ❖ Urban Morphology develops with the urban sprawl and expansion of the city
 - ❖ Urban Morphology is a part of the study of **urban ecology**

Elements of Urban Ecology	
Physical elements <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Residential colonies • Transportation lines • Educational institutes • Entertainment and recreation • Marketing zone • Industrial units 	Social elements <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cultural groups • Economic classes • Workman and urban workers working in various economic sectors like manufacturing, services, quaternary, quinary sectors.

Theories of Urban Morphology

- ❖ The morphological pattern of a city has been discussed by **three theoretical explanations**

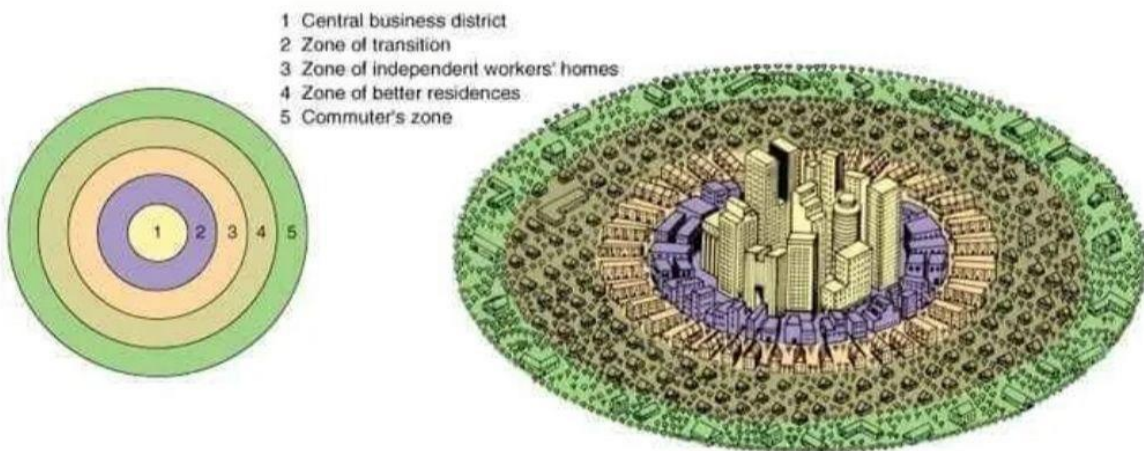


❖ **Concentric Zone Model**

- **Ernest Burgess and Parks** propounded the concentric zone theory in order to explain the structure and growth of the city in **1925**.

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- This model is the contribution of the **Chicago School** of thought. It is based on land use patterns.
- It is an idealistic model **based on spatial concentration of urban land use pattern w.r.to increasing distance from the market center**
- Burgess made the following assumptions in his model:
 1. He considered the area under consideration as isotropic surface (a surface without topographic variability)
 2. He considered every man as an economic and rational person.
 3. All transportation routes converge at the city center.
 4. Each part of the city has equal accessibility.
 5. Geometrical shape of the city is circular



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1. Zone I – Central Business District (CBD)

- Term '**Central Business District**' was coined by **Murphy**.
- It is an exclusive commercial area where all the wholesale retail marketing is located.
- It has government offices, corporate offices and headquarters of various organizations, agencies.
- It has maximum intensity of land use and very high land rentals.
- All major transportation routes converge at the **Central Business District**.
- There is very rapid vertical growth with high rise and skyscrapers
- After office hours, when commercial centers cease to function, the Central Business District becomes a dead heart/zone.
- Example: **Rajiv Chauk in Delhi**

2. Zone II – Transitional zone

- **Light Industries and slums** mainly occupy this zone. This zone is characterized by a mixed land use pattern.
- Industrial workers tend to settle here and it can develop slums and ghettos.
- It is one of the most polluted zones of the city.

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- The settlement in this zone has shabby look and high room density.
- After the Central Business District, it represents the oldest part of the city.

3. Zone III – Workmen Housing

- It represents skilled middle class residential areas, who work in manufacturing industries and have higher income than industrial wage earners.
- They live in better condition than industrial wage earners

4. Zone IV – Residential Zone

- This zone involves the **housing of upper class people.**
- Rich people tend to live away from city crowding to avoid urban miseries like pollution, congestion, etc.
- It is the area of neo rich class people.
- This zone has **institutional areas, parks etc.**
- This zone has better civil amenities, health centers, farm houses, and extensive residential quarters.
- Rich can afford to commute to and fro from Central Business District because of development of transportation

5. Zone V – Commuter's Zone

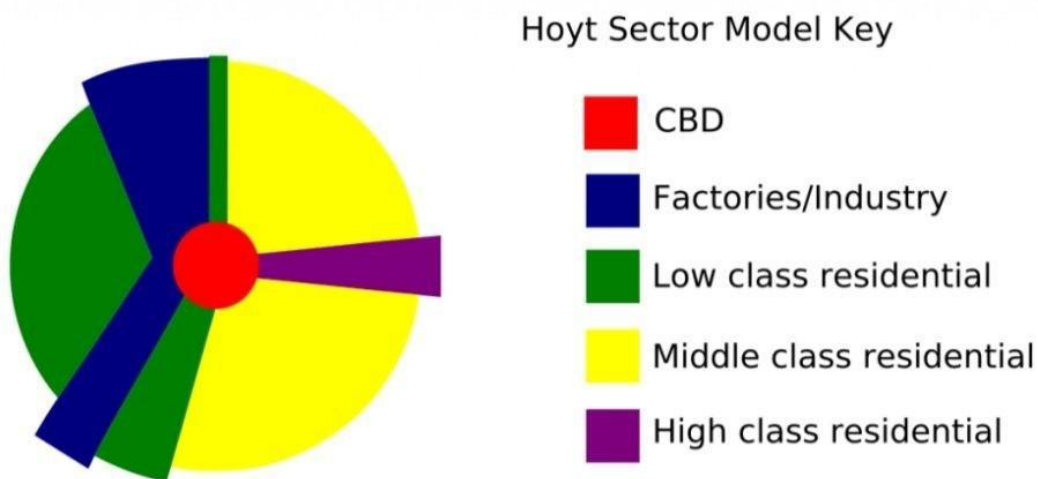
- It has scattered upper-class house colonies and hypermarkets, suburbs.

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→ Here wholesale purchase of grains and vegetables is done. The dwellings of daily workers also exist in this zone.

❖ Sectoral Model

- This model was proposed by **Hoyt and Davis**. This model takes into account the **development of urban centers along major transportation lines**.
- Here urban morphology is determined by the network of routes that develop within the city.
- The city in this model is never concentric rather divided into sectors



1. Central Business District (CBD)- Zone 1

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- It is the central core of the city with a circular geometric shape.
- It has no **residential usage, only wholesale marketing, headquarters, government building etc are located.**
- It is also called a blighted part of the city because during the night darkness prevails in the building and it becomes no man's land.
- **It is the costliest part of the city**
- E.g. **Connaught Place New Delhi.**

2. Light manufacturing industries- Zone 2

- This zone consists of **light and small scale manufacturing industries** and has the **mixed pattern of land use with commercial and residential purposes.**
- The retail and wholesale market are located in this zone.
- **This zone develops along the major communication/transportation lines.**
- This zone is usually developed along the main artery connecting the city center.
- It is also one of the most polluted areas of the city with high traffic congestion, noisy traffic and slum development.

3. Lower class residential area (Poor housing)- Zone 3

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→ This zone is the **residential area of the factory workers who work in Zone 2.**

→ This zone consists of people with low income and has the highest room density with shanty towns and slums

4. Middle-class dwelling (Medium housing)- Zone 4

→ This zone has **better civic amenities than the previous two zones.**

→ It is **less polluted** and **has workers with high income level**

5. Upper-class residential areas- Zone 5

→ This zone is developed along **major transportation lines.**

→ **People working in the CBD with higher income live here.**

→ This zone has easy and direct connectivity with the city.

→ **Professional engineers, doctors, professors, service sector (managers) live here.**

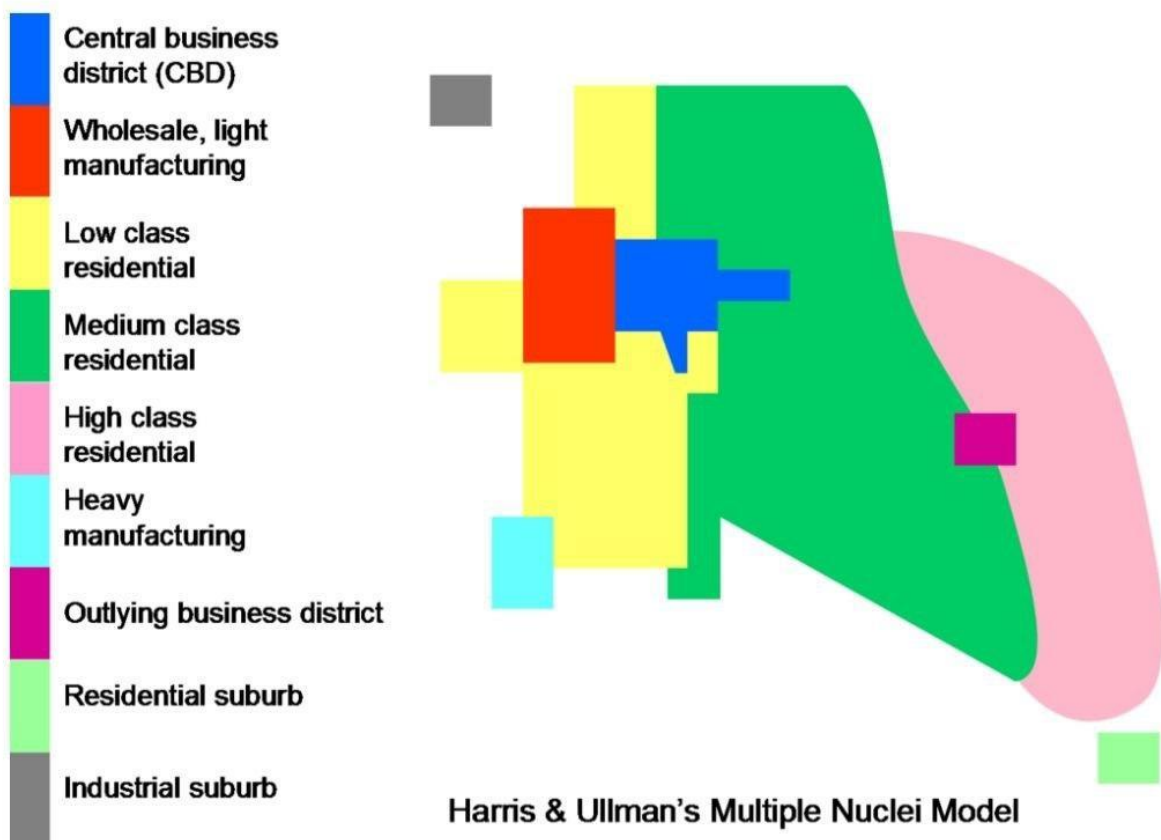
❖ Multiple Nuclei Model

➤ This model was propounded by **Harris and Edward Ullman** in their book **"Nature of Cities"**.

➤ Certain categories of services inherently agglomerate while they repel certain other services or goods.

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- So certain commercial centers tend to specialize rather than offer an entire range of commercial functions.
- **Harris and Ullman** presented the **Multiple Nuclei Model**, which has more than one CBD, and highly diversified economic functions have been accommodated over a much larger geographical area.



- Central Business District (CBD)



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- ❖ **CBD** is a **commercial or business hub of a city**.
 - ❖ It is high on economic activity and is provisioned with adequate infrastructure and utilities.
 - ❖ Geographically, it coincides with the city center and is the focal point for transportation networks of the city
 - ❖ It has maximum urban density than other districts of the town and offers a healthy environment for carrying out various commercial activities.
 - ❖ Sometimes the historic city center is found next to the CBD
 - ❖ Today, **CBDs** are a diverse region in metro cities that not only include retail spaces, commercial, offices, financial institutions, government centers and medical centers, but also entertainment hubs, restaurants, hotels and residential areas. This gentrification has given a new lease of life to **CBDs**.
 - ❖ features of a modern CBD

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- The most expensive land in the city – this is called the **'Peak Land Value Intersection' or PLVI**
- Tall buildings (to maximize the rent for the land)
- High density of shops and offices
- Internationally recognised brands on offer
- High pedestrian 'footfall'
- Traffic congestion and traffic calming measures, including pedestrianized streets
- Important administrative and cultural buildings such as government offices and concert halls
- Public transport points such as bus stops, metro stations and taxi ranks

❖ Examples of CBDs

- **Belapur, Navi Mumbai**
- **Connaught Place, New Delhi**
- **Netaji Subhas Road, Kolkata**
- **Poonamallee High Road and Armenian Street, Chennai**

● Urban Fringe

- ❖ Urban Fringe means that **County that shall be set aside to accommodate future town expansion and shall be annexed to the Town as the Town's need for additional residential, commercial and industrial lands emerges and can be justified.**

- ❖ The rural urban fringe is a **transition zone between city and country where rural and urban land use coexist**.
- ❖ The fringe, which is well inside the urban sphere of influence, is defined by a diverse range of land use, including **dormitory communities and houses for middle-income commuters who work in the center metropolitan region**.
- ❖ In **1951** the American land economist **H M Meyer** for the first time defined rural-urban fringe as **"the transition zone between the city and rural agriculture area where a mixed land use pattern having both rural and urban practices are located"**.
- ❖ In **1958, Kurz and Fletcher tried** to establish the difference between **fringe and urban areas**. In 1961, Wissink used the term **fringe, suburb, and pseudo suburb**.
- ❖ The **rural-urban fringe** is a **neglected zone** as it falls beyond the administrative limits of the city. Many scholars call the fringe area by different names. Burgess calls it a **'peripheral zone'**, Census of India has used the term **"Out Urban Area"**. **Some call it the "Rural-Urban Continuum"**.
- ❖ Types of Rural Urban Fringe
 - **Primary urban fringe** –
 - This belt touches the outer administrative limit of the city. After development, it witnesses rapid development of urban facilities and various activities.

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- **Andrews has named it urban fringe** while the outlying adjacent zone is named Reinmann
- **Myres and Beegle** call it '**True fringe**' '**Inner fringe**' by Whiteland.
- '**Inner fringe or urban-suburban fringe**' by **MMP Sinha**.

➤ **Secondary urban fringe** –

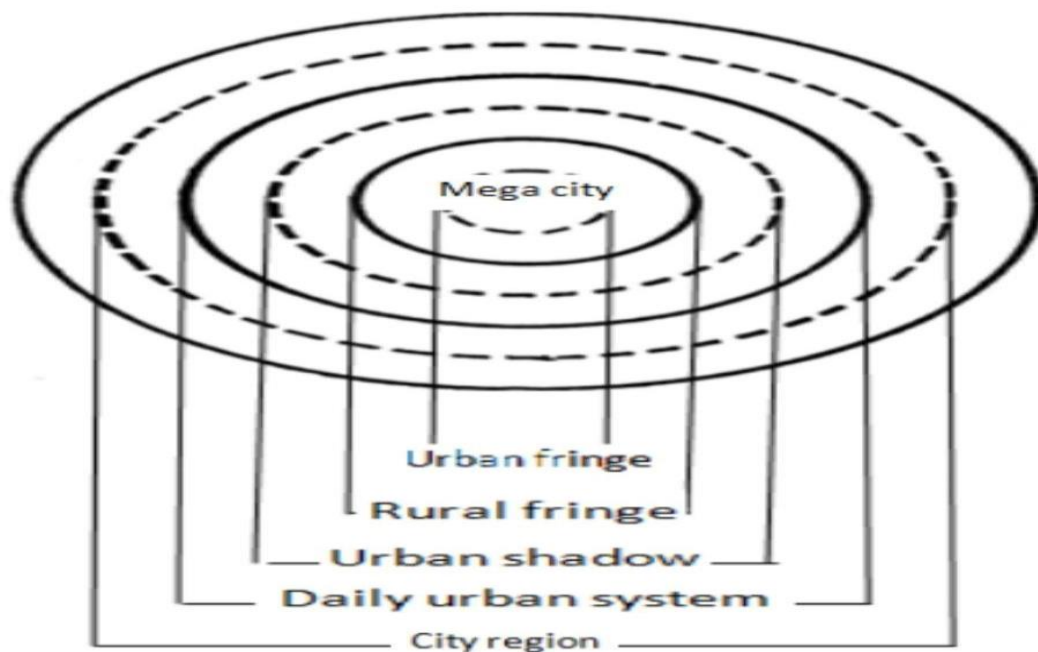
- Secondary urban fringe is an **area extending outside the primary urban fringe**. It has **primarily rural characteristics** which have **developed slowly**. **Urban functions are less**.

❖ Structure of Rural Urban fringe

- **Urban fringe:** is characterized by the **sub urban growth, the urban corridor, housing colonies and the village panchayat** which have turned into newly residential urban villages.
- **Rural fringe:** It includes urban land usage like **crematorium, sewage treatment plants, polluting industrial units, industrial slums and haphazard growth of urban commercial markets**. Rural land use still prevails and occupational change is more perceptible than landscape change. This is the **garbage or dumping ground of the city**.

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- **Urban shadow:** This is the prospective area where **fringe will expand and it is witnessing the rising pressure of land, there is influence of urbanization and it is mostly characterized by market gardening.** It is still **rural in nature and land prices are skyrocketing.**
- **Daily urban system:** It is also called as **commuter's zone** from where people commute to Rural Urban fringe for the sale, purchase, business and commerce with the **city businessmen.** There are functionally integrated villages which are suppliers to daily city demand.
- **City region:** It is the **largest possible area of urban influence.**



❖ Stages of growth of Rural Urban fringe

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- **Rural stage:** In this stage **agriculture land use is predominantly in terms of intensive grain farming.** Village panchayat and village culture dominate and urban influence is negligible.
- **Agricultural land use change:** The influence of the city has arrived and **agriculture has been transformed to meet the demand of the city.** Market gardening products and dairy have replaced intensive grain farming.
- **Occupational change: Agricultural laborers and cultivators are turning into city workmen and working in tertiary/service sector.** Due to the **high cost of land** many agriculturists turn landless as agricultural land is required for city purposes.
- **Urban land use: Crematorium, sewage treatment plants, airport, bus station, industrial units, Small Township and suburbs develop over the region.** Slum and squatter settlements also appear.
- **Urban village stage: Almost every part of rural landscape has been transformed into urban land use. Colonies, hypermarkets, marketing centers, wholesale markets develop.** This stage is marked by unplanned and haphazard growth which brings urban miseries. Thus, immediate urban policy is required for redevelopment of the region. **Ultimately with the**

redevelopment plan the urban village mixes with the main city.

❖ **Problems of Rural Urban fringe**

- **Unplanned and haphazard growth.**
- Urban garbage and the dumping ground of the city with land pollution and underground pollution.
- **Crematorium, sewage treatment plants**
- **Slums and associated problems**
- The fringe area suffers concentration of land ownership, speculation on land, and rapidly rising land values.
- **Polluting industries are shifted to fringe areas**
- Crime and vandalism due to interaction of two interacting cultures since, urban temperament differs from rural.
- Social psychological changes and social alignments are happening. Beliefs are broken and there are more disruptions in societies and families.
- Lack of water supplies, no public sewage disposal, unplanned streets.

● Problems of urbanization.

unsustainable and unplanned urbanization creates the following problems:

❖ Developed countries

- **Urban to rural migration (or urban sprawl)**
- Environmental degradation

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- Demographic problems
 - The inverse age pyramid is an outcome. **Old-age occupants dominate the town.** This is called **neo population explosion**
 - Labor shortage
- Decline in agricultural land
- Transportation cost increases.

❖ Developing countries

- Population explosion
- Environmental degradation
 - Slum growth
 - Housing shortage
 - Inadequate Public Utility Services
 - Urban poverty
 - Pollution
- Unplanned land use
- Transport problems
- Outer expansion of towns

2. Concept of regions and regional planning

- Regional Planning is a multidisciplinary approach aimed at holistic development of a region.
- According to **Mackaye** **“Regional Planning is an attempt at discovering the plans of the nature for the attainment of Man’s ends upon the Earth”**

- According to **Muniford**, “**Regional Planning asks not how wide an area can be brought under the aegis of the Metropolis, but how the population and civic facilities can be distributed so as to promote and stimulate a vivid and creative life throughout a whole region**”
- Regional Planning processes intended to use the collective intelligence and foresight to chart direction, order, harmony and progress in public activities relating to the human environment and general welfare
- It strives to develop as **a broad base of regional economic activities** as its natural and human resources can be economically sustained.
- It does not work for **regional self sufficiency but for balanced and harmonious national development.**
- Need and Importance of Regional Planning
 - ❖ **To minimize the Regional Disparities:** In order to minimize the Regional Disparities, the developmental processes need to be channelized in the right direction and need to plan properly.
 - ❖ **To resolve the Critical Problems:** the way the environmental conditions are being degraded and are posing a serious threat to human welfare, Regional Planning is becoming more and more of necessity rather than a matter of choice.
 - ❖ **To address the problems of rapidly increasing population:**

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- The rapidly increasing population, particularly during the last 3-4 decades, has increased the pressure on world resources tremendously.
- This has also altered the population- resources relationship in many areas.
- To ensure better habitable conditions as well as for the survival and continued welfare of the physical environment, the developmental processes should have to be based upon the principles of Regional Planning.

❖ **To ensure the integrated development of Functional Regions:** the regional boundaries of many functional regions (display strong functional Unity) do not conform with administrative boundaries.

❖ **To recognize the futuristic Regional Realities:** Rapid development in the field of information and communication technology all over the world resulted in

- revolution in the field of transportation and communication
- broken the rural isolation and has increased the interaction between rural-urban communities
- increased the volume of traffic and trades
- increased the population mobility both inter regional and intra regional
- finally given rise to new regional boundaries with intensified integration

- ❖ **Regional Planning for less developed Countries:** Most of the developing nations are poorly endowed and have innumerable task in hand in the process of economic reconstruction and transformation
- ❖ **Regional Planning for Newly Independent Countries:** The developmental processes based upon the fundamental principles of Regional Planning alone can take care of the changing conditions in all such newly independent nations.
- ❖ **Regional Planning needs arises due to failing of all other types of Planning:**
 - Objectives of Regional Planning
 - ❖ Conservation of life
 - ❖ Conservation of Resources
 - ❖ Conservation of Human Energy
 - ❖ Community Education
 - ❖ Sustainable Development
 - ❖ Renationalization of Land Use
 - ❖ Rationalization of Population Distribution
 - ❖ Re constructing the Environment
 - ❖ Creating Neighborhood Units
 - ❖ Perfect Regional Mobility System
 - Types of Regions
 - ❖ A region is an **area on the earth's surface marked by certain properties that are homogeneous inside and distinct from outside it.**

❖ Primarily they are classified as

➤ **Naïve regions**

- These are largely mental constructs and they are perceived section of space
- These have ill-defined boundaries or transitional zones or no boundaries.
- The regions get their name from people living outside the region **e.g. Mithila, Avadh, etc.**

➤ **Instituted region**

- Instituted regions are perhaps the most familiar to the lay public. Open any atlas and the pages are cluttered with them.
- They are created by authorities within some organization—for example, **national, state, or local governments, religious organizations, private businesses**, and so on.
- These are bounded by **administrative boundaries like district or state.**
- Boundaries can be drawn and areas can be demarcated

➤ **Denoted region or Planning region**

- Maps of denoted regions are commonly found in geographic and other academic writings. They are **created by scholars, perhaps most frequently by**

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geographers, in order to reduce the complexity of the real world so that it can better be understood.

→ These are identified by regionalization techniques, they are also called **planning regions**.

→ such regions are **entirely the product of the mind of the person who has created them and have no independent existence.**

→ Denoted, or pedagogical, regions are of two kinds

1. Uniform regions/ formal

- ★ These regions have certain fixed criteria
- ★ The criteria may be physical. E.g. (topography climate, vegetation) or economic like industrial or agricultural (income, rate of unemployment, rate of economic growth) or cultural (language, central India tribal belt)
- ★ They are largely fixed and static.
- ★ They are identifiable by their composition or assemblage of the phenomenon.

★ Example

1. Natural regions like Savanna, rain forest.

2. Linguistic regions

3. The bioclimatic region, Physiographic region,

economic region, hydrological region

2. Nodal regions/functional

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- ★ It is a geographical area that displays a certain functional coherence i.e. interdependence of parts.
 - ★ It is composed of heterogeneous units such as towns, cities, and villages which are functionally interrelated and working as a system
 - ★ The relationships are usually studied in the form of flow (**functional flow between towns and villages**). For e.g. journey to work trips or shopping trips, the flow of goods and services, communication, etc.
- Typology approach is also known as classical approach divides the region into Single aspect region
 - Multiple aspect region
 - Regions of totality
 - Functional regions
 - Regions can also be classified on the basis of scale for Multi-Level Planning
 - Macro-Macro level for studying a whole nation or state
 - Macro-level for studying states within a nation
 - Meso level for studying districts
 - Micro-level for studying city/village
 - Micro minor level for studying a particular sector or household
 - Based on Areal homogeneity

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- Physical region:
- Economic region
- Cultural region
- Campaign Regions

- Theories of regional growth

A **regional growth strategy (RGS)** is a local government strategic plan to promote human settlement that is socially, economically and environmentally healthy and that makes efficient use of public facilities, land and other resources. It has played a central role in such disciplines as economic geography, regional economics, regional science, and economic growth theory. The concept is not static in nature, but refers to complex space time dynamics of regions

- Growth pole growth focal

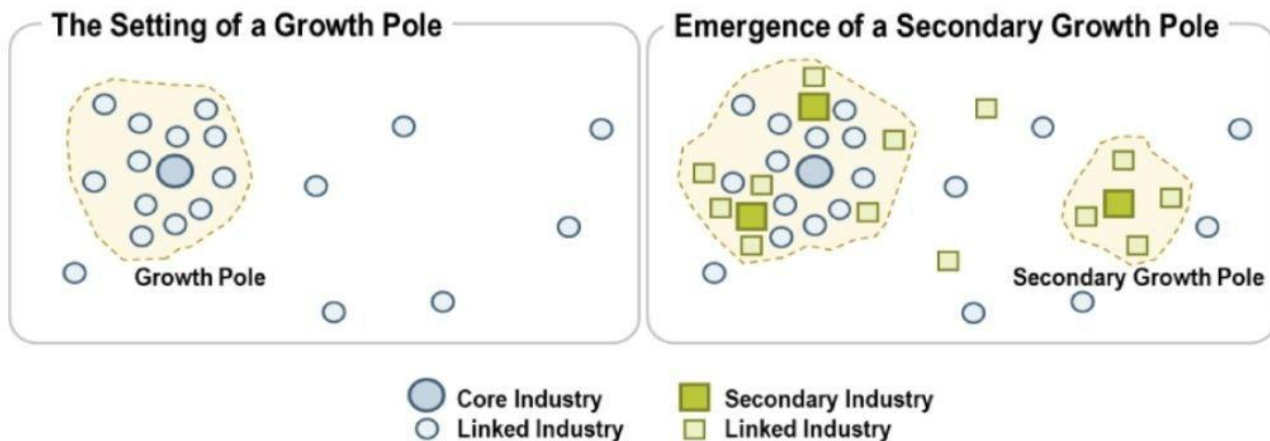
- ❖ **Growth Pole:**

- the concentration of **highly innovative and technically advanced industries that stimulate economic development in linked businesses and industries.**
- Growth Pole was proposed by **Francois Perroux in 1955** as a part of **economic planning in France**
- Growth Pole Theory is an inductive economic model with a geographical analysis of space. (**Inductive means from particular to general**)

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➤ A **Growth Pole (GP)** is a dynamic and highly integrated set of industries organized around a propulsive leading industry.

→ E.g- the **TISCO plant (Iron & steel)** which leads to the establishment of a dynamic & integrated set of industries around it and is linked to it. Then the whole region around this TISCO will be known as the Growth Pole which will propel the growth of the whole region.



➤ Growth Pole Concept, **India in 2nd Five Year Plan (Nehru- Mahalanobis Model)** has established Iron & Steel Plant in **Durgapur, Bhilai, and Rourkela**

❖ Growth foci

➤ Growth foci is one of the indispensable strategies for the **regional development**, which can be applied for the transformation of socio-economic activities of rural and urban settlements

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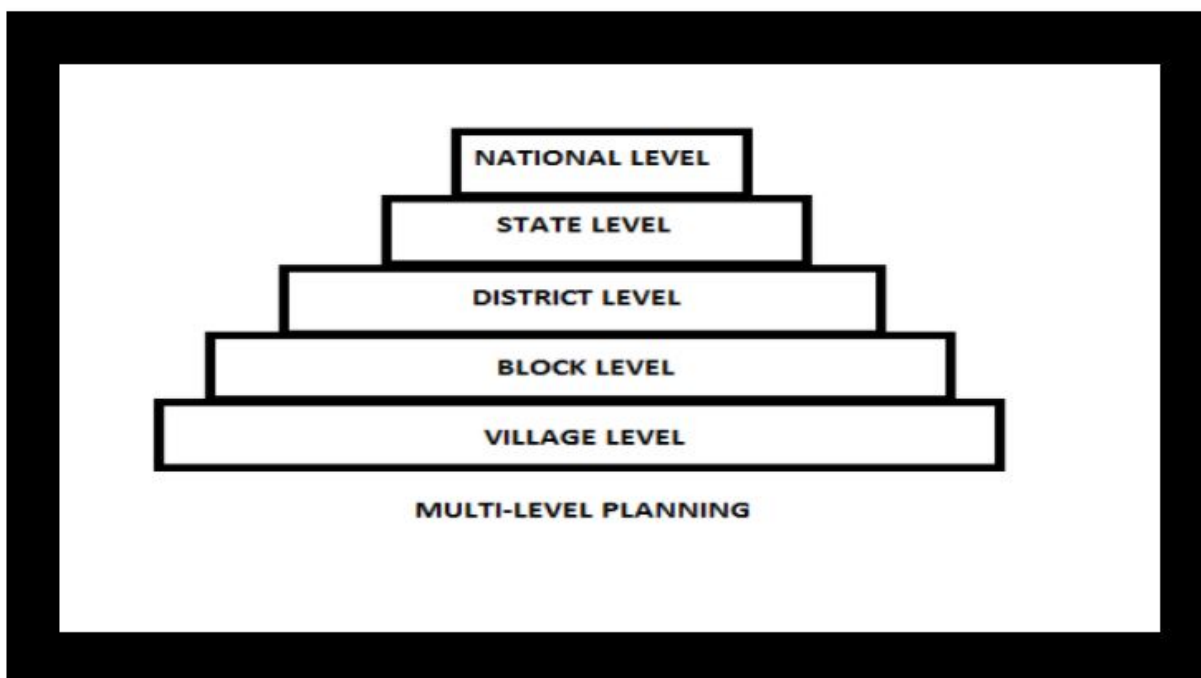
- The growth foci have been identified with the help of certain indicators of **administration, communication, education, health, finance, recreation, market and others.**
- Regional imbalances and levels of development
 - ❖ Regional imbalance is defined as **a state of disequilibrium in terms of economic and social criteria existing between two regions over the landscape.**
 - ❖ It is a condition in which an economy fails to extend benefits equally to all regions in the country or class in society
 - ❖ Regional imbalance can be **spatial** (inter-regional imbalance such as Eastern Uttar Pradesh and Western Uttar Pradesh, intraregional such as Uttar Pradesh and Punjab) or **social** (class differentiation such as regions with the dwellings of the people from lower cast may be less developed than that of the higher cast)
 - ❖ Types of Disparities/Imbalances
 - **Global Disparity**
 - **Inter-State Disparity**
 - **Intra-State Disparity**
 - **Rural-Urban disparity**

Factors leading to regional imbalance	
Physical	Non physical
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate • Terrain and Topography • Soil • Hydrology • Vegetation and forest cover • Location • Accessibility • Natural resource endowment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historical factors • Demographic factors • Economic factors (trade pattern, industrialization, agriculture development) • Socio cultural factors • Political factors • Dynamic factors

❖ According to **Harrod**, if in a country, the **growth rate of per capita income, economic output, and resources are equal, the Balanced Growth is said to exist.**

$$G_y = G_o = G_r$$

- District, Block and panchayat level planning in India



❖ **District Level**

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- The concept of the district level planning is based on the principle of local level planning.
- success of the planning needs greater mobilization and utilization of local resources
- The **District Board** Presently District consists of **elected representatives**
- Presently the District is supervised through **Zila Parishad and its Planning Chairman .**
- Its formulation and implementation are looked after by the **District Planning Officer (DPO)** or the District Magistrate .

❖ Block Level

- Block is an important unit of microlevel planning.
- The general supervision of blocks was made by the **Panchayat Samiti** under the chairmanship of the **Block Samiti Block Sabhapati and elected representatives.**
- The main objective of this planning was to absorb **local labor surpluses** and **greater involvement of people** in the **formulation and implementation of development plans.**
- Block Level planning involves the development of
 - Agriculture
 - irrigation (mainly minor irrigation)
 - soil conservation
 - animal husbandry

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- Pisciculture
- Forestry
- minor processing of agricultural products
- small and cottage industries
- creation of local level infrastructure

❖ **Panchayat-Level**

- The implementation of the plan at the Panchayat-level is the responsibility of the **village development officer (VDO)** and the secretary and is supervised by the GramSabha which is headed by the **GramPradhan**.
 - Under the existing provisions ,funds for the GramSabha (**Village Panchayat**) are directly being allocated from the center to execute rural development programmes
- Backward and tribal area development programmers

❖ Backward Area Planning

- Backwardness is relative, **multi-dimensional, and is based on perception**. It differs in **time, space and nature**. Also, it refers to **spatial as well as structural disparity**.
- The backwardness of a place and that of the people living there get impacted upon each other. This is so because the people and places are interwoven in symbiotic relationships.
- **India** is among the few developing nations, which have started **comprehensive development programs for their backward areas**.

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➤ It promises the **promotion of socio-economic upliftment of backward people on one hand and the development of resource potentials of backward areas, on the other. Hence, it involves both social and spatial justice .**

➤ Identifying Backward Areas

→ There are two broad approaches of operationalizing the concept:

1.Index-based

2.Problem area.

★ The method of the **Index-based approach** relies on some **overall index for ranking areas and treats all areas below some cut-off point as backward.**

★ The **problem area-based approach** identifies problem areas in different categories by specifying the constraints on development that can only be mitigated by special measures.

★ **Pande Committee (1969)** emphasized broadly on the percentage of the population engaged in the industry while the **Chakravarty Committee** stressed on the percentage of the agricultural population, irrigated areas, net sown area and literacy for identifying the backward area. In India, both the approaches, Index-Based and Problem Area, have been adopted. The former was used for identifying

industrially backward areas whereas the latter for drought-prone, desert, hill, etc.

★ The areas identified as backward for the purpose of planning must have three characteristics:

1. Potential for development.

2. Inhibiting factors preventing them from realizing their potential.

3. A need for special programmes to remove the bottlenecks.

➤ Evolution Of Backward Area Planning in India

→ Development of backward areas was always given emphasis even in the embryonic stage of Indian planning. The **1st FYP made allocations for the development of scarcity-prone areas.**

→ During the **Second Plan**, there was the establishment of **large industrial complexes in mineral-rich backward areas resided in by the tribals in central India.**

→ The **third plan (1961- 66)** devoted a full chapter on **balanced regional development.**

→ **Fourth plan** was the **watershed period in the history of backward area planning in India.** It initiated a two-pronged strategy viz. **'target group' and 'target area' programmes.** The former was devised for the removal

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of social inequalities and the latter for tacking regional backwardness.

- The target groups identified during the fourth plan included **small and marginal farmers, as well as agricultural laborers. Small Farmers Development Agency (SFDA)** targeted the small farmers, households having landholdings of 2 hectares or less. Such households accounted for **52%** of total rural households. **Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Laborers Development Agency (MFAL)** was formed to look after the interests of the marginal farmers and the agricultural laborers. The category of 'target areas' included the hill, border, drought-prone, and industrially backward areas. These programmes, conceived during the **Fourth Plan (1969-74) were implemented mainly during the Fifth Plan (1974-79).**
- In the **sixth plan**, no new programme of backward area development was started. In the 7th plan, the Border Area Development Programme was started. After the **7th plan**, no new programme related to backward areas has been initiated.
- Various governments gave numerous fiscal and other incentives for the development of agriculture, industries, transport, and social amenities in these areas such as:

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- Grants for **minor irrigation projects, cottages, and small industries**; emphasis on roads and electricity development.
- Grant of higher development rebates to industries located in backward areas.
- Grant of exemption from **income tax, including corporate tax for 5 years after providing the development rebate.**
- **Exemption from payment of import duties on plant and machinery, components, etc. imported by units set up in backward areas.**
- Exemption from excise duties for a period of 5 years.
- **Exemption from sales tax, both on raw materials and finished products to units set up in specified backward areas for a period of 5 years.**
- **Transport subsidy**
- Industrial estates like **Okhla (Delhi), Naini (Allahabad), Rajkot (Gujarat), Guindy and Virudhunagar (TN), Kanpur, and Agra (UP), Palghat, Trivandrum etc.** were established to encourage the growth of small scale industries.

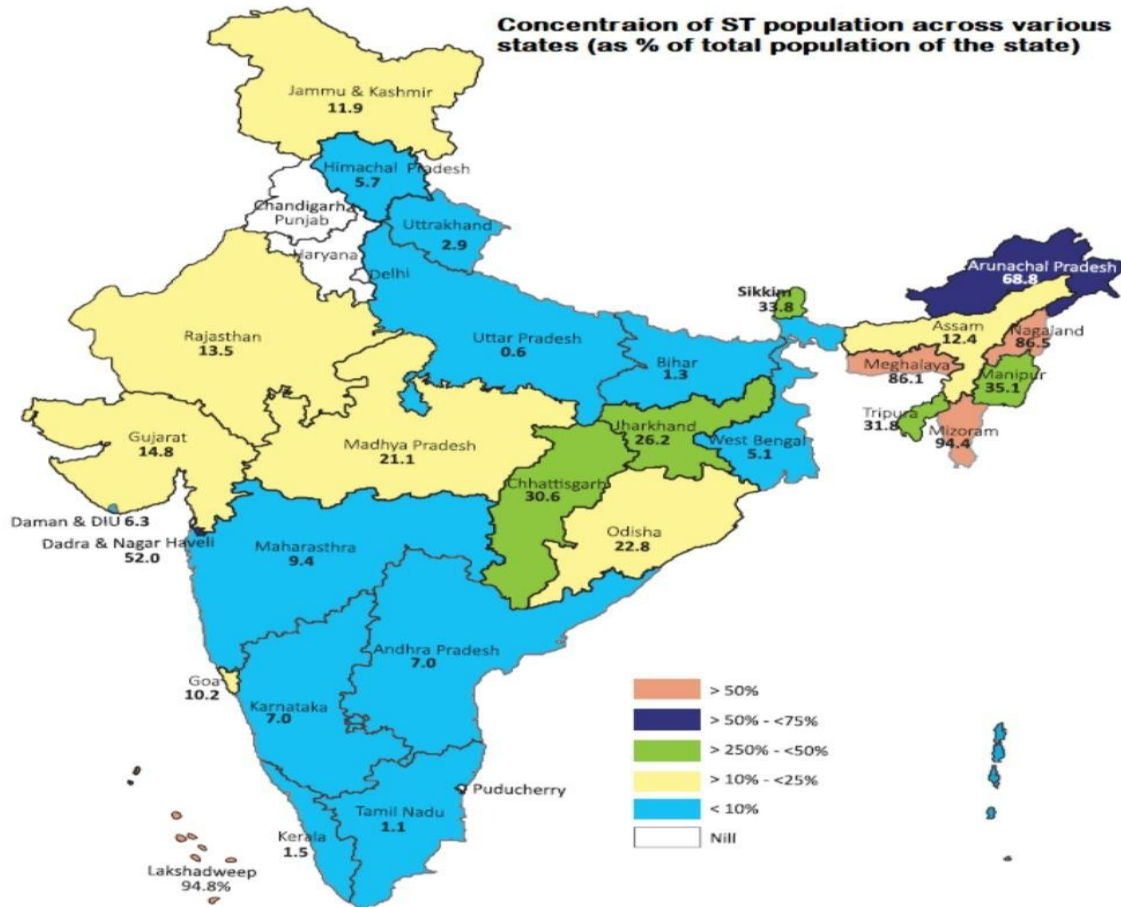
❖ Tribal area development

- According to **census of India 2011: 10.42 crore Indians are notified as 'Scheduled Tribes' (ST)**, of which **1.04 crores live in urban areas. STs constitute 8.6 per cent** of the

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country's total population and **11.3 percent of the total rural population.**

- **Madhya Pradesh** has the highest Scheduled Tribe population (**14.7 per cent**).
- Numerically, the most important tribes of India are the **Gonds (8 million), the Bhils and the Santhals, each having a population of more than 35 lakhs.**
- The smallest tribal community is the **Jarawa and Sentales of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.**
- **The Constitution** India provides for a comprehensive framework for socio-economic development Scheduled Tribes for preventing their exploitation by other groups of society.
- **PRIMITIVE TRIBAL GROUPS (PTGs)**
 - Primitive tribal groups are tribal communities among the STs who live in near isolation in inaccessible habitats.
 - They are characterized by a low rate of growth of population, preagricultural level of technology and extremely low levels of literacy.
 - So far **75 PTGs have been identified.**



- A detailed and comprehensive review of the tribal problem was taken on the eve of the Fifth Five Year Plan and **Integrated Tribal Development Projects (ITDP)** were conceived and these have been continued since then.
- During the **Sixth Plan**, **Modified Area Development Approach (MADA)** was adopted to cover smaller areas of tribal concentration.

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- **Seventh Plan** ,the TSP strategy was extended further to cover even smaller areas of tribal concentration and thus **clusters of tribal concentration were identified.**
- **Integrated Tribal Development Projects (ITDP)**
 - The ITDPs are generally contiguous areas of the size of a **Tehsil or Block** or **more in which the ST population is 50% or more of the total.**
 - So far **194 ITDPs/ITDAs** have been delineated in the country in the states of **Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Orissa, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and Union Territories of Andaman & Nicobar Island and daman & Diu,**
 - Under this plan, the following activities are
 - ★ Development of transport and communication networks such as roads. bridge, railways, etc.
 - ★ Development of agricultural and allied activities such as irrigation
 - ★ Afforestation
 - ★ Plantation such as rubber, Cashew nut, etc
 - ★ Easy Loan for self-employment
 - ★ Skill enhancement programs such as Sewing, typing, hardware maintenance, electronics, electrical, Sculpture, etc.

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★ Social and common services such as School

Health care facilities Potable water such as Hand Pump Electricity

→ The **ITDPs/ITDAs** are headed by **Project Officers** though they may be designated **Project Administrators or Project Directors.**

➤ **Modified Area Development Approach (MADA) pockets**

→ These are identified pockets of concentration of **ST population containing 50% or more ST population within a total population of minimum of 10,000.**

→ Generally, **MADA** pockets do not have separate administrative structures to implement development programmes.

→ Departments of the **State Govt.** are expected to implement development programmes in MADA pockets under the overall control of the District authorities

➤ **CLUSTERS**

→ These are identified pockets of tribal concentration containing **50% or more ST population within a total population of about 5,000 or more.**

→ As in the case of MADA pockets, there are **no separate administrative structures for Clusters.**

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→ So far **82 Clusters** have been identified in various T.S.P. states.

➤ **TRIFED in 1987:**

→ TRIFED means " Tribal Cooperative Marketing Development Federation of India" and it is for products made by tribal communities

➤ **PESA act 1996:**

→ **Panchayati Raj** extension to scheduled areas

➤ **Forest Right Acts - 2006:**

→ Adequate ownership and power in the forest right.

➤ **Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRS):**

→ More than 400 EMRS will be set up by 2020 under the ministry of tribal affairs.

→ The objective is to enable them to avail reservation in high and professional jobs.

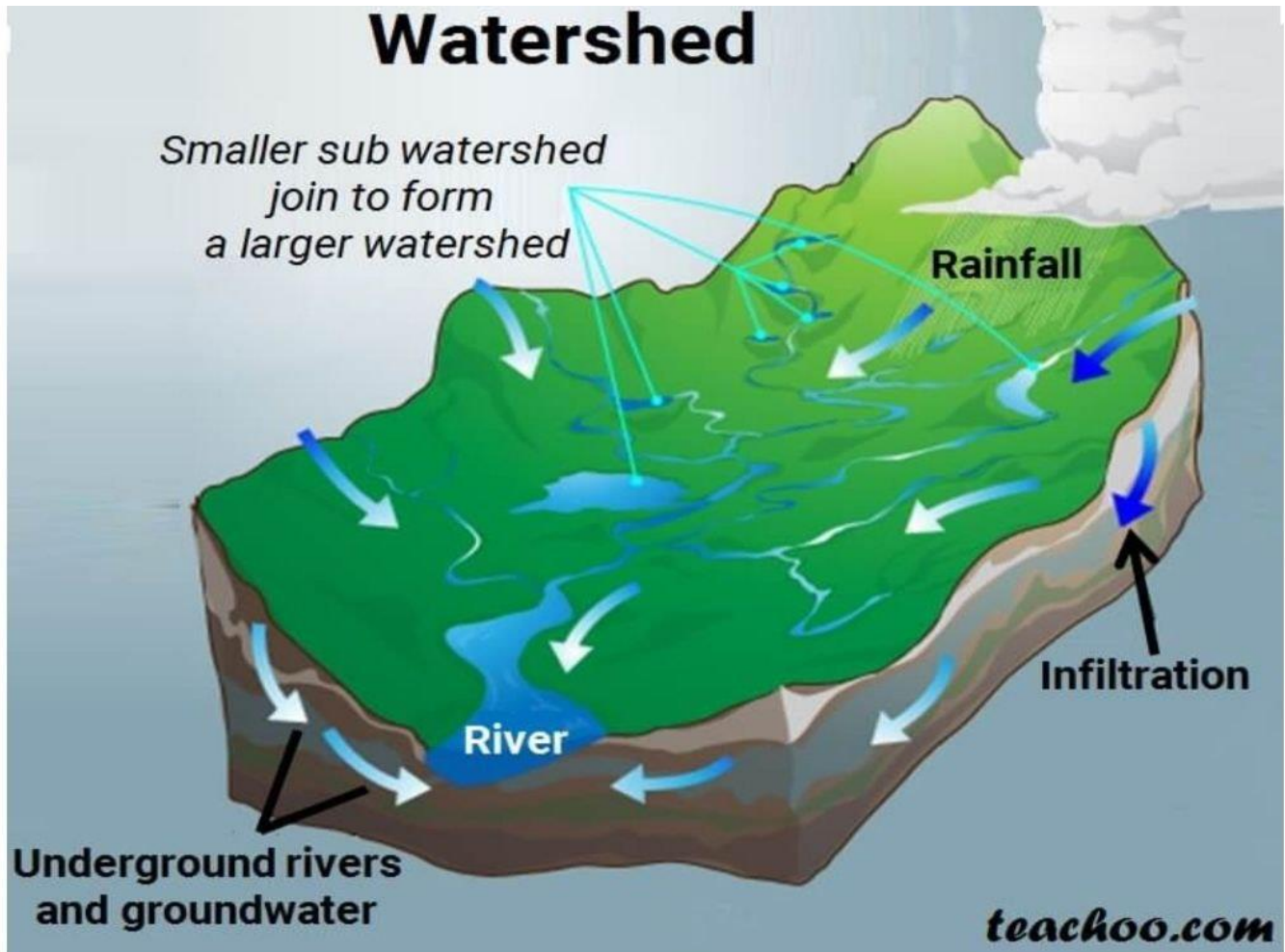
➤ **Van Dhan Vikas Kendra and Van bandhu Kalyan Yojana**

→ The mechanism for Marketing of Minor Forest Production (**MFP**) through Minimum Support Price.

➤ **Van Bandhu Kalyan Yojna:**

→ It is for the holistic development of tribal people socially, economically, culturally

- watershed planning



- ❖ Watershed is defined as **any surface area from which rainfall is collected and drains through a common point.**
- ❖ It is synonymous with **a drainage basin or catchment area.** In other words, **watershed is a geo-hydrological unit, consisting of all land and water within the confines of the drainage divide.**
- ❖ Watershed sizes are classified into three: **micro, mini, and macro watersheds.**
- ❖ In India, there are **35 rivers, 112 catchments, 500 sub-catchments, and 3200 watersheds.**

- ❖ Watershed management is the **integration of technologies within the natural boundaries of a drainage area** for optimum development of land, water, and plant resources to meet the basic needs of the people and animals in a sustained manner.
- ❖ Significance of Watershed Management
 - The productivity of **agriculture is enhanced.**
 - To **protect and enhance water resources, moderate floods and reduce silting up of tanks and conserve rainwater for crops and thus mitigate droughts.**
 - To utilize the natural local resources for improving cottage and small industries to improve socio-economic conditions of local people.
 - The allied activities of industries are promoted.
 - Social forestry provides an additional source of income
 - Soil erosion is checked.
 - Cottage industries are developed.
 - More employment opportunities are created.
 - The space available may be made more enjoyable, and ecology may be maintained in a healthy and sustainable condition.
- ❖ Principles of Watershed Management
 - Utilizing the land according to its capability based on land use classification.

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- Conserving as much rainwater as possible at the place where it falls i.e., in situ conservation.
 - Draining out excess water with a safe velocity and diverting it to storage structure (farm ponds, tanks) for future use.
 - Avoiding gully formation and putting up check-dams at suitable places to control soil erosion, to store rainwater, and recharge groundwater.
 - Identifying a suitable cropping pattern for the watershed area.
 - Maximizing productivity per unit area, per unit time, and per unit water.
- People participation in planning process
 - ❖ **Public participation**, also known as **citizen participation** or **patient and public involvement**, is the **inclusion of the public in the activities of any organization or project**.
 - ❖ Public participation is similar to but more inclusive than stakeholder engagement.
 - ❖ The principle of public participation holds that those who are affected by a decision have a right to be involved in the decision-making process
 - ❖ Public participation may be regarded as a form of **empowerment and as a vital part of democratic governance**.

- ❖ In this respect public participation may challenge the concept that "**big is better**" and the logic of centralized hierarchies, advancing alternative concepts of "more heads are better than one" and arguing that public participation can sustain productive and durable change.
- ❖ For example, the right to public participation in economic and human development was enshrined in the **1990 African Charter for Popular Participation in Development and Transformation**.
- ❖ By field
 - Art
 - Participatory art is an approach to making art which engages public participation in the creative process, letting them become co-authors, editors, and observers of the work.
 - This is the only way that participants might be offered the agency of creation; without this detail, participants will always respond within the domain of authority of the artist; they will be subjugated in this way, and the work will fail to be participatory.
 - This detail is centrally important in asserting participation as a form in itself, and **effectively differentiates participation from interactive, community based art and socially engaged art.**

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→ Participatory art is not just something that you stand still and quietly look at—it is something you participate in. You **touch it, smell it, write on it, talk to it, dance with it, play with it, learn from it. You co-create it.**

➤ Budgeting

→ Participatory budgeting is a process of **democratic deliberation and decision-making**, in which ordinary city residents decide how to allocate part of a municipal or public budget.

→ **Porto Alegre, Brazil**, where the **first** full participatory budgeting process was developed **starting in 1989**.

→ Participatory budgeting is usually characterized by several basic design features:

- ★ identification of spending priorities by community members
- ★ election of budget delegates to represent different communities
- ★ facilitation and technical assistance by public employees
- ★ local and higher level assemblies to deliberate and vote on spending priorities
- ★ the implementation of local direct-impact community projects.

➤ Development

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→ The desire to increase public participation in humanitarian aid and development has led to the establishment of a numerous context-specific, formal methodologies, matrices, pedagogies and ad hoc approaches.

→ These include

- ★ conscientization and praxis; Participatory action research (PAR)
- ★ rapid rural appraisal (RRA)
- ★ participatory rural appraisal (PRA)
- ★ appreciation influence control analysis (AIC)
- ★ open space approaches
- ★ Objectives Oriented Project Planning (ZOPP)
- ★ vulnerability analysis and capacity analysis

➤ Environment and sustainable development

→ In recent years public participation has become to be seen as a vital part of addressing environmental problems and bringing about sustainable development.

→ In this context the limits of solely relying on technocratic bureaucratic monopoly of decision making, and it is argued that public participation allows governments to adopt policies and enact laws that are relevant to communities and take into account their needs.

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➤ Heritage

- Local communities are crucial stakeholders for heritage
- Consultation with local communities is acknowledged formally in cultural management processes.
- Examples:
 - ★ A conservation programme in **Dangeil, Sudan**, has used social and economic relationships with the community to make the project sustainable over the long term.
 - ★ In **Australia**, Indigenous communities increasingly have stewardship of conservation and management programs to care for, monitor and maintain their cultural heritage places and landscapes, particularly those containing rock art.

➤ Public policy

- Within democratic bodies, policies are rendered legitimate when citizens have the opportunity to influence the politicians and parties involved.
- In the **UK and Canada** it has been observed that all levels of government have started to build **citizen and stakeholder engagement** into their **policy-making processes**.
- Public participation is viewed as a tool, intended to inform planning, organizing or funding of activities.

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- Public participation may also be used to measure attainable objectives, evaluate impact, and identify lessons for future practice.

