

21 July 24

Geography Foundation

Regional Planning & Development

12:00 - 2:30 Lec 7

Disparities & Inequalities

Reasons - (A) Natural factors

(B) Human & Historical factors

(C) Explaining disparities in terms of Development Theories & concepts

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Approaches to Balanced Development - /

Balanced Regional Planning -

o Balanced Development = ^{Comparable} ~~Competitive~~ & equity based development

= Balanced Regional Development

= Balanced Sectoral Development

= Balanced Social Development

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1] Balanced Planning Approach - Prav80818

o 1st FYP of India - Harrod Domar Model

- social sector along with Agri & Industries were included in comparably
- Investments were proportional without any discrimination
- also called as 'Equilibrium Growth Model'

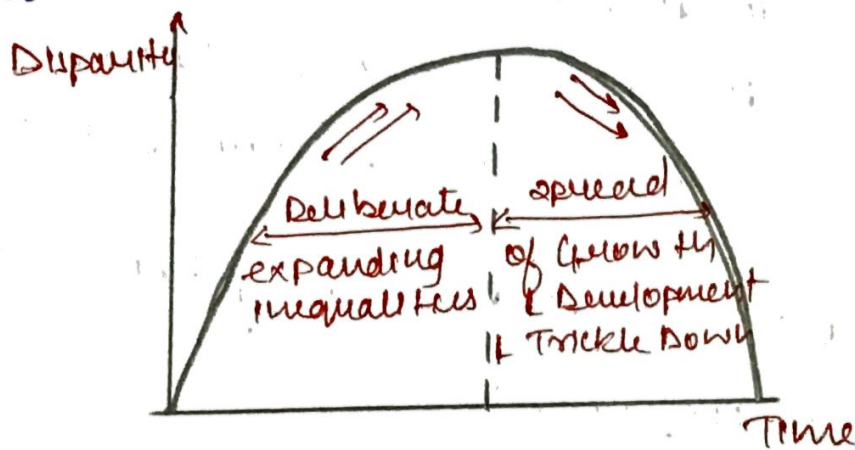
2] Deliberate Imbalanced based Development Strategy - Prav80818

o Educatⁿ, Health, Roads, Industries = Proportional investments
↓
Balanced Development

o Imbalanced / Deliberate Imbalanced Dev. = Investments in few sectors

• Deliberate Imbalance strategy is based on Growth Pole/centre where development is acknowledged as unequal process. Every region or sector do not have ability to develop at same rate.

• The Imbalanced strategy is focuses on certain advantages, locatⁿ L sectors, direct investments in those sectors and regions with possibility of Trickle-down effect in later stages.



= Inverted U Graph / Kuznetz Curve

◦ In the above graph, it is depicted that in the initial phases, inequality is inevitable which ultimately declines as Development spreads. This is the Principle of Trickle Down Approach

◦ India adopted this policy in 2nd FYP / also called as Mahalanobis Model / Nehruvian Model - based on Growth Pole concept & Trickle down effect

(2nd FYP - focused on Heavy engineering, producer goods & machines, focused on energy sector etc)

+ Import Substitution Policy of India (part of IPR 1956)

(2nd FYP with deliberate Imbalanced strategy & focus on the core sectors was primarily the consequence of outcome of 1st FYP. We learnt that Industries

↳ Infrastructure requires sustained & critical investments while agri can manage on its own & social sector would happen.

3] Socialist Planning Approach -

- He focused on poverty alleviation & community development.
- By 1970's in India, we had major poverty crisis along with less employment prospects, droughts problems, food availability, Hunger & Health.

- The Capitalist Model of Industrialisation focused on assumption of social sector taking care of itself, did not actually materialised.

- India had serious Rural Poverty, Recurrent Droughts, Tribal Problems along with widespread Agrarian Poverty.

The 4th FYP (1973-74) is considered as ^{Prav80818} watershed moment (Turning point) & India focussed on social issues resulting into a host of social development P

- a] CADP
- b] IRDP
- c] DPADP
- d] ITDP
- e] JRY
- f] IAY
- g] SFDP
- h] MFAL
- i] MWS (Million Wealthy scheme)

Green Revolutⁿ in 1960's was also a part of this social policy.

4] Import substitution Approach - (IY)
1991-92 -

47 Export Promotion Planning Prav80818

Growth | Economic Reforms - 1991-92

o There were 5 shifts ÷

① Import substitution towards
Export Promotion

② From Public spending towards
Private Investments

③ Disinvestment & Privatisation of PSUs

④ Trade & Tariff Liberalisation Prav80818

⑤ Deregulation of small scale sector
(Abid Hussain Committee)

o focus of the reforms was to deal
with India's BOP (Balance of Payment)
India had to look into its PSU's
sector, restrictive policies in the name
of controlling monopoly & restrictive
Trade policies (MRTP Act replaced by
Competition Act)

◦ The Planning approach was - Private led investment led Growth Strategy.

India's experience in Planning through

FYP -

- 1st FYP - Balanced Planning Approach
- 2nd FYP - Deliberate Imbalanced Planning Approach
- 4th FYP - Focused on Socialist Planning for Income, Employment, Small Farmers, Droughts, Irrigation etc.
- 7-8th FYP - Economic Reforms - LPG Model

5] Contemporary Planning Approach -

• The Contemporary process of Planning & Development strategies are part extensions of older policies along with new elements in planning such as -

① Agri as a focused sector (Agri is a necessity for Rural Development & Rural income & also for food security - righty of India. Agri based land & water use will continue to be critical & Agri will be one of the largest absorbers of low skilled & semi skilled population. India has tremendous prospects in food processing sector)

② Focus on Manufacturing particularly Labour-Intensive Mfg along with Township sector

③ The above sectors demands Infrastructure Investments

(Roads connectivity, energy sector, ports
in support of larger economy)

④ Inclusive Growth / Growth with
Equity (Theme of 10th FYP)

④ Integrating Envi. strategies into
Developmental Planning

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Regional Planning experiences in India

& various Regional Development Programmes

o Three qualities of India -

- ① Large Territorial size ∴ Diversity
- ② Diversity in terms of Physiography, History, Cultural elements & resources, climate
- ③ Developmental Aspirations & Challenges are unique - because of Diversity

(Concept of Bottom to Top Planning & Multi Level Planning & "Grass root Participation")

④ India has always been a Dual Economy & will remain so ∴ Agrn cannot be dismissed in any Planning approach.

⑤ - Continuatⁿ ⇒ Planning & Development must be inclusive of Local preferences

o India's Planning Challenges requires a local approach which is inclusive of -

- (a) Distributive Justice
- (b) Democratic Approach
- (c) Socialist Model along with role of Private sector & it has been in Mixed Economic Planning.

o The following are the Principles of Good Regional Planning | Principles of Regional Planning

a] Horizontal Integration & Unity -

o It is about integrating all locations within the region

o Economic & Physical Integration

b] Principle of Vertical Integration -

o It is integration of entire supply chain system - from Raw Material, Transportation, Processing, Product system,

Packaging & retailing

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(Vertical Integratⁿ includes Integrat^{ion} of diverse sectors)

③ Principle of Time-space Continuum -

- Regional Planning must be relevant for considerable lengths of time i.e they must be robust for future & must be dynamic enough to incorporate emerging challenges & prospects as conditions change

④ Principle of Comprehensive Development -

- Comprehensive Dev. implies integrated approach that includes Economic, social & also Environmental priorities taken up together.

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- Comprehensive Planning makes planning relevant for all sections of society

o Both Horizontal & Vertical Unity can be achieved through Comprehensive Planning

5 Principle of Local Participation & Community Development

6 Principle of Social Desirability & Economic Viability Balance

7 Principle of Ecological Equilibrium

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