



Concept of a Planning Region

Planning region implies to a regional unit that is most suitable for the purpose of regional planning. For defining planning regions homogeneity and nodality is very important factors. In order to ensure proper developmental plans, it should be ensured that the region should have fair homogenous economic structure, some topographical homogeneity and some socio-cultural homogeneity.

Thus, a planning region is self-created living organism having a life line which not only does support the life in the region but also radiates unifying forces that enable the region to be unified regional space so as to facilitate the practice of regional planning

Characteristics of a planning region:

- It should be large enough to contain a range of resources, conditions and attributes so as to serve a desired degree of economic viability at the same time it should not be too large to make comprehensive approach too general.
- Its resources position is such that a satisfactory level of product combination for consumption and for exchange would be feasible.
- The internal homogeneity of the resources should be logically linked up.
- The region should be internally cohesive.
- The planning region is essentially operational in



PHASES OF PLANNING

5-year Plans . A timeline

- 1st 5-year plan (1950-51 to 1955-56)
- 2nd 5-year plan (1955-56 to 1960-61)
- 3rd 5-year plan (1960-61 to 1965-66)

There was war with Pakistan in 1965 and hence Annual plans were introduced for the years 1966,1967,1968-69.

So, these years were known as “Plan Holidays”.

5-year Plans : A timeline



- 4th 5-year plan (1969-74)
- 5th 5-year plan (1974-78)
- 6th 5-year plan (1978-83)
- 7th 5-year plan (1985-90)

Another annual plan was introduced in 1990-91 due to the volatile political scenario.

- 8th 5-year plan (1992-97)

5-year Plans : A timeline



- 9th 5-year plan (1997-2002)
- 10th 5-year plan (2002-2007)
- 11th 5-year plan (2007-2012)
- 12th 5-year plan (2012-2017)
- With the Planning Commission dissolved, no more formal plans are made for the economy, but Five-Year Defence Plans continue to be made. The latest is 2017–2022. There will be no Thirteenth Five-Year Plan

Main objectives of the 5-year plans:



- Increasing the national income of the country and improving standard of living.
- Increasing the pace of industrialization
- Increasing employment potential across various sectors.
- Narrowing down both vertical and horizontal inequalities.
- Achieving self reliance and reducing the need for foreign aids.

Objectives of first 5-year plan



- Rehabilitation of refugees
- Rapid agricultural development to achieve self sufficiency in food.
- To increase the per capita income.
- Main focus was on the rapid development of agriculture and irrigation, establishment of power projects in form of multi purpose projects.

Objectives of second 5-year plan



- Rapid industrialization and establishment of basic and heavy industries. Increase of production of iron and steel and chemical fertilizers.
- An increase in 25% in national income.
- To create more employment opportunities.
- To reduce inequalities in income and wealth.

Objectives of third 5-year plan



- To achieve 5% increase in national income.
- To achieve self sufficiency in food grains.
- To expand basic industries like iron and steel, chemicals, fuel and power.
- To utilize manpower resources of the country and to substantially increase the employment opportunities.
- To establish progressively great employment opportunities and bring about reduction in income disparities.

Objectives of fourth 5-year plan



- Growth with stability.
- Progressive achievement of self reliance.
- This plan laid emphasis on improving the conditions of the less privileged and weaker sections of the society through provisions of employment and education.
- The average annual growth rate during 4Th plan was 3.4% against the target of 5.7%.

Objectives of fifth 5-year plan



- Removal of poverty.
- Attainment of self reliance through higher rate of growth and better distribution of income.
- This plan targeted an annual growth rate of 5.5% in national income while actually achievement was only 5%.

Objectives of sixth 5-year plan



- There were 2 sixth 5-year plans. The Janata Party plan (1978-83) mainly focused on enlargement of employment opportunities in agriculture and allied activities, encouragement to household and small industries and to raise the incomes of the lowest classes.
- The next sixth 5-year plan was adopted by congress which directly attacked the problems of poverty by creating conditions for an expanding economy. This strategy

Objectives of seventh 5-year plan



- Rapid growth in food grain production.
- Increase in employment opportunities and productivity.
- Reduce unemployment and the incidence of poverty.
- Special programs like Jawahar Rozgar Yojna were initiated in addition to the already existing ones.
- The GDP grew at a rate of 5.6% exceeding the targeted growth rate by 0.6%.

Objectives of eighth 5-year plan



- Generation of adequate employment to achieve near full-employment level by turn of the century.
- Containment of population growth through active co-operation.
- Universalisation of elementary education and complete eradication of illiteracy among the people in the age group of 15-35 years
- Provision of safe drinking water and primary health care facilities..
- Growth and diversification of agriculture to achieve self sufficiency in food and generate surplus for exports

Objectives of ninth 5-year plan



- Priority was given to agriculture and rural development.
- Accelerating the growth rate of the economy with stable price.
- Ensuring food and nutrition security for all.
- Providing basic minimum services of safe drinking water, primary health care facilities, universal primary education, shelter and connectivity to all in a time bound manner.
- Ensuring environmental sustainability.
- Containing growth of population.
- Empowerment of women.
- Promoting and developing Panchayat Raj institutions, co-operatives and self help groups.
- Strengthening efforts to build self-reliance.
- Strengthening sound foreign trade.
- The ninth plan fixed the growth rate at 7% per annum.

Objectives of tenth 5-year plan



- Reduction in poverty ratio from 26% to 21% .
- Bringing down decadal growth of population to 16.2% in 2001-2011.
- Growth of gainful employment.
- Universal access to primary education.
- Increase in literacy to 75%.
- Reduction maternal mortality ratio to 2% and infant mortality rate to 45 per 1000 live births.
- Provision of portable drinking water to all villages.
- Increase in forest and tree cover to 25%.
- Cleaning of major polluted rivers.
- Creation of 50million job opportunities.
- Reducing regional inequalities in development.

Objectives of eleventh 5-year plan



- Faster and more inclusive growth.
- Priority areas of this plan were agriculture, irrigation and water resources.
- Education, health, infrastructure and employment, along with programs for upliftment of SCs/STs, other backward classes, minorities, women and children were also focused upon.

Objectives of twelfth 5-year plan



- The door of foreign investment should be opened more to attract investment in important sectors including infrastructure.
- For the interest of development, the issues of foreign trade regulations need to be revised under the present regime of economic liberalization.
- Additional importance should be given on development of agriculture for attaining at 4% growth rate.
- Manufacturing industries have failed to fulfill the target during the eleventh plan. Thus, this sector should try to attain 11%-12% growth rate.
- More stress be given on health, education and infrastructure,
- After petrol, price diesel needs to be regulated or

Objectives of thirteenth 5-year Defence plan



- The 13th five-year defence plan (2017-22) envisages an allocation of Rs 26,83,924 crore for the armed forces. This includes Rs 13,95,271 crore under the revenue segment and the remainder for defraying the capital expenditure. Given the secrecy surrounding the plans, it is unlikely that much will be known about the outcomes intended to be achieved

Achievements of 5-year plans



- Industrialization to some extent
- Development of economy, infrastructures like energy, irrigation, road, transport and communication.
- Diversification of export and import substitution.
- Rise in life expectancy. Like in the year 1951 average LE was 37 years, which has gone up to 67 years in 2011.
- Development in education system: Literacy level was 34% in 1951 which has gone up to 73% in 2011.
- Self-sufficiency in food grain production. The per capita grain consumption was 334gm in 1951 which went up to 500gms in 2014.

- Development in science and technology is a major

Failures of the 5-year plans



- Failed to evolve a society based on equity and social justice i.e. free from tyranny of exploitation.
- Poverty eradication. About 26% of the population is still under the poverty line.
- Other ills like malnutrition, hunger, unemployment, child labour, intolerance and injustice.

Failures of the 5-year plans



- Black money generation is still uncontrolled.
- Redistribution of land.
- Land reforms is extremely slow and restoration title rights over land is also unachieved.
- Planning has not been able to bridge the gap between economic ,social and regional inequalities.
- Rural sanitation- WHO reports 638 million people in India do not have access to toilets,
- Balanced regional development is still a long road which we have to achieve.



REGIONAL PLANNING

Planning is a process to achieve certain objectives and goals. In fact it is a process of human thought and action based on that thought. Planning is related to human beings, their behavior, their aspirations, their thoughts and abilities.

Regional planning is a specific type of planning, based on specific planning structure or regional system for inducing public action aimed at well being of the society. Society does not exist independent of space. Similarly, space too is incomplete without society. Both space and society are intimately interwoven with each other.

Thus, regional planning is a geo-technology of re-organizing the regional space for its comprehensive development with a view to provide



Principles of Regional Planning

Principle of vertical unity of phenomena

This principle talks about all phenomena (physical and cultural) that operate in a regional space are fully integrated with each other. Therefore, planning for any single phenomena independent of other phenomena shall not be in the real spirit of regional planning

The principle of horizontal spatial unity

This principle implies that each region constitutes a sub system of the whole regional system. It means that various regions, constituting regional space for planning process, do not exist in isolation from each other instead they exist in integration with each other as part of the regional system as a whole.

For example, lets take the human body which works due to the integration of a number of systems.

The principle of the space-time continuum

It implies that spatial reality is 5-dimensional consisting of 3 dimensions of space and one dimension of time. Space and time are inseparable.

A region is a living dynamic entity that operates simultaneously in the past, present and future like the human body's DNA.

So, a regional planner must recognize the fact that regional space is a continuously growing organic whole. The planner has to be conscious

The principle of comprehensive development

Comprehensive development means that the regional planning seeks to achieve the comprehensive development of the entire regional space, the regional system in its entirety. It seeks the development of all sectors of the economy along with advancement of all segments of the society.

The principle of community development

The principle of community development is the principle of equal opportunities to all for self development.

The entire community is considered as an organic whole. It is only through equal opportunities to each individual in terms of education, health and employment that the whole society can be developed into community with the sense of belonging to each other. Therefore, regional planning

should create harmonious communities

The principle of equilibrium between social desirability and economic viability

This principle implies that while planning for comprehensive development of all regions, the regional planner has to maintain a balance between what is socially desirable and what is economically viable. The intentioned, but also be economically viable.

The principle of ecological equilibrium

Regional planning includes ecology and environmental sustainability. All developments in a region should be carried out without disturbing the ecological balance.

A planner has to develop the regional space only within the framework of ecological equilibrium