

MANGALORE UNIVERSITY
MSc Geography

HARD CORE COURSE GYH 552: Regional Planning and Development

Course Learning Outcomes:

- CO1: Understand the significance of decentralized planning
CO2: Understand the planning process at each level of Local Institutions
CO3: Evaluate role of the Local Governments in the planning
CO4: Comprehend the advantages of local level planning with people's participation
CO5: Create a spatial data base for local level planning

Course Content:

Unit 1: Concept of region: Types, hierarchy and characteristics of regions, delineation methods of regions – Formal, functional and nodal. Geography and regional planning. Concept and scope of regional planning. Regional approaches. Principles, methods, techniques of regional planning, need for planning. – 14

Unit 2: Conceptual and theoretical frame work of regional planning: Growth pole and growth foci. Planning processes: Sectoral, multilevel, decentralized planning. Integrated area development planning (IADP). Planning for tribal and hill areas, drought prone areas, command areas and watershed. Planning for metropolitan region: CDP, satellite towns, urban green belt. – 13

Unit 3: Concept of development, indicators of development. Regional imbalance. Regional development strategies. Problems and issues in regional planning. Sustainable development of regions. Regionalization of India: Based on natural, economic and administration (macro and meso levels only). – 14

Unit 4: Theories of regional development: Central place theory, diffusion theory (Hegerstand's). The role of locational theories in regional planning process. An evaluation of regional disparities / imbalances – backward regions of India. Identification of backward areas, planning backward area. Causes and consequences regional disparities. Measures of disparities. Harnessing the information through GIS, remote sensing, GPS for regional planning and development. – 13

Essential Readings:

1. Action Programme for the 11 FYP, New Delhi: Planning Commission.
2. Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances website, <http://arc.gov.in/6-1.pdf>
3. Company Concept Publishing Company. Experiences, New Delhi: Concept Publishing Company. Future. New Delhi: Second Administrative Reforms Commission. Retrieved from Department of Government of India. (2006).
4. Report of the Expert Group: Planning at the grassroots level – An Government of India. (2007). Sixth Report on Local Governance: An Inspiring journey into the Hooja, Rakesh and Prakash Chand Mathur. (Eds.) (1991), District and Decentralized Planning, <http://www.indiaenvironmentportal.org.in/files/Man%20and%20development%202.pdf> ISS. (1994), Decentralized Planning and Panchayati Raj, New Delhi: Institute of Social Sciences.

5. Isaac, Thomas and Richard, W. Franke. (Eds.) (2000). Local Democracy and Development: People's Campaign for Decentralization in Kerala, New Delhi: Leftward. Jaipur: Rawat Publications.
6. John, M.S. and Jos Chathukulam. (2002), Building Social Capital through State Initiative – Meghalaya), Man and Development. Retrieved from Mishra, S.N. et.al. (2000), Decentralised Planning and Panchayati Raj Institutions, New Delhi: Mittal Publications.
7. Participatory Planning in Kerala, Economic and Political Weekly, Vol. XXXVII, No.20, 18 May.
8. Rai, Manoj, et. al. (Eds.) (2001). The State of Panchayats: A Participatory Perspective, New Delhi:Sanskriti.

