

GEOA CC9 Theory unit 1

topic 2 Types of Planning

Compiled by C Sen
Rammohan College

Non Spatial and Spatial Planning I

- ▶ Non spatial planning : The focus is not on spatial units. Example: national economic planning, family planning, energy planning, transport planning, social planning
- ▶ Sectoral planning is a part of non spatial planning. With specific targets, plans can be drawn for different sectors like agriculture, industry etc.
- ▶ Sectoral planning may lead to spatial imbalances

Spatial Planning

- ▶ Spatial distribution of natural and socio economic elements are taken into consideration
- ▶ Examples of spatial units are blocks,districts,villages,cities,towns,states.
- ▶ Accordingly plans may be made for spatial units.
- ▶ Spatial planning may be adaptive, based on ideas about impact of general trends of development on spatial system.
- ▶ Another type of spatial planning is developmental planning which keeps in view national goals.

Physical, Economic, Developmental, Environmental Planning

- ▶ Physical Planning : Planning of physical structure namely landuse,communications,infrastructure,utilities of a region
- ▶ Economic Planning : Planning to improve economic conditions of a region. It aims at increasing opportunities for livelihood.
- ▶ Physical Planning and Economic Planning are complementary to each other.
- ▶ Developmental Planning aims towards socio economic development. It can bring about changes simultaneously in mode of production, levels of living, education and technological awareness, attitudes of people. It requires coordination of people and institutions.
- ▶ Environmental Planning : Includes the environmental considerations in planning for a region

Imperative Planning and Indicative Planning

- ▶ Imperative Planning : When the public sector takes up the task of using productive resources . This is common with leftist political system.
- ▶ Indicative Planning : The main thrust of economic development is on the private sector. Government may regulate to some extent

Normative Planning and Systems Planning

- ▶ Normative Planning : includes a) defining goals and objectives) phasing of plan and defining sequence and linkages, c) linking and integrating sectoral and functional elements of the plan,e) Determining the contribution of specialists can make.
- ▶ Systems Planning : Planning as a social process in various contexts. It includes a) values,goals,ideologies b) the actual tasks to be undertaken c) Carrying out of developmental tasks d) organisational units through which tasks are to be done) specialists participating in planning, f) roles of actors, g) norms or rules to regulate relations between individual participants and between organisational units
- ▶ Normative Planning and Systems Planning are complementary to each other.

Allocative Planning and Innovative Planning

- ▶ Allocative Planning : Concerned with coordination, resolution of conflicts. It makes sure that the existing system functions well. This is also called regulatory planning
- ▶ Innovative Planning : Concerned with improving the system as a whole. This is also called developmental planning.

Single objective planning and Multi Objective Planning

- ▶ Single objective planning : focuses on a single objective.
- ▶ Multi objective planning : aims at reaching many goals.

References

- ▶ Glasson, J .(1978) An introduction to Regional Planning. UCL Press.
- ▶ RayChaudhuri, J.(2001) An introduction to development and regional planning. Orient Longman