Semester 4 GEOA cc9 unit I topic 2 Tools and Techniques Of Regional Planning

LECTURE SKETCH COMPILED BY

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Tools and Techniques: Types

- Regional Planning techniques are broadly of two types
- ▶ 1. Analytical Techniques: not limited to strictly social or strictly economic
- ▶ 2. Procedural Techniques : Plan selection techniques and plan evaluation techniques

Analytical Techniques 1

- ▶ 1. Forecasting Techniques: may be either subjective based on wild guesswork or sophisticated techniques using artificial intelligence software
- A) Population forecasting: essential for planning basic services. Graphical method and statistical methods like extrapolation, regression and correlation analysis
- B) manpower forecasting: Estimating labour requirements in different sectors by subjective inquiry methods for short term purposes and statistical techniques like extrapolation, regression for long term

Analytical Techniques 2

- C) Industrial Location Analysis: Finding out the extent of diversification by shift and share analysis
- D) Economic Base analysis: Basic and Nonbasic concept
- ► Economic growth of a region depends on growth of its export oriented industry or external demands. This analysis indicates type of employment structure or industrial structure required for regional development
- ► E) Regional Multiplier Analysis: Assess impact of any change in expenditure or investment in a region on its employment level and income

Analytical Technique 3

- ▶ E) Input Output analysis by Leontief: Impact of growth of one sector on other sectors of economy. Vast data, costly exercise
- F) Social Accounting: Statistical classification of activities of population and organisations engaged in producing scarce goods and services. Used for comparing regions with the nation at large
- ► G) Social Area Analysis: Technique developed by Shevky to classify urban areas on basis of selected indicators. Further sophistication through multivariate analysis, cluster analysis. Data constraints are there

Analytical Techniques 4

- ► H) Model building
- i) Regional modelling helps to understand cities and regions
- Ii) Model building with theoretical base to understand interaction in regional space eg gravity model
- ▶ 1) Monitoring: to assess strengths and weaknesses of a region by periodic recording of information. May be procedural in review process

Procedural Techniques 1

- Used for selecting plans for a region. These are in infancy stage.
- Types are as follows
- 1. Comparative Cost Analysis: Measures differential Cost of alternative strategies
- 2. Threshold analysis: adopted by Malisz in Poland in early 1960s. Stages i) Map of costs is prepared ii) Functions are distributed throughout regions iii) Optimum set is arrived at with the help of computers
- ▶ 3. Cost Benefit Analysis: Costs and benefits of alternative plans are taken. Provides guidelines. Practical constraints are there.

Procedural Techniques 2

- ▶ D) Goal achievement matrix: Developed by Hill.
- Allocates benefits to groups within society by looking at goal satisfaction within each planning strategy. Subjective. Does not consider social incidence of costs
- Steps 1. Establish goals and decide priorities among various goals
- 2.Prepare goal compatibility matrix to identify basic areas of conflict between various goals
- 3 Prepare goal matrix along strategies for the same
- ▶ 4. Formulate final matrices with goals. Various strategies for each system

Reference

- ▶ Glasson Regional Planning
- ▶ RC Chandna Regional Planning