

Regionalization of India - Views of Spate & Bhatt:

Planning concerns itself with decisions about the general direction, order & process of progress in economic development relative to human welfare. For instance, in the case of a spatial or a regional plan, the emphasis on viewing the position of resource development with a scheme of bases of regionalization does not ignore the other aspects.

Objectives:

- ① To know basis of regionalization,
- ② To understand present & past consideration of regionalization,
- ③ To understand regionalization approach,
- ④ To understand regional scheme

In the multilevel planning process, the national territorial units depend upon the size of the country. It integrates the physical, economic & social goals, within such regions.

Regions are determined and further divided into individual units according to the degree of correspondence or homogeneity of the various geographical phenomena or a "real variables".

Region, as a result of the complex association of features, is a "formal" or "uniform" region as distinct from the "nodal" or "functional" region or even "a-priori" region.

The factors adopted in the delineation of regions produced by Stamp are "primarily physiographic and structure, and secondly climate". There are three primary of macro-level regions and 22 sub-regions worked out for the whole of India. He designated these as "Natural Regions". Therefore, the macro divisions were -
(a) Regions of Mountain wall,

(a) Regions of Indian Plateau

A region is defined as a part of the Earth's surface marked by certain properties that are homogeneous inside and surface, with one or more similar characteristics that make it unique from other areas. Regional geography studies the specific unique characteristics of places, related to their culture, economy, topography, climate, politics and environmental factors (like flora-fauna).

In the context of "region," economists, sociologists, political scientists may differ, as in a diverse country like India, but natural divisions are continuous at the same time.

Spate's classification was more empirical. ~~His~~ His scheme was as follows:

- ① 3 macro regions,
- ② 35 first order regions,
- ③ 74 second order "
- ④ 225 sub divisions

He was very dynamic and liberal to observe and adopt the objective condition of a particular area to divide into further sub-units.

However, despite these divisions, whole nation was divided into two categories, like backward and forward regions. There may be lots of variables or indicators, income, agricultural and industrial factors, through which one can assess the particular region in a backward or forward.

For regional divisions in India, a fundamental guide was made, which ~~also~~ claims that, "The divisions should proceed at every stage and as far as possible, throughout the divisions, upon one principle." This principle was failed to operate, as the vast size of the country, with large physical dimensions and considerable physical diversities.

Spate observed that, regions are so ~~far~~ juxtaposed in nature on the map & in human activity.

Some of the Indian states are too large, or too small or too heterogeneous to explain properly. The complexity in India varied in structure, topography, climate-vegetation, soil or other physical factors.

Regions are determined and further divided into individual units according to the degree of correspondence or homogeneity of the various geographical phenomena or a "real variable". However, the aim is not to analyse the region in terms of the optimum use of regional resources, physical, biotic and human including institutional, based on a political & socio-economic rationale within a general framework.

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