

Commentary

Types of regional planning, principles and its objectives

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ABOUT THE STUDY

The planning of areas that contain both urban and rural areas is referred to as regional planning. Its purpose is to accelerate the social progress of any specific community. Economic, social, and environmental planning processes in any country must start at the local level with an acceptable regional plan. Regional planning does not have a single purpose in mind. The importance of regional planning in city development cannot be overstated. It focuses on how many components of a city may collaborate to make it run as smoothly as possible. The major purpose of regional planning, on the other hand, is to develop a society that is conscious of socioeconomic and environmental concerns.

Salient features

It is the science of efficiently placing infrastructure and zoning for a region's long-term growth. Environmental, social, and economic challenges that affect the entire region are addressed through regional development.

Types of regional planning:

They are categorized into 6 types

Physical regional planning

An overall pattern of land use, as well as the nature and distribution of public facilities and constructions, are examples of this form of planning. It governs the distribution and availability of physical infrastructure necessary for general growth. Physical planning is to create particular places with optimum social and economic circumstances and to support normal life institutions.

Economic regional planning

This type of planning concentrates on the entire economic structure and activities of an area. It deals with the production, distribution, and use of both physical and intangible resources. This form of regional planning creates the foundation for inclusive growth in any region.

Allocative regional planning

This type of planning can be used when the distribution of resources is severely unequal. As a result, resource allocation dictates how resources are produced, distributed, and consumed. Area development is fundamentally an issue of concentrating and distributing assets locally.

Innovative regional planning

In the last decade of the twentieth century, there was a surge in interest in creative planning for regional progress. The link between progress and innovation is very uncertain. The planner is in charge of measuring capacity and proficiency while also seeking to enhance the general framework throughout this planning.

Indicative regional planning

Following World War II, this form of planning was most likely started in France. In 1946, Charles d. Gaulle invented the phrase "indicative regional planning." Indicative planning is when a planner gives incentives to individuals in order to help them better their life.

Imperative regional planning

This is a type of planning in which the utilization is defined with the plan formulation. As a consequence, the two components of preparation, formulation, and execution are covered right away. The final portion is made up of the same orderly organization as the first. The logic for strategic planning is simple: once a plan has been devised, it must be put into practice.

Principles of regional planning

Principle of Vertical Unity of Phenomena, Principle of Horizontal Spatial Unity, Principle of Space-Time Continuum, Principle of Comprehensive Development, and Principle of Community Development, Principle of Equilibrium between Social Desirability and Economic Viability, and Principle of Ecological Equilibrium are some of the principles of regional planning.

Objectives of regional planning

- Ensure regional revitalization in all inner-city districts
- As needed, reduce air and water pollution Water should be conserved.
- Maximize mass transportation expansion across area
- Achieve excellent education at all levels and for all populations
- Ensure suitable job creation and job training
- Increase airport system balance for all types and sizes throughout region
- Concentrate on revenue base sharing in all forms
- Minimize public sector budgetary waste and balance budgets by creating and maintaining a high-quality regional health-care system.

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