7. Region and Regional Development

Q. 1) Identify the correct group:

(1)

A	B	C	D
Satpuda	Yavatmal	Thar	Marathwada
Deccan	Amravati	Sahara	Khandesh
Alps	Solapur	Himalaya	Vidarbha

Ans . - D

(2)

A	B	C	D
Plain	Pressure	Tropical forest	Fishing
Lake	Rivers	Thorny forest	Lumbering
Mountain	Temperature	Mangrove forest	Agriculture

Ans. - C

Q. 2) Differentiate between:

(1) Functional region and formal region.
Ans.

Functional region	Formal region
(i) Specific to one area.	(i) Often physical in nature.
(ii) Areas organised around a node or focus one point like university, airport, etc.	(ii) Has specific boundaries that set them apart.
(iii) This region has no common characteristics but functions are more important, functions bind regions together.	(iii) This region has some common characteristics such as common economic activity or common language.
(iv) Often a metropolitan area that consists of major city and lot of smaller towns.	(iv) Homogeneous areas or habitats inhabited by social groups, societies or nation.
(v) The region is tied to a central point by transportation system or economic or functional associations.	(v) Organised and represented by small systems or part systems.
(vi) It functions and works together to form a part of an economic and social system.	(vi) Has clear-cut political boundaries.
(vii) Defined by a set of activities.	(vii) Defined by common political units where all people are subject to same law and government.

(2) Physical region and political region.
Ans.

Physical region	Political region
(i) Physical region is an area of land divided by natural borders.	(i) Political region tends to be based on political units such as sovereign states like administrative region, province, states, township, etc.
(ii) For example, interior plains of USA with borders of Appalachian Mountains in the east and Rocky Mountains in the west.	(ii) For example, USA, State of Maharashtra, etc.
(iii) Physical regions are natural regions.	(iii) Political regions are man-made regions.
(iv) Physical regions are almost unchanged regions.	(iv) Political regions are not permanent regions.

Q. 3) Write short notes on:

1) Factors affecting regional development.
Ans.- The physical factors like relief, climate, location, population and land use of the region affects the regional development.
- Regional development occurs near areas with favourable location, plain relief, sufficient rainfall, developed agriculture, transportation, industries and trade. For example, Asian countries have developed agriculture and trade of agricultural goods. USA has developed industries and trade.
- There is poor development of economic activities in areas with unfavourable relief like mountains or hills and extreme climate. For example, in the northern part of Russia, economic development is poor due to extreme cold climate.
- Location of the region is an important factor. If there is a long and broken coastline, then there is development of ports and thus development of trade and economy. For example, Japan has economically developed in spite of limited natural resources, due to development of trade.
- On the other hand, landlocked countries remain isolated. They cannot develop trade due to absence of coastline. Such countries have poor economic development. For example, Afghanistan, Nepal.
- The economic development in any region depends upon the quantity and quality of its people.
- Where more suitable land is available, different economic activities are developed. For example, cities use land for various purposes such as industries, education, entertainment, transport, commerce, etc. Therefore, cities have economic development.
- Hence, physical factors are said to affect the economic development of the region.

(2) Measures to reduce regional imbalance.
Ans. - The following measures along with numerous policies are considered by the government to reduce regional imbalance.
- The underdeveloped regions are identified and its economic, physical and social reasons for

the non-development are studied.
- Regions which require monetary support in a particular sector or field are funded through sector-wise investments to improve the conditions.
- Subsidies are given to certain sectors. Investment is made for improvements of roads, schools, agriculture, irrigation, industries, housing, medical and health facilities, etc.
- Special attention is given to areas facing problems such as frequent droughts, deserts or hilly and tribal-dominated areas.
- The very important strategy to reduce regional imbalances is decentralisation of industries.

Q.4) Give geographical reasons:
(1) Regional development is dependent on physical setting.
Ans. - The physical factors like relief, climate and location of the region affect the regional development.
- Regional development occurs where agriculture, agro-based industries and trade is developed in areas where there is plain relief and sufficient rainfall. For example, Asian countries have developed agriculture and trade of agricultural goods.
- Plain relief and sufficient rainfall encourage development of transportation and industries.
- There is poor development of economic activities in areas with unfavourable relief like mountains or hills and extreme climate. For example, in the northern part of Russia, economic development is poor due to extreme cold climate.
- Location of the country is an important factor. If there is a long and broken coastline, then there is development of trade and economy. For example, Japan has economically developed in spite of limited natural resources, due to the development of trade.
- On the other hand, landlocked countries remain isolated. They cannot develop trade due to absence of coastline. Such countries have poor economic development. For example. Afghanistan, Nepal.
- Thus, there is relationship between regional development and physical factors and therefore, we can say the regional development depends on physical factors.

(2) Factors like literacy, poverty affect the regional development.
Ans. - Literacy and poverty are the important factors affecting the regional development.
- High literacy rate determines the quality of human population. This increases the availability of employment opportunities and development of resources, which contributes to the economic growth and regional development.
- Due to high literacy rate, the population growth is controlled and resources are shared among less people in the country.
- However, poverty decreases the purchasing powers resulting in a decline in the demand for goods, which reduces the production and drops the economic development and GDP of a country
- Hence, poverty and literacy affect regional development.

(3) Development is not seen in the Himalayan region.
Ans. - Relief and climate are the most important factors affecting the development of any region.
- The Himalayan region has high mountains with a steep slope. The climate is cold and the mountains are covered with snow. There is heavy soil erosion and hardly plain land, so agriculture is not developed.
- In this mountainous region, it is difficult and expensive to develop transportation facilities. Hence, there is poor development of industries.

- Since all above factors are neither suitable for agricultural, industrial or trade, development is not seen in the Himalayan region.

Q.5) Answer in details:

(1) What is a region?
Ans. - A region is an area of a country or any part of the world having common features. Thus, there is a difference between two regions on the basis of its features.
- The common features may be physical (relief, climate, soil, natural vegetation, ete.), socio cultural factors (language, religion, etc.), man-made like political features (administrative or political boundaries).
- Regions may be small or large. The large regions include sub-regions. For example, the plateau region of India has various sub-regions such as Chota Nagpur plateau, Malwa plateau, Marwar plateau, Deccan plateau, etc.
- The main characteristics of regions are:
Regions have its geographical location mentioned in latitudes and longitude.
Every region has a specific boundary, the area of another region starts beyond that boundary
The extent of a region depends upon the homogeneity of a region. There are sub-regions in one region and therefore regions can be arranged into different orders on the basis of same features.
- There are two types of regions - formal and functional regions.
- A formal region is also known as uniform region or homogeneous region. It is an area in which everyone shares in common one or more distinctive characteristics. It can be common physical characteristic such as relief or climate of the region. It can be socio-cultural or economic activity such as common language. For example, rice producing regions.
- In some formal regions, there are boundaries. Thus, district, state or country may be formal region. For example, USA and Canada are the examples of formal regions.
- In functional regions characteristics are not important but functions are more important.
- In one functional region, there may be many political or physical regions but due to one common function it is said to be functional. For example, Mumbai metropolitan or Pune metropolitan regions.
- Functional regions act as a focal point that connects surrounding areas by transportation and communication. For example, Mumbai metropolitan city is well connected with its surrounding areas through transportation.

(2) On what factors are the regions differentiated? Give examples.
Ans. - A region is an area of a country or any part of the world with same common features. Thus, regions are differentiated on the basis of physical or man-made or socio-cultural factors.
- For example, Chota Nagpur plateau region has plateau relief. Himalayan mountain region has mountainous relief. The desert region of Rajasthan has shortage of rainfall and very high temperature. Northern plain region has plain relief, fertile soil and moderate climate.
- The region may be differentiated on the basis of man-made factors like political factors such as administrative boundaries or political boundaries. For example, Uttar Pradesh and Punjab are two different regions because they have different political boundaries and government bodies.
- The region may be differentiated on the basis of socio-cultural factors such as language, religion or ethnicity. For example, in Mumbai there is an area, where people speaking Gujarati language live in one region. The Middle East countries form one region where people of Muslim religion stay together.
- Thus, regions are differentiated on the basis of various factors.

(3) Per capita income is not the real indicator of regional development. Explain.
Ans. - The per capita income is the income of per person in the country or region. It is the ratio between the country's national income and total population.
- Per capital income is an index of development because more the per capita income, higher the standard of living of people. But it is not always true.
- The per capita income gives an idea about the average income of people in the country but it does not explain how income is distributed among the people. Some people may be rich and some may be below the poverty line.
- The per capita income is related to only economic aspect of the country but it does not take into account literacy rate, health, sex ratio, age structure, life expectancy etc.
- Sometimes rise in per capita income is due to increase in prices of commodities.
- If the population is low the per capita income will be high, but the regional development will be slow, because such regions have shortage of skilled labour supply for further development.
- Therefore, we can say that the per capita income is not the real indication of regional development.

Q. 6) Find the correlation between land under permanent crops and GDP given in Table 7.5 using Spearman's Rank Correlation. Write the conclusion in your own words:

	X_1	R_1
A	0.3	11
B	0.04	12
C	16.0	1.0
D	0.8	7.5
E	1.0	5.5
F	0.6	9.0
G	1.0	5.5
H	1.8	4.0
I	4.1	3.0
J	13.0	2.0
K	0.8	7.5
L	0.5	10

(Table continue here)

Y_1	R_2	$R_1 - R_2$	$(R_1 - R_2)^2$
76.48	12	-1	1
1364.83	7	5	25
837.58	8	-7	49
567.48	9	-1.5	2.25
3456.35	4	1.5	2.25
312.84	10	-1	1
1391.14	6	-0.5	0.25
3061.14	5	-1	1
11325.66	1	2	4
3737.48	3	-1	1

5747.49	2	5.5	30.25
206.22	11	-1	1
			Σ=118

$X_1 = Land\ under\ permanent\ crops$
$Y_1 = GDP$
$R_1 = Rank - 1, R_2 = Rank - 2, n = 12(No.\ of\ pairs)$

Rank correlation R $= 1 - \dfrac{6\Sigma\,(R_1 - R_2)^2}{n(n^2 - 1)}$

$= 1 - \dfrac{6\times 118}{12(144-1)}$
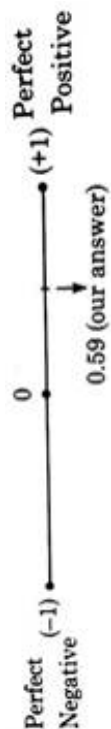
$= 1 - \dfrac{6\times 118}{12(144 - 1)}$

$= 1 - \dfrac{708}{1716}$

$= 1 - 0.412$

$= 1 - 0.59$

(rotate your phone)

- The answer of correction between (1) Land under permanent crops (2) GDP is 0.59 or +0.59 which means there is a positive correlation between these two variable
- It is not perfect positive correlation (+1.0). It is slightly less than this i.e. (+0.59).
- It means when the amount of land under permanent crops is more, GDP is also more and when the amount of land under permanent crops is less, GDP is also less.
- This is because the production of crops contributes to the growth of GDP.
- The answer 0.59 suggests that this is not true for all countries as there are other factors,

activities, products which are responsible for the growth of GDP other than the production of crops.