

Urban and Regional Planning (GeED 3361) - Unit 1 & 2 Summary

UNIT ONE: Introduction to Urban and Regional Planning

1.1. Concept of Urban and Regional Planning

Urban: Area with high population, infrastructure, and non-agricultural activities (towns, cities, megacities). Features include high population density, built environment, services, and economic diversity. Urbanization: process of concentration of people in towns/cities. Urbanism: urban lifestyle and social behavior. Regional: A region can be administrative, functional, or homogenous. Regional Planning: managing land use, infrastructure, and settlement growth across large areas (beyond cities). Urban planning focuses within a city (intra-urban), while regional planning covers wider areas (inter-urban).

1.2. Brief History of Urban & Regional Planning

• Ancient Civilizations: Grid cities (Babylon, Indus Valley), drainage, planned streets. • Medieval Period: Walled towns, irregular streets, around castles/trade routes. • Renaissance & Baroque: Geometric design, plazas, wide boulevards (e.g., Paris). • Industrial Revolution: Overcrowding, sanitation issues → Public Health & Garden City Movements. • Early 20th Century: Patrick Geddes – “regional survey”; Lewis Mumford – regionalism. • Post-WWII: Modernist planning (Le Corbusier), national development plans. • Contemporary: Sustainable development, participatory planning, GIS & smart cities.

1.3. Need / Rationale for Urban & Regional Planning

• Reduce regional inequality. • Solve urban problems (housing, transport, environment). • Promote balanced development. • Coordinate sectoral activities. • Increase community participation.

1.4. Spatial Levels of Planning

1. National Level (Inter-regional): Allocates resources, reduces regional disparities, integrates development. 2. Sub-national Level (Intra-regional): Focuses on local resources and development. 3. Micro-regional Level: Small area planning below a region but above a village.

1.5. Approaches to Urban & Regional Planning

1. Regional Economic Planning 2. Regional Disaggregation of National Plan 3. Regional Land Use Planning 4. Natural Resource Planning (River basin, mountain, mineral) 5. Integrated Rural Development (IRD) 6. Regional Administrative Planning 7. Community Planning

1.6. Process of Urban and Regional Planning

A. Information Phase – survey, problem ID, goals, data collection/analysis. B. Plan Preparation C. Implementation D. Monitoring & Evaluation

1.7. ‘Inter’ and ‘Intra’ Regional Planning

Inter-regional: between regions (national level). Intra-regional: within one region (local level).

UNIT TWO: Economic and Spatial Theories in Regional Growth and Planning

2.1. Economic Base Theory (Douglas C. North, 1955)

• Exports are the engine of growth – bring new income to the region. • Two sectors: Basic (export-oriented) and Non-basic (local services). • Multiplier effect: growth in basic sector increases income and non-basic activity. Formula: $K = \text{Total Employment} / \text{Employment in Basic Sector}$
Limitations: Uses employment only, hard to classify industries, ignores imports. Methods: 1. Assumption method 2. Location Quotient (LQ) 3. Minimum Requirement Relevance: Simple, useful for short-run forecasting.

2.2. Inter-Regional Trade Multiplier

• Explains how economic boosts spread between regions through trade. • Initial injection → spending → leakage → multiple rounds of income creation. • Based on Keynesian income multiplier concept.

2.3. Regional Input–Output Analysis (Leontief Model)

• Studies interdependence between industries within a region. • Tracks how output from one sector is input to another. • Estimates income, employment, and output multipliers. • Example: Agriculture ↔ Manufacturing. • Helps forecast regional changes; complex but powerful analytical tool.

2.4. Compromise Approach

Combines strengths of Economic Base, Trade Multiplier, and Input–Output approaches. Balances simplicity and accuracy for better regional analysis.

— End of Unit 1 & 2 Summary —