DELINEATION OF REGION:

DELINIATION OF FORMAL REGION:

Delineation of formal region is based on determining the similarities, homogeneity, and uniformity in localities on the basis of specific criterion (or a set of criteria).

a) Single criterion: for example the criterion is per capita income. Let us suppose a and b are two localities with per capita income Ya and Yb respectively.

Now, a nad b would be classify as same region if:

* Ya = Yb; or
* Ya-Yb is small; i.e. we can prescribe certain definite limits for this purpose so that if Ya-Yb is less than the limits, a nad b are included in the same region, and if Ya-Yb is greater than the prescribed limit, a and b fall in different regions.

b) Multiple criteria: In such case one of the following three methods can be applied:

- The fixed index method

- The variable index method and

- The cluster method

DELINIATION OF FUNCTIONAL REGION:

In functional region the interdependence between diverse formal areas or localities is ascertained for one or more selected phenomena of spatial flow. The techniques employed in delineation of functional region are:

1. The flow analysis and
2. The gravitational analysis

The Flow Analysis: It is based on empirical study of flow data which may refer to different form of spatial flows such as intra-regional flows of:

* Commodity
* Commuting pattern and migration
* Distribution area of retail and household goods and their relative traffic over different parts of the trade area
* Freight and passengers movement
* Telephone communication densities
* Newspaper circulation areas
* Financial intra-regional ties
* Area served by centrally located social services and leisure facilities
* Journey work patterns etc.

Each flow will show a decreasing intensity as it become more distant from the main centre and an increasing intensity as it approaches another centre. The boundary of area of influence will be where the flow intensity reaches the minimum. A flow map is usually constructed to highlight the spatial flow.

The Gravitational Analysis: In this method the theoretical forces attraction between centres are taken into consideration. It is an important instrument to study the potential flow between centres. The gravity principle merely states that the interaction between two geographical points or areas is directly related to their ‘masses’ and inversely related to the ‘distance’ between them. The ‘mass’ may be regarded either as population or employment or income or retail turnover or economic activity of one type or the other (however measured). The ‘distance’ may refer to road distance, airline distance, time distance, money distance etc. once mass and distance are defined, the gravitational force between two centres i and j is expressed as:

Gij = K (MiMj/dij2)

Where,

Gij: gravitational force between centres I and j

MiMj: Masses of the centres I andj

dij: Distance between the centres

K: Constant

Probable Question:

1. What is a region? 2
2. What is formal region? 2
3. What is functional region? 2
4. What is city region? 2
5. What is planning region? 2
6. Differentiate between formal and functional region. 4
7. Explain the method of delineation of formal region. 4
8. Explain the method of delineation of functional region. 4