

## **Glossary**

### **Homogenous Region:**

They are formal regions and if the basis of homogeneity is topography, rainfall, climate or other geo-physical characteristic. A region being a collectivity of people is a sociological phenomenon and thus a region goes parallel to the concept of community also. A homogeneous region is therefore a homogeneous problem-bound entity.

### **Nodal Regions:**

Polarized or nodal regions look to a center-a large town usually-for service. Its influence extends beyond the area of the city. The villages are dependent upon it for services and marketing. There is little concern for uniformity when a polarized or nodal region is taken. Cohesiveness is due to internal flows, contacts and interdependencies. The city region need not correspond to the administrative region because hinterland of several clear-cut regions may be served by a city.

### **Planning Region:**

A planning region must be large enough to take investment decisions of an economic size, must be able to apply its own industry with the necessary labour, should have a homogeneous economic structure, contain at least one growth point and have a common approach to and awareness of its problems. In short, a planning region should be defined according to the purpose of one's analysis.

### **Macro Regions:**

Macro region is naturally bigger. Macro region can be a state or even a group of states, if the states of a country are not big enough. A Macro-major region can be a zone in a country, which may comprise of a few States. For

example, in India there are East, West, North, South and Central Zones and 'Zonal Councils' of which function is mutual consultation, developing cooperation and mutual counselling.