

# **Transportation and Spatial Structure**

**Dr. Sabiha Khan**

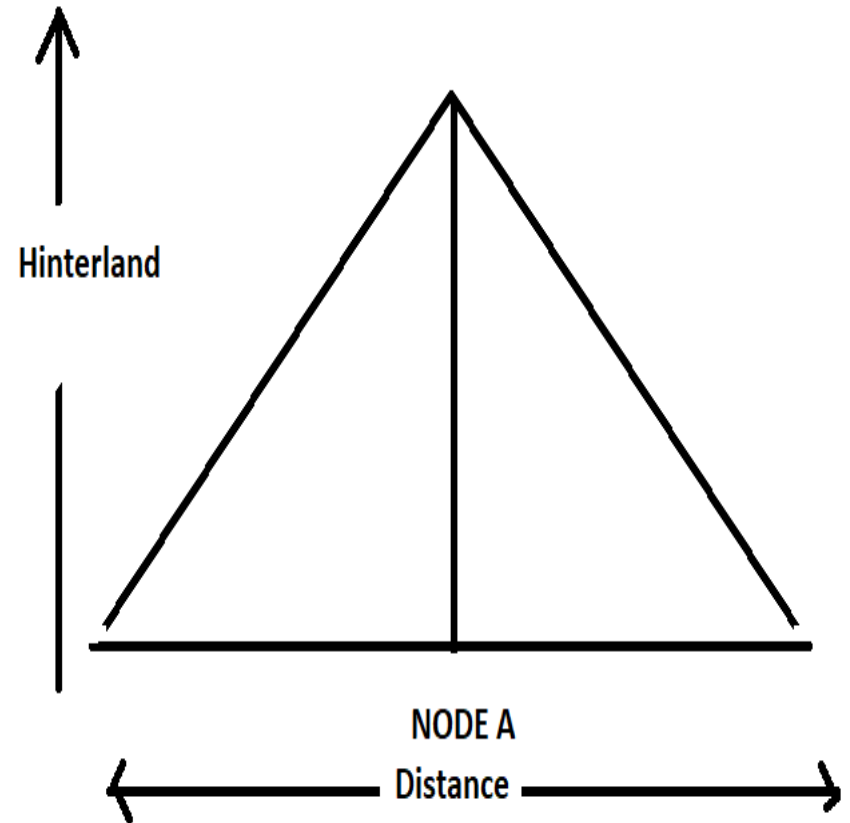
# Hinterland:

- **Hinterland** can be defined as "organized and developed land space which is connected with a port by means of **transport** lines, and which receives or ships goods through that port" (Weigend 1958, pp. 192-193).
- The **hinterland** is a land area over which a **transport** terminal, such as a port, sells its services and interacts with its users. It accounts for the regional market share that a terminal has relative to a set of other terminals servicing a region.
- Hinterland delineates by population, total flow, transportation cost, etc.

# Diagrammatic representation of characteristics of Hinterland:

Hinterland can be represented in diagrammatic form by connectivity of nodes and characteristics of terminals.

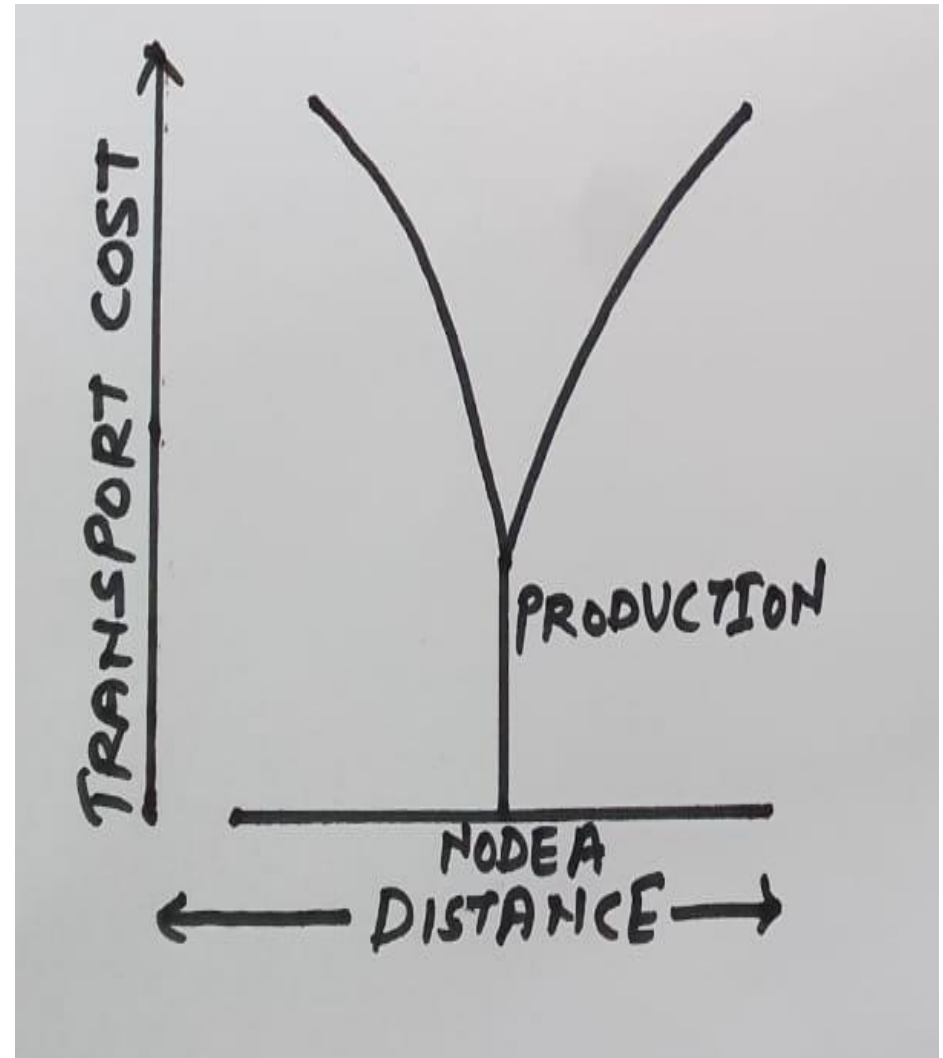
1. The impact of hinterland of any node inversely related to the distance.



Hinterland is related with transportation cost.

As distance increases transport cost increases as well.

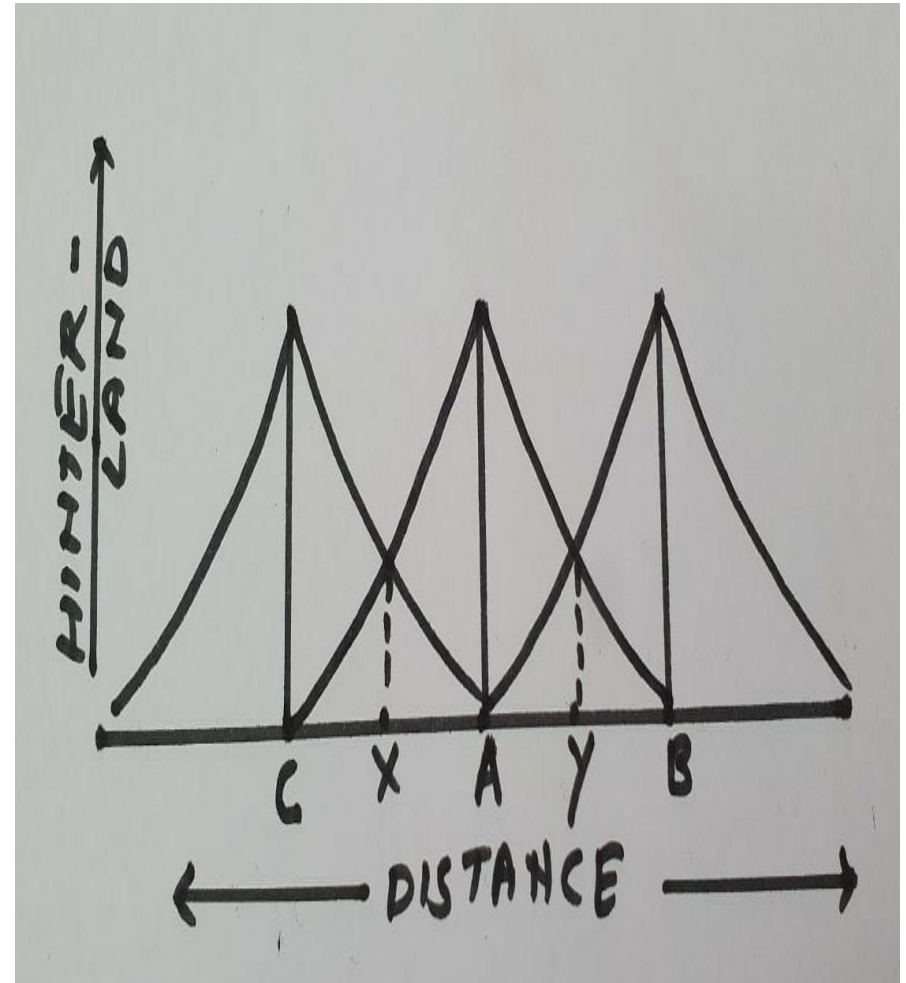
So the hinterland decreases with the increasing distance.



If there are more than one node in a region and of equal and similar characteristics and functionality.

In this case hinterland of all nodes are on equal distance.

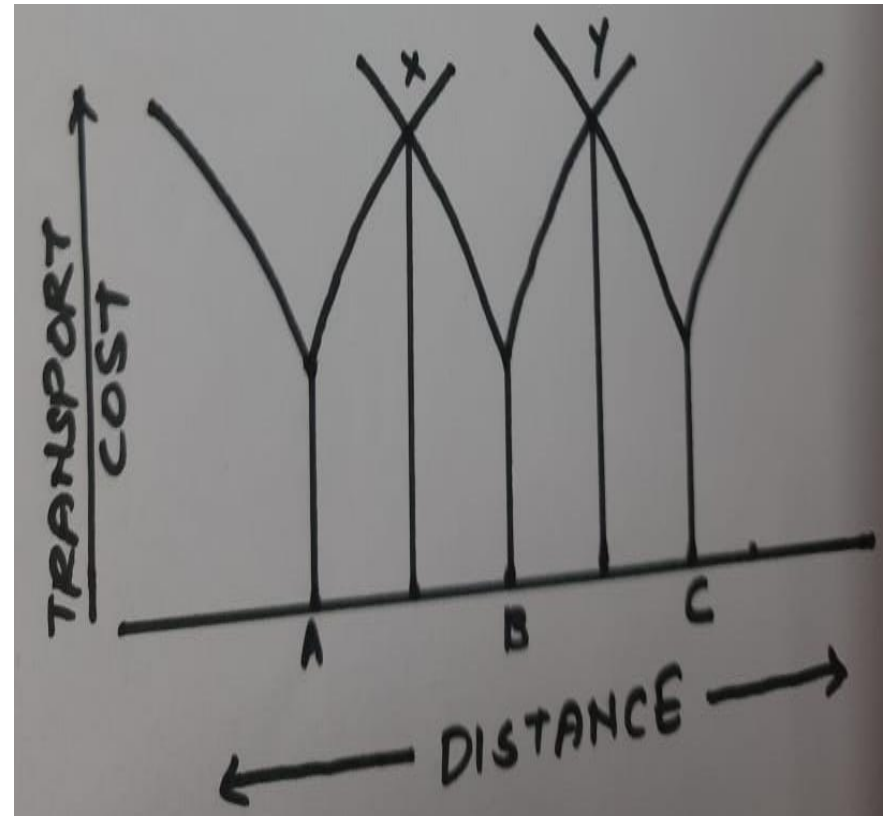
In this diagram we can find that point X and Y get equal impact from Node A & C and A & B respectively.



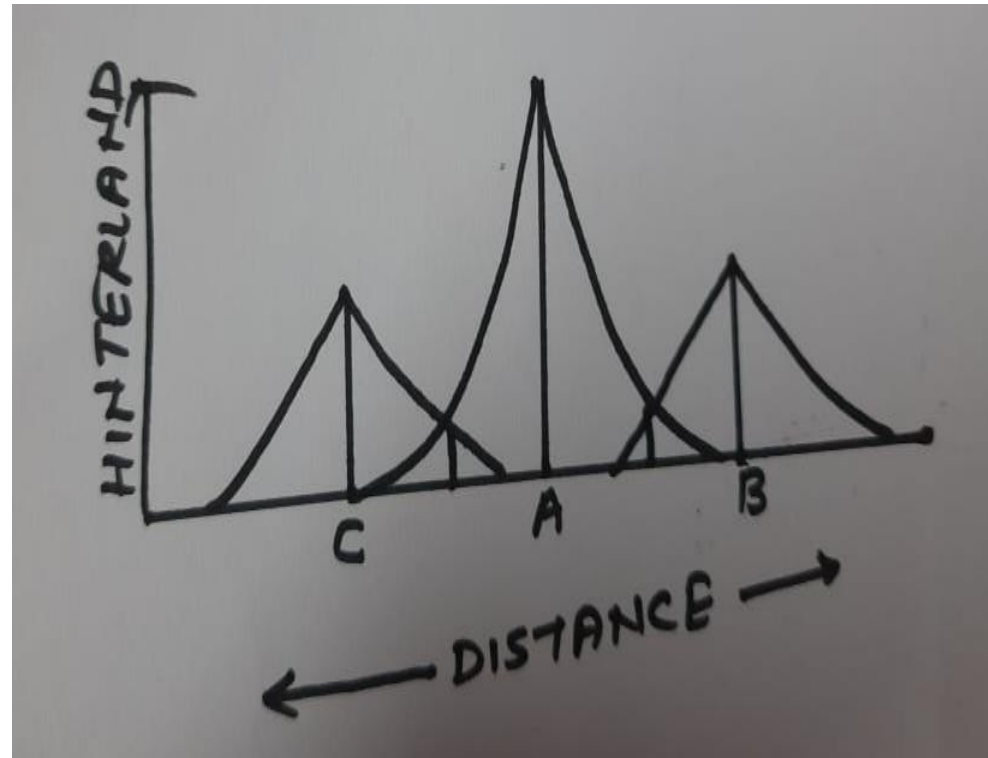
When there are more than one node in a region, then transportation cost will be equally increases as distance increases from the node.

Suppose there is a point between A & X points, in this situation transportation cost is less at this point from A in comparison to B.

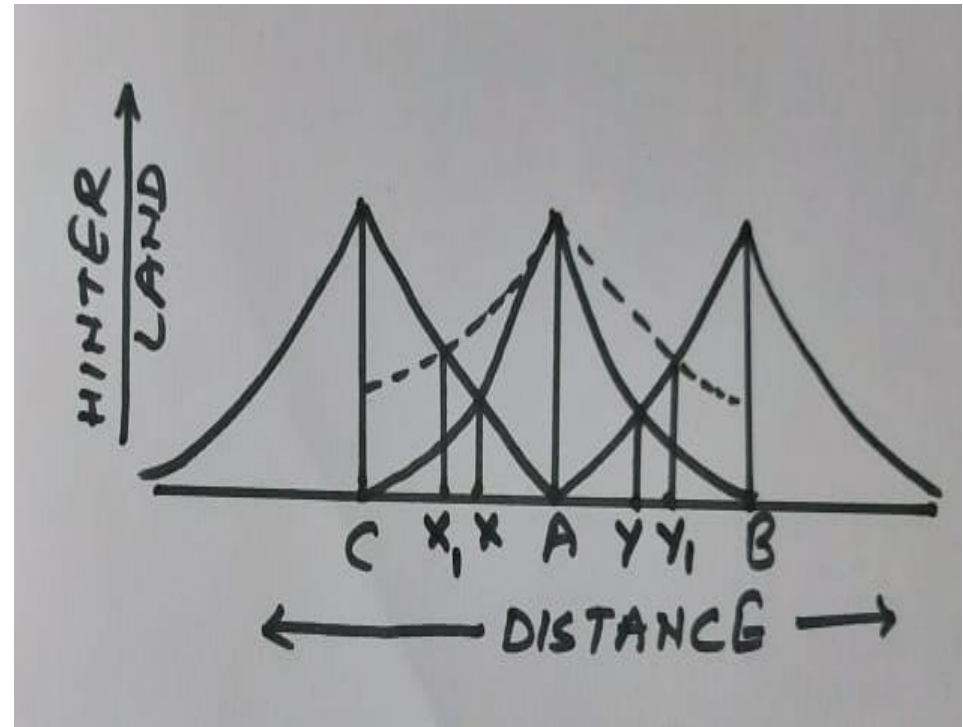
So, it point interacts more with A than B.



- When there are different sizes of a nodes in a region, the hinterland is not equally far from its node or having equal distance.
- Hinterland of bigger node is shifted towards smaller nodes.

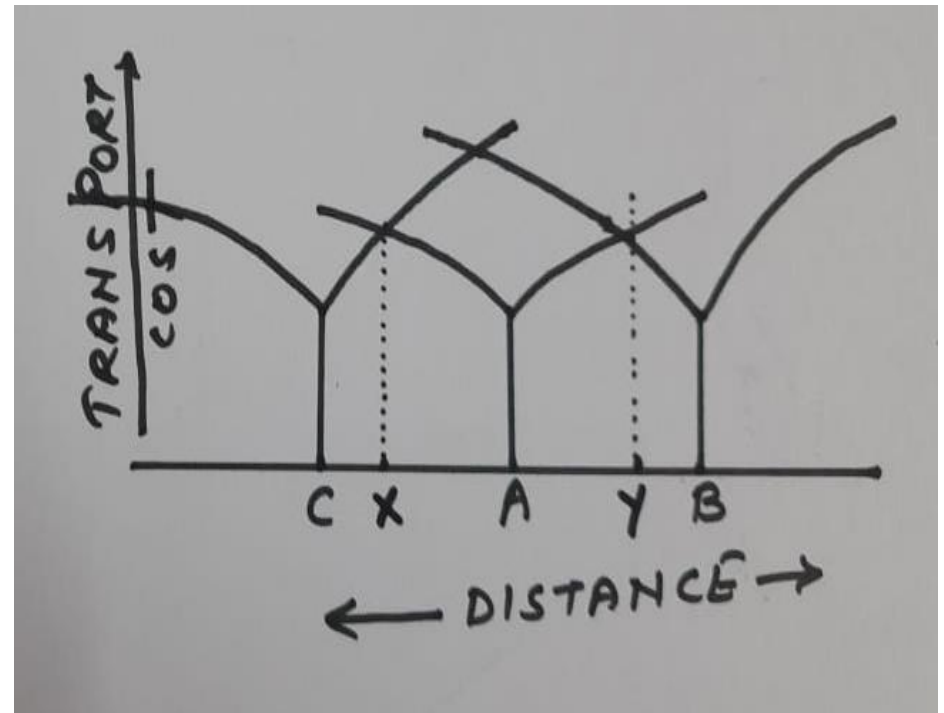


- In special condition although the sizes are equal but size of hinterland differs.
- It is because sometimes a node get better facilities or opportunities to develop faster than other same sizes nodes.
- In this situation developed node having wide hinterland. It shifts from X to X1 and from Y to Y1 respectively.





- Hinterland of A is greater than B & C.
- At point X & Y, transportation cost is not equal from A & C and A & B respectively.
- In this situation X interacts more with C in compare to A. and Y interacts more with B than A.



- There are different sizes of hinterland for different goods. For example hinterland for news paper, vegetables, milk and low value products is smaller, while expensive goods and special services having bigger hinterland.
- Hinterlands of big nodes, overlapped the areas.
- There is a competition occurred in overlapped region.
- Hinterland also influenced with political interest, sometimes small node influencing more than bigger node.

# THANK YOU

Disclaimer: The content displayed in the PPT has been taken from variety of different websites and book sources. This study material has been created for the academic benefits of the students alone and I do not seek any personal advantage out of it.