

District Planning Committee

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Introduction

District Planning Committee or DPC is an institution of decentralized planning.

Reports of First ARC (1967) , Dantwala Committee (1978) and Hanumantha Rao Committee (1983) had recommended its creation.

74th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992 made it constitutional to establish DPC by the Article-243ZD.

Prior to this provision there were Zila Aayojana Boards, DPC (Raj.etc), Zila Vikas Boards or Zila Yojana and Vikas Boards were existing and almost defunct in various states.

Orissa made a separate Law on DPC in 1998.

Rajasthan placed DPCs in Rajasthan Panchayati Raj Act, 1997 .

Composition

The composition of DPC is different in every state.

- In Rajasthan it comprises 25 members, in which 20 are elected from rural and urban local bodies as per their population- proportion.
- 5 members are nominated by the govt.- District Collector, ADM, CEO Zila Parishad, Two member from MP/MLAs.
- District Planning Officer is Member- Secretary.
- Zila Pramukh is Chairperson of DPC.

Functions

Assessment and utilization of all type natural and geographical resources .

Setting the priorities on the basis of basic needs.

Consultation with experts, coordination with all agencies and data collection.

Preparation of District Annual Plan, Special Action Plan.

Implementation of 20 point Programme.

MPLAD and MLA Local Area Development.

Link with Block and Panchayat level Co-ordination and Review Committees.

DLCC, Loans under various schemes and co-ordination with PRIs and ULBs.

Expectations

- Plan to be prepared by the Rural Local Bodies for activities assigned to them and National / State Schemes implemented by them with their own resources and those earmarked for these purposes.
- Plan to be prepared by the Urban Local Bodies for the activities assigned to them and National / State Schemes implemented by them with their own resources and those earmarked for these purposes.
- Physical integration of plans of rural and urban Local Bodies with the elements of the State Plan that are physically implemented within the geographical confines of the district.

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Decentralized Planning is arrived at an integrated participatory and coordinated idea of development of local areas. Each Gram Panchayat or Municipality is treated as a planning unit and district plans are prepared through consolidation and integration of these plans as well as by considering the development of district as a whole.

To ensure the use of resources available at the local level and resources made available under various schemes in better way so that the development needs of whole district may be achieved.

Decentralized Planning ensures better delivery of services and efficient use of resources whether financial or otherwise. It leads to higher growth rate in the state. Qualitative improvement will also take place as the felt needs of the people as reflected in the plans will get satisfied.

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In Rajasthan there are-

- State level coordination committee headed by ACS (Development)
 - District level coordination committee headed by District Collector.
 - Block level committee headed by SDO.
- Rajasthan has prepared District Plan on the basis of public participation at the grass root levels. Local people of Gram Panchayats have contributed in the preparation of these plans and rural masses have identified the priorities for local development as per their own needs through the meetings of Ward Sabhas and Gram Sabhas.