

Decentralised Planning

**(v) Absence of Effective Organization:**

In the absence of effective organisation of marginal and small farmers, agricultural labourers, artisans, scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and other backward sections, there is no proper representation of these sections in the local bodies for serving their economic interests.

**(vi) Regional Disparities:**

Various states of India adopting decentralized planning could not make much headway in reducing regional disparities in respect of development. Among various states, disparities have been accentuated in respect of Rayalaseema in Andhra Pradesh, Maratha Wada and Vidarbha in Maharashtra, Uttarakhand and Northern parts of West Bengal etc.

District planning machineries have failed to stem the problem of regional backwardness in various states. This has raised a disincentive

factor against the popularity of decentralized planning among the non-implementing states.

**(vii) Use of Inferior Resources:**

In the rural area, superior resources are under the effective control of elite section of rural society and the productive resources like forests, minerals etc. are also under the control of rich urban located groups having adequate financial resources.

Thus under such circumstances, decentralized planning machinery has been dealing with inferior type of resources having low potential return factor. Thus due to its involvement with inferior resources only, the performance of decentralized planning as an instrument of development and change is not at all satisfactory.

Thus in India, decentralised planning has shown dismal performance due to these above mentioned factors.