

Chapter-VIII
SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

In a developing economy like India, Development Administration faces the inescapable responsibility not only to stimulate but also to share the impulses for growth. It has to be a catalytic agent for social and economic change, quantitative as well as qualitative.

1. The fruits of Development Planning can only be reaped and reached to the common man through an efficient administration.
2. In practice almost all developing countries, regulatory administration has been entrusted with developmental work with some element of development orientation but without invoking an independent system of Development Administration. In India too, Development Administration is looked upon more as a problem of giving development orientation to the existing administrative system rather than setting up of an independent system of Development Administration.
3. Development Administration is that wing of Public Administration which develop the activity of government in the economic, political and social spheres of national life. It should always be distinguished with the administration of development, The latter stands for the administration aspects of development plans, programmes and projects designed to achieve the socio economic goals. The focus of Development Administration is on changing the role of administration from executive to managerial one.

4. The main characteristics of Development Administration relate to change orientation, result-orientation, commitment orientation, client orientation and temporal orientation. Development Administration has to commit itself to bring about a result orientation change for its clients (target groups) in a given time horizon.
5. The three critical functions of Development Administration relate to the planning, the programming and the controlling of developmental activities designed to achieve the socio economic objectives of the government policy. Each of these functions is in a necessary way related to and dependent upon the other. For example no practical plan can be formulated without the programmes which are part of its substance. No programming can be effective without support in controls. On the other hand a programme without a plan is undirected, and controls without plans and programmes are arbitrary.
6. The study of Development Administration is relatively of recent origin. The literature on Development Administration was meagre upto 1960. on
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The period between 1950 and 1960 may be called, in a sense, that of searching and reformulation. However, during sixties and onwards there has been a phenomenal growth of published literature on various aspects of Development Administration including Weidner model and Riggsian Model. The Weidner Model, also known as the theory of goal orientation, emphasizes that Development Administration is the process of guiding an organisation towards the achievement of progressive political, economic and social objectives that are authoritatively determined in one manner or another. On the other hand Riggsian Model is based on the theory of Socio ecology-

orientation and argues that social systems can consciously and deliberately modify and reshape the constraints under which they exist.

7. In India, Developmental Administration emerged as the concomitant of development planning introduced in the year 1951. In the real sense of the term the birth of Development Administration may be traced to the inception of Community Development Programme on 2nd October, 1952 with an administrative hierarchy consisting of community projects administration, Development Commissioner, Block Development Officer and Gram Sevak at the centre, the state, the block and the village level. The second phase in the history of Development Administration began with the introduction of Panchayat Raj Institutions in 1959 and onwards, in the form Zilla Parishad, Panchayat Samiti and Gram Panchayats at the district, the block and the village level respectively.
8. At present the agencies concerned with rural development include village Panchayats and village level workers at the village level, Panchayat Samities at block level, Zilla Parishad and DRDA alongwith like departments like Agriculture, Animal husbandary, forestry, fisheries, industries and health etc., at the district level reporting through the Collector of district, Development Commissioner at the state to the union Ministry of Rural Development.

The broad objectives of present thesis has been to evaluate the effectiveness of development administration. It is a new branch of positive science which has to make the tasks of development successful. The advent of planning, welfarism have significantly pointed towards development administration. The

policy of implementation is the hallmark of the effectiveness of development administration.

The essay begins with the conceptual aspects, the structural aspects of Development Administration existing in Karnataka and in the study area. In order to test the effectiveness development administration empirically, Aland has been chosen as the study area. The step by step analysis of the present thesis has been noted in the following.

The Development administration is a growing discipline. Though being a part of public administration, it is gradually departing from public administration. In the modern days, in the era of planning, development administration has assumed a pivotal place. It is more a positive science.

The objectives of development administration are many these include the development of community, society and least an individual citizen. The goals also encompass various aspects of life which are subject to governance. It is not just governance but the safety security and welfare of the people which are the prime objectives of development administration.

The scope of Development Administration is very vast. It includes extension and community services, programme management, project management and Area Development. The Development administration has a multi-dimensional context. For example social, economic, political and cultural etc.

The term development administration is not that which is understood by scholars. It is, though being part of Public Administrations, Development Administration differs significantly from the same.

It is a new branch of knowledge specially in the context of public policy, if the management is in private sector, the development administration is in public sector. The goals of development administration are not only to plan but also to execute the plans satisfactorily.

In our thesis our attention is focussed on the office of Chief-Secretary. The Chief Secretary is on the top of the hierarchy of administration. Indeed, he is the final executive officer of the state administration. He is therefore the head of heads. He is too busy. The powers are highly concentrated in him. As such, one may visualise the gap between the powers and functions. The modern view is that there should be decentralisation of powers in the context of development administration.

Similarly, next to Chief Secretary there is the office of Secretary. Indeed, in some departments the post of Secretary and commissioner is different. While in others it is one and the same. The Commissioner is concerned with formulation of the principal socio-economic and political objectives of his department. he is also entrusted with the implementation of the programme. The Commissioner who is below the Secretary, assumes the top place in terms of field administration.

If we go by physical aspects of administration, there is the post of Divisional Commissioner for every division consisting of 4 districts. He is sandwiched between the commissioner on the top and all powerful Deputy Commissioner of the district in the bottom. In the recent past, it has been felt that the post of Divisional Commissioner may be done away, which may not affect administration. But in our view, it would affect development administration.

The Deputy Commissioner occupies very important place in the structure of district administration. In keeping with the path of development of the country the developmental responsibilities are divided into governmental and non-governmental. There should be a proper relationship between the government and voluntary organisations. The Non-governmental organisations have to act as scaffolding for the government. A well developed structure of Non Governmental organisation is very essential for development. Further there are number of voluntary organisations functioning in our study area i.e. Aland Taluka.

The Co-operative's are the well rooted organisation in the study area. The co-operative societies are also like a voluntary organisation or association.

The study area is bestowed with an extensive net work of co-operatives. There are various types of co-operatives such as, Producers co-operative society, Consumer's Co-operative Societies, Handloom societies etc. They serve the people from production, to consumption. They also faster the welfare of the people if and only if the people become the member of this vital non-governmental organisations. There are number of Mahila Mandals in Aland Taluka they are very well-structured organisations of the women, by the women and for the women. They act as the social infrastructure for translating government policies regarding women.

Further we have taken into account the important offices working in Aland Taluka those are Revenue, Agriculture, Education, Women and Child Welfare etc., Further we have also discussed the Grass-root administration. At this level some of the important govermental functionaries are working. Those are the extension officer for Agriculture, social welfare, education, women and child welfare etc.

It may be observed from our tabulation that the total response has been 45. Some officials belonging to K.E.B. outwardly rejected. Their response is negative. They were not co-operated. Similarly, some officials of Range Educational office respond so and so.

There are some limitations in our survey. Those are the people and the voluntary organisations have not included in to the survey schedule. Further, the personal aspects of officials has not been given serious importance. The small size of the sample may have its own impacts on the findings of our study.

Here some of the important suggestions are given in the following. More and More Gazetted officials should be appointed at taluka level. From our findings we observed that the salary of many employees are very low. As such their salary and other benefits should be enhanced by the government. Those who pass the departmental exam in first attempt and also in merit should be promoted quickly, further the government should undertake the responsibility to construct the houses for the employees. Local politics and pressures upon the officials should be avoided. The personal threats upon the officials must be condemned. Financial powers should be delegated to lower officials which is to be fixed by the government. Literacy programmes must be imparted to the people in the villages through mobile vans. Further, the government should encourage NGO's to help the people to understand the developmental programmes, policies and projects which is quite essential for making development administration more effective.

It may be observed from the above that, there are many areas which needs a further detailed study those area include a separate schedule for people as respondents would be essential for a further test of the effectiveness of development administration.