

## Chapter 10: Conclusion

There is multiplicity of programmes and schemes and even larger number of implementing agencies, making it difficult for the district administration to effectively monitor and supervise the developmental activities. While almost all the developmental programmes are targeted at the same set of beneficiaries, the existence of myriad programmes without an integrated focus, led to each of them being implemented in a stand alone mode.

To ensure efficiency and effectiveness in delivery of key services like rural development, health, employment, etc., GOI has increasingly been entrusting the responsibility at the local level, especially the PRIs. This is also intended to ensure that the local Government at the district, block and GP level are empowered to discharge the functions that are constitutionally assigned to them. It was observed that absence of adequate participation at

these levels in the planning process is hindering the progress of the District. While the PRIs are empowered to prepare specific plans for an integrated development of their area, lack of structured annual action plans from these levels and absence of capacity building have resulted in their inability to expend the funds provided to them for implementation of various programmes. Adequate monitoring mechanism is either not instituted, or is not functioning as envisaged, with regard to execution of schemes. While plans have been formulated for providing integrated development of a sector/service, these could not be executed in a time bound manner due to delay in land acquisition, land disputes, slow progress of works and inadequate project management. The State Government will have to address these serious issues in order to achieve the intended development of the District at the desired pace.

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