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## “IMPACT OF DIFFERENT DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES ON THE PEOPLE OF NALANDA DISTRICT”

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### ABSTRACT:

*Development administration is the base of progressive democratic society. The objective of the World Bank has been to change the government's political activities from maintenance of law and order to welfare state. The administrations has to play a big role to do welfare to the people of a state in various aspect like rural development, urban development, development in health engineering, drinking water and control diseases. With the growth of the concept rural development the role of development administration has multiplied. The aim of the development administration is to bring about basic changes in rural*

*construction. In India the rural areas were villages are situated has remained subject of negligence from long time.*

**KEYWORDS:** *Development administration , political activities.*

### INTRODUCTION:-

After independence of India specially from 1970 onwards the government keeping inview the welfare administration launched a number of development schemes especially to change economic structure of rural area and upgrade socio-economic conditions of rural people. Development schemes and project were launched in India by different government during different time. Mrs. Indira Gandhi the Prime minister of the country was the first to take initiative inlaunching various development plans. Thereafter, the government

of Rajiv Gandhi, Narshimha Rao, Manmohan Singh, Atal Bihar Vajpeyee and Narendra Modi have launched various schemes and projects for the development of rural areas. Where in the Panchayati Raj system has been authorized to play role in implementation of these schemes and projects. Some of the projects and schemes are I.R.D.P. Manrega, Indira Awas yojana, Jawahar Rojgar guarantee yojna, MANEREGA etc.

For promoting socio-economic condition of the weaker section people of Nalanda district development administration is essential. Its scope is very intensive Taking into consideration both the aspect of development i.e. administration of development viz, economic sociopolitical as well as development administration.

Special attention was paid to the rural development in India during the regime of Smt. Indira Gandhi, who first launched 20 point economic programmes. Mrs Indira Gandhi wanted to provide herself as the Mashiha of poor Indian people. Her dynamic steps were to nationalized. The 14 commercial Bank were nationalized thereafter the base motive of the planning commission became to make plan for development for rural economic and change the face of rural areas. Therefore a number of plans and schemes such as I.R.D.P., N.R.E., G.P.J.R.Y. Indira Awas yoana, Gramin smiridh yojana, MANAREGA,etc have been launched. Thousands of government authorities along with elected people representatives have been actively changed in implementing plans and schemes under the

direction of government. In fact, I.R.D.P. was a multi dimensional programme which integrated development of the rural areas and the rural people.<sup>1</sup>

It is fact that the development and man common welfare have remained basic objectives of the welfare government. The planning schemes, projects etc of a government to change the socio-economic face of a society or to constitute an egalitarian society cannot be implemented until administration branch of the government is efficient enough. So as a device, the emphasis "sifted from agriculture and rural development was defined as a strategy designed to improve the economic and social life of a specific group of people living in rural areas."<sup>2</sup>

No development scheme can be implemented fully and efficiently without strong, smart, honest and active administrators. If administrators are corrupt and inactive or non-interested in the welfare schemes, nothing marcarby can be achieved. More over corruption in administration is like a paralysis. Much depends upon the will and interest of the administrators who are made responsible for implementing developing schemes.<sup>3</sup> Today, when government is committed to change the socio-economic face of the people and rural areas of Nalanda district, it has become much more important to allow the people to participate in development administration.<sup>4</sup> Development administration is a global term today and it has become an integral part of the government which is democratically formed and inclined to socialistic principles. So far the case of Indian government is concerned, the Indian constitution provides socialistic pattern of society, part fourth of the constitution namely Directive Principles of state policy stands for giving effect to a society based on the principles of democratic socialism keeping in view the aims and objective of the constitution, various changes have been brought in Indian administrative framework.

After independence, the government has constituted the Department of agriculture to make desired changes in the agrarian field. As the years rolled down and the government adopted various plans and projects to remove poverty from the rural areas and improve the living standard of the poor people.<sup>5</sup> the need was felt to bring about effective changes in administrative pattern of the country.

The government of India created a new Department of Rural Development and constituted a number of development blocks, supported with technically efficient administrative staff with a view to giving effect to the policies of development in rural areas. The community Development project became main administrative centre of India.

People's participation in India in development administration began with launching of the community development project in 1952 which wanted to make "considerable increase in agricultural production and more specially, production of food grains and development of village and small scale industry."<sup>6</sup> On the advice of the planning commission of the government of India started to provide technical advice, supply needs for better cultivation and grant loans to the farmers through nationwide Community Development Programme<sup>6</sup> Development administration deals with the extension of community service. Extension and community services are best seen as a form of partnership between the government agencies which provided technical, institutional or financial services and the people. Their significance comes from the fact that they are the substitute for a system based on government agencies alone and are rooted in the belief that it is the community of the local level which receives the services, responds to them and in the process itself grows in initiative and responsibility to improve the condition of the weaker section of people. They imply community organizations of one kind or another at the base. The most difficult problem met with in intension is that within the limits of the resources available benefits do not easily reach the sections of the population who are in a situation of weakness, unable to contribute their own share or to claim what is due to them. Therefore, there is need both or first hand investigation of social situation for better devices and instruments for dealing with social disabilities, psychological handicaps and other lacks and for more comprehensive social and economic policies. Thus through extension of community services the bureaucracy attempts to improve the socio-economic condition of the people of weaker section of the people.

Thus it is very much obvious that the government of India adopted various methods and schemes which opened wide scope for people's participation in development administration. People welcomed these schemes and programs with great enthusiasm and took active part also to improve

their economic condition. It is also true that these schemes and programmes benefited numerous persons and families providing self employments to them. The schemes and programmes are still in practice. But it is discouraging to those that the target fix by the government to be achieved through these programmes could not be achieved. Poverty and unemployment are yet to be removed. There are millions of poor and deprived people who are yet deprived of the opportunity to get employment and serve their daily needs. The Jawahar Rojgar Yojna provide full employment opportunities to at least one member of each family living below the poverty line who seek unskilled employment and to ensure the fuller participation of people in its implementation”<sup>7</sup>

Therefore, development administration shows a sign of commitment is needed to change the socio-economic scenario of a country or place, commitment to conceive in the perspective problems of the country or place or district like Nalanda. Since socio-economic change has to be brought in the condition of the people of weaker section of society with rapidly and within a rapid time, horizon development administration has to be result oriented. It should change their attitude, outlook and orientation in order to bring about over all socio-economic transformation in the society.

It is obvious that development administration has great responsibility to the society or people and the country to complete development project within the required time frame. Thus the characteristics of development administrations show that it has to develop the socio-economic development of the people of the weaker section of society.

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