CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS, GENERALISATIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

The concluding portion of a research report is the crux of the matter. This contains a churning of the data and its analysis and interpretation. The data collected by researcher was filtered through the process of analysis and interpretation and, consequently, the conclusions, generalisations and suggestions for further study have been adjudged as under:

1) The majority of the responders to questionnaire no. 1 revealed that very few developmental schemes are under progress in the villages of Kaithal district. This was also proved by the apathy shown by 18 of the sarpanches out of a total sample of 50 Sarpanches randomly chosen. Despite best efforts of the researcher and personal persuasions, 18 of the sarpanches did not respond to the questionnaire. It was also revealed by the majority that the sarpanches have no direct power to utilize the developmental grants. However, the sarpanches can directly utilize the funds only under Jawahar Rozgar Yojna which included repair of streets and school buildings etc. The sarpanches have also the direct power to spend the funds raised by them through panchayat resources. It can,
therefore, be concluded that rural areas of the Kaithal district are not being paid full attention by the development administration. People's participation is also not on a satisfactory scale because the surpanches who are the elected representatives of the people at the grassroot level, have not been fully associated with developmental activities. This also implies that the leader of the development team at the district level in Kaithal that i.e. the Deputy Commissioner Kaithal has not gone into reasons why the developmental activity is on the decline in rural areas of the districts. It is suggested that indepth study of the cause and their removal should be conducted with regard to the slacness of developmental activities in rural areas.

2) The position of Civic amenities in the Kaithal district is also not very encouraging. The district administration has claimed in the official records that drinking water supply arrangement has been made in all villages of the district but it was found from the responses offered by the sample of sarpanches that water supply tanks exist in only 30% of the villages. Large majority of the responders stated that all drinking water supply facilities were available except the supply of
water which has been reported to be only of the guest visit type. Thus, it can be concluded that the water supply system in Kaithal district lacks the supply of water.

On the front of domestic fuel also the picture is far from satisfactory. Only 25% villages have the facility of Gobar Gas plant and there are no gas agencies in the rural areas.

The health centre and veterinary hospitals are fairly available in all the villages. But the basic purpose here also is no less than defeated because all the responders who have acknowledged the presence of health centres in their villages, have informed that patients are not supplied adequate medicines and several of the responders hinted that the doctors and other paramedical staff are not regularly available in the health centres.

The positions of pucca streets have been found hopeful but the position of pucca nalis has been found unsatisfactory. Common lavatories have been found in 5% of the villages only. Panchayat Bhawan and Harijan Chopals have been found available in almost all the villages. However, the Mahilla Mandals have been found constructed in 30% of the villages.
The position regarding facilities of education was found to be highly satisfactory because government schools are available in all the villages. It is worthwhile to mention that the Ananganwari Centres under I.C.D.S have been working only in a meagre number of villages. In the Kaithal block of the Kaithal district there is no Anganwari Centre.

The position of agricultural sector and irrigation system in the district has been found hopeful and the district administration has been compensating the losses due to floods.

Law and order problem as well as land disputes are almost negligible in the rural areas. The responder sarpanches have been getting full grants as per sanction order.

It was found by the researcher that there was a great possibility of misuse of the development funds at the level of the sarpanches. The methods of misuse were stated to be to show the IIInd quality bricks as 1st quality in record and also wrong assessments of pond digging and tank filling.
The responders showed that they were getting full co-operation of district administration in developmental schemes. The Khulla Darbar system to remove the grievances on the spot has been criticised and appreciated by equal number of responders from amongst the inhabitants of the district. The general observation is that the inhabitants have personally and socially benefitted after formation of the Kaithal district. However, the position of loan distribution to farmers, industrialists and the educated unemployed was found to be depressive. The majority of responders in questionnaires I and II have led the researcher to conclude that the evil of bribery was a prevailing factor in the government offices. Only very few responders informed that under the guidance of the Deputy Commissioner the development schemes were running successfully.

The categories of District officers of the sample did not agree that bribery was prevailing in government offices. But one officer agreed that bribe prevailed only partially. The researcher also found that periodical surveys of the developmental schemes are not conducted in a proper manner. The researcher also found that no one was prepared to disclose the annual
expenditure occurring on the Deputy Commissioner residence. Honesty, zeal and resources as well as public participation have been found as the parameters of a model district. The position of Deputy Commissioner before and after independence was found to be poles apart. The monarch type authority of the Deputy Commissioner of pre-independence days was changed into democratic leadership after the independence. The Deputy Commissioner of the modern age is more a co-ordinator on the development front.

The researcher can safely conclude that the Deputy Commissioner has played an important role as Captain of the development team at the district level. The Deputy Commissioner of Kaithal district since its formation as district has not been properly attending to the implementation of development schemes in the rural areas. This has been found by researcher on the basis of the facts that there are health centres without medicine and doctors; there are water pipe lines and water connections without water; there are electric poles and electric fittings but without electricity and there are no signs of progress on the front of domestic fuel in rural areas of the Kaithal district. The loan distribution
system also lacks. The I.C.D.S programme network has not been properly spread in the rural areas. It is therefore suggested that further research could be conducted whether the Deputy Commissioner, in addition to his vast duties of routine administration, magistracy and revenue, should remain as co-ordinator of development team at the district level or whether a separate district development officer should be appointed for the purpose with specialist qualification. It is further suggested that properties in field of development should be clearly defined and a bare minimum programme for providing Civic amenities should be provided to the people in the rural areas so that the standard of living of those people could be raised to a satisfactory level. The gospel of upliftment of the poor should be adequately preached to all officers and their staff who were involved in process of development. The district administration should be overhauled so as to raise the standard of living of the poor people residing in the rural areas of Kaithal District.