It is during 1890, the South-Konkan was formed into a separate district which was a sub collectorate in Thane (1830). There were 10 sub-divisions viz., Devgad, Sangameshwar, Vengurla, Malwan, Rajapur, Chipun, Khed, Dapoli and Guhagar (during 1931).

Presently, the Collectorate is responsible for Revenue Administration and the Zilla Parishads for Panchyat Administration. The other State Government Departments are; Town Planning and Valuation, Geology and Mining, Power, Social Forestry, Agriculture, Horticulture, Co-operative, Fisheries, Judiciary, Harbour Engineering, Public Works, Irrigation, Police, Ground Water Survey and Development Agency and Industries. They are located at the Headquarter Kudal (ORAS, upcoming new HQ) of Sindhudurg District.

The different subordinate offices are attached to their respective Divisional or Circle Offices for their Head Offices are located in Bombay, Kolhapur, Pune or Konkan Bhavans. Various special schemes: Rural Integrated Development, Western Ghats Development, and Horticultural Development implemented through their concerned Departments provide considerable effect on the development of the District. The Schemes may cover to the entire State or confined to local sector which function under the control of District Planning or District Councils. The State sector schemes are implemented by the Collector and Member Secretary who have direct control with an over all budgetary control of Planning and Finance Department.
Boards and Corporations like Maharashtra State Electricity (MSEB) Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation, Development Corporation of Konkan have their functionary units in the District. Bank of India, a leading Bank and Central Co-operative Bank have their offices in the district.

Central Government establishments such as Postal Department, Telegraphs, Customs, Income Tax, Central Excise have their offices in the district for effective control.

Absence of All India Radio (AIR) for Sindhudurg District is very conspicuous.

Despite of the so many establishments both State and Central, still the District is under developed in the State. Such a situation can be attributed to factors like socio-economic condition, Physiography, attitude of the people, chronic neglect, fragmented and common land holdings, traditions and even blind faith. Eradication of these may result in the accelerated development and indeed they are the real impediments for any growth and progress of the area.

An optimum utilization of various improvement programmes of Government, Public and Quasi Government agencies for achieving targets can effectively be monitored for attaining the goals for which they have been established.
The level of Social Service and its extent can best be assessed by taking into consideration the factors like: Literacy, School education, Health, Medical and Social Welfare Schemes.

Quite often, the degree of literacy is an index of its economic status which facilitates economic development and social infrastructure. The percentage of literacy among males is 86.23 and 66.87 for females (together 75.81%) which is certainly above the State average (62.2%). Primary schools are fairly well distributed in the region unlike the other facilities like Primary Health Centres, telephone, Venterinary centres, Colleges both Junior and Degree.

Shopping complexes are also not evenly distributed for obvious reasons. Medical shops situated at different places also suffer due to minimum population and viability in terms of sale. Non-urbanisation and subsistence for economic activities virtually resulted in not having an organised market both for assembling and terminal.

The produce is sold directly to agents and end users who collect the products at the point of production. Because of this, the producers receive prices that are far lower than what they would have received in the organised regulated market.
Lack of finance like providing short term finance at a time when it is needed the most is also a cause for industrial sickness. Credit from Commercial Banks also do not come forward. Such a situation leads to borrowing from unorganised money market at high interest rates. The financial institutions in turn complain that entrepreneurs set up ventures without pre-investment feasibility study.

Among the labourers work ethics is lacking. Often they are farm labourers who seek seasonal employment and are content in earning subsistence. There are no checks, control or incentives and inducements. Lack of work culture is characteristic for the District.