Chapter - I

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Administration is an age-old process which exists in some form or the other since the advent of a well-organized society. In fact, it has become an essential part of a society and a dominant factor in life in the modern age which has seen the emergence of what has aptly been called the administrative state. It is the duty and responsibility of the administration of a state to look after myriad needs of human life-health, education, recreation, sanitation, social security and others in addition to its basic function of maintaining law and order in society\(^1\). It is all the more important in developing countries like India, which are engaged in a massive effort to lift themselves from a state of poverty, squalor and disease to a level of general happiness and prosperity and which employ it i.e., public administration as the instrument of change and development. No plan can succeed if its administrative implications are not fully realized and commensurate administrative machinery is not provided. A country’s progress is thus determined by the quality of its public administration. Thus, “administration is a moral act and an administrator is a moral agent”\(^2\).

It is generally the administrative headquarters at the capital of the state from where the entire state is administered. However, it is not a conceivable idea to administer a big community from one single centre. Consequently every state is divided into a number of administrative sub-centres. Thus districts in India is the multipurpose field area common to most of the departments. And like any other states of India the State of Manipur also have districts as administrative units.

This particular research work makes an attempt to give an authoritative account of the administrative activities in the districts of Manipur right after its state-hood since 1972. In Manipur different administrative units were in operation since a long time. In a state like Manipur with its multifarious problems the whole task of development and of being a welfare state falls on the shoulder of the District Administration. A good and efficient functioning of the District Administration can bring Manipur on par with other states of India.

**Meaning of Administration**

The word administration comes from a Latin word *ad* + *Ministrare*, means to care for or to look after people, to manage affairs. Administration is a task or a process permeating all the collective efforts, whether it may be private or public, civil or military, etc., when the British freed India from its yolk, they left her high and dry. They have already squeezed out everything from her. There was nothing but hunger, poverty and diseases everywhere. The enormous task of bringing back India to the path of development and general welfare fell in the hands of the administrators. It was firmly believed that a proper and systematic functioning of the administration can bring India into the path of prosperity and well-being. This was mentioned by our first Prime Minister of free India, Jawaharlal Nehru, when he was addressing a convocation of civil servants. In this connection he quoted “......Administration is meant to achieve something, and not to exist in some kind of an ivory tower, following certain rules of procedure and Narcissus-like, looking on itself with complete satisfaction. The test after all is the human beings and their welfare”\(^3\). Thus, in a democratic state like India, good administrative system has to play a great role in the proper functioning of the system.

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There are certain essential ingredients which form part of any administration anywhere. These includes firstly, communications, and that comprehends communications of all kinds; internal communications within the organisation, its communication and relationships with other organisations, the lines of communications, the so-called lines of approach and the methods of communications. Secondly, an essential element in any administration is delegation of function, of authority of resources, with its corollary of accountability. Thirdly, there must be systems of accountability and of control in any organisation to prevent it from becoming disorderly mess. Fourthly, administration necessarily consists of a system of jurisdictions with their problems of delimitation of overlapping and with an intermeshing of relationship at various points. A fifth essential element is the objectives of targets and of methods. Finally, personnel management is an ingredient of administration and which is inescapable and essential.

**Meaning of District Administration**

District or *Janapada* has been the pivotal unit of administration in India since ancient times. In present times, district is more vital and important organ of administration. The Oxford Concise Dictionary defines a district as a territory marked off for special administrative purposes. To quote the same dictionary, administration is the management of public affairs. Most departments of the state government outside the secretariat have external or field services which are located in the district. In certain cases even the Union Government has its field agencies located at this level. The sum total of the activities of the departments and some others connected with the affairs of the Union Government, together constitute the administrative machinery of the district.

In the words of Khera "District Administration" is the total functioning of government in a district; that total and complex organisation of the management of

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5. Ibid., p.11
public affairs at work, dynamic and not static in the territory of a geographically
demarcated district. District administration includes all the agencies of government, the
individual officials and functionaries, public servants. It comprehends all institutions
for the management of public affairs in the district; all the bodies corporate such as the
panchayats of different kinds, the gram sabhas, the nyaya panchayats, the panchayat
samitis, the zilla parishads, municipal committees and local boards of every kind. District
administration provides the principal points of contact between the citizens and the process
of government 6.

Thus, district administration in India deals with a widely embrasive sphere of the
total management of public affairs. Quite simply, district administration is that portion
of public administration which functions in the territorial limits of a district 7. The district
as a unit of administration is a piece of land consisting of people, resources, functions
and amenities. It is a mini spatial entity which generally leaves its identity for nativity,
jurisdiction and development. The district in India is in many ways the most important
unit of field administration in the country. It constitutes a convenient unit, not too small
and not too large; and it seems to be a convenient mode of organisation. It provides a
practical method for the management of public affairs in a country like India. Thus,
district is the most important unit in the hierarchy of field administration and maintenance
of law and order, the district administration has acquired new dimensions of functioning
in the post independence era when it was entrusted with the responsibility of
implementation of developmental programmes.

The component parts of a district administration. The general structure of the
administration in the districts of India is in a series of tiers, usually three, sometimes

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6. Ibid., p. 17
7. Ibid., p. 79
four tiers. There will be one level which comprehends the whole district within its jurisdiction. It may be the collector, the district magistrate, or the superintendent of police or the district agricultural officer; it may be the chairman of the Zilla Parishad, or the district education officer, or the health officer and so on. Secondly, there is usually an intermediate territorial level in states with large geographical areas and hence due to the size of the districts. Whereas in the states of North Eastern India like Manipur, where the geographical area is comparatively less, the intermediate district level is found to be absent. Sometimes there are two intermediate levels in the larger districts. The intermediate level can be the tahsil or a sub-division; or a block, or a Panchayati Samiti, a circle inspector of agriculture, and so on.

Then at the ground level, in the so-called grassroots level, the village provides a convenient territorial jurisdiction. Here we have the village panchayat, the Nyaya panchayat, the village headman, the village chowkidar, the village patwari, the village level worker-each an important part in the administration of the district.

*Evolution of District Administration in India in General and Manipur in Particular*

It has been the experience that as societies increase in size and complexity and governments grow larger and makes more functions with differentiated and specialised institutions, the administrative machinery too takes a large and complex shape. It is amply clear from the composition of the administrative machinery at different points of time which varied according to the requirements of those times.

Although human civilization from its incipient stage has conceived several types of administrative system, a sound theory for territorial administration has yet to be evolved.

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8. Ibid., p. 99
From the days of Plato and Aristotle, the state has been viewed perhaps as an organism or a mammoth Leviathan and its sum is greater than its parts, but the formation of its administrative units or the territorial spans of its various levels is by and large determined by natural factors or more precisely by geographic compulsions rather than by the free will of its rulers of the various territorial divisions, big and small, the one that has become the principal unit of administration and has equivalent in almost every country except for semantic variation, is the district. Its original constitution is as old as the organisation of agricultural communities and it is indubitably a contribution of the Mauryas to the world civilisation, especially to the global administrative culture.

As the pastoral tribes of the primitive age, through their intermittent feuds and bloodshed transformed into settled communities, land has become the most precious and prestigious acquisition and those who established their claim and authority over the land, the primary as also the prime source of wealth, had monopolized almost the entire economic power, secured a higher social status and took over for themselves the social and political leadership, on the other hand, those who were excluded from taking their share of the soil has been force to live either as tenants or as serfs.

As facilitated by geography and communications, the proximate local groups sought to integrate themselves into a sub-regional or regional society in a move to consolidated and strengthen their hold over the land and to obtain legitimacy and recognition to it. Their mobility was largely determined by the limited efficiency of their transport and communication and by their idea of self-sufficiency formed out of a largely inexpansible or stagnant agrarian economy and its intimate inter-dependence. Attachment to the land and reliance on its productivity had added a new strength to their mutual bonds.

to make life more settled and to develop a lasting affinity for the surrounding area covering a few thousand square kilometers chosen for their habitation. Naturally they except a few daring, adventurous or enterprising, did not desire to go beyond this area which could meet the necessities of their life or offer a territorial finality to their living especially when wants were few.

Agricultural production and handicrafts found a profitable market for them within this territorial finality which also rendered a conducive environment for the development of traditions, customs, usage, habits and above all a common social psyche. The sublimation of their loyalties also remained more or less confined to its limits. The system of production and distribution that they contrived and ties of consanguinity they forged, generally, wove the texture of their economic and social relationship and to a great extent contributed to their idea of justice. Gradually as the territorial order has assumed a permanent for the man whose prominence was rated primarily on the basis of their land holdings invariably assumed within it a higher position to exercise control over the rest of its inhabitants. It had knit itself the diverse social conducts, habits, behaviors and beliefs to make them an essential part of its identity. The territorial finality similarly arranged the different levels of justice into a scale and prescribed the mode of dispensation and means of availability of justice to promote its centre to be the seat of authority to the largest number.

The territorial entity with its integral parts and infrastructure had emerged in the natural course to be known as the district, the most significant constituent of the state conversely, the architects of the state had realised that the undisturbed continuance of the district was quite useful for effective operation of the government and for social consolidation indispensable for administrative objectives.

10. Ibid., p. 22
The district has been the basic unit of administration in India since ancient times. The Vedic literature and Manu Smriti are rich sources to strengthen our views that some form of arrangements were made even from times immemorial for the management of social and economic affairs of the people. Indus valley civilization localised in such sites as Mohenjodaro, Harappa, Lothal, Rangapur etc., suggests an administrative set up connected with urban agglomerations which was perhaps a single centralised state rather than a number of few smaller territories. Remarkable skill displayed in the town planning and sanitation, thriving agricultural economy, well organised commerce etc. suggest the possibility of an excellent administration particularly Municipalities. Mauryans seem to be the first to divide their Empire into provincial and district units. The Mauryans almost 2500 year ago created for the administration of their vijeta (Empire) a territorial system consisting of the grama (revenue village), sthana (a group of villages), revenue circle or in some cases a small taluk, the vishya (taluk or tahsil), ahara (district), the pradesha (division) and the Janapada (province). Kautilya’s Arthasastra suggests that the Janapada (i.e the kingdom) should be divided into “Sthaneeya” which should consist of 800 villages. Sthaneeya was sub divided into “Dronamukha” which was comprised of 400 villages. Dronamukha was further subdivided into “Kharvatik” which was composed of 200 villages. Last unit was ‘sangraham’ which had 10 villages under it. The functionary in charge of a sangraham was called Gopa. The term Pradeshika was used for the official in-charge of a province. There was another functionary called “Rajjuka” who exercised executive and judicial functions and would roughly correspond to a present day collector. The sthaneeya was perhaps a district and sthanika, like a district officer was the authority who used to control Gopas. During Guptas’s era, the district was known as vishaya, in charge of the vishayapati who was collector of revenue and maintained small force for preservation of law and order. Division of territory for

administration purpose is as old as organised administration. But keeping in view the supreme objective of providing efficient administration to the general public organisations, the charges were made.

During the period of Delhi Sultanate, the Sultanate was divided into provinces (vilayats) each under a governor either with limited power (referred as imarat-i-am or with unlimited powers called imarat i-khas). However, most of the Governors were with limited power only. Such a Governor was called Muqti. It was Akbar who organised provincial administration of the country and put it on a sound footing. He divided the empire into twelve divisions, later on increased to fifteen, calling each a subah. The officer in charge of the subah was the subedar, also known as the nazim, in certain provinces. The subedar, was responsible for the general supervision, economic prosperity, law and order and defence of the provinces. The provincial diwan was second in line, but interestingly, not subordinate to the subedar. The duties of the provincial diwan, were collection of revenue, keeping financial accounts, allotment and disbursement of the salaries of provincial officers, managing the jagirs of the province, realisation of revenue from taxes and appointing the amins, krosis and tahsildars in the provinces with the consent of the high diwan. He had to report to the high diwan twice a month with a statement of the cash balance with him. The subedar also reported to the Imperial Records office about the general condition of his subah. It was these reports which became the main channel of communication between the central and the provincial governments.

At the local level, each subah was sub-divided into a number of units called the sarkars. Each sarkar was subdivided into parganas or mahal which would compare with modern sub-divisions or tehsils. There were different pargana officials.

(either elected from village or hereditary) was the head of the Hindus at a lesser level (for a group of 100 villages). Mutasarif or amil was the revenue collector of the pargana. It seems that the amil was assisted by the mushirf (Inspector of crops to determine governement share) and the adjudicator who was later known as amin (also known as munshif). There was a muhassil who used to receive payments in cash and kind. He was later known as fotedar or khazanchi (like treasurer or the treasury officer). Besides, there were gumashta (agents), sarhangs (or chaprasi) who used to serve the official decrees or orders on muqaddom and karkuns (clerks who kept the accounts). There is a reference to a post called shahna i.e., the “Tax Collector” in Amir Hasan Sijri’s Fawaid-i-fawad. Below the parganas there were smaller hamlets called naglah. Under Shahjahan his wazir created another unit called the chakla between sarkar and pargana which included a number of parganas. The fauzdar was the executive and military head of a sarkar. The fauzdar had combined military, police, judicial and executive authority. The amir was responsible for the working of the entire revenue department of the subdivision and functioned under the direct control of the provincial diwan. The gazi performed basically the same tasks as did the provincial qazi. He was in charge of all religious affairs, mosque etc. As mentioned above, each sarkar was divided into parganas. The shiqdar was the executive head of a pargana and responsible for maintenance of law and order as well as criminal justice. Below him was the qamungo, who dealt primarily with the survey, assessment and collection of revenue. The qamungo was the head of the patwaries of a pargana. During Jahangir’s period, paragana was sub-divided into chaklas with an amin and a faujdar. Towards the end when Mughal empire was crumbling, faujdars were invested with the task of collection of revenue. Since revenue collection grew more important, those who paid revenue also exercised judicial or magisterial powers. This was in sharp contrast with earlier practice in Mughal period where law and order and revenue collection were two different tasks.

The pivot of the system of public administration built up over more than 150 years of the British rule in India was the district administration headed by the collector or the deputy commissioner. The British saw no reason to depart from the age old pattern of area administration and gave pride of place to the district as the basic unit of administration. Thus under the British rule, the district became virtually a sort of sub-capital both in administrative and political sense. The British rule created the district administration in the beginning primarily as an administration of land revenue and law and order. The primacy of these two were reflected in the designation of head of the district administration-as a collector and a district magistrate. One view of the development of the British district administration in India sees it as nothing more than an extension of the system established by the Mughal rulers of North India. The Mughal rulers divided their kingdoms into bounded geographic units for the purpose of taxation. Tax collection in a particular district was assigned to an individual who had complete control over the collection of revenue. However, the British added two major functions to the duties of tax collection: maintenance of law and order, and handling of general administration. General administration included looking after the well-being of the people of the district as well as providing assistance in times of need and crisis. Thus, district officers became the arm of government residing in the district under his jurisdiction.

The first stage during the British period was characterised by the fact that the principal representative of the East India Company showed their interest in considering the area marked out as a district as their main factor. As the East India Company’s sway extended further and further towards and into the heartland of the country, and also as the company itself became the governing agency of the British government, in London, their principal representative in the district became the collector of land revenue.

Trading was replaced by the levy and collection of land revenue. And since the army at the disposal of the East India Company could not be present everywhere, and law and order had to be maintained with or without the army, the collector of the district also became the official responsible for maintaining law and order. The British rule created the district administration in the beginning primarily as an administration of land revenue and law and order. The primacy of these two were reflected in the designation of the head of the district administration as a collector and a district magistrate. In its totality it was a well-knit administration having direct and day-to-day touch with the rights and liabilities of the peasantry. As the sphere of state activities grew beyond the revenue and law and order functions by the middle of the British rule, the scope of district administration, Pari Passu, began to embrace not only relief operations during such emergencies as flood, fire or famine but also came to incorporate within its structure the departments of public works, agriculture, medicine, health, corporation and industries. Many Governor Generals like Lord Clive, Warren Hastings, Lord Cornwallis et al. have taken pains to develop the proper functioning of district administration. In fact, what we have today as district administration is a legacy of the British.

Independent India too has kept up the tradition and the district continues to retain its position as the pivot of the structure of administration and government in the state. It is at this level that the policies of the government are translated into practice and problems of local people are studied and communicated to the state government. It is in the district that the big and complex machine of government is in operation and it is by its accomplishments at this vital centre that we can measure the extent of success of government all policies, plans and programmes. It may be truly said that the district is the unit of administration with which almost every citizen comes into contact. Every village and town in the country forms part of a district and there can hardly be found a citizen who cannot tell the name of his/her district. The district is also an important unit
for electoral purposes and every political party attempts to build up a strong organisation at this level. It is in this sense that the district can be described generally as the centre of political and administrative life.

After Independence, there was tremendous increase in governmental activities, particularly, because the state took upon itself the welfare activities which resulted into almost complete metamorphosis of its functions. With more developmental activities added to government’s sphere of concern, there was quick proliferation of government departments and other agencies. Thus, the district became the most vital part to carry out the welfare activities.

Like in any other states of India Manipur also has district as the basic unit of administration. District is the key unit of administration in some form throughout the long history in our country. In Manipur different administrative units were in operation since a long time. The traditional administrative system was divided into a number of sub-units for administrative convenience of the ruler. It was, however, carried out under three administrative divisions for the purpose of law and order, development, education and other necessary administrative measures. They are:- (a) Urban, (b) Rural and (c) Hills.

Manipur had no administrative division in the past in the form of district administration as is done at present. It may be due to the traditional outlook of the then ruler as well as the then prevailing administrative convenience of the region depending on the limited needs and requirements of the people. The king was the administrative head and some of the administrative power were delegated to his noble men. The ruler was to look after a few matters for his subjects and in the hills the chiefs of the villages were all powerful in their respective villages. The chiefs were to pay tributes, gifts etc to the Maharaja.
Traditional valley and hill administration. The nature of administration was simple. The valley administration was managed with the help of *pana* system. These were originally four *panas* even though the total number had been increased to six in due course. The *lallup* system which was a kind of free-service to the king by all able male members of the society rendering their services for ten days out of forty days also helped in the administrative works of the king to a great extent. It is in this regard, the *lallup* system under the control and management of the *panas* helped in the administration. The administration was again carried out with the help of the *pibas* at the clan level as there were altogether seven clan groups for which there were different *pibas* representing the various clan groups. The *pibas* were just like the kings of the clans represented by them. As such they may also be regarded to have more administrative powers delegated to them for administration of the clans to which they belonged. Some of the law and order problems and their solution were also carried out by them. At the village level, the village chowkidar helped the ruler indirectly in matters concerning minor law and order problems. The *Durbar* was functional under the general supervision of the Maharajah. As the Manipur State *Durbar* acted also as the highest court of appeal, it could be said that the administration system was also concerned with the question of justice in the interests of the people. There was already a tinge of modern judicial system by that time.

The administrative works of the hill area was carried out with the help of the tribal chiefs. The genesis of the hill administration may be traced to the establishment of the *Hao Macha Loishang* (department of hill tribes) during the last days of King *Charairongba* (1706-1709) when his long lost son *Pamheiba (Garib Newaz)* was found from *Thangal* village and restored to the throne.

In 1735, *Garib Newaz* introduced the *lallup* system in the hill areas and recognised

the hill chiefs as *khullakpa*. However, regular administration was not carried out and no taxes were imposed, only tribute and service were given to the king. The hill villages were responsible for their own administration. The tradition of giving tribute by the village chiefs to the ruling king was to help the administration financially by the hill chiefs.

**Modern district administration in Manipur.** The district administration system of this region is of recent origin. On January 26, 1950, Manipur was made one district territory with a chief commissioner and a deputy commissioner. After almost two decades, Manipur was again divided into five districts in November 1969 as follows:

1. Manipur Central - Head Quarter, Imphal
2. Manipur West - Head Quarter, Tamenglong
3. Manipur North District - Head Quarter, Karong
   (with 3 administrative units)
   i. Sadar Hills
   ii. Mao West and
   iii. Mao East (with 305 villages)
4. Manipur East - Head Quarter, Ukhrul
5. Manipur South - Head Quarter, Churachandpur

On July 15, 1983, the names of the districts were changed to the following:

**Old name**  
1. Manipur North  
2. Bishenpur  
3. Tengnoupal  
4. Manipur East  
5. Manipur South

**New name**  
1. Senapati  
2. Bishnupur  
3. Chandel  
4. Ukhrul  
5. Churachandpur
6. Manipur West
7. Central District
8. Thoubal

Tamenglong
Imphal
Thoubal

On the eve of Independence, on August 10, 1947, the government introduced the Manipur Hill People’s Administration Regulation. This regulation is one of the well-formulated local government systems of the hill areas.

With the grant of statehood in 1972, the hill districts were granted the Autonomous District Council keeping in view of their special nature of problems. There are six district councils for five districts. They are as follows:

2. Sadar Hills Autonomous District Council, Kangpokpi
3. Manipur East Autonomous District Council, Ukhrul
4. Manipur South Autonomous District Council, Churachandpur
5. Tengnoupal Autonomous District Council, Chandel
6. Manipur West Autonomous District Council, Tamenglong.

The district re-organization continues so as to meet the needs, requirements and aspiration of the people of the districts concerned. This is the result why all the five hill districts of Manipur have been renamed, basing on the name of the district head quarters of the respective district.

**Re-organisation in administration.** At district level, the administration of Manipur has been reorganised in the following administrative lines:
Hill sub-divisions:

a) Tamenglong  
b) Churachandpur  
c) Ukhrul  
d) Jiribam

Circles:

a) Mao  
b) Sadar Hill circle including Tengoupal area

Valley:

a) Thoubal Tehsil  
b) Bishenpur Tehsil  
c) Imphal East Tehsil  
d) Imphal West Tehsil

The administrative development programmes were taken up specially for the hill areas. Due to poor communications in the hill areas and large jurisdictions of the existing hill sub-divisions, it was not possible for the officers to have close contact with the hill tribes for the administration. The tribal people demanded also for great decentralisation of powers and formation of more administrative units.

At the end of the 1958-59, fifteen administrative units were opened and the two circles of Mao and Tengoupal upgraded into sub-divisions. The administrative circles were sub-divided among the sub-divisions as follows:

a) Tamenglong sub-division
b) Churachandpur sub-division
c) Ukhrul sub-division

- do -

d) Jiribam sub-division

Two circles

e) Mao sub-division

- do -
f) Tengnoupal sub-division

- do -

These circles were placed under the sub-deputy collector. In 1959-60, the four Tehsils of the Valley were up-graded into sub-division and placed under the EAC (Extra Assistant Commissioner) who functioned as the SDO/SDM of the sub-division having magisterial power.

So the Territory was administered as a single district with a Secretariat of the usual pattern prevalent in other Union Territories. With the induction of the four Tehsils into sub-divisions, the new administrative circles of the district were as below:

a) Tamenglong sub-division

Three circles

b) Churachandpur sub-division

- do -

c) Ukhrul sub-division

- do -
d) Jiribam sub-division

Two circles

e) Mao sub-division

- do -
f) Tengnoupal sub-division

- do -
g) Imphal East sub-division

One circles

h) Imphal West sub-division

- do -
i) Thoubal sub-division

- do -
j) Bishenpur sub-division

- do -

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The administration of the districts in Manipur has been delegated to the district magistrate or the Deputy Commissioner. He is in touch with the administration of the district through his subordinates, the sub-divisional officers, the Sub-Deputy collector and the village officials. The district officer is expected to superintend the working of all the important departments within his territorial jurisdiction. He is an agent for maintaining the efficiency and coherence of the governmental machinery as a whole.

The district administration of three valley districts of Manipur is done with the help of the following local self-government agencies viz.

(a) Municipality
(b) Small Town Committee and
(c) Village Panchayat.

The district administration which has been facilitated by the re-organization of the districts in the hill areas of Manipur is carried out with the help of Autonomous District Councils managed by elected district councillors with the expert guidance and supervision of the chief executive officer of the district concerned. The district council is overall in charge of the development of the district relating to law and order, economic development, education and other related programmes meant for the benefit and welfare of the deprived sections of the people specially the scheduled tribes who are residing in the hills.

In spite of invasions, conquests and annexations and political administrative changes, the district in India through the centuries remained intact as the principal territorial unit of administration, and no state under any circumstances could contemplate a course except for greater acceptance of its continued existence. Impact of science and
technology over the state and society added a new dimension to its importance. With the passage of time, many districts were bifurcated or split up to create new districts but it was, as examination would reveal, mainly to give effect to the theory of local finality transcending geographic impediments and other difficulties arisen in the way of administration.

The general thinking of the people is that when a district is created, they will have the same share of opportunities like other districts in all the developmental schemes both central as well as state government. People of the various districts think that they all should have an equal share. But the actual fact is that the scheme is provided according to the basis of the population and other aspects. This study will certainly be helpful in clearing the misconception from the mind of the people. The idea of the importance of the administration is in district levels in the state. It will help the people to become aware of the democratic responsibility in India. Consequently each and every citizen will exercise his or her rights and duties effectively in promotion of a sound society. Therefore, the progress of all-round development in the state will speed up. Lastly, District Administration will also solve the ethnic crises. This study may also help in solving the communal problem. This study also would be able to suggest the best ways to bring over all development in the districts.