Conclusion:

From the whole discussion it is seen that the RDPs are almost failed in solving the problems of the people of rural areas of the district. Though the district administration implemented many RDPs for a long time and spent crores of Rupees, still a large number of people are deprived from the benefit of the schemes. After thorough investigation through questionnaire, interview schedule and observation it is seen that due to some reasons the benefit of the programmes are not up to the expected level in the district. The reasons can be discussed as follows.

1. **People’s motivation:** due to lack of people’s motivation, the programmes have not been succeeded. The authority has failed to motivate the people regarding different RDPs and the need of people’s participation in implementation of RDPs.

2. **Corruption:** corruption is also a constraint of development. Due to corruption in implementation of RDPs the programmes are not succeeded.

3. **Political interference:** Unnecessary political interference stands as other obstacles in proper implementation of RDPs. Due to the political interference in implementation of different RDPs in the district, misleading the programmes during the time of selection of beneficiaries, in implementation and in evaluation process.

4. **Communication gap between the implementing agency and the people:** due to the communication gap between the implementing agency and the people, the atmosphere for proper implementation of RDPs are not created.

5. **Awareness of the people:** The people of the rural areas are not aware about their problems and the provisions and facilities of the different RDPs. The implementing agency also was not taken any initiatives for aware the people for whom the RDPs implemented in the district were not succeeded.
6. **Overlapping of works under different schemes:** Overlapping of works under different schemes also stands as an obstacle in proper implementation of the RDPs.

7. **Wrong identification of beneficiaries:** Selection of beneficiaries was not based on priority.

8. **Engagement of contractors:** Engagement of contractors also hampered in proper implementation of different RDPS.

9. **Supervision of programmes:** Lack of proper supervision of the RD programmes, implemented in the district, the programmes was failed.

10. **Insufficient allocation of fund in some RDPs:** Insufficient allocation of fund also a primary reason for the failure of RDPs.

11. **Accountability of the implementing agency:** Lack of accountability of the implementing agency, the RDPs implemented in the district was failed.

12. **Preparation of plans and programmes:** The plans and programmes of the RDPs were not prepared with the help of the people.

**Suggestions for Future improvement of RD programmes:**

Based on findings of the entire study, following suggestions can be made for improving the conditions of the rural people through the proper implementation of the RDPs.

1. **Political interference should be minimized in implementation of RDPs.**

2. Implementing agency should take necessary steps to motivate the people on provisions and facilities of different RDPs and the need of people's participation for the success of the RDPs.

3. ** Corruption should be removed from the RDPs.**
4. Communication gap between the implementing agency and the people should be removed.

5. Selection of beneficiaries under different schemes should be transparent.

6. The NGOs should be encouraged to participate in the implementation of different RDPs.

7. Monitoring authorities should supervise the programmes regularly.

8. Overlapping of works should be minimized.

9. RDPs should be implemented in priority basis.

10. Awareness of the people should be increased.

11. Plans and programmes of the different RDPs should be prepared in proper way.

12. Effective people’s participation in different RDPs should be ensured.

13. Technical experts should be appointed in various RDPs if necessary.

14. Engagement of contractors should be removed.

15. Implementing agency should perform their duties in accordance with the rules and regulations of the RDPs.

Suggestions for further study:

Though there are many scopes to study implementation of different RDPs, due to shortage of time and money, the researcher is not able to study all the programmes implemented in the district as well as in Assam. The researcher suggest for further study on:

1. All the rural development programmes implemented in Assam.

2. The constraints for rural development.

3. Role of Panchayati Raj institutions for the proper implementation of rural development programmes.

4. Role of general masses in rural development.

5. Causes of rural poverty.

6. Role of Rural Development Programmes for the development of rural people.

7. Hindrances for proper implementation of rural development programmes.

8. Role of NGO’s for proper implementation of the RDPs.