

Planning and Implementation of Projects for Socio-Economic Development in Bangladesh

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Abstract

Planning is a process the exercise of intelligence to that deals with facts and situations as they are and find a way to solve problems in the implementation of process of socio-economic development. It has done much to help promote growth in the developed and the under developed countries. But there are many failures than successes in the implementation of development plans. Usually, the gap between promise and performance is widening.

Governments tends to overemphasize the fulfillment of investment targets. Investment ensures development and. bBecause of a scarcity of well-prepared projects, it is difficult to invest in projects. Sometimes Abnormal unusual delays occur in project implementation. Higher than expected cost is usual and costs exceed estimated figure.. Poor financial controls, wide spread failures of disciplines and inappropriate economic policies are very common. Administrative and procedural delays contribute to there responsible for the failure of implementation of plans. implementation. The prime purpose of planning is to improve speed up implementation to make it possible in order to accelerate the rate of socio-economic development. Any Pplanning requires periodic evaluation of plan work progress. A good reporting system is always necessary for a realistic evaluation. Better control and proper execution ensure maximum returns from resources employed.

The Administrative systems of government in less- developed countries with mixed economies are out modeled. Few countries can cope with the administrative problems which development planning brings into practice. The problems are complex and pose threats in implementation of plans and projects. Political influence in recruitment and promotion, overstaffing at lower levels and under staffing at the upper levels and low pay are accountable for low morale, incompetence, slackness and waste of resources in many third world countries. 'Red tapisme', 'the deadening hand of bureaucracy', 'excessive amount of paper works', 'files passing through two many hands' and a general reluctance tendency to delays in the decision making process of plan implementation are very common.

The notable tendency in many countries to overcome administrative deficiencies is found. The ethical objection to corruption in development works is now sustained. The planners now go beyond administrative short comings which impede developments. As a rule of thumb, a realistic approach is to increase original cost and time of completion and take care of the administrative inadequacies. The complex form of planning and implementation of development projects must be rated when a country's administration is not ready for the purpose. The political will of the government must match with the political will aspirations of the people. This principle will ease out the problems in many counts in the socio-economic development of plans and associated problems. Bangladesh is striving hard to get rid of from all these eventualities.