

Reorganization of Districts and their Development in the State of Karnataka

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Abstract: *Smaller districts help achieve the purpose of governing in a result oriented manner. By reorganizing districts it becomes easier to facilitate both participation and inclusion in delivering better quality of service. Implementation of welfare schemes for the needy can be monitored better. The officials involved in governance will be able to work more effectively.*

Keywords: District Local Area, Public Good, Decantation

I. INTRODUCTION

The concept of decentralization has been a time tested practice .A district, as a unit, usually allocates local goods for the public according to local requirements. But, by and by, the responsibilities of the district administration have been widening their scope. The need for rural development programs ,specifically those meant to help eradicate poverty have gained value and prominence. It is the district administration that has to coordinate and execute the multi pronged approach. The Second Administrative Reforms Commission attaches special value to the effectiveness of smaller districts. This effort has proved fruitful especially in the areas of Health and Education. In addition , improvement of physical infrastructure, creation of economic opportunities and preparation for disaster management are made feasible. Though each state is empowered to do the same, it is easier to implement the same at the district level. It leads to greater participation of the public, where innovativeness gets an opportunity, thus leading to best practices in good governance. The democratic set up of the country allows for new enactments to meet new challenges. This has led to an increase in the tasks of the district administration.