

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. Of the fifteen major states in India, Karnataka ranks somewhere in the middle, on the basis of various indicators. The 30 districts of Karnataka are further subdivided into four administrative subdivisions, 270 towns and 29406 villages. The initial formation of the state on the basis of language was followed by the formation of larger districts. Due to district headquarters being located distantly, there arose the need for the formation of smaller districts. Though attempts were made in the 1970s and the 1980s, it was in 1986 that the division of Rural and Urban districts came about. This was followed by the creation of seven new districts on the 2nd of August 1997 at Bangalore. These were Chamarajanagar from Mysore, Davanagere from Chitradurga, Bellary and Shivmoga, Bagalkote from Bijapur, Gadag and Haveri from Dharwad, Udupi from Dakshina Kannada and Koppal from Raichur districts respectively, which in turn led to an increase of upto 27 districts in all. The year 2007 saw the formation of two more districts, Ramanagar and Chickaballapur which were formed by the splitting of Bangalore rural and Kolar districts, in that order. The number by then had gone upto 29 which again rose to 30 with the formation of Yadgir that emerged from the process of the bifurcation of Gulbarga. This was done on the 30th of December 2009. All of this shows the efforts that were taken to facilitate ease of governance. The creation of the new districts have helped in effective monitoring and implementation of the relevant welfare schemes. The step taken for the creation of new districts was initially meant to convenience administration and that has now also led to increased job opportunities as well as sustained development.

It is an accepted fact that smaller units of administration facilitate qualitative effort. Just as a country is governed better with the formation of states, so is a state able to function better with the smaller subdivisions of the region into districts. The entire geographical area as well as the population then get covered effectively. The main thing impact was that Law and Order could be maintained to the best possible level, benefitting the public. Better monitoring of resource distribution along with creation of job opportunities and economic growth have been the outcome too..Huge grants could be brought for development to the areas that were hitherto left out of the mainstream activities related to administration. Due to this



advancement socio-economic and cultural development brought about the tag of new development to the activities involved in the continuous progress of the districts.

Karnataka Administrative divisions & Karnataka Districts

The four administrative divisions and their districts are:

1. Belgaum Division
2. Bangalore Division
3. Kalaburagi Division
4. Mysore Division

List of Karnataka Administrative divisions & Karnataka Districts

Belagavi Division	Bengaluru Division	Kalaburagi Division	Mysuru Division
Bagalkot Belagavi(Belguam)/Chikkodi Vijayapura Dharwad Gadag Haveri Uttara Kannada	Bengaluru Urban Bengaluru Rural Ramanagara Chikkaballapur Chitradurga Davanagere Kolar Shivamogga Tumakuru	Ballari Bidar Kalaburagi Koppal Raichur Yadgir	Chamarajanagar Chikkamagaluru Dakshina Kannada Hassan Kodagu Mandya Mysuru Udupi

List of Karnataka Disriects (in alphabetic order)

No	Cod e	District	Subdivisions (Taluka)	*Population	Area Km2	Website
1	BK	Bagalkot	Badami, Bagalkot Bilgi, Ilkal, Rabkavi Banhatti, Guledgudda Jamkhandi, Mudhol	1,889,752	6,575	http://www.bagalkot.nic.in/
2	BN	Bengaluru Urban	Anekal, Yelahanka Bengaluru North Bengaluru East Bengaluru South	9,621,551	2,190	http://www.bangaloreurban.nic.in/
3	BR	Bengaluru Rural	Devanahalli Doddaballapura Hoskote, Nelamangala	990,923	2,259	http://www.bangalorerural.nic.in/
4	BG	Belagavi (Belguam)	Athni, Bailahongal Belagavi, Chikodi Gokak, Hukkeri Khanapur, Kagawad Mudalagi, Nippani Kittur, Raybag Ramdurg, Saundatti	4,779,661	13,415	http://www.belguam.nic.in/
5	BL	Ballari	Ballari, Hosapete Kampli, Hoovina Hadagalli, Kudligi	2,452,595	8,450	http://www.bellari.nic.in/



			Kottur, Kurugodu Sanduru, Siruguppa			
6	BD	Bidar	Bidar, Basavakalyan Kamalnagar, Hulasuru Chitgoppa, Bhalki Homnabad, Aurad	1,703,300	5,448	http://www.bidar.nic.in/
7	BJ	Vijayapur	Vijayapura, Indi Muddebihal, Babaleshwar Nidagundi, Tikota Devara Hippargi Talikote, Chadchan Kolhar, Sindgi Basavana Bagevadi	2,177,331	10,494	http://www.bbijapur.nic.in/
8	CJ	Chamarajana gar	Chamrajnagar Gundlupet, Kollegal Hanur ,Yelandur	1,020,791	5,101	http://www.chamarajnagar.nic.in/
9		Chikballapur	Bagepalli Chikballapur Chintamani Gauribidanur Gudibanda Sidlaghatta	1,255,104	4,524	http://www.chikballapur.nic.in/
10	CK	Chikkamagaluru	Chikkamagaluru Kadur, Koppa Mudigere Narasimharajapura Sringeri, Ajjampura Tarikere	1,137,961	7,201	http://www.chikmagalur.nic.in/
11	CT	Chitradurga	Challakere Chitradurga Hiriyur, Holalkere Hosadurga Molakalmuru	1,659,456	8,440	http://www.chitradurga.nic.in/
12	DK	Dakshina Kannada	Bantwal, Beltangadi Mangaluru , Moodabidri Kadaba, Puttur, Sulya	2,089,649	4,560	http://www.dk.nic.in/
13	DA	Davanagere	Channagiri Davanagere Harihar Harpanahalli Honnali Jagalur Nyamati	1,945,497	5,924	http://www.davanagere.nic.in/



14	DH	Dharwad	Annigeri Alnavara Dharwad Hubballi Hubballi City Kalghatgi Kundgol Navalgund	1,847,023	4,260	http://www.dharwad.nic.in/
15	GA	Gadag	Gadag-Betigeri Mundargi Nargund Gajendragad Lakshmeshwar Ron Shirhatti	1,064,570	4,656	http://www.gadag.nic.in/
16	GU	Kalaburagi	Afzalpur Aland Chincholi Chitapur Kalaburagi Kamalapura Kalagi Jevargi Sedam Shahbad Yedrami	2,566,326	10,951	http://www.gulbarga.nic.in/
17	HS	Hassan	Alur Arkalgud Arsikere Belur Channarayapattana Hassan Holenarsipur Sakleshpur	1,776,421	6,814	http://www.hassan.nic.in/
18	HV	Haveri	Byadgi Hangal Haveri Hirekerur Ranibennur Rattihalli Savanur Shiggaon	1,597,668	4,823	http://www.haveri.nic.in/
19	KD	Kodagu	Madikeri Somvarpet	554,519	4,102	http://www.kodagu.nic.in/



			Virajpet			
20	KL	Kolar	Bangarapet Kolar K.G.F Malur Mulbagal Srinivasapur	1,536,401	3,969	http://www.kolar.nic.in/
21	KP	Koppal	Gangawati Kanakagiri Kuknur Karatagi Koppal Kushtagi Yelbarga	1,389,920	7,189	http://www.koppal.nic.in/
22	MA	Mandya	Krishnarajpet Maddur Malavalli Mandya Nagamangala Pandavapura Shrirangapattana	1,805,769	4,961	http://www.mandya.nic.in /
23	MY	Mysuru	Heggadadevana kote Hunsur Krishnarajanagara Mysuru Nanjangud Piriyapatna Saraguru T.Narsipur	3,001,127	6,854	http://www.mysore.nic.in /
24	RA	Raichur	Devadurga Lingsugur Manvi Maski Raichur Sindhur Sirwar	1,928,812	6,827	http://www.raichur.nic.in/
25		Ramanagara	Channapatna Kanakapura Ramanagara Magadi	1,082,636	3,556	http://www.ramanagaracity.gov.in/
26	SH	Shivamogga	Bhadravati Hosanagara Sagar	1,752,753	8,477	http://www.shimoga.nic.in/



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27	TU	Tumakuru	Chiknayakanhalli Gubbi Huliyar Koratagere Kunigal Madhugiri Pavagada Sira Tiptur Tumakuru Turuvekere	2,678,980	10,597	http://www.tumkur.nic.in/
28	UD	Udupi	Udupi Brahmavara Karkal Kapu Kundapura Hebri Byndoor	1,177,361	3,880	http://www.udupi.nic.in/
29	UK	Uttara Kannada	Ankola Bhatkal Dandeli Haliyal Honnavar Joida Karwar Kumta Mundgod Siddapur Sirsi Yellapur	1,437,169	10,291	http://www.uttarakannada.nic.in/
30		Yadgir	Gurumitkal Hunasagi Shahpur Shorapur Vadagera Yadgir	1,174,271	5,273	http://www.yadgir.nic.in/