



# **Administrative Reforms And Erradicating The Corruption In Karnataka. A Comparative Study Of Tumkur And Bangalore District. (Urban And Rural)**

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## **ABSTRACT :-**

Administration is an heart of the state the people is fully enjoy all programmes of the state must be involving and getting the benefits in all respects.

State is conducted more and more programmes as on the establishments of the constitutional law. Like fundamental rights and directive principles of the state policy. Article (12-35 and 36-51) and other articles already implementing to improvement of public life or commons life of the state.

## **INTRODUCTION :-**

Administrative activity are the grass routs of good governance. The best good governance programmars are establishment of welfare state as on the modern democratic principles.

India is one of the greatest democratic and decentralization administration country. Besides it is also traditions and beliveness in the moral ethics and other devotional principals. But now a days human entering to the modern scientific life and open opportunities without discrimination of the men and women. And also both are participation socio – economic – political – educational – science and technology – administration and other activities. Therefore administration is very important role in the commons life. But the olden days administration is not given a measure of the improvement of the good life in all the way.

## **ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND ITS MEANING :**

Human behaviors, outlook , attitude and many others are constantly changing and the impact of changes falls upon society in general and upon administration in particular. The public administration must make sincere and serious efforts to meet the new demands which are resultants of changes in outlook and behavior.

Viewed from this perspective the public administration can never remain static. In other words, the administrative system should be reforming administration.

According to Harvey Mansfield, any organization contemplates changes of some sort in an on-going activity, and, with it, ordinarily, some transfer of control. To secure and desired change it may be enough to issue an order or to make a persuasive suggestion to display a carrot or stick to the people already in place.

Reorganization presumes that these remedies may accompany or follow, but are not available or will not suffice to start the process of change. Instead it decrees a change in organizational structure or jurisdiction as a beginning and counts on this. “The artificial inducement of administrative transformation against resistance”.

### **IDEOLOGY OF REFORMS :**

Through the application of an ideology social movement can be started and the reform of public administration falls within the category of social movement or the change of social system. The social system can be changed through the reform or radical change of the whole administrative system.

### **ESSENCE OF ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND ITS MEANING :-**

- An important reason or condition of reform is there is a clear gap between the existing system and what people or clients want. In other words, the prevailing structure of administrative system is incapable of meeting the demands of society naturally, the public administration must be reformed – it shall be made suitable for the new and demanding situation.
- In order to incorporate the importance of ecological factors upon the public administration it is necessary that the prevailing system of administration should be changed or reformed. Fred Riggs I the first man who drew our attention to the immense importance of ecology on public administration. The reforms of public administration must be made in the background of the entire social systems.

..... I do not suggest that reforms must necessarily be designed within the social content only as that would be self – defeating. The argument is that the reformers must be cognizant of these limitations and try to reform comprehensively. Any reform attempt should keep the entire social and political fabric as its target speaking many may object that this is not, strictly, ideology. But here we interpret it is a wider sense.

- Some people say that in developed nations ideology does not always play a crucial role in the field of administrative reform. But in new nations or developing countries the ideology has been found to play a necessary role. In the developing countries the ideology has been found to play a necessary role. In the developing nations “there is constant presence of industrialization, modernization and development and the greater part of this pressure falls upon public administration.

- Hence if any party or organization wishes to have large scale reform in public administration it should be its duty to convince the people of the necessity of administrative reform. Without people's co-operation reform will remain a distant hope.
- In the administrative reforms Corruption is major problem and its cannot fully remove from the administration activities. In this regard the government of india and other states taken a good steps for eradicating the corruptions.

### **MEANING OF THE CORRUPTION :**

According to Article Indian Penal code 161 The person is involved in immoral and illegal activities to getting more and more benefits or property and other services and dishonesty – incapacity – in eligibility. The person getting the position through the unconstitutional way through the different corruption.

### **PETTY CORRUIPTION :**

Petty corruption occurs at a smaller scale and takes place at the implementation end of public service when public officials meet the public. For examples, in many small places such as registration offices, police stations and many other private and government sectors.

### **GRAND CORRPUTION :**

Grand corruption is defined as corruption occurring at the highest levels of government in a way that requires significant subversion of the political, legal and economic systems. Such corruption is commonly found in countries with authoritarian or dictatorial governments but also in those without adequate policing of corruption.

The government system in many countries is divided into the legislative, executive and judiciary branches in an attempt to provide independent services that are less subject to grand corruption due to their independence from one another.

### **SYSTEMIC CORRUPTION :**

Systemic corruption is corruption which is primarily due to the weakness of an organization or process. It can be contrasted with individual officials or agents who act corruptly within the system.

And also Political Corruption, Judicial Corruption, Educational Corruption etc.,

### **METHODS OF CORRUPTION :**

Bribery, Embezzlement, Theft and Ford, Extrotion, Business networking, Favoritism, Nepotism, Clientelism etc.,

## CAUSES OF CORRUPTION :

According to a 2017 survey study, the following factors have been attitude as cause of corruption.

- Higher levels of market and political monopolization.
- Low levels of democracy, weak civil participation and low political transparency
- Higher levels of bureaucracy and inefficient administrative structures
- Low economic freedom
- Large ethnic divisions and high levels of in –group favouritism
- Low press Freedom
- Gender Inequality
- Large Government size
- Low degree of interaction in the world economy
- Low levels of government decentralization
- Former French, Portuguese, or Spanish colonies have been shown to have greater corruption than former British colonies
- Resource wealth
- Poverty
- Political instability
- Weak property rights
- Contagion from corrupt neighboring countries
- Low levels of education
- Low internet access.

## HOW TO CONTROL THE CORRUPTION :

Through the administrative reforms commissions, Anticorruption, Cells – Squads, Lokapal and Lokayukta, Social Groups, NGO, Public Organization Groups, Formers and Labour Groups, Media and Communications, Conference – Seminars, Public Awareness Groups etc.,

## DISTRICT PROFILE :

**TUMKUR DISTRICT** is an administrative district in the state of Karnataka in India. It was formerly the part of old Mysuru State. It was formed in 1832 during the days of British commissioner of Mysuru Sir Mark Cubbon as Chitaldroog Division including the area of present Chitradurga and Tumkur districts headquartered at Tumkur, Major General Richard Stewart Dobbs was the first collector of the district (term of office 1835 – 1861), who was key responsible for the establishment of Munro system of administration. In the year 1862 chitaldroog division was abolished and Tumkur (Nandidroog division) and Chitradurga (nagar Division).

**BENGALURU URBAN** is a district of the Indian state of Karnataka. It is surrounded by the Bengaluru Rural district on the east and north, the Ramanagara district on the west and the Krishnagiri district of Tamil Nadu on the south. Bengaluru Urban district came into being in 1986, with the partition of the erstwhile Bengaluru into Bengaluru Urban and Bengaluru Rural districts.

Bengaluru Urban has four taluks : Bengaluru North, Bengaluru East, Bengaluru South and Anekal. The city of Bengaluru is situated in the Bengaluru Urban district. The Bengaluru Urban district has 17 hoblies, 668 villages and 9 municipal corporations. Electronics City the pride of India and hub of Bengaluru's Information Technology companies is situated in Anekal Taluk.

This is the most advanced district in Karnataka. It had a population of 6,537,124 of which 88.11% is urban as of 2001. As a Census 2011, its population has increased to 9,588,910, with a sex – ratio of 908 females / males, the lowest in the state and its density is 4,378 people per square km.

### **BANGALURU RURAL DISTRICT :-**

According to the 2001 census, the total population of the district was, 1,881,514 of which 21.65% were urban with a population density of 309 persons per km. Bangalore rural district has 22.5% of its population belonging to the Schedule caste and schedule tribe. Hinduism is the major religion of this district. The Bengaluru Rural district is essentially an agriculture district but it has sufficient scope for industrialization, Dairy development and Sericulture.

Bangalore Rural District is one of the 30 districts in Karnataka. It was formed in 1986, when Bengaluru was divided into Bengaluru (Rural) and Bengaluru (Urban). Presently in Bengaluru rural district, there are 2 divisions, 4 Talukas, 35 Hoblies (cluster of villages), 1,713 inhabited and 177 uninhabited villages, 9 towns, and 229 Gram Panchayats. Proximity to the city of Bengaluru has its own impact on the district, with a considerable daily commuting population. The rural people are mostly agriculturists, although with the advent of SEZs in the area, service and IT industries are booming. Devanahalli is set to be the site of a 95 billion Devanahalli Business Park, near the Bengaluru International Airport. There is a proposal by the Government of Karnataka to rename Bengaluru Rural District to Kempegowda. In September 2007, the taluks of Kanakapura, Ramanagara, Magadi and Channapatna were merged to form the Ramanagara District.

### **CONCLUSION :**

Administrative reforms are very essential now a days because administrative and corruption is most effect on the public life. The constitutional loss says public servants given to the people with promptly, honesty and transparency to built of the nation. The public servants are involving or illegal, immoral, unlawful and unhuman principals. Therefore we must control this type of activities through the administration and good governance for the future generation and improvement of the moral and ethical principles of the society.

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