

Regional development in the midst of decentralization

Due to the nature of the Top -down development that was prevalent in our society it is unfortunate that the desired results pertaining to development did not reach the rural areas especially after Sri Lanka gained Independence. Thus the inter-regional gap has continued to increase. The decentralized budget has certainly succeeded in reducing the trend to some extent. Yet the severe unemployment problem objects poverty and the unequal supply of basic human needs has had an adverse affect and arrested the progress in rural development. In order to change this status Quo to there are many methods that could be adopted.

1. The establishment of an independent authority to carry out the delegated Authority specifically defined by the Central government.
2. Devolution of power to regional or provincial Government is of utmost importance.

In Sri Lanka two such programs are being carried out in the southern province

1. The Southern Province Development authority established by the southern Provincial Council.

2. The Southern Development Authority of Sri Lanka which has been established by the Central Government.

The study investigates

1. Socio-economic background of this particular area.
2. Objectives, power, and duties of both institutions
3. Organization structure, planning and resources of both institution.
4. The Obstacles we meet when we try to achieve the said objections

Weaknesses in SDA

1. Acquisition of powers of Pcs. By the central government over riding the powers of the provincial council by the Act.
2. Inability to provide investment to the SDA even though the priority was given to the target of large Scale projects.

Finally

1. The SDA more than to SPDA Capable of handling the regional development

If there is devolution of power; should have central government Intervention or there must be a Specified time frame to the provincial Council an the Central government be work together.