

# A Study of Political Structure of Karnataka State

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**Abstract –** *The political challenges in Karnataka adherence to reform are evident with the introduction of new institutional mechanisms for managing infrastructure better. The government also declared that it was committed to offer good governance to the people of Karnataka. Hence, public dialogue was complemented by legislative action and administrative measures. The government tried to take people into confidence to make them accept the path of reform by creating a public debate and democratising the information regarding the fiscal position of the state. The general population of Karnataka were associated with two extensive scale political movements—one, territorial and the other, national. From one viewpoint, they took part effectively in the Congress development both pre-Gandhian and Gandhian, in driving the British out of the nation. Then again, they likewise sorted out effectively the Karnataka Ekikarana Movement or the Movement for Karnataka Unification, requesting that every one of the regions possessed by Kannadigas ought to be reconstituted into a solitary territory dependent on the guideline of one dialect one region.*

**Keywords:** Political Structure, Karnataka State, Political Challenges India.

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## INTRODUCTION

Modern Karnataka has a long and recognized history. In the pre-frontier days and in the old or medieval occasions, it was referred to by different names, for example, Kannada, Kannadu, Kannadar, Kamate, Kuntala and Karnataka. There is no academic accord on the correct implication of the term, Karnataka. The unification development animated much political activity and realized a resurgence of Kannada writing and culture. The general population of Karnataka recall Gandhiji with appreciation for the reasonable help he provided for the interest for bound together Karnataka. Sardar Patel additionally surrendered the equity of this interest at the Karnataka Unification Conference held in Bombay in 1946, which he introduced. Under the States Reorganization Act of 1956, the new province of Mysore was conceived on first November, 1956, with Bangalore as its capital. In any case, while the unification heavy were restless to have the new state named Karnataka, which had been a verifiable goal, the requirement for obliging some dissident components in old Mysore state brought about a bargain on this point. The primary Chief Minister of the new state was suitably S. Nijalingappa, who had been a focal figure in the unification development. It took seventeen years for the renaming of the state as Karnataka, and this was done on first November, 1973 under the Chief Minister ship of the late Devaraj Urs. The state as it presently stands has a region of 1,91,791 square kilometers, which is generally 5.85 percent of the aggregate domain of India. As indicated by the 1981 enumeration,

the number of inhabitants in Karnataka is 3,70,43,451, of which the females are somewhat less than the guys. Both zone and populace Karnataka positions today eighth among the Indian states. More than 70 percent of the general population live in the towns. The proficiency rate is 38.41 percent. The political process in Karnataka is emphatically impacted by its social demography to a critical degree. While no single rank or network appreciates an unmistakable numerical lion's share or even definitive strength, Lingayats (about 21%), Vokkaligas (about 19%), Brahmins (4%), the inexactly planned duster of in reverse positions, now and then known as middle of the road standings (about 30%), the Harijans (about 14%), and minorities like the Muslims (about 10%), together make up the state's standing network arrangement. Despite the fact that Kannada is the greater part dialect, the state has sizeable semantic minorities amassed in explicit regions, for example, the Marathi-speakers in the north, Telugu and Tamil speakers in the south.' Karnataka is luxuriously blessed with regular assets. It has significant mineral assets in iron and manganese metals, chromate, gold and bauxite. There are likewise limestone stores which are utilized in the generation of bond.

## CHIEF MINISTERS AND THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS:

The political management of the state depends on the significant arrangements of the Indian Constitution—

Article 163 and 164, specifically. The Council of Ministers headed by a Chief Minister, is relegated the assignment under the Constitution to "help and guidance the Governor. The Governor, who is relied upon to work an ostensible administration, however with some optional power, is himself designated by the President of India, which implies practically by the Central Council of Ministers under the authority of the Prime Minister. However, the tradition has grown up by which the Chief Ministers are counseled in the decision of the contender for the Governor's position. Under Article 164, the Chief Minister is named by the Governor, and alternate Ministers are likewise named by the Governor on the counsel of the Chief Minister. In any case, the Governor is bound by the standard of parliamentary administration in delegating the Chief Minister, since the individual so picked ought to be in a situation to order a greater part in the lawmaking body. Regularly the pioneer of the authoritative party that has won a lion's share of seats in the get together is welcome to frame an administration. In the event that no gathering directions a larger part, the pioneer of the gathering with the biggest number of seats is welcome to investigate the likelihood of framing a legislature. Besides, it is a prerequisite that the Chief Minister and the Ministers must be individuals from lawmaking body and, on the off chance that they are not at the season of arrangement, they ought to get chose inside a time of a half year. Thirdly, the Governor is relied upon to work as established head, practicing warning capacities. The Council of Ministers is mindful to the governing body as a parliamentary administration, and it should work based on the rule of aggregate obligation. Their duty to the governing body is both in regard of their particular offices or portfolios and the gathering in general. The ordinary residency of office for a Chief Minister and his Ministers is five years, however the get together might be disintegrated on the guidance of the Chief Minister, and all things considered the period is stopped, or President's standard might be forced by the Center, in which case the Council of Ministers is expelled. Obviously, Ministers and the Chief Minister may leave for individual reasons or the Chief Minister may request that a clerical partner leave. So, the working of the board is basically a political matter. Here and there, open weight may compel a Minister to leave, as occurred on account of B. Basavalingappa, a Dalit individual from the Urs bureau. His open analysis of Kannada writing as "Bhoosa" (cattle feed) was politically used to oust him. This was maybe the primary event in the entire nation when a Minister was compelled to stop by prevalent weight. The Chief Minister has a mind boggling task to carry out, as a pioneer of the general population of the state all in all, as a pioneer of a gathering, as a man identifying with national objectives, and as an authoritative holding the reins of the state's managerial apparatus. To date Karnataka has had the accompanying Chief Ministers: S. Nijalingappa, B.D. Jatti, S.R. Kanthi, Veerendra Patil, Devaraj Urs, Gundu Rao and Ramkrishna Hegde. While the prior Chief Ministers in the old Mysore state since it turned into an arrangement of capable government were all

Vokkalingas—K.C. Reddy, K. Hanumanthiah and Kadidal Manjappa, the Chief Ministers under the old unified Congress were all Lingayats — S. Nijalingappa, R.D. Kanthi and Veerendra Patil. After further split in her gathering, Indira Gandhi introduced Gundu Rao as the main Brahmin Chief Minister of the state. At the point when the Janata party came to control as a minority government upheld by the BJP, the Communist gatherings and Independents, and a Brahmin, Ramkrishna Hegde, was introduced as Chief Minister. The collective personality of the Chief Minister is because of the mutual idea of the state legislative issues. Of these Chief Ministers, it is hard to state anything by method for a goal appraisal, since we have none. Speaking impressionistically, while Nijalingappa earned the notoriety for being sensibly clear and senior member (regardless of charges of defilement). Boss Minister Jatti and Patil have been known for their proficiency in regulatory administration. Devaraj Urs, who had the longest spell as Chief Minister, can be viewed as the best since he could consolidate authoritative expertise and political management with some ideological duty. The most dubious was Gundu Rao, whose legislature was maybe excessively customized and to some degree manageable to political corruption. Be that as it may, Gundu Rao's flashy open style likewise covered a portion of his solid focuses, for example, authoritative definitiveness, no uncertainty with the orderly danger of intervention. As sees the Council of Ministers all in all, the primary issue hosts been intra-get-together factionalism which has been a more authentic danger to government security than the resistance parties. One supposes in this association of the factional infighting among Nijalingappa and Joshi, Devaraj Urs and K.H. Petit or between Gundu Rao and his opponents. All things considered there have been no glaring take-offs from the standards of aggregate obligation with the exception of on account of Bangarappa amid the Gundu Rao service. Given the inborn weakness of a minority government, the Hegde government has maybe done as well as it could. While its strong arrangement accomplishments might be unimportant, its emblematic accomplishments as cosmetic touch ups the confidence of the legislature have not been so. It has turned out to be progressively available to the general population, and its style of working so far has been nearer to the ways of life of the general population. After an extensive stretch of relative political stability, the state's legislative issues turned convoluted in 1969 when the Congress was truly part. Veerendra Patil's Congress (O) government was shook by extensive scale political rebellions and he needed to encourage the Governor to break down the gathering. The state wanted the first run through under the President's standard. Again in 1977 and 1980, the state was under Governor's standard when the Urs service surrendered. Be that as it may, these have been brief recesses.

## THE STATE LEGISLATURE:

The princely state of Mysore was among the most punctual of the local states to present agent establishments. As far back as in 1881, it had its first Representative Assembly. Later in 1939, the framework was rebuilt to comprise of two bodies—the old Representative Assembly and a second body called Legislative Council. While the get together was basically founded on the idea of responsive government, the gathering was increasingly similar to an equitably capable organization. Accordingly, a constrained, yet at the same time a long way from truly law based, arrangement of prominent support in the authoritative procedure was started. With the anticipated of Indian autonomy and the mix of the local expresses, a battle for mindful government was pursued in old Mysore. After 1952 the present framework as stipulated in the Indian Constitution, was introduced. After the main General Elections, a Legislative Council appeared. Under the sacred arrangements, the get together with an aggregate participation of two hundred twenty five is the more conclusive body in connection to the committee with an aggregate quality of sixty three individuals. The monetary bills can't be started in the board. Basically, the gathering which is a consistent body as just a single third of its individuals resigns at regular intervals, works as cheek on the get together, yet this check is restricted to deferring the procedure of enactment. The gathering is an all the more straightforwardly chosen body, and, in this manner, appreciates a higher status inside our vote based political system. While the board has done well as a second chamber, it has additionally presented issues to the gathering framework. The Karnataka governing body, tuned in to the soul in the nation in general, has additionally turned into a prey to extensive untidy and unparliamentarily leads. Be that as it may, all in all, such events have been few. One explanation behind such improvements could be that the nature and nature of the individuals have been experiencing changes. Younger people as well as people from up to this point denied gatherings and those having a place with the age brought into the world after 1947 have added to subjective changes in the participation. While they might be fewer requests arranged in a customary sense, they are likewise more socially cognizant and all the more intensely delicate to open issues and issues. Some portion of the social disarrays in the governing body ought to be ascribed to the transitional conditions because of a difference in watchmen.

## HISTORY OF KARNATAKA STATE POLITICS:

There was in no way like a unified Karnataka and an assembled investigation of Karnataka Government and Politics before first November, 1956. The Karnataka-talking zones were isolated into nineteen differed regulatory units till at that point. These were: 1) Bombay Province, 2) Madras Province, 3) Princely

State of Mysore, 4) Princely State of Hyderabad, 5) Chief Commissioner of Province of Coorg, 6) Princely State of Kolhapur, 7) Princely State of Sagnili, 8) Princely State of Miraj (Senior) 9) Princely State of Miraj (Junior) 10) Princely State of Kurandawad (Senior) 11) Princely State of Kurandawad (Junior) 12) Princely State of Jamakhandi, 13) Princely State of Mudhol 14) Princely State of Ramadurg, 15) Princely State of Jath, 16) Princely State of Akkalkot 17) Princely State of Aundh, 18) Princely State of Savanur and 19) Princely State of Sondur. To extraordinary degree of the Kannada talking territories from these units were joined into a solitary authoritative unit (called New Mysore and later Karnataka) on first November 1956, under the proposal of the States Reorganization Commission, by an Indian Parliamentary Act and because of a long battle carried on by the Kannada talking individuals in these nineteen units.

Kannada dialect got power; a uniform authoritative framework was set up and common political structure and political process appeared in the unified Karnataka. In this way, at the appointed time of forty eight Political partnership administrative issues: The BJP, which had for long been an insignificant power in Karnataka, began to rise from 1994 onwards, completing the bi-polar nature of the state's legislative issues. Regardless of the way that the choices in 1994, 1999 and 2004 were triangular difficulties among the Congress, the JD and the BJP, it was simply in 2004 races made prepared for a hung Assembly, with the BJP ascending as the single greatest social event. The result was the advancement of two shaky political collusion governments. Amid, 2004-2006) it was a first Congress-driven administration with relationship to JD(S).

N. Dharam Singh of the Congress was the fundamental cleric. The governing body disintegrated after a gathering of the JD(S) pulled back help. The BJP clasped hands with the JD(S) in the second political collusion (2006-2007). The JD(S) drove this law making body with H.D. Kumaraswamy as supervisor minister. The JD(S) was to hand over the focal minister's post to the BJP in November 2007. It declined to do in that capacity, realizing President's Rule and over the long haul the 2008 mid-term choices.

2008 State Elections: In 2007, a sudden inquiry occurred between HD Kumaraswamy and Yeddyurappa over the denial of powers which hurled the state into emergency and the intervention of Presidential rule. In the midst of the choices on 10, 16 and 22 May 2009, the BJP smashed both the close-by gathering and also the Congress making Yeddyurappa the undisputed Chief Minister of the state. The BJP about achieved a lion's offer, and came to control in a state unprecedented for South



Indian political history. Political observers ensure that the main role behind the whipping of the Congress was a direct result of its mistake of the certifications to the all-inclusive community of Karnataka in issues of enhancement activities, development and genuine drought in Karnataka. Other than in-trip in Karnataka Congress party provoke powerlessness in issues of Chief-Minister convey. Regardless, inside one year, BJP moreover ended up being to a great degree disdained in view of debasement claims against the priests and in light of its enthusiast mien towards various sections in the overall population.

### POSSIBLE DESTINY OF INDIAN POLITICAL ASSOCIATION POLITICS:

Most of the political masterminds and social events agree that the time of political union authoritative issues has as of late begun and it's setting down profound roots. "At the point when regional political gatherings are tolerating centrality and the seasons of single social affair rule are done, there is no break from political coalition authoritative issues." Experts say that political partnership administrative issues are outcome of climb of common get-togethers on inspiration of national noteworthiness. One purpose behind the creating essentialness of regional get-togethers has been their accomplishment in articulating the interests of the positive about turn around positions and Dalits or 'untouchables'. These social affairs stay 'commonplace' to the extent geographic territory, anyway are national to the extent issues imperative to the country with everything taken into account. Their activity inside the national political collusion is in like manner normal for a progressively forceful and enchanted assembling system.

### CONCLUSION:

The most extreme piece of the states in India with Karnataka has brazened political association governments. The political ruin that cleared Karnataka after the 2004 broken choice in the social gathering reviews continued aggravating the state, ensuring two political partnership governments foreseen to control. Political partnership administrative issues: The BJP, which had for long been an insignificant power in Karnataka, began to rise from 1994 onwards, completing the bi-polar nature of the state's legislative issues. Regardless of the way that the choices in 1994, 1999 and 2004 were triangular difficulties among the Congress, the JD and the BJP, it was simply in 2004 races made prepared for a hung Assembly, with the BJP ascending as the single greatest social event. The result was the advancement of two shaky political collusion governments. Amid, 2004-2006) it was a first Congress-driven administration with relationship to JD(S). Political observers ensure that the main role behind the whipping of the Congress was a direct result of its mistake of the certifications to the all-inclusive community of Karnataka in issues of enhancement activities, development and genuine drought in Karnataka. Other than in-trip in Karnataka Congress

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