



## SIGNIFICANT CONTRIBUTIONS OF B. S. YADIYURAPPA IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF KARNATAKA STATE

Arun Savatikai<sup>1</sup> and Dr. Prakash S. Kattimani<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Researcher Scholar, Department of Political Science ,  
Rani Chennamma University, Belagavi.

<sup>2</sup>Assistant Professor, Department of Political Science ,  
Rani Chennamma University, Belagavi.



### ABSTRACT

In Karnataka's 2008 Assembly elections, Yeddyurappa contested from Shikaripura against former Chief Minister S. Bangarappa of the Samajwadi Party. The Indian National Congress and JD(S) backed Bangarappa, but despite this, Yeddyurappa won the seat by a margin of more than 45,000 votes. He also led the BJP to a historic victory in the state and Karnataka became the gateway for the BJP in south India. He took the oath of office as Chief Minister on 30 May 2008. However, in 2014 he merged his party with the BJP and was subsequently elected to the 16th Lok Sabha from the Shimoga constituency, which he quit after being elected to the Karnataka Legislative Assembly in May 2018. He is popularly known as "Raithara Bandhu" for his pro-farmer policies, initiatives like separate agriculture budget in Karnataka Government during his chief ministership. The paper focus on his political life, achievements and developments. Recognition from all Corners like Karnataka has secured the first prize for Panchayat Empowerment & Accountability.

**KEYWORDS:** B. S. Yadiyaurappa, contributions, Health, education, agriculture, new developments .

### INTRODUCTION

Bookanakere Siddalingappa Yeddyurappa (born 27 February 1943) commonly known as BSY an Indian politician who serves as the Leader of the Opposition in the Karnataka Legislative Assembly since May 2018. He has served three times as Chief Minister of Karnataka and is the BJP state president. In 2008, Yeddyurappa became the Chief Minister after leading the BJP to a victory in the Karnataka Assembly elections, a first for the BJP in a South Indian state. In 2011, Owing to alleged ill-treatment meted out to Yeddyurappa by the BJP High Command, he left BJP and formed his own party, the Karnataka Janata Paksha. However, in 2014 he merged his party with the BJP and was subsequently elected to the 16th Lok Sabha from the Shimoga constituency, which he quit after being elected to the Karnataka Legislative Assembly in May 2018. On 17 May 2018, he was sworn in as the Chief Minister of Karnataka, his third term in the office. Unable to get a majority support in the Assembly, he resigned just two days after taking office. He is popularly known as "Raithara Bandhu" for his pro-farmer policies, initiatives like separate agriculture budget in Karnataka Government during his chief ministership.

### LIFE BACKGROUND :

Yeddyurappa was born on 7 February 1943 in a village called Bookanakere in K.R.Pet taluk of Mandya district. His parents were Siddalingappa and Puttathayamma. He was named after the presiding deity of a Shaivite temple built by the great saint Siddalingeshwara at Yediyur in Tumkuru district. His mother died when he was four. He completed his Pre-University College

education from PES college, Mandya. In 1965, he was appointed as a first-division clerk in the social welfare department but he quit the job and moved on to Shikaripur where he joined as a clerk at Veerabhadra Shastri's Shankara rice mill. In 1967, Yeddyurappa married Mythradevi, the daughter of the rice mill owner. He later set up a hardware shop in Shivamogga. Yeddyurappa has two sons, Raghavendra, Vijayendra and three daughters, Arunadevi, Padmavati and Umadevi. In 2004, his wife died after falling into a sump while drawing water. In 2007, he changed the spelling of his name to its current spelling from the earlier "Yediyurappa" following the advice of his astrologers. He is a proud follower of Basavanna.

### Political career life:

Having been associated with the Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh from his college days, Yeddyurappa's public service began when he was appointed as Karyavaha (Secretary) of the Sangh's Shikaripur unit in 1970. In 1972, he was elected to the Shikaripura Town Municipality and was also appointed as the President of the Taluk unit of the Jana Sangh. In 1975, he was elected President of the Town Municipality of Shikaripura. He was imprisoned during the Emergency in India and lodged in the Bellary and Shimoga jails. In 1980, he was appointed President of the Shikaripura taluk unit of the BJP and later went on to become the president of BJP's Shimoga district unit in 1985. In 1988, he became the State President of the BJP in Karnataka. He was first elected to the lower house of the Karnataka Legislature in 1983 and has since represented the Shikaripura constituency six times. He has been a member of the Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Twelfth and Thirteenth Legislative Assemblies (lower house) of Karnataka. Yeddyurappa was sworn in as the 25th Chief Minister of Karnataka on 12 November 2007. However, JD(S) refused to support his government over disagreement on sharing of ministries which resulted in his resignation as Chief Minister on 19 November 2007.

He resigned from his position as Member of Legislative Assembly and primary membership of Bharatiya Janata Party on 30 November 2012, and formally launched the Karnataka Janata Paksha. It is told that his former colleague and senior BJP leader Anna Vinayachandra was the key person who led the movement at national level to demand expulsion from the party which led to his resignation. On 2 January 2014 he announced merger with BJP ahead of 2014 Lok Sabha elections. He won from the Shimoga seat of Karnataka in the Indian general election, 2014 by a margin of 363,305 votes. In 2016, BJP re-appointed him as the President of Karnataka state BJP unit. He was BJP's CM candidate in Karnataka Legislative Assembly election, 2018. But the party managed to win only 104 seats, 9 short of simple majority. During the aftermath of the 2018 Karnataka Legislative assembly elections, Yeddyurappa was invited to form the government and become the Chief Minister by the Governor citing that his party was the single largest in the house with 104 seats (8 short of majority in the assembly). He was sworn in on 17 May 2018 by the Governor Vajubhai Vala, becoming the Chief minister of Karnataka for the third time. He was given 15 days to prove majority by the governor but the Supreme Court intervened and cut it short to just 24 hours and ordered a floor test (trust vote) soon after. The trust vote was to be held on 19 May 2018 at 4pm. Before the trust vote was to begin, however, Chief Minister B. S. Yeddyurappa gave an emotional speech, following which he resigned citing that he will be unable to prove majority. He thus became one of the shortest serving chief minister in India with just 2½ days in office.

### Contributions :

He made some most important contribution to Karnataka state as mentioned below

### Revision of Policies

Several existing policies have been revised and comprehensive new policies in tune with the requirements have been framed to effectively utilize the State's available natural resources and vast pool of manpower in order to achieve all-round development of the State. Industrial Policy, Mining Policy, Textile Policy, Semi-Conductor Policy, IT Policy, BT Policy, Wine Policy, Tourism Policy, Renewed Energy Policy, Comprehensive Agri Business Development Policy 2011

**New Legislations:** Karnataka Prevention of Violence against Medical Staff and Destruction of Properties of Medical Institutions Bill 2009. Kaginele Development Authority Bill 2009. Karnataka State Law University Bill 2009. Karnataka State Gangubai Hanagal Music & Fine Arts University Bill 2009. Agricultural Sciences University Bill 2010. Horticultural Sciences University Bill 2010. Karnataka Border Area Development Authority Bill 2010. Karnataka Sanskrit University Bill 2010. Ajim Premji University Bill 2010. Karnataka Civil Services (Doctors and other staff transfer and control) Bill 2011. Karnataka State Public Documents Bill 2011. Karnataka National Law School Bill 2011. Karnataka temporary job oriented courses employees merger Bill 2011. Karnataka Underground Water( Recharging, Maintenance and Control) Bill 2011.

### **Agriculture : The Proud Profession.**

Agriculture sector plays a major role in the development of the State. Several innovative schemes are being implemented to encourage agriculture sector. Farm loans are being extended at the lowest interest rate of 1%. Karnataka Agri-business Development Policy has been formulated. Preparations are under way to organize conduct Global Investors Meet for Agriculture. For the first time in the history of Indian States, a separate Agricultural Budget of more than Rs.17,000 crore presented along with Annual Budget of 2011-12. Many new schemes including 'Suvarna Bhoomi' which provides for an incentive of Rs.10,000 to 10 lakh Small and Marginal Farmers across the State have been announced in the Budget. Orders have already been issued for the implementation of these new schemes. Sujala Watershed Scheme is being implemented in the 6 rain dependent districts. Around 41 thousand hectares of land has been developed under this scheme at a cost of Rs.97 crore. The scheme has bagged three national awards.

### **Youth Services**

He had taken initiatives for Cash awards worth Rs.1.95 crore to 32 medal winning sports persons from the State in 19th Common Wealth, 16th Asian and 3rd Youth Common Wealth events. Rs.8 crore released for maintenance of sports schools and hostels across the State. Rs.2 crore and Rs.1 crore released for Rural Sports events and construction of 23 'Garadi Mane' (Wrestling Homes) respectively. Rs.60 lakh released towards monthly pension for needy sports persons. Rs.2.5 crore released for Bharath Scouts and Guides.

### **Quality Education:**

Primary and Higher Education is concerned 'Nali Kali' scheme has become very popular. It is implemented in 40,137 Government Kannada Medium Primary Schools and extended up to 3rd standard. 7 lakh children benefited. National Primary Education Scheme started. 74 Model Schools established. State's share of Rs.50 crore released. 232 Kittur Rani Chennamma Girls Residential Schools started in most backward taluks. Rs.52 lakh released. Rs.10 crore for construction of Government Polytechnic College building at Bidar. 2,821 High School Teachers and 11,037 Primary School Teachers newly appointed. Monthly food allowance of hostel students increased, 66.68 lakh students benefited. Higher Education made to Development works worth Rs.5 crore completed at Karnataka Women University, Bijapur. Approval for starting Azim Premji and Alliance Universities in private sector. Six New Universities started- Davanagere University, Karnataka Sanskrit University, Vijayanagara Sri Krishnadevaraya University, Janapada University, Music University, Rani Chennamma University.

### **Health for all :**

He concerned Infant mortality rate in the State reduced from 45 to 41 (per 1,000). Mothers mortality rate reduced from 218 to 213. The rate of institutional delivery has gone up from 63 to 93%. under Vajapee Arogya Shree Scheme, which is started in Gulbarga and Belgaum division, 32.5 lakh BPL families of 13 districts covered. So for 8,740 beneficiaries have availed the facility under the scheme which provides for free treatment / Surgery up to Rs. 2 lakh. Rs.40 crore has been allotted for the scheme in 2011-12. Arogya Bandhu Scheme started on PPP basis at 56 Primary Health Centres. Awarded as 2<sup>nd</sup> Prize at National level

under "Panchayat Empowerment & Accountability" scheme during 2010-11. National e-Governance award-2011 for development & implementation of Panchatantra Software in the State. The state stands 1<sup>st</sup> in the quality of works and 2<sup>nd</sup> in the implementation of Pradhana Mantri Gram Sadak Yojane. (PMGSY)

### **Social Equality among Minorities, Life of peace and contentment -**

If the State has to achieve all round progress, the fruits of the services of the government should reach all the sections of the society. Enough opportunities have to be provided for the economic and social development. Keeping this in mind, our government has implemented various programmes for the development of SC/STs. We aim to achieve allround growth of these communities through several innovative schemes. 19 additional Shadi Mahals constructed increasing the total number of Shadi Mahals in the state to 120. Rs.17.50 crore loan advanced to 9,399 students under 'Arivu' Scheme. 65,000 benefited under skill development programmes. Buildings for 14 Morarji Desai Residential Schools are under construction. 26 hostels for Minorities' students completed, 56 under construction.

### **Bhagyalakshmi and Empowerment of Women**

Bhagyalakshmi scheme is one of the flagship programmes of our government. This scheme which is empowering girl children born in BPL families has become a model for other states and some states have started emulating. Initial deposit amount under Bhagyalakshmi Scheme has been doubled so that the maturity value is increased to Rs.1 lakh. 13,28,038 beneficiaries have been enrolled so far and 10,18,189 bonds worth Rs.1,376.53 crore distributed. Medical checkup of the beneficiaries conducted and sarees distributed among the mothers of the beneficiaries. This programme will be continued and Rs.400 crore provided for 2011-12. Devadasi Rehabilitation Programme has empowered nearly 8,000 persons. Rs.17.72 crore subsidy provided to 18,442 beneficiaries under Udyogini Scheme. Training provided for more than 9,200 members to start business. Loan advanced to 5,763 Self Help Groups at the interest rate of 6%. Rs.942 crore of savings by 21 lakh members of 1.40 lakh Sthree Shakthi SHGs. Medium term daily loan scheme for road side women traders to be implemented during 2011-12. Rs.2 crore provided to start this scheme on pilot basis in Mysore and Shimoga. Rs.17.64 crore released for the construction of Sthree Shakthi Bhavans across 133 taluks of state.

### **DISCUSSION AND SUGGESTIONS:**

Recognition from all Corners like Karnataka has secured the first prize for Panchayat Empowerment & Accountability. Dharwad, Belgaum and Gulbarga districts have received National awards for successful implementation of NREG Programme. Karnataka stood second in overall implementation of PMGSY in the country. KSRTC and other public Transport Corporations have received more than 30 National and International Awards during the last 3 years. KSRTC's online seat reservation system, AWTAR, has bagged the 2009 Golden Peacock Award. KSRTC received Award from Government of India for IT services. Karnataka is the first State to completely introduce electronic ticketing system in the Public Transport buses and has received the Union Urban Development Ministry's Award for Excellence. National recognition to the State's design and fabrication of low-floor buses for urban transport under JNURM Scheme. Union Urban Development Ministry's 2009 Award for Excellence for introduction of completely transparent electronic recruitment system for drivers. India Tech Excellence Award for introducing IT in Urban Administration. State got 2<sup>nd</sup> prize. Conferred with the National Award along with "Asia Award" for effective implementation. National Efficiency Award' for Devaraja Urs Backward Classes Corporation along with the Chief Minister's Annual Ratna Award. The most of the could recognized, therefore different disciplinary research activities needed to carryout on his achievements and life history.

### **CONCLUSION:**

He is popularly known as "Raithara Bandhu" for his pro-farmer policies, initiatives like separate agriculture budget in Karnataka Government during his chief ministership. He made that 4 Local bodies of

the State received 'Green Leaf Award' for effective urban waste management. Information Department received 2<sup>nd</sup> prize for 'Bidiri ware tabloo' in the Republic Day Parade 2010.4 urban local bodies got 'Icon SWM-2009' Awards. Karnataka is one of the few states in the country to adopt e-Tendering and e-Procurement. His ideologies are most essential contemporary period.

#### REFERENCES :

1. <https://india.gov.in/my-government/indian-parliament/b-s-yeddyurappa>
2. "Yeddyurappa is Karnataka Opposition leader". The Hindu. Special Correspondent. 2018-05-25. ISSN 0971-751X. Retrieved 2018-05-25.
3. "Yeddyurappa recognised as opposition leader in Karnataka assembly". The Economic Times. 2018-05-25. Retrieved 2018-05-25.
4. ^ "BS Yeddyurappa sworn in as Karnataka chief minister". The Economic Times. 2018-05-17. Retrieved 2018-05-17.
5. <sup>b</sup> "Yeddyurappa's journey from farming to chief ministership". Online Edition of The Hindu dated 12 November 2007. Chennai, India. 12 November 2007. Archived from the original on 14 November 2007. Retrieved 12 November 2007.
6. "Yeddyurappa resigns as Karnataka Chief Minister without facing trust vote". The Hindu. PTI. 2018-05-19. ISSN 0971-751X. Retrieved 2018-05-25.
7. "Karnataka Assembly Floor Test LIVE: CM for 2 Days, Yeddyurappa Quits; Cong-JDS MLAs Start Celebrating". News18. 2018-05-19. Retrieved 2018-05-19.
8. <https://theprint.in/politics/age-no-bar-yeddyurappa-bjps-best-bet-poll-bound-karnataka/38451/amp>
9. <https://www..deccanchronicle.com/amp/nation/current-affairs/170518/after-mid-night-court-room-drama-bjps-yeddyurappa-swears-in-as-karna.html>
10. "Yeddyurappa to become BJP's first CM in South". Archived from the original on 27 November 2007. Retrieved 12 November 2007.
11. Pradeep Kaushal. "Many yatras later, finally there". Online Edition of The Indian Express, dated 11 November 2007. Archived from the original on 14 November 2007. Retrieved 12 November 2007.
12. "Yediyurappa bereaved". Online Edition of The Hindu, dated 17 October 2004. Chennai, India. 17 October 2004. Archived from the original on 11 November 2007. Retrieved 12 November 2007.
13. "Yeddyurappa sends resignation to Gadkari, to meet Governor". Chennai, India: The Hindu. 31 July 2011.