

ವಿಶ್ವೇಶ್ವರಯ್ಯ ತಾಂತ್ರಿಕ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯ

Visvesvaraya Technological University



B.Sc Engg - ಬಿ.ಎಸ್ಸಿ - ದ್ವಿತೀಯ ಸೆಮಿಸ್ಟರ್ ಕನ್ನಡ

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ದರ್ಶನ

Karnataka Darshana (21KKD27)

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ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ದರ್ಶನ

Karnataka Darshana (21KKD27)

This course/ subject has been introduced under ability enhancement scheme in 2021 NEP – New scheme for second semester B Sc students. This is the authorised material and notes for all VTU students and teaching faculties.

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This material/notes has been prepared to meet the immediate requirement of the VTU students and faculties. The task of upgrading the material is being taking place.

B.Sc Engg - ಬಿ.ಎಸ್ಸಿ- ದ್ವಿತೀಯ ಸೆಮಿಸ್ಟರ್,

ಕನ್ನಡೇತರ ಮತ್ತು ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾರದ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಗೆ ನಿಗದಿಪಡಿಸಿದ ಪಠ್ಯಕ್ರಮ

(For Non Kannadiga Students -who do not know to speak, read and write kannada)

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ದರ್ಶನ - Karnataka Darshana

{For Non Kannadiga Students to Learn about Karnataka State and its Culture}

ವಿಷಯ ಸಂಕೇತ (Course Code)	21KKD27	ನಿರಂತರ ಆಂತರಿಕ ಮೌಲ್ಯಮಾಪನದ ಅಂಕಗಳು	50
ಒಂದು ವಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಬೋಧನಾ ಅವಧಿ (Teaching Hours/Week (L:T:P: S))	L -3 , P-0, S-1 = 03 ಗಂಟೆಗಳು / ವಾರಕ್ಕೆ	ಸೆಮಿಸ್ಟರ್ ಅಂತ್ಯದ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆಯ ಅಂಕಗಳು	50
ಒಟ್ಟು ಬೋಧನಾ ಅವಧಿ Total Hours of Pedagogy	40 ಗಂಟೆಗಳು	ಒಟ್ಟು ಅಂಕಗಳು	100
ಕ್ರೆಡಿಟ್ಸ್ (Credits)	03	ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆಯ ಅವಧಿ	03

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ದರ್ಶನ ಪಠ್ಯದ ಕಲಿಕೆಯ ಉದ್ದೇಶಗಳು (Course Learning Objectives):

- To create the awareness about Kannada Language and Karnataka State.
- To enable learners to know about Karnataka State general information at different periods.
- To enable the learners to know about Karnataka's Art and Culture in different perspectives.

ಬೋಧನೆ ಮತ್ತು ಕಲಿಕಾ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ (Teaching-Learning Process - General Instructions) :

These are sample Strategies, which teacher can use to accelerate the attainment of the various course outcomes.

- ತರಗತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಶಿಕ್ಷಕರು ಬೋಧಿಸಲು ಪುಸ್ತಕ ಆಧಾರಿತ ಬ್ಲಾಕ್ ಬೋರ್ಡ್ ವಿಧಾನವನ್ನು ಅನುಸರಿಸುವುದು. ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಅಂಶಗಳ ಚಾರ್ಟ್ ಗಳನ್ನು ತಯಾರಿಸಲು ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳನ್ನು ಪ್ರೇರೇಪಿಸುವುದು ಮತ್ತು ತರಗತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅವುಗಳನ್ನು ಚರ್ಚಿಸಲು ಅವಕಾಶ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಡುವುದು.
- ಪ್ರತಿಪಾಠ ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರವಚನಗಳ ಮೂಲ ಅಂಶಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟಂತೆ ಪೂರಕ ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಪ್ರೇರೇಪಿಸುವುದು. ಡಿಜಿಟಲ್ ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನದ ಮುಖಾಂತರ ಇತ್ತೀಚೆಗೆ ಡಿಜಿಟಲೀಕರಣಗೊಂಡಿರುವ ವಿಷಯಗಳನ್ನು ಪಿಪಿಟಿ ಮತ್ತು ದೃಶ್ಯ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮದ ಮುಖಾಂತರ ಚರ್ಚಿಸಲು ಕ್ರಮಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳುವುದು.
- ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ತಿಳಿಯಲು ಅನುಕೂಲವಾಗುವಂತೆ ಕಾರ್ಯಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಮತ್ತು ಕ್ರಿಯಾ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳನ್ನು ರೂಪಿಸುವುದು.

Module-1

General Information about Karnataka State. The Role of Karnataka in Nation Building. Geographical Information of Karnataka. The Historical Background of Karnataka State. Special Information on the State of Karnataka in different perspectives.

Teaching-

Learning Process

Chalk and talk method, Power Point presentations, creating real time stations in classroom discussions, Giving activities and assignments.

Module-2

Karnataka is - "One State Many Worlds", Cultures of Karnataka, (Languages, Religions, Literature, Cinema and Theatre). Cultural Institutions of Karnataka. Architecture of Karnataka, - Important Palaces and forts in

Karnataka, Sculptures in Karnataka, Paintings of Karnataka.	
Teaching-Learning Process	Chalk and talk method, Power Point presentations, creating real time stations in classroom discussions, Giving activities and assignments.
Module-3	
Dance Forms in Karnataka, Famous Karnataka dances and Dancers. Musical Instruments of Karnataka, Carnatic music and Hindustani music, Song Forms of Karnataka, Festivals of Karnataka and its importance.	
Teaching-Learning Process	Chalk and talk method, Power Point presentations, creating real time stations in classroom discussions, Giving activities and assignments.
Module-4	
Karnataka's religion and philosophy, socio religious reforms movements in Karnataka. UNESCO's world heritage sites of Karnataka, The role of foreign writers and Travelers in Kannada Literature and history. Freedom movement in Karnataka.	
Teaching-Learning Process	Chalk and talk method, Power Point presentations, creating real time stations in classroom discussions, Giving activities and assignments.
Module-5	
Social Institutions of Karnataka, Famous personalities of Karnataka & their important contributions. Capital city of Karnataka "Bengaluru" - List of Important places of Karnataka, General road map & guidelines to Karnataka tourism. Industries & Important crops of Karnataka. Awards & honours of Karnataka state.	
Teaching-Learning Process	Chalk and talk method, Power Point presentations, creating real time stations in classroom discussions, Giving activities and assignments.
<p>Course Outcomes (Course Skill Set): At the end of the Course, The Students will be able :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To understand the Karnataka state all required general information. 2. To know the importance Karnataka's Art and Culture.. 3. To easily move in the state for tourism and also will spread the state information to his friends and Families to know about Karnataka. 	
<p>Assessment Details (both CIE and SEE)</p> <p>(methods of CIE need to be define topic wise i.e.- MCQ, Quizzes, Open book test, Seminar or micro project)</p> <p>The weight age of Continuous Internal Evaluation (CIE) is 50% and for Semester End Exam (SEE) is 50%. The student has to obtain a minimum of 40% marks individually both in CIE and 35% marks in SEE to pass. Theory Semester End Exam (SEE) is conducted for 100 marks (03 hours duration). Based on this grading will be awarded.</p>	
<p>Continuous Internal Evaluation (CIE) :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Continuous internal evaluation (CIE) needs to be conducted for 50 marks like other courses - without any changes as per the University scheme and regulation (Modifications are not allowed). 2. Methods suggested: Quizzes, written quizzes and tests, Reports writing, Seminar and activities). 3. The class teacher has to decide the topic for the closed book test, Written Quiz, and Seminar. 4. In the beginning, only the teacher has to announce the methods of CIE for the subject. 	

Semester End Examination (SEE) :

1. **Question paper will be set in “English medium”.**
2. The question paper will have **10 questions.**
3. Each full question is for **20 marks.**
4. There will be **02 full questions** (with maximum of 03 sub questions in one full question) from each module.
5. Each full question with sub- questions will cover the contents under each module.
6. The students have to **answer 05 full questions** selecting one full question from each module.
7. **Marks scored out of 100, shall be proportionally reduced to 50 marks.**

Suggested Text Books:

1. **VTU Study Material** - Published in the University Website.
2. **Karnataka Parampare** - Vol I and II - Published by Department of Kannada and Culture, GoK.
3. **Karnataka Dharshana** –Published by Infonite Learning Solutions, Bangaluru.
4. **Off to Karnataka** - (Discover India State Wise) by Sonia Mehta

Suggested Learning Resources for Reference :

1. **A Concise History of Karnataka** by Dr Sooryanaatha Kaamath - January 2017
2. **Glimpses of Karnataka Folklore** - by Hebbale Nagesh, Publisher : Bharatiya Kala Prakashan.
3. **A compendium of Indian art and culture** - S Baliyan Oxford University Press New Delhi- 2020
4. **Geography of Karnataka** by Dr. Ranganath.- January 2016.
5. **Indian art and culture** - Nitin Singhania - McGraw Hill Education(India) Private Limited New Delhi – 2016



VTU BSc

General Information about Karnataka State :

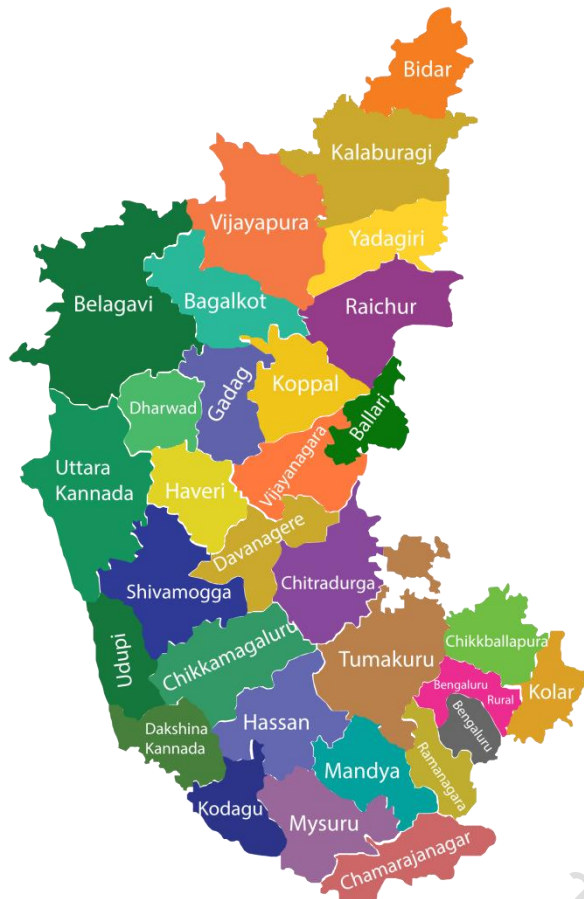
Quick Facts About Karnataka State	
Geographical Area	191,791 square km (74,051 sq. mi)
Length	750 km (North to South)
Coastline Length	320 km
Districts	31
Capital	Bengaluru
Population (as per Census 2011)	6.11 Crores
Population Density	319 per sq. km
Rural Population	61.43%
Urban Population	38.57%
Literacy Rate	75.4%
Official language	Kannada
Climate	Semi-tropical
Rainfall	500 mm to more than 4,000 mm
Geographical Regions	Karavalli, the Coastal Plains; Sahyadris, the Western Ghats and Bayalu Seeme, the Deccan Plateau
Rivers	Cauvery, Kabini, Krishna and Tungabhadra

Quick Facts About Karnataka State	
Total Forest Area	43,356.47 sq. km
Forest Types	Evergreen and Semi-evergreen, Moist Deciduous, Dry Deciduous, Scrub and Thorny forest, Un-wooded forest
Total Road Length	231,997 km
Total Railway Track	3,089 km
Metro Railway	2 Operational Lines in Bengaluru
Ports	11 ports
Airports	2 international airports, 13 domestic/regional airports and 15 small airports
Cultivated Land	123,100 sq. km
Major Crops	Ragi, paddy, sugarcane, maize, jowar, bajra, coconut, groundnuts, coffee, cotton, sunflower
Important Crop Exports	Coffee, Tea, Mango
Traditional Products	Coffee, silk, sandalwood, incense sticks, ivory carvings, inlay work, lacquer ware
Major Minerals	Gold, magnesite, bauxite, iron ore, manganese, limestone, granite
Prime Industries	Agro & Food processing, Automotive & Aerospace, Education, Electronics, IT & ITeS, Machine Tools, Mining & Minerals, Energy, Textile

Quick Facts About Karnataka State

Premier Educational Centres	Indian Institute of Management Bangalore, National Institute of Technology Surathkal, National Institute of Mental Health and Neuro Science, Indian Institute of Information Technology, Manipal Academy of Higher Education, Indian Institute of Science
Major cities	Bengaluru, Mangaluru, Hubli-Dharwad, Mysore, Belgaum

Karnataka Profile



Geographically Karnataka is situated on a tableland where the Western and Eastern Ghat ranges converge into the Nilgiri hill complex, the State of Karnataka is confined roughly within 11.5 degree North and 18.5 degree North latitudes and 74 degree East and 78.5 degree East longitude. The neighboring states bounded with Karnataka includes Maharashtra and Goa in the North and North-West; by the Arabian sea in the West; by Kerala and Tamilnadu in the South and Andhra Pradesh in the East. The State extends to about 750 km from North to South and about 400 km from East to West and covers an area of about 1,91,796 sq. km being the 8th largest state holding 5.83% of the total geographical area of India

Karnataka comprises of varied topographical structures that includes high mountains, plateaus, residual hills and coastal plains. The State is enclosed by chains of mountains to its west, east and south. It consists mainly of plateau which has higher elevation of 600 to 900 metres above mean sea level. The entire landscape is undulating, broken up by mountains and deep ravines.

Plain land of elevation less than 300 metres above mean sea level is found only in the narrow coastal belt, facing the Arabian Sea. There are quite a few high peaks both in Western and Eastern Ghat systems with altitudes more than 1,500 metres. A series of cross-sections drawn from west to east across the Western Ghat generally exhibit, a narrow coastal plain followed to the east by small and short plateaus at different altitudes, then suddenly rising upto great

heights. Then follows the gentle east and east-north-west sloping plateau. Among the tallest peaks of Karnataka are the Mullayyana Giri (1,925 m), Bababudangiri

(Chandradrona Parvata 1,894 m) and the Kudremukh (1,895 m) from the Chikmagalur district and the Pushpagiri (1,908 m) in Kodagu district.

Physiographically, Karnataka State forms part of two well-defined macro regions of Indian Union; the Deccan Plateau and the Coastal plains and Islands. The State has four physiographic regions namely Northern Karnataka Plateau, Central Karnataka Plateau, Southern Karnataka Plateau and Karnataka Coastal Region.

For more information please

More information on 2011 Census data

The 31 Districts of Karnataka are as follows,

Districts			
1	<u>Bagalkot</u>	17	<u>Hassan</u>
2	<u>Bangalore Rural</u>	18	<u>Haveri</u>
3	<u>Bangalore Urban</u>	19	<u>Karwar</u>
4	<u>Belgaum</u>	20	<u>Kodagu</u>
5	<u>Bellary</u>	21	<u>Kolar</u>
6	<u>Bidar</u>	22	<u>Koppal</u>
7	<u>Bijapur</u>	23	<u>Mandya</u>
8	<u>Chamrajnagar</u>	24	<u>Mysore</u>
9	<u>Chikkaballapur</u>	25	<u>Raichur</u>
10	<u>Chikkamagalur</u>	26	<u>Ramanagara</u>
11	<u>Chitradurga</u>	27	<u>Shimoga</u>
12	<u>Dakshina Kannada</u>	28	<u>Tumkur</u>
13	<u>Davanagere</u>	29	<u>Udupi</u>
14	<u>Dharwad</u>	30	Vijayanagara
15	<u>Gadag</u>	31	<u>Yadgir</u>
16	<u>Gulbarga</u>		

General Information about Karnataka State :

Karnataka (/kərˈnɑːtəkəl/; ISO: *Karnāṭaka*, Kannada pronunciation: [kəˈrnäːtəkə]) is a state in the south western region of India. It was formed on 1 November 1956, with the passage of the States Reorganisation Act. Originally known as the State of Mysore /maɪˈsoːr/, it was renamed *Karnataka* in 1973. The state corresponds to the Carnatic region. Its capital and largest city is Bangalore.

Karnataka is bordered by the Arabian Sea to the west, Goa to the northwest, Maharashtra to the north, Telangana to the northeast, Andhra Pradesh to the east, Tamil Nadu to the southeast, and Kerala to the southwest. It is the only southern state to have land borders with all of the other 4 southern Indian sister states. The state covers an area of 191,791 square kilometres (74,051 sq mi), or 5.83 percent of the total geographical area of India. It is the sixth largest Indian state by area. With 61,130,704 inhabitants at the 2011 census, Karnataka is the eighth largest state by population, comprising 31 districts. Kannada, one of the classical languages of India, is the most widely spoken and official language of the state. Other minority languages spoken include Urdu, Konkani, Marathi, Tulu, Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam, Kodava and Beary. Karnataka also contains some of the only villages in India where Sanskrit is primarily spoken.

Though several etymologies have been suggested for the name Karnataka, the generally accepted one is that *Karnataka* is derived from the Kannada words *karu* and *nādu*, meaning "elevated land". *Karu Nadu* may also be read as *karu*, meaning "black" and *nadu*, meaning "region", as a reference to the black cotton soil found in the Bayalu Seeme region of the state. The British used the word Carnatic, sometimes *Karnatak*, to describe both sides of peninsular India, south of the Krishna.

With an antiquity that dates to the paleolithic, Karnataka has been home to some of the most powerful empires of ancient and medieval India. The philosophers and musical bards patronised by these empires launched socio-religious and literary movements which have endured to the present day. Karnataka has contributed significantly to both forms of Indian classical music, the Carnatic and Hindustani traditions.

The economy of Karnataka is the sixth-largest of any Indian state with ₹16.65 trillion (US\$220 billion) in gross domestic product and a per capita GDP of ₹226,000 (US\$3,000). Karnataka has the nineteenth highest ranking among Indian states in Human Development Index.

Sub-divisions of Karnataka State



Political map of Indian state of Karnataka with the official names of its 31 districts.

Main article: Districts of Karnataka

There are 31 districts in Karnataka. Each district (zila) is governed by a district commissioner (ziladar). The districts are further divided into sub-districts (talukas), which are governed by sub-commissioners (talukdars); sub-divisions comprise blocks (tehsils/hobli), which are governed by block development officers (tehsildars), which contain village councils (panchayats), town municipal councils (purasabhe), city municipal councils (nagarasabhe), and city municipal corporations (mahanagara palike).

Sl. no.	Divisions	Capital	Sl. no.	Districts	Capital
1	Kitturu Karnataka	Belgaum	1	Bagalkote	Bagalkote
			2	Belgaum	Belgaum
			3	Dharwad	Dharwad
			4	Gadag	Gadag-Betageri
			5	Haveri	Haveri
			6	Uttara Kannada	Karwar
			7	Vijayapura	Vijayapura
2	Bangalore	Bangalore	8	Bangalore Urban	Bangalore
			9	Bangalore Rural	Bangalore
			10	Chikkaballapura	Chikkaballapur
			11	Chitradurga	Chitradurga
			12	Davanagere	Davanagere

			13	Kolar	Kolar
			14	Ramanagara	Ramanagara
			15	Shimoga	Shimoga
			16	Tumakuru	Tumkur
3	Kalyana Karnataka	Kalabuargi	17	Bellary	Bellary
			18	Bidar	Bidar
			19	Kalabuargi	Kalabuargi
			20	Koppal	Koppal
			21	Raichur	Raichur
			22	Yadagiri	Yadagiri
			23	Vijayanagara	Hospet
4	Mysore	Mysore	24	Chamarajanagara	Chamarajanagar
			25	Chikkamagaluru	Chikmagalur
			26	Dakshina Kannada	Mangalore
			27	Hassan	Hassan
			28	Kodagu	Madikeri
			29	Mandya	Mandya
			30	Mysore	Mysore
			31	Udupi	Udupi

Demographics

According to the 2011 census of India,[71] the total population of Karnataka was 61,095,297 of which 30,966,657 (50.7%) were male and 30,128,640 (49.3%) were female, or 1000 males for every 973 females. This represents a 15.60% increase over the population in 2001. The population density was 319 per km² and 38.67% of the people lived in urban areas. The literacy rate was 75.36% with 82.47% of males and 68.08% of females being literate

Religion:

84% of the population are Hindu, 12.92% were Muslim, 1.87% were Christian, 0.72% were Jains, 0.16% were Buddhist, 0.05% were Sikh and 0.02% were belonging to other religions and 0.27% of the population did not state their religion, as per the last census.

In 2007 the state had a birth rate of 2.2%, a death rate of 0.7%, an infant mortality rate of 5.5% and a maternal mortality rate of 0.2%. The total fertility rate was 2.2.

Karnataka's private sector speciality health care competes with the best in the world. Karnataka has also established a modicum of public health services having a better record of health care and child care than most other states of India. In spite of these advances, some parts of the state still suffer from the lack of primary health care.

Rank	District	City	Population (2011)
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1	Bangalore Urban	Bangalore	10,456,000
2	Dharwad	Hubballi–Dharwad	943,857
3	Mysuru	Mysuru	920,550
4	Belagavi	Belagavi	610,350
5	Kalaburagi	Kalaburagi	543,147
6	Dakshina Kannada	Mangaluru	484,785
7	Davanagere	Davanagere	435,128
8	Ballari	Ballari	409,444
9	Vijayapura	Vijayapura	330,143
10	Shivamogga	Shivamogga	322,650
11	Tumakuru	Tumakuru	305,821

About VTU – Visvesvaraya Technological University

Visvesvaraya Technological University (VTU), previously spelled Visveswaraiiah Technological University, is a collegiate public state university in Belagavi, Karnataka established by the Government of Karnataka. All colleges in the State of Karnataka imparting education in Engineering or Technology, except those that have the consent of VTU and sanction of the Government, are required to be affiliated with Visvesvaraya Technological University, Belagavi. The university is named after Sir M. Visvesvaraya, an Indian civil engineer, statesman and the 19th Diwan of Mysore.

VTU is one of the largest Technological Universities in India with 24 years of Tradition of excellence in Engineering & Technical Education, Research and Innovations. It came into existence in the year 1998 to cater the needs of Indian industries for trained technical manpower with practical experience and sound theoretical knowledge.

University has very successfully achieved the tremendous task of bringing various colleges affiliated earlier to different Universities, with different syllabi, different procedures and different traditions under one umbrella.

The university is currently having 182 affiliated colleges, 1 constituent college and 25 Autonomous colleges with undergraduate programs in 37 disciplines, PG programs in 96 disciplines and Ph.D. & M.sc(Engg.) research programs with 7 faculty, over 3 lakhs Engineering Students study in the various institutes affiliated to the University.

VTU has established Centre of Excellence at various places in Karnataka in different scopes to bring a change in the technology and society.

- VTU Bio-Fuel Information and Demonstration center at Belagavi.
- VTU center for Nanotechnology at Bengaluru
- VTU National Academy for Skill Development at Dandeli in Uttar Kannada District
- Parisar Chair at Belagavi
- VTU Innovation Clubs at VTU and in Affiliated Engineering Colleges.
- VTU Institute of Advanced Technologies at Muddenahalli
- E-Learning Center at Mysuru, and
- VTU Bosch Center of Competence at Mysuru

The VTU have worldwide electronic presence by establishing data network interconnecting VTU campus atMachhe, four regional offices and all the affiliated colleges of VTU in a secure

private network and open up access to this network to the worldwide communities for collaborative learning using Internet technology.



The campus network uses the state of art network tiered architecture with Edge and Core switches and scalable distributed network topology. This network will meet the computing demand of PG students in the campus, provide eLearning environment, access to digital library, support examination, administration work and more importantly have sufficient bandwidth for Videoconferencing from any network access point.

Today, we're still changing the world. Since those early beginnings students and alumni have gone on to design and engineer the tools, buildings, and products that helped define their generations. And tomorrow's VTU students will do the same.

Campus :

As per the provisions of the VTU Act 1994, the headquarters of the university is at Belagavi, Karnataka. The VTU headquarters is named "Jnana Sangama". Additionally, the university has three regional centres in Bangalore, Kalaburagu and Mysore. Visvesvaraya Institute of Advanced Technology, also known as VIAT, is a research institute being constructed near Muddenahalli, Karnataka.

VTU Campuses

Campus	Address	Type	Campus Area
VTU Main Campus - Belagavi	Jnana Sangama, Machhe, Belagavi - 590018	Semi-Urban	120 acres (0.49 km ²)
VTU Regional Center - Bangalore	RHCS Layout, Annapoorneshwarinagar, Nagarbhavi, Bangalore - 560091.	Urban	1 acre (0.0040 km ²)

VTU Campuses

Campus	Address	Type	Campus Area
VTU Regional Center - Mysore	Hanchya Sathagally Layout, Ring Road, Mysore - 570019.	Urban	42 acres (0.17 km ²)
VTU Regional Center - Gulbarga	Rajapura, Kusnoor Road, Gulbarga - 585106	Urban	15 acres (0.061 km ²)
Visvesvaraya Institute of Advanced Technology (VIAT)	Muddenahalli, Singadikadirenahalli - 562103	Rural	200 acres (0.81 km ²)

The university also has 13 Quality Improvement Programme (QIP) centers in various affiliated colleges and 16 extension centers for offering postgraduate programs. It has around 2,305 departments recognised as research centres which are spread across its affiliated institutions in Karnataka. The Jnana Sangama, Belagavi campus and the regional and extension centres of VTU at Bangalore, Davangere, Gulbarga and Mysore offer M.Tech, MBA, MCA and PhD programs.

Profile of History of Karnataka



Mallikarjuna temple and Kashi Vishwanatha temple at Pattadakal, built successively by the kings of the Chalukya Empire and Rashtrakuta Empire, is a UNESCO World Heritage Site.

Karnataka's pre-history goes back to a paleolithic hand-axe culture evidenced by discoveries of, among other things, hand axes and cleavers in the region. Evidence of neolithic and megalithic cultures have also been found in the state. Gold discovered in Harappa was found to be imported from mines in Karnataka, prompting scholars to hypothesise about contacts between ancient Karnataka and the Indus Valley Civilisation ca. 3300 BCE.

Prior to the third century BCE, most of Karnataka formed part of the Nanda Empire before coming under the Mauryan empire of Emperor Ashoka. Four centuries of Satavahana rule followed, allowing them to control large areas of Karnataka. The decline of Satavahana power led to the rise of the earliest native kingdoms, the Kadambas and the Western Gangas, marking the region's emergence as an independent political entity. The Kadamba Dynasty, founded by Mayurasharma, had its capital at Banavasi; the Western Ganga Dynasty was formed with Talakad as its capital.

These were also the first kingdoms to use Kannada in administration, as evidenced by the Halmidi inscription and a fifth-century copper coin discovered at Banavasi. These dynasties were followed by imperial Kannada empires such as the Badami Chalukyas, the Rashtrakuta Empire of Manyakheta and the Western Chalukya Empire, which ruled over large parts of the Deccan and had their capitals in what is now Karnataka. The Western Chalukyas patronised a unique style of architecture and Kannada literature which became a precursor to the Hoysala art of the 12th century. Parts of modern-day Southern Karnataka (Gangavadi) were occupied by the Chola

Empire at the turn of the 11th century. The Cholas and the Hoysalas fought over the region in the early 12th century before it eventually came under Hoysala rule.

At the turn of the first millennium, the Hoysalas gained power in the region. Literature flourished during this time, which led to the emergence of distinctive Kannada literary metres, and the construction of temples and sculptures adhering to the Vesara style of architecture. The expansion of the Hoysala Empire brought minor parts of modern Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu under its rule. In the early 14th century, Harihara and Bukka Raya established the Vijayanagara empire with its capital, Hosapattana (later named Vijayanagara), on the banks of the Tungabhadra River in the modern Bellary district. Under the rule of Krishnadevaraya, a distinct form of literature and architecture evolved. The empire rose as a bulwark against Muslim advances into South India, which it completely controlled for over two centuries. In 1537, Kempe Gowda I, a chieftain of the Vijayanagara Empire, widely held as the founder of modern Bangalore, built a fort and established the area around it as Bengaluru Pete.

In 1565, Karnataka and the rest of South India experienced a major geopolitical shift when the Vijayanagara empire fell to a confederation of Islamic sultanates in the Battle of Talikota. The Bijapur Sultanate, which had risen after the demise of the Bahmani Sultanate of Bidar, soon took control of the Deccan; it was defeated by the Moghuls in the late 17th century. The Bahmani and Bijapur rulers encouraged Urdu and Persian literature and Indo-Saracenic architecture, the Gol Gumbaz being one of the high points of this style. During the sixteenth century, Konkani Hindus migrated to Karnataka, mostly from Salcette, Goa, while during the seventeenth and eighteenth century, Goan Catholics migrated to North Canara and South Canara, especially from Bardes, Goa, as a result of food shortages, epidemics and heavy taxation imposed by the Portuguese.

In the period that followed, parts of northern Karnataka were ruled by the Nizam of Hyderabad, the Maratha Empire, the British, and other powers. In the south, the Mysore Kingdom, a former vassal of the Vijayanagara Empire, was briefly independent. With the death of Krishnaraja Wodeyar II, Haidar Ali, the commander-in-chief of the Mysore army, gained control of the region. After his death, the kingdom was inherited by his son Tipu Sultan. To contain European expansion in South India, Haidar Ali and later Tipu Sultan fought four significant Anglo-Mysore Wars, the last of which resulted in Tipu Sultan's death and the incorporation of Mysore into the British Raj in 1799. The Kingdom of Mysore was restored to the Wodeyars and Mysore remained a princely state under the British Raj.



Chief Minister Dr. Devaraj Urs announcing the new name of the Mysore state as 'Karnataka'

As the "doctrine of lapse" gave way to dissent and resistance from princely states across the country, Kittur Chennamma, Sangolli Rayanna and others spearheaded rebellions in Karnataka in 1830, nearly three decades before the Indian Rebellion of 1857. However, Kitturu was taken over by the British East India Company even before the doctrine was officially articulated by Lord Dalhousie in 1848. Other uprisings followed, such as the ones at Supa, Bagalkot, Shorapur, Nargund and Dandeli. These rebellions—which coincided with the Indian Rebellion of 1857—were led by Mundargi Bhimarao, Bhaskar Rao Bhave, the Halagali Bedas, Raja Venkatappa Nayaka and others. By the late 19th century, the independence movement had gained momentum; Karnad Sadashiva Rao, Aluru Venkata Raya, S. Nijalingappa, Kengal Hanumanthaiah, Nittoor Srinivasa Rau and others carried on the struggle into the early 20th century.

After India's independence, the Maharaja, Jayachamarajendra Wodeyar, allowed his kingdom's accession to India. In 1950, Mysore became an Indian state of the same name; the former Maharaja served as its Rajpramukh (head of state) until 1975. Following the long-standing demand of the Ekikarana Movement, Kodagu- and Kannada-speaking regions from the adjoining states of Madras, Hyderabad and Bombay were incorporated into the Mysore state, under the States Reorganisation Act of 1956. The thus expanded state was renamed Karnataka, seventeen years later, on 1 November 1973. In the early 1900s through the post-independence era, industrial visionaries such as Sir Mokshagundam Visvesvarayya, played an important role in the development of Karnataka's strong manufacturing and industrial base.

Karnataka's Culture and Tradition

Karnataka's Culture and Tradition :

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದ ಸಂಸಕ್ರತಿ



कर्नाटक की संस्कृति

Culture of Karnataka

Karnataka – One state Many Worlds

- Southern India
- 7th largest state
- Shares boundaries with
 - Arabian Sea
 - Goa
 - Maharashtra
 - Telangana
 - Andhrapradesh
 - Tamil Nadu
 - Kerala
- Bangalore is the capital city 'Silicon Valley of India'





ಸಿರಿಗನ್ನಡಂ ಗೆಲೆ ಸಿರಿಗನ್ನಡಂ ಬಾಳೆ

Rich heritage of >1500 years

“Queen of all languages of the world”

- Acharya Vinobh Bhave

8 Gnana Peeta awards



Kuvempu, D R Bendre, Shivaram karanth, Masti Venkatesh Iyengar, V K Gokak, Girish Karnad, U R Anantha Murthy, Chandrashekar Kambar



Call for the Universal Man

ನೂರು ಮತದ ಹೊಟ್ಟೆ ತೂರಿ,
 ಎಲ್ಲ ತತ್ವದಲ್ಲೆ ಮೀರಿ,
 ನಿರ್ದಿಗಂತವಾಗಿ ಏರಿ
 ಓ ನನ್ನ ಚೇತನ,
 ಆಗು ನೀ ಅನಿಕೇತನ!

-Kuvempu

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Paintings of Karnataka

MURALS

- Prehistoric cave painting
- Man and women
- Hire Benakal



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Illustrated Manuscripts.

- 12th century
- Kali and devotees
- Jaina Basadi, Moodbidri



Mysore Painting

- 14th century till today
- Nurtured by Mysore Maharajas
- Elegance, muted colours and attention to detail
- The Chamarajendra Technological Institute
- Goddess Saraswathi

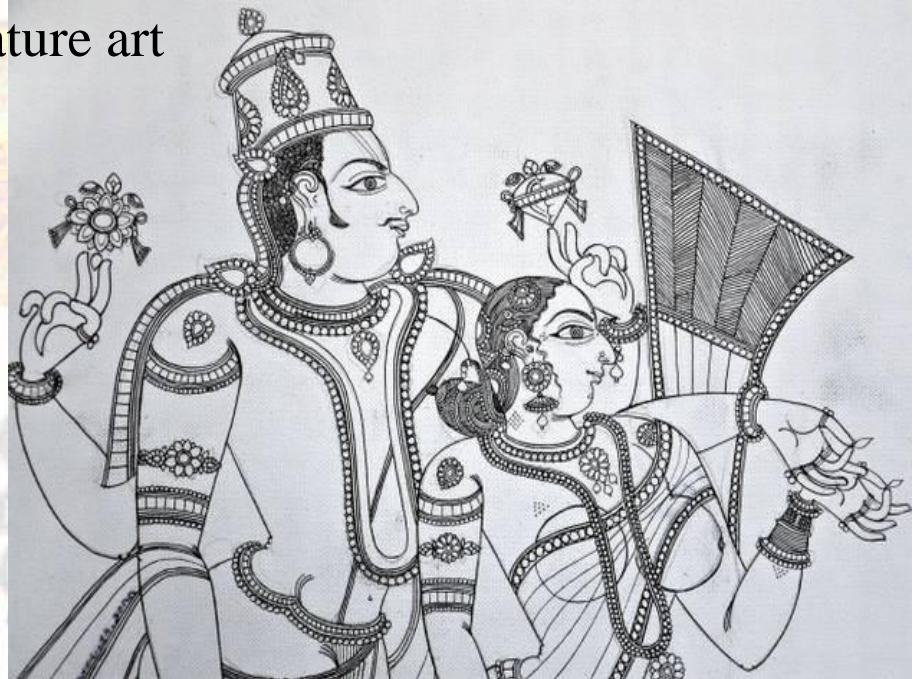


Miniature paintings

- 16th century
- Ikhlas Khan, Chief minister to sultan of Bijapur
- Found in Bijapur and Bidar

Surpur miniature art

- 18th Century
- Surpur
- Jaganmohan Palace, Mysore



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Murals

- 18th Century
- Lord Indra riding the Iravata, the eight trunked elephant
- Jain Muth, Sravanabelagola,

Murals

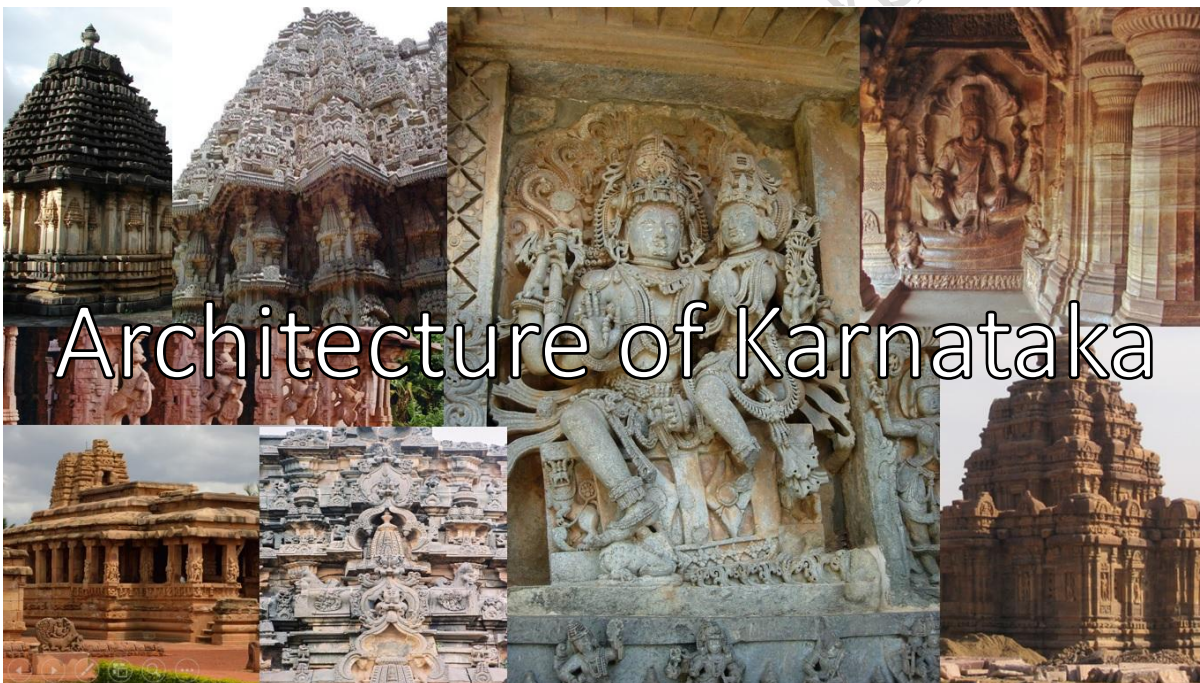
- 19th Century
- Dasara Festival
- Jaganmohan Palace, Mysore





Chittara

- A Rural art form
- Deevaru Community, farmers in Sagar of malnadu region
- Aesthetic with very intricate pattern done by women
- Auspicious ceremony and rituals of life



Architecture of Karnataka

Kadamba Architecture

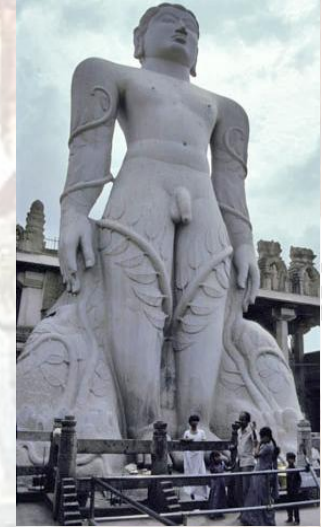
- 345 to 525
- Includes Diversity of style
- Salient with Shikara (dome) , with Kalasa on top



Lakshmi devi temple in Banavasi

Dravidian Architecture

- 983
- 57 ft. tall
- Chavundaraya, minister and commander of ganga dynasty



Gommateshwara in Shravanabelagola

Western chalukya Architecture

- 11th and 12th centuries



Siddeshwara temple at Haveri

Hoysala Architecture

- 10th and 11th centuries
- Artistry in stone is compared with fineness of ivory worker or gold smith



Lakshmi Narasimha Temple, Nugehalli

Badami Chalukya architecture



Vishnu in Badami Cave temple

- 5th to 8th century
- In region of Bagalkot dist.
- Vesara style and Chalukya style

Dravidian and Rekhanagara Architecture of Rashtrakutas

- 753-973
- UNESCO World heritage site
- Hindu and Jain temples



Pattadakal at Bijapur District

Vijayanagara Architecutre

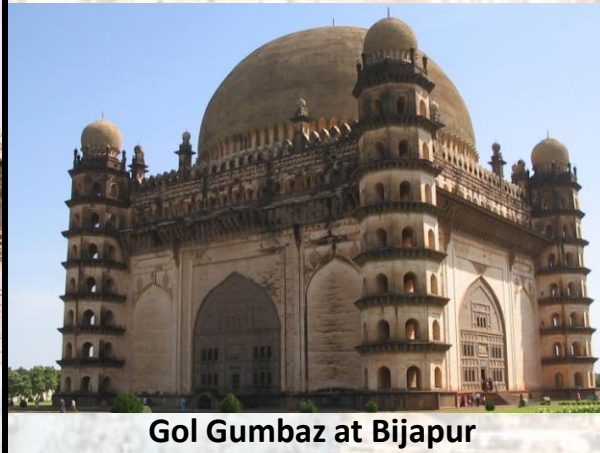
- UNESCO World Heritage
- 1336 to 1648



Vitthala temple with musical pillars, Hampi

Indo islamic Architecture

- 1490 – 1686
- Even smallest sound is heard across other side of structure



Gol Gumbaz at Bijapur

Keladi Nayaka Architecture



Aghoreshwara temple in Ikkeri

Architecture Kingdom of Mysore

- Blends of HINDU, Indo-Islamic Rajput and Gothic styles



Mysore Palace

Neo Gothic architecture



St Philomena's church in Mysore

Buddhist architecture

- By refugees from Tibet
- Golden temple



Namdroling monastery in Bylakuppe

Sikh architecture

- Blend of Mughal and Rajput style.



Guru Nanak Jhira Sahib in Bidar

Neo Dravidian architecture

- Post Independence



Murudeshwara temple in Bhatkal



Dance Forms of Karnataka

YAKSHAGANA

- Derived -Sanskrit word – YAKSHA
GANNA
- Native : Karavali Karnataka.
- Unique rhythm, moves and rules.
- History :400 years - traditional theatre
- Combines
 - dance, music , dialogue , costume, make-up and stage techniques with unique style and form
- The Bhagavatha is the main story tell - accompanies group of musicians playing Chande and Madalle



Bhoota Kola/ Deiva nama

- Ritual dance : Karavali and Malenaadu parts
- To honour local dieties - tulu speaking population
- Highlights : Music ,Dance recital and Elaborate Costumes
- Annual Ritual where spirit is channelized into body of selected person and worshipped



Huli Kunita

- 'Pili yesa' in Tulu.
- Tiger masque- folk dance- coastal Karnataka
- (Udupi and Mangaluru)
- During Navartri to honour goddess Durga.



Veeragaase

- Vigorous Dance
- Based on Hindu mythology
- Intense energy sapping dance movements
- Performed by Jangamas
- Attire:
 - White traditional headgear
 - Bright Red Dress carrying a wooden plaque of Lord Veerabhadreshwara in left hand
 - Sword in right hand
 - Piercing of needle across the mouth
- Traditional percussing instruments – Samba and Dimmu



Kangilu Kunitha

- Spiritual dance
- Performed during Full moon day by Mandal community, Udupi.
- To keep away Evil spirits and negative energy



Pata kunitha

- Dance form with long colourful pole (pata)
- Dancers skilled to balance the pole
- Dance to the beats of tamate folk songs



Jade kolata

- Women and Men dance together
- People jumble themselves holding long sleeves. This forms a plait.
- Bundle of ropes are suspended from above and dancers move in specific circular shape to weave the rope into a plait.



Karaga

- Dance ritual dedicated to Draupadi on full moon day
- Ritual pot - filled with water and adorned with decorations several feet high - is carried by the priest
- Dressed -female attire
- Acrobatic feats with a procession accompanied by a number of instruments like Thori, Nadaswaram, Muni, Udukku, Pamba



Krishna Parijatha

- Theatre popular in North Karnataka.
- Combination of Yakshagana and Bayalata
- Portraying stories or scenes from the MAHABHARATA



Huttari and ummattat

- Prevalant :Kodugu
- Slow dance in kodava costume with decorative knives
- Different varieties:-
 - Bolak-aat – Kodava Men around an oil lamp in open field
 - Ummat-aat- Kodava Women- traditional Kodava dress dancing in circles to swinging rhythm and brass symbols in the centre of the hand holding pot full of water to represent MOTHER KAVERI



Dollu Kunitha

- Popular drum dance
- Accompanied by singing
- Spectacular variety and complexity of skills.
- Woven around the presiding deity of Beereshwara or [Beeralingeswara](#)
- Presents both Entertainment and Spiritual edification.



Kamsale

- Unique folk art
- Performed : Devotees of Lord Mahadeeshwara
- Kamsale : Brass-made musical instrument
- In Kamsale ,rhythms various patterns and tempos are created with symbols while moving the body of dancers in unique patterns manifesting both skill and art
- The main element of this art rhythmic clan blends with melodious music of the Mahadeeshwara Epic



Musical instruments of karnataka



Dollu

- Double sided Barrel Drum.
- Played mostly as an accompanied instrument.
- Consists of wooden barrel with animal hide or synthetic skin over its open ends . these skins can be stretched or loosened to increase or decrease pitch.
- Dollu is seen in Dollu Kunitha.



CHANDE

- A drum used in traditional and classical music of south india particularly in YAKSHAGANA theatre
- Body is constructed from the wood of jackfruit tree
- Drum head is made of processed cow skin
- Udupi krishna temple's CHANDE performance is one of the famous



Kanjira

- Frame drum belonging to tambouri family
- Folk and bhajan instrument
- Consists :Circular frame - wood of jackfruit tree
 - 7 - 9 inches width and 2 - 4 inches in depth
- Covered :
 - One side with drumhead – made of lizard skin ,
 - Other side is left open
- Used in CARNATIC music
- The frame has single slit which has 3-4 small metal disc that jingle when its played



Tamate

- Hand drum from Old Mysore region
- Made from goat hide , stretched over circular frame bound with an iron ring
- Was played by few communities at Funerals ,Village Festivals and for Announcements



Mridanga

- It's a percussion instrument which is primarily accompanied in Yakshagaana along with Chande
- It produces perfect shruthi when played anywhere on the surface





Song forms of karnataka

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CARNATIC MUSIC

- Music associated with Southern India
- One of the 2 main subjects of Indian Classic Music
- Foundation laid by Purandara Daasa and Kanakadasa whose story at Kanakana Kendi is well known
- Commonly used instruments are Tamboori, Veena, Mridangam, Ghatam, Flute, and Violin



DR. BALAKRISHNA

Hindusthani music

- Prevalent in Northern Karnataka
- Instruments used are Sitar, Harmonium and Tabala
- Famous Artists: Pandit Bhimsen Joshi and Gangubhai Hangal



BHIMSEN JOSHI

Folk songs

- As ancestors went through daily life they used it to entertain and as way to express themselves
- This kind of music went on orally to next generation and thus became rich heritage of folk songs
- There are various forms of folk songs like Gi Gi pada , Besokallina Padha, Naati Padha, Shobhane Padha



GI GI PADA

Karade majalu

- Ballads with devotional or amorous themes are sung by a solitary singer
- Karade is the main instrument used in this performance
- It is essentially a hollow cylinder a little more than fifteen inches in length and about eight inches in diameter
- Performed on auspicious occasions and annual fairs



Vachanagalu

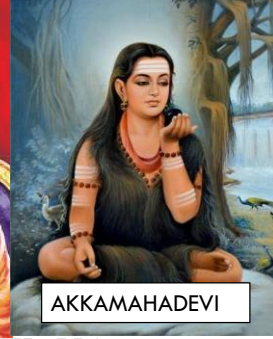
- Enlightened writings in simple language written to be understood followed by common men
- Well known Vachanakaaras: Basavanna, Akkamahadevi, Allamaprabhu
- All of them preached about eradicating social evil and upliftment of society



BASAVANNA



ALLAMAPRABHU



AKKAMAHADEVI

Sugama Sangeetha

- Music form of poetry in Kannada language
- Through the work of P-kalinga Rao- gained recognition in 20th century
- Accomplished artists :

Shivamogga Subbanna and M.D. Pallavi

Government and administration of Karnataka State

Karnataka has a parliamentary system of government with two democratically elected houses, the Legislative Assembly and the Legislative Council. The Legislative Assembly consists of 224 members who are elected for five-year terms. The Legislative Council is a permanent body of 75 members with one-third (25 members) retiring every two years.

The government of Karnataka is headed by the Chief Minister who is chosen by the ruling party members of the Legislative Assembly. The Chief Minister, along with the council of ministers, executes the legislative agenda and exercises most of the executive powers. However, the constitutional and formal head of the state is the Governor who is appointed for a five-year term by the President of India on the advice of the Union government. The people of Karnataka also elect 28 members to the Lok Sabha, the lower house of the Indian Parliament. The members of the state Legislative Assembly elect 12 members to the Rajya Sabha, the upper house of the Indian Parliament.



The Vidhana Soudha in Bangalore is the seat of the Legislative Assembly of Karnataka.

For administrative purposes, Karnataka has been divided into four revenue divisions, 49 subdivisions, 31 districts, 175 taluks and 745 hoblies / revenue circles. The administration in each district is headed by a Deputy Commissioner who belongs to the Indian Administrative Service and is assisted by a number of officers belonging to Karnataka state services. The Deputy Commissioner of Police, an officer belonging to the Indian Police Service and assisted by the officers of the Karnataka Police Service, is entrusted with the responsibility of maintaining law and order and related issues in each district. The Deputy Conservator of Forests, an officer belonging to the Indian Forest Service, is entrusted with the responsibility of managing forests, environment and wildlife of the district, he will be assisted by the officers belonging to Karnataka Forest Service and officers belonging to Karnataka Forest Subordinate Service. Sectoral development in the districts is looked after by the district head of each development department such as Public Works Department, Health, Education, Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, etc. The judiciary in the state consists of the Karnataka High Court (Attara Kacheri) in Bangalore, Hubballi-Dharwad, and Kalaburagi, district and session courts in each district and lower courts and judges at the taluk level.

Culture

Main articles: Art and culture of Karnataka, Carnatic music, Cuisine of Karnataka, Kannada people, and Tuluvas



A State flag for Karnataka was unilaterally adopted by the Government of Karnataka in 2018



The Kannada flag is widely used in Karnataka, but it has never officially been adopted as a state flag

The diverse linguistic and religious ethnicities that are native to Karnataka, combined with their long histories, have contributed immensely to the varied cultural heritage of the state. Apart from Kannadigas, Karnataka is home to Tuluvas, Kodavas and Konkanis. Minor populations of Tibetan Buddhists and tribes like the Soligas, Yeravas, Todas and Siddhis also live in Karnataka. The traditional folk arts cover the entire gamut of music, dance, drama, storytelling by itinerant troupes, etc. Yakshagana of Malnad and coastal Karnataka, a classical dance drama, is one of the major theatrical forms of Karnataka. Contemporary theatre culture in Karnataka remains vibrant with organisations like Ninasam, Ranga Shankara, Rangayana and Prabhat Kalavidaru continuing to build on the foundations laid by Gubbi Veeranna, T. P. Kailasam, B. V. Karanth, K V Subbanna, Prasanna and others.[128] Veeragase, Kamsale, Kolata and Dollu Kunitha are popular dance forms. The Mysore style of Bharatanatyam, nurtured and popularised by the likes of the legendary Jatti Tayamma, continues to hold sway in Karnataka, and Bangalore also enjoys an eminent place as one of the foremost centres of Bharatanatyam.[129]



A yakshagana artist

Karnataka also has a special place in the world of Indian classical music, with both Karnataka[130] (Carnatic) and Hindustani styles finding place in the state, and Karnataka has produced a number of stalwarts in both styles. The Haridasa movement of the sixteenth century contributed significantly to the development of Karnataka (Carnatic) music as a performing art form. Purandara Dasa, one of the most revered Haridasas, is known as the Karnataka Sangeeta Pitamaha ('Father of Karnataka a.k.a. Carnatic music').[131] Celebrated Hindustani musicians like Gangubai Hangal, Mallikarjun Mansur, Bhimsen Joshi, Basavaraja Rajaguru, Sawai Gandharva and several others hail from Karnataka, and some of them have been recipients of the Kalidas Samman, Padma Bhushan and Padma Vibhushan awards. Noted Carnatic musicians include Violin T. Chowdiah, Veena Sheshanna, Mysore Vasudevachar, Doreswamy Iyengar and Thitte Krishna Iyengar.[citation needed]

Gamaka is another classical music genre based on Carnatic music that is practised in Karnataka. Kannada Bhavageete is a genre of popular music that draws inspiration from the expressionist poetry of modern poets. The Mysore school of painting has produced painters like Sundarayya, Tanjavur Kondayya, B. Venkatappa and Keshavayya.[132] Chitrakala Parishat is an organisation in Karnataka dedicated to promoting painting, mainly in the Mysore painting style.[citation needed]

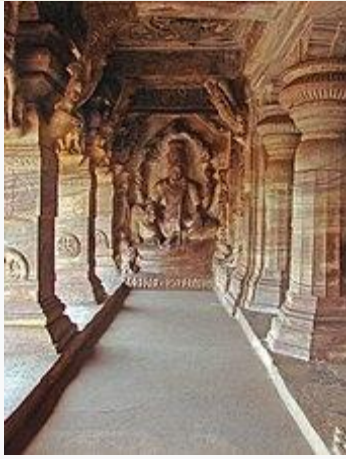
Saree is the traditional dress of women in Karnataka. Women in Kodagu have a distinct style of wearing the saree, different from the rest of Karnataka. Dhoti, known as Panche in Karnataka, is the traditional attire of men. Shirt, Trousers and Salwar kameez are widely worn in Urban areas. Mysore Peta is the traditional headgear of southern Karnataka, while the pagadi or pataga (similar to the Rajasthani turban) is preferred in the northern areas of the state.[citation needed]

Rice and Ragi form the staple food in South Karnataka, whereas Jolada rotti, Sorghum is staple to North Karnataka. Bisi bele bath, Jolada rotti, Ragi mudde, Uppittu, Benne Dose, Masala Dose and Maddur Vade are some of the popular food items in Karnataka. Among sweets, Mysore Pak, Karadantu of Gokak and Amingad, Belgaavi Kunda and Dharwad pedha are popular. Apart from this, coastal Karnataka and Kodagu have distinctive cuisines of their own. Udupi cuisine of coastal Karnataka is popular all over India.[citation needed]

Religion

Main article: Religion in Karnataka

Hinduism (83.00%)
 Islam (12.00%)
 Christianity (1.85%)
 Jainism (0.72%)
 Buddhism (0.16%)
 Sikhism (0.05%)
 Other (0.02%)
 Not religious (2.21%)



Vishnu image inside the Badami Cave Temple Complex number 3. The complex is an example of Indian rock-cut architecture.



Gomateswara (982–983) at Shravanabelagola is an important centre of Jain pilgrimage.

Adi Shankaracharya (788–820) chose Sringeri in Karnataka to establish the first of his four mathas (monastery). Madhvacharya (1238–1317) was the chief proponent of Tattvavada (Philosophy of Reality), popularly known as Dvaita or Dualistic school of Hindu philosophy – one of the three most influential Vedanta philosophies. Madhvacharya was one of the important philosophers during the Bhakti movement. He was a pioneer in many ways, going against standard conventions and norms. According to tradition, Madhvacharya is believed to be the third incarnation of Vayu (Mukhyaprana), after Hanuman and Bhima. The Haridasa devotional movement is considered one of the turning points in the cultural history of India. Over a span of nearly six centuries, several saints and mystics helped shape the culture, philosophy, and art of South India and Karnataka in particular by exerting considerable spiritual influence over the masses and kingdoms that ruled South India.[citation needed]

This movement was ushered in by the Haridasas (literally "servants of Lord Hari") and took shape in the 13th century – 14th century CE, period, prior to and during the early rule of the Vijayanagara empire. The main objective of this movement was to propagate the Dvaita philosophy of Madhvacharya (Madhva Siddhanta) to the masses through a literary medium known as Dasa Sahitya literature of the servants of the Lord. Purandara dasa is widely recognised as the "Pithamaha" of Carnatic Music for his immense contribution. Ramanujacharya, the leading expounder of Vishishtadvaita, spent many years in Melkote. He came to Karnataka in 1098 CE and lived here until 1122 CE. He first lived in Tondanur and then moved to Melkote where the Cheluvanarayana Swamy Temple and a well-organised matha were built. He was patronised by the Hoysala king, Vishnuvardhana.[133]

In the twelfth century, Lingayatism emerged in northern Karnataka as a protest against the rigidity of the prevailing social and caste system. Leading figures of this movement were Basava, Akka Mahadevi and Allama Prabhu, who established the Anubhava Mantapa which was the centre of all religious and philosophical thoughts and discussions pertaining to Lingayats. These three social reformers did so by the literary means of "Vachana Sahitya" which is very famous for its simple, straight forward and easily understandable Kannada language. Lingayatism preached women equality by letting women wear Ishtalinga i.e. Symbol of god around their neck. Basava shunned the sharp hierarchical divisions that existed and sought to remove all distinctions between the hierarchically superior master class and the subordinate, servile class. He also supported inter-caste marriages and Kaayaka Tatva of Basavanna. This was the basis of the Lingayat faith which today counts millions among its followers.[134]

The Jain philosophy and literature have contributed immensely to the religious and cultural landscape of Karnataka.[citation needed]

Islam, which had an early presence on the west coast of India as early as the tenth century, gained a foothold in Karnataka with the rise of the Bahamani and Bijapur sultanates that ruled parts of Karnataka.[135] Christianity reached Karnataka in the sixteenth century with the arrival of the Portuguese and St. Francis Xavier in 1545.[136]

Buddhism was popular in Karnataka during the first millennium in places such as Gulbarga and Banavasi. A chance discovery of edicts and several Mauryan relics at Sannati in Kalaburagi district in 1986 has proven that the Krishna River basin was once home to both Mahayana and Hinayana Buddhism. There are Tibetan refugee camps in Karnataka.[citation needed]

Festivals

Mysore Dasara is celebrated as the Nada habba (state festival) and this is marked by major festivities at Mysore. Bangalore Karaga, celebrated in the heart of Bangalore, is the second most important festival celebrated in Karnataka.[137] Ugadi (Kannada New Year), Makara Sankranti (the harvest festival), Ganesh Chaturthi, Gowri Habba, Ram Navami, Nagapanchami, Basava Jayanthi, Deepavali, and Balipadyami are the other major festivals of Karnataka.[citation needed]

Economic Profile of Language

Main articles: Kannada language, Kannada literature, Tulu language, Konkani language, Urdu language, Kodava language, and Beary language



Halmidi inscription (450 CE) is the earliest attested inscription in the Kannada language.

Languages of Karnataka (2011 census)[138]

Kannada (66.46%)

Urdu (10.83%)

Telugu (5.84%)

Tamil (3.45%)

Marathi (3.29%)
 Tulu (2.61%)
 Lambadi (1.59%)
 Hindi (1.43%)
 Konkani (1.29%)
 Malayalam (1.22%)
 Others (1.99%)

Kannada is the official language of the state of Karnataka, as the native language of 66.46% of its population as of 2011 and is one of the classical languages of India. Urdu is the second largest language, spoken by 10.83% of the population, and is the language of Muslims outside the coastal region. Telugu (5.84%) is a major language in areas bordering Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka as well as Bangalore, while Tamil (3.45%) is a major language of Bangalore and in the Kolar district. Marathi (3.29%) is concentrated in areas of Uttara Kannada, Belgaum and Bidar districts bordering Maharashtra. Lambadi is spoken by the Lambadis scattered throughout North Karnataka, while Hindi is spoken in Bangalore. Tulu (2.61%), Konkani (1.29%), and Malayalam (1.27%) are all found in linguistically diverse Coastal Karnataka, where a number of mixed and distinct dialects such as Are Bhashe, Beary Bhashe, and Nawayathi are found. Kodava Takk is the language of Kodagu.[138][139][140]

Kannada played a crucial role in the creation of Karnataka: linguistic demographics played a major role in defining the new state in 1956. Tulu, Konkani and Kodava are other minor native languages that share a long history in the state. Urdu is spoken widely by the Muslim population. Less widely spoken languages include Beary bashe and certain languages such as Sankethi. Some of the regional languages in Karnataka are Tulu, Kodava, Konkani and Beary.[141][142][143]

Kannada features a rich and ancient body of literature including religious and secular genre, covering topics as diverse as Jainism (such as Puranas), Lingayatism (such as Vachanas), Vaishnavism (such as Haridasa Sahitya) and modern literature. Evidence from edicts during the time of Ashoka (reigned 274–232 BCE) suggest that Buddhist literature influenced the Kannada script and its literature. The Halmidi inscription, the earliest attested full-length inscription in the Kannada language and script, dates from 450 CE, while the earliest available literary work, the Kavirajamarga, has been dated to 850 CE. References made in the Kavirajamarga, however, prove that Kannada literature flourished in the native composition metres such as Chattana, Beddande and Melvadu during earlier centuries. The classic refers to several earlier greats (purvacharyar) of Kannada poetry and prose.[144]

Kuvempu, the renowned Kannada poet and writer who wrote Jaya Bharata Jananiya Tanujate, the state anthem of Karnataka[145] was the first recipient of the Karnataka Ratna, the highest civilian award bestowed by the Government of Karnataka. Contemporary Kannada literature has received considerable acknowledgement in the arena of Indian literature, with eight Kannada writers winning India's highest literary honour, the Jnanpith award.[146][147]

Tulu is the majority language in the coastal district of Dakshina Kannada and is the second most spoken in the Udupi district.[148] This region is also known as Tulu Nadu.[149] Tulu Mahabharato, written by Arunabja in the Tigalari script, is the oldest surviving Tulu text.[150] Tigalari script was used by Brahmins to write Sanskrit language. The use of the Kannada script for writing Tulu and non-availability of print in Tigalari script contributed to the marginalisation of Tigalari script.[citation needed]

In Karnataka Konkani is mostly spoken in the Uttara Kannada and Dakshina Kannada districts and in parts of Udupi, Konkani use the Devanagari Script (which is official)/Kannada script(Optional) for writing as identified by government of Karnataka.[151][152] The Kodavas who mainly reside in the Kodagu district, speak Kodava Takk. Two regional variations of the language exist, the northern Mendale Takka and the southern Kiggaati Takka.[153] Kodava Takk use the Kannada script for writing. English is the medium of education in many schools and widely used for business communication in most private companies.[citation needed]

The syllabus taught in the schools is either of KSEEB (SSLC) and Pre-University Course (PUC) of the State Syllabus, the CBSE of the Central Syllabus, CISCE, IGCSE, IB, NIOS, etc., are all defined by the Department of Public Instruction of the Government of Karnataka. The state has two Sainik Schools – Kodagu Sainik School in Kodagu and Vijayapura Sainik School in Vijayapura.[citation needed]

To maximise attendance in schools, the Karnataka Government has launched a mid-day meal scheme in government and aided schools in which free lunch is provided to the students.[160]

Statewide board examinations are conducted at the end of secondary education. Students who qualify are allowed to pursue a two-year pre-university course, after which they become eligible to pursue under-graduate degrees.[157]

There are 481-degree colleges affiliated with one of the universities in the state, viz. Bangalore University, Rani Channamma University, Belagavi, Gulbarga University, Karnatak University, Kuvempu University, Mangalore University and Mysore University.[161] In 1998, the engineering colleges in the state were brought under the newly formed Visvesvaraya Technological University headquartered in Belgaum, whereas the medical colleges are run under the jurisdiction of the Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences headquartered in Bangalore. Some of these baccalaureate colleges are accredited with the status of a deemed university. There are 186 engineering, 39 medical and 41 dental colleges in the state.[162] Udupi, Sringeri, Gokarna and Melkote are well-known places of Sanskrit and Vedic learning. In 2015 the Central Government decided to establish the first Indian Institute of Technology in Karnataka at Dharwad.[163] Tulu and Konkani[164] languages are taught as an optional subject in the twin districts of Dakshina Kannada and Udupi.[165]

Christ University, Jain University, CMR University, Dayananda Sagar University, PES University and REVA University are notable private universities in Karnataka.[citation needed]

On 9 February 2022, Karnataka shut its schools for three days after the regional administration-backed schools imposed a hijab ban, leading to widespread protests and violence. Other universities in the state began enforcing prohibitions after Hindu students, supported by right-wing Hindu groups, argued that if hijabs were allowed in classrooms, they should wear saffron shawls. On 5 February 2022, the Karnataka state government advised colleges to guarantee that "clothes which disturb equality, integrity, and public law and order should not be worn" in apparent support of schools' ability to enforce a ban.[166]

Karnataka is a state in the south western region of India. It was formed on 1 November 1956, with the passage of the States Reorganisation Act. Originally known as the State of Mysore, it was renamed Karnataka in 1973. The state corresponds to the Carnatic region. The capital and largest city is Bangalore (Bengaluru).

Karnataka is bordered by the Arabian Sea to the west, Goa to the northwest, Maharashtra to the north, Telangana to the northeast, Andhra Pradesh to the east, Tamil Nadu to the southeast, and Kerala to the south. The state covers an area of 191,976 square kilometres (74,122 sq mi), or 5.83 percent of the total geographical area of India. It is the seventh largest Indian state by area.

With 61,130,704 inhabitants at the 2011 census, Karnataka is the eighth largest state by population, comprising 30 districts. Kannada, one of the classical languages of India, is the most widely spoken and official language of the state.

With an antiquity that dates to the paleolithic, Karnataka has been home to some of the most powerful empires of ancient and medieval India. The philosophers and musical bards patronised by these empires launched socio-religious and literary movements which have endured to the present day. Karnataka has contributed significantly to both forms of Indian classical music, the Carnatic and Hindustani traditions.

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History



Mallikarjuna temple and Kashi Vishwanatha temple at Pattadakal, built successively by the kings of the Chalukya Empire and Rashtrakuta Empire is a UNESCO World Heritage Site

Karnataka's pre-history goes back to a paleolithic hand-axe culture evidenced by discoveries of, among other things, hand axes and cleavers in the region. Evidence of neolithic and megalithic cultures have also been found in the state. Gold discovered in Harappa was found to be imported from mines in Karnataka, prompting scholars to hypothesise about contacts between ancient Karnataka and the Indus Valley Civilisation ca. 3300 BCE.

Prior to the third century BCE, most of Karnataka formed part of the Nanda Empire before coming under the Mauryan empire of Emperor Ashoka. Four centuries of Satavahana rule followed, allowing them to control large areas of Karnataka. The decline of Satavahana power led to the rise of the earliest native kingdoms, the Kadambas and the Western Gangas, marking the region's emergence as an independent political entity. The Kadamba Dynasty, founded by Mayurasharma, had its capital at Banavasi; the Western Ganga Dynasty was formed with Talakad as its capital.

VTU BSc Karnataka



Somnathpura Temple in Karnataka

After India's independence, the Maharaja, Jayachamarajendra Wodeyar, allowed his kingdom's accession to India. In 1950, Mysore became an Indian state of the same name; the former Maharaja served as its Rajpramukh (head of state) until 1975. Following the long-standing demand of the Ekikarana Movement, Kodagu- and Kannada-speaking regions from the adjoining states of Madras, Hyderabad and Bombay were incorporated into the Mysore state, under the States Reorganisation Act of 1956. The thus expanded state was renamed Karnataka, seventeen years later, in 1973. In the early 1900s through the post-independence era, industrial visionaries such as Sir Mokshagundam Visvesvarayya, born in Muddenahalli, Chikballapur district, played an important role in the development of Karnataka's strong manufacturing and industrial base.

Economy



GSLV Mk III Lift Off 1 - Many of India's premier science and technology research centres are centred in Karnataka, such as Indian Space Research Organisation

Nearly 56% of the workforce in Karnataka is engaged in agriculture and related activities. A total of 12.31 million hectares of land, or 64.6% of the state's total area, is cultivated. Much of the agricultural output is dependent on the southwest monsoon as only 26.5% of the sown area is irrigated.

Karnataka is the manufacturing hub for some of the largest public sector industries in India. Many of India's premier science and technology research centres are also headquartered in Karnataka. The state has also begun to invest heavily in solar power centred on the Pavagada Solar Park. As of December 2017, the state has installed an estimated 2.2 gigawatts of block solar panelling and in January 2018 announced a tender to generate a further 1.2 gigawatts in the coming years.



Bagmane tech park houses many IT companies

Since the 1980s, Karnataka has emerged as the pan-Indian leader in the field of IT (information technology). In 2007, there were nearly 2,000 firms operating in Karnataka. The Nandi Hills area in the outskirts of Devanahalli is the site of the upcoming \$22 billion, 50 square kilometre BIAL IT Investment Region, one of the largest infrastructure projects in the history of Karnataka. All this has earned the state capital, Bangalore, the sobriquet Silicon Valley of India.

Karnataka also leads the nation in biotechnology. The state accounts for 75% of India's floriculture, an upcoming industry which supplies flowers and ornamental plants worldwide.

A majority of the silk industry in India is headquartered in Karnataka and the state government intends to invest in a "Silk City" at Muddenahalli, near Bangalore International Airport.

Culture



Mysore painting

Karnataka also has a special place in the world of Indian classical music, with both Karnataka (Carnatic) and Hindustani styles finding place in the state, and Karnataka has produced a number of stalwarts in both styles. The Haridasa movement of the sixteenth century contributed significantly to the development of Karnataka (Carnatic) music as a performing art form.

Gamaka is another classical music genre based on Carnatic music that is practised in Karnataka. The Mysore school of painting is an organisation in Karnataka dedicated to promoting painting, mainly in the Mysore painting style.

Saree is the traditional dress of women in Karnataka. Dhoti, known as Panche in Karnataka, is the traditional attire of men. Shirt, Trousers and Salwar kameez are widely worn in Urban areas. Mysore Peta is the traditional headgear of southern Karnataka, while the pagadi or pataga is preferred in the northern areas of the state.

Rice and Ragi form the staple food in South Karnataka, whereas Jolada rotti, Sorghum is staple to North Karnataka. Among sweets, Mysore Pak, Karadantu of Gokak and Amingad, Belgaavi Kunda and Dharwad pedha are popular. Apart from this, coastal Karnataka and Kodagu have distinctive cuisines of their own. Udupi cuisine of coastal Karnataka is popular all over India.

Provincial symbols of Karnataka



- Provincial bird of Karnataka



- Provincial animal of Karnataka



- Provincial tree of Karnataka



- Provincial flower of Karnataka

Tourism



Marudeshwara Temple of Karnataka of Lord Shiva

By virtue of its varied geography and long history, Karnataka hosts numerous spots of interest for tourists. There is an array of ancient sculptured temples, modern cities, scenic hill ranges, forests and beaches. Karnataka has been ranked as the fourth most popular destination for tourism among the states of India. Karnataka has the second highest number of nationally protected monuments in India, in addition to 752 monuments protected by the State Directorate of Archaeology and Museums. Another 25,000 monuments are yet to receive protection.

The districts of the Western Ghats and the southern districts of the state have popular eco-tourism locations. Karnataka has 25 wildlife sanctuaries and five national parks. Popular among them are Bandipur National Park, Bannerghatta National Park and Nagarhole National Park. The ruins of the Vijayanagara Empire at Hampi and the monuments of Pattadakal are on the list of UNESCO's World Heritage Sites.



Virupaksha Temple Hampi

The cave temples at Badami and the rock-cut temples at Aihole representing the Badami Chalukyan style of architecture are also popular tourist destinations. The Hoysala temples at Belur and Halebidu, which were built with Chloritic schist (soapstone) are proposed UNESCO World Heritage sites. The Gol Gumbaz and Ibrahim Rauza are famous examples of the Deccan Sultanate style of architecture. The monolith of Gomateshwara Bahubali at Shravanabelagola is the tallest sculpted monolith in the world, attracting tens of thousands of pilgrims during the Mahamastakabhisheka festival.

The waterfalls of Karnataka and Kudremukh are considered by some to be among the "1001 Natural Wonders of the World". Jog Falls is India's tallest single-tiered waterfall with Gokak Falls, Unchalli Falls, Magod Falls, Abbey Falls and Shivanasamudra Falls among other popular waterfalls.



Jog Falls are the highest plunge waterfalls in India, formed by Sharavathi River

Several popular beaches dot the coastline. In addition, Karnataka is home to several places of religious importance. Several Hindu temples are found in northern parts of the state. Shravanabelagola, Mudabidri and Karkala are famous for Jain history and monuments. The Shettihalli Rosary Church near Shettihalli, an example of French colonial Gothic architecture, is a rare example of a Christian ruin, is a popular tourist site.

Recently Karnataka has emerged as a center of health care tourism. Karnataka has the highest number of approved health systems and alternative therapies in India. Along with some ISO certified government-owned hospitals, private institutions which provide international-quality services have caused the health care industry to grow by 30% during 2004–05. Hospitals in Karnataka treat around 8,000 health tourists every year.

Images for kids



- Regions of Karnataka



Sala fighting the Lion, the emblem of Hoysala Empire



Statue of Ugranarasimha at Hampi (a World Heritage Site), located within the ruins of Vijayanagara, the former capital of the Vijayanagara Empire



Historical image showing the then-Chief Minister Dr. Devaraja Urs announcing the declaration of Karnataka name to the Mysore state



Vidhana Soudha in Bangalore



Kingfisher Airlines was based in Bangalore



Norwegian Star, a Cruise ship docked at the New Mangalore Port



A yakshagana artist



Vishnu, Badami cave temple no.3



Halmidi inscription (450 CE) is the earliest attested inscription in Kannada language



Indian Institute of Science is one of the premier institutes of India in Bangalore



Literacy rates of Karnataka districts



Anil Kumble, former captain of the Indian Test team and spin legend, is the highest wicket-taker for India in international cricket



The state bird, Indian roller



Bengal tigers at Bannerghatta National Park near Bangalore



Keshava Temple, Somanathapura.



Gol Gumbaz at Bijapur, has the second largest pre-modern dome in the world after the Byzantine Hagia Sophia



Mysore Palace at night, Mysore, Karnataka



Mysore painting depicting Goddess Saraswati

VTU BSc Karnataka Darshana 21KKD27 Draft 600px

Geography



Jog Falls are one of the highest waterfalls in India, formed by Sharavathi River

The state has three principal geographical zones: the coastal region of Karavali, the hilly Malnad region comprising the Western Ghats and the Bayaluseeme region comprising the plains of the Deccan plateau. The bulk of the state falls into the Bayaluseeme region, the northern part of which constitutes the second largest arid region in India.^[35] The Mullayanagiri hills in Chikkamagaluru district, at an altitude of 1,929 meters (6,329 ft), stands as the highest point in Karnataka. Some of the important rivers in Karnataka include the Kaveri, the Tungabhadra, the Krishna and the Sharavathi.

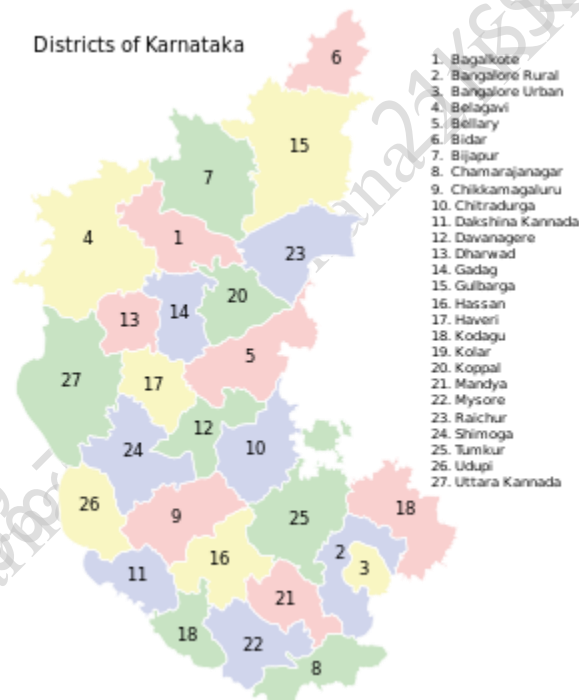
Karnataka consists of four main types of geological formations^[36]—the *Archean complex* made up of Dharwad schists and granitic gneisses, the *Proterozoic* non-fossiliferous sedimentary formations of the Kaladgi and Bhima series, the *Deccan trappean and intertrappean deposits* and the tertiary and recent laterites and alluvial deposits. Significantly, the *Archean complex*, consisting of gneisses, granites and charnockite rocks, comprises about 60% of the state. Laterite cappings, found in many districts over the Deccan Traps, had been formed after the cessation of volcanic activity in the early tertiary period. Karnataka's earth falls into eleven groups of soil orders, viz. Entisols, Inceptisols, Mollisols, Spodosols, Alfisols, Ultisols, Oxisols, Aridisols, Vertisols, Andisols and Histosols.^[36] Depending on the agricultural capability of the soil, the soil types divide into six types, viz. Red, lateritic, black, alluvio-colluvial, forest and coastal soils.

Karnataka experiences four seasons. The winter takes place in January and February followed by summer between March and May, the monsoon season between June and September and the post-monsoon season from October till December. Meteorologically, Karnataka divides into three zones—coastal, north interior and

south interior. Of those, the coastal zone receives the heaviest rainfall with an average rainfall of about 3,638.5 mm (143 in) per annum, far in excess of the state average of 1,139 mm (45 in). Agumbe in the Shivamogga district receives the second highest annual rainfall in India.^[37] The highest recorded temperature reached 45.6 °C (114 °F) at Raichur and the lowest recorded temperature fell to 2.8 °C (37 °F) at Bidar.

Forests, covering about 38,724 km² (14,951 sq mi) of Karnataka (i.e. 20% of the state's geographic area), fall into the classifications reserved, protected, unclosed, village and private forests. The percentage of forested area makes up slightly less than the all-India average of about 23%, and significantly less than the 33% prescribed in the National Forest Policy.

Sub-divisions

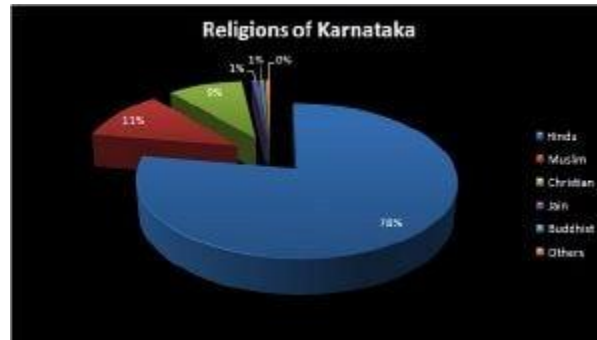


Districts of Karnataka

Karnataka divides into twenty nine districts—Bagalkote, Bangalore Rural, Bangalore Urban, Belgaum, Bellary, Bidar, Bijapur, Chamarajanagar, Chikkaballapur,^[39] Chikkamagaluru, Chitradurga, Dakshina Kannada, Davanagere, Dharwad, Gadag, Gulbarga, Hassan, Haveri, Kodagu, Kolar, Koppal, Mandya, Mysore, Raichur, Ramanagara,^[39] Shimoga, Tumkur, Udupi and Uttara Kannada. A district commissioner or district magistrate governs each district. They further divide into sub-divisions, governed by sub-divisional magistrates; sub-divisions comprise blocks containing panchayats (village councils) and town municipalities.

As per the 2001 census, [Bangalore](#), Hubli-Dharwad, Mysore, Gulbarga, Belgaum and Mangalore represent Karnataka's six largest cities sorted in order of decreasing population. Bangalore, alone, has a population of more than one million. Bangalore Urban, Belgaum and Gulbarga constitute the most populous districts, each of them having a population of more than three million. Gadag, Chamarajanagar and Kodagu districts have a population of less than one million.^[40]

Demographics



Distribution of religion among the population of Karnataka

According to the 2001 census of India, the total population of Karnataka stood at 52,850,562; 26,898,918 (50.89%) male and 25,951,644 (49.11%) female, or 1000 males for every 964 females. That represents a 17.25% increase over the population in 1991. The population density stood at 275.6 per km² and 33.98% of the people live in urban areas. The literacy rate reached 66.6% with 76.1% of males and 56.9% of females achieving literacy.^[1] 83.8% of the population declare [Hinduism](#), 12.23% [Islam](#), 1.91% Christian, 0.78% [Jainism](#), 0.73% [Buddhism](#), and with the remainder belonging to other religions.^[41]

64.75% of the people speak Kannada, the official language of Karnataka, as a native language. Other linguistic minorities in the state as of 1991 include [Urdu](#) (9.72%), Telugu (8.34%), Marathi (3.95%), Tamil (3.82%), Tulu (3.38%), Hindi (1.87%), Konkani (1.78%), Malayalam (1.69%) and Kodava Takk (0.25%).^[42] The state has a birth rate of 2.2%, a death rate of 0.72%, an infant mortality rate of 5.5% and a maternal mortality rate of 0.195%. The total fertility rate stands at 2.2.^[43]

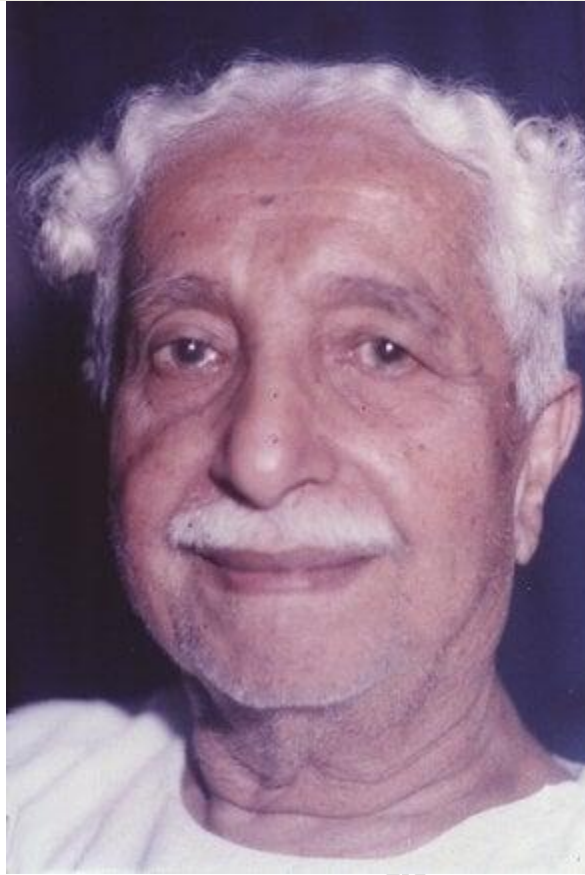
In the field of super-specialty health care, Karnataka's private sector competes with the best in the world.^[44] Karnataka has also established a modicum of public health services having a better record of health care and child care than most other states of India. In spite of those advances, some parts of the state still leave much to be desired when it comes to primary health care.^[45]

Language



Halmidi inscription (450 C.E.) the earliest extant attested inscription in Kannada language

The Kannada language constitutes the official language of the state and the native language of approximately 65 percent of Karnataka's population.^[80] Kannada played a crucial role in the creation of Karnataka since linguistic demographics proved a major criterion chosen to create the state in 1956. Tulu, Kodava Takk and Konkani represent other major native languages that share a long history in the state. The **Muslim** population widely speaks **Urdu**. Less widely spoken languages include Beary bashe and certain dialects such as Sankethi. Kannada features a rich and ancient body of literature covering topics as diverse as **Jainism**, Vachanas, and **Haridasa Sahitya**. Evidence from edicts during the time of **Ashoka the Great** suggest that Buddhist literature influenced the Kannada script and its literature. The Halmidi inscription, the earliest attested full-length inscription in the Kannada language and script, dates to 450 C.E. while the earliest available literary work, the Kavirajamarga, has been dated to 850 C.E. References made in the Kavirajamarga prove that Kannada literature flourished in the *Chattana*, *Beddande*, and *Melvadu* metres during earlier centuries.^[81]



Rashtrakavi Kuvempu, a doyen of twentieth century Kannada literature

Kuvempu, the renowned Kannada poet and writer who wrote *Jaya Bharata Jananiya Tanujate*, the state anthem of Karnataka^[82] became the first person to receive the "Karnataka Ratna" award, the highest civilian award bestowed by the Government of Karnataka. Contemporary Kannada literature has become well recognized in the arena of Indian literature, with seven Kannada writers winning India's highest literary honor, the Jnanpith award, the highest for any language in India.^[83] People in the coastal districts of Udupi and Dakshina Kannada mainly speak Tulu. *Arunabja* wrote *Tulu Mahabharato* in Tulu script, the oldest surviving Tulu text.^[84] The Tulu language now uses the Kannada script due to the gradual decline of the Tulu script, in use until a few centuries ago. The Kodavas who mainly reside in the Kodagu district, speak Kodava Takk. Two regional variations of the language exist, the northern *Mendale Takka* and the southern *Kiggaati Takka*.^[85] People in the Uttara Kannada district and in some parts of the Udupi and Dakshina Kannada districts mostly speak Konkani. Both Kodava Takk and Konkani use the Kannada script for writing. Many schools use English as the medium for education while technology-related companies and BPOs use **English** widely in business communications.

Governmental and quasi-governmental bodies patronise and promote all of the state's languages. The Kannada Sahitya Parishat and the *Kannada Sahitya*

Akademi share responsibility for the promotion of Kannada while the *Karnataka Konkani Sahitya Akademi*, *The Tulu Sahitya Akademi* and the *Kodava Sahitya Akademi* promote their respective languages.

Flora and fauna



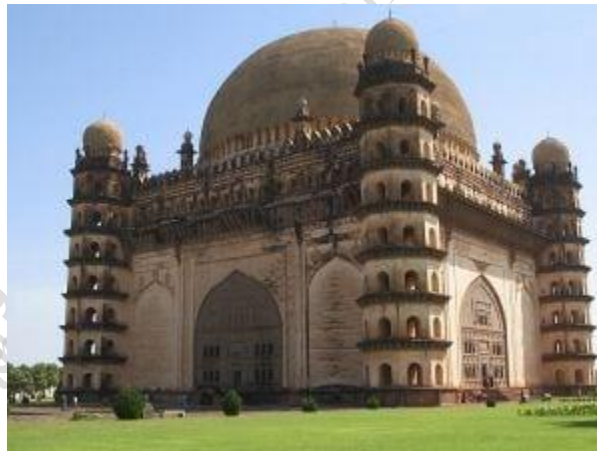
The state bird, Indian Roller

Karnataka has a rich diversity of flora and fauna. It has a recorded forest area of 38,720 km² (14,950 sq mi) which constitutes 20.19 percent of the total geographical area of the state. Those forests support 25 percent of the **elephant** and 10 percent of the **tiger** population of **India**. Many regions of Karnataka have remained unexplored, so scientists discover new species of flora and fauna periodically. The Western Ghats, a biodiversity hotspot, includes the western region of Karnataka. UNESCO has placed two sub-clusters in the Western Ghats, viz. Talacauvery and Kudremukh, both in Karnataka, on the tentative list of **World Heritage Sites**.^[99] The Bandipur and Nagarhole National Parks, which fall outside those subclusters, have been included in the Nilgiri Biosphere Reserve in 1986, a **UNESCO** designation.^[100] The government has recognized the Indian roller and the Indian elephant as the state bird and animal while sandalwood and the lotus received the state tree and flower designation respectively. Karnataka has five

national parks: Anshi, Bandipur, Bannerghatta, Kudremukh and Nagarhole.^[101] It also has 25 wildlife sanctuaries of which seven are bird sanctuaries^[101].

Wild animals found in Karnataka include the elephant, the tiger, the leopard, the *gaur*, the sambar deer, the chital or spotted deer, the muntjac, the bonnet macaque, the slender loris, the common palm civet, the small Indian civet, the sloth bear, the dhole, the striped hyena and the golden jackal. Some of the birds found here include the Great Hornbill, the Malabar Pied Hornbill, the Ceylon frogmouth, herons, ducks, kites, *eagles*, *falcons*, quails, partridges, lapwings, sandpipers, *pigeons*, *doves*, *parakeets*, cuckoos, *owls*, nightjars, swifts, kingfishers, bee-eaters and munias.^[101] Some species of trees found in Karnataka are *Callophyllum tomentosum*, *Callophyllum wightianum*, *Garcinia cambogia*, *Garcinia morella*, *Alstonia scholaris*, *Flacourtia montana*, *Artocarpus hirsutus*, *Artocarpus lacoocha*, *Cinnamomum zeylanicum*, *Grewia tilaefolia*, *Santalum album*, *Shorea talura*, *Emblica officinalis*, *Vitex altissima*, and *Wrightia tinctoria*. Poaching, habitat destruction, human-wildlife conflict and pollution threaten wildlife in Karnataka.^[101]

Historical and Cultural Sites



Gol Gumbaz at Bijapur, has the second largest dome in the world

By virtue of its varied geography and long history, Karnataka hosts numerous historical and cultural spots of interest. An array of ancient sculptured temples, modern cities, scenic hill ranges, unexplored forests and endless beaches greet the visitor. Karnataka has been ranked as the fourth most popular destination for tourism among the states of India.^[102] Karnataka has the second highest number of nationally protected monuments in India, second only to Uttar Pradesh,^[103] in addition to 752 monuments protected by the State Directorate of Archaeology and Museums. Another 25,000 monuments await protection.^[104]



Mysore Palace at Mysore represents one of the most visited monuments in India.^[105]

The districts of the Western Ghats and the southern districts of the state have popular eco-tourism locations including Kudremukh, Madikeri and Agumbe. Karnataka has 25 wildlife sanctuaries and five national parks. Bandipur National Park, Bannerghatta National Park and Nagarhole National Park rank most popular among them. UNESCO has designate the ruins of the Vijayanagara Empire at [Hampi](#) and the monuments of Pattadakal [World Heritage Sites](#). The cave temples at Badami and the rock-cut temples at [Aihole](#) representing the Badami Chalukyan style of architecture are also popular tourist destinations. UNESCO has proposed the Hoysala temples at Belur and Halebidu, built with Chloritic [schist](#) (soap stone), as World Heritage sites.^[106] The Gol Gumbaz and Ibrahim Rauza represent famous examples of the Deccan Sultanate style of architecture. The monolith of Gomateshwara at Shravanabelagola measures the tallest sculpted monolith in the world, attracting tens of thousands of [pilgrims](#) during the Mahamastakabhisheka festival.^[107]



Durga Temple at [Aihole](#) - late seventh century, cradle of Hindu rock architecture

The waterfalls of Karnataka and Kudremukh National Park have been listed as *must-see* places and among the "1001 Natural Wonders of the World."^[108] Jog Falls has been listed as India's tallest single-tiered waterfall with Unchalli Falls, Magod Falls, Abbey Falls and Shivanasamudra Falls among other popular waterfalls. Several popular beaches dot the coastline including Murudeshwara, Gokarna and Karwar. In addition, Karnataka serves as home to several places of religious importance.

Several Hindu temples including the famous Udipi Krishna Temple, the Marikamba Temple at Sirsi, the Sri Manjunatha Temple at Dharmasthala and Sharadamba Temple at Sringeri attract pilgrims from all over India. Most of the holy sites of Lingayats, like Kudalasangama and Basavana Bagewadi, may be found in northern parts of the state. Shravanabelagola, Mudabidri and Karkala number among the most famous for Jain history and monuments. The [Jaina](#) faith had a stronghold in Karnataka in the early medieval period with Shravanabelagola as its most important center.

Recently Karnataka has emerged as a hot spot for health care tourism. Karnataka has the highest number of approved health systems and alternative therapies in India. Along with some ISO certified government-owned hospitals, private institutions which provide international-quality services have caused the health care industry to grow by 30 percent during 2004-2005. Hospitals in Karnataka treat around 8000 health tourists every year.^[44]

The Role of Karnataka in Nation Building.

Karnataka Role in Nation Building :

- Kannada is recognised as a classical language - the highest literature award of the country "Jnana Peeta " award is given to 08 literary writers - this is the highest number in the country.
- Karnataka is the first state in the country which started Kannada Sahitya Parishat and hydro electricity projects through the Mysore dynasty - Nalvadi krishnaraja Wodeyar and Sir M Visvesvaraya.
- First hydro electricity projects, Dam Constructions, irrigation projects, regional imbalance eradication programs started by Karnataka state - through the Mysore dynasty , the man who called the country "engineer of the country" - by Sir M Visvesvaraya. The country celebrates his birthday as Engineers day.
- Belur, Halebidu, Shravanabelagola, Hampi, Badami, Pattadakal, Ihole, Vijayapura Gol Gumbaz, Kittur Sansthan, Kalburgi Constructions and cultural heritage centres of Karnataka - Recognised by UNESCO.
- The first people's participation was the "parliamentary concept" - Praja Pratinidhi Sabha As a model given to the country by the Mysore dynasty.

- Karnataka has introduced “ state youth policy” for the motivation of youth and also to train them to meet the skills requirement of the 21st century.
- Karnataka youths are known for being skilled, innovative, very dynamic in all industrial sectors for example - Software and Hardware, industries and R&D department - They have become CEOs of many MNCs in the world.
- Historically Karnataka which ruled by the Maurya dynasty from before Christ (BC), and the Dynasty which ruled the country are all taken the assistance and influenced by Kannada and Karnataka.
- Karnataka is different and multifaceted, cultured and advanced in Science and technology in the 21st century.
- Karnataka is truly a secular edifice, showing features of British, Dravidian, and Indo-Islamic architecture-
- Karnataka is known for “ one state many Worlds” - In Karnataka we see all varieties of cultures, celebrations, Religiones, industries, institutes, culturally socio economically - Karnataka is extremely good and different compared to all other states in the nation.
- What we see in the world in different geographical backgrounds and economically, socially and culturally that can be easily seen and one May experience in Karnataka state.
- Karnataka reflects an ideal India – one with good roads, water and electricity, well-constructed and aesthetically-pleasing homes (even in villages), abundant schools and colleges, content agriculturalists rearing cash crops, vibrant small businesses, and many families with a child or two working as engineers in Bangalore or Seattle.
- Karnataka’s capital is Bangalore, the hub of India’s IT companies and start-up talent.
- a city on the global IT map where smart companies like Flipkart are located and which has the largest number of Universities innovation centres and multinational companies highest number of colleges in India.
- a more educated and prosperous part of the largest democracy in the world; Karnataka contributes a good amount to the country's GDP and overall development of the nation.
- Karnataka, the fourth largest state with the nation’s highest income per capita (Rs.1,32,880) and growing at 8.5% a year – well over the national GDP of 7.2% — does not have a specific, burning issue Which continuously disturb the state and as well as Nation like other states in the country.

Interesting Facts about Karnataka - That Will Blow Your Mind!



The state of [Karnataka](#) leaves a beautiful mark on the map of [India](#). On the one hand, the pleasing green forests surround the state shapes the attractive hill stations to visit. Similarly, on another hand, the historical artefacts and structures residing within many parts of the state gains the attention of curious minds and helps one to garner some exciting features about our country. The state of Karnataka is a perfect blend of globalisation with the existing traditional virtues of our country. From the IT hub of [Bangalore](#) to the [Mysore Palace](#) of the maharajas, Karnataka has many unexplored facts that will leave you astonished!

Here are some astonishing facts about Karnataka:

1) Karnataka has 5 rivers free-flowing through a single district



Source The district of Vijayapura, also known as [Bijapur](#) within the state of Karnataka, witnesses the flow of five rivers passing through it including the tributaries of Krishan, Doni, Bhima, Ghataprabha and Malaprabha. The district is also known as the 'Five rivers land'.

2) The 'Rebellious Ranis' before Laxmibai



Source

Karnataka's history provides the country with the brave story of a queen who stood her ground and fought the British colonial power decades before the rise of Rani Laxmibai. Rani Chennamma, also known as Kittur Chennamma, was the queen of the formerly princely state Kittur. She led an armed rebellion against the East India Company and revolted the Kappa tax.

3) The Oriental Research Institute of Mysore



Source Initially known as the Oriental Library, this institute exhibits a large number of manuscripts in various languages. However, the highlight of the library is the palm leaf manuscripts which accounts to around 50,000.

4) House of Languages

Tulu Script Kannada Script Malayalam Script

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The state of Karnataka is a host to 13 different languages such as Tulu, Konkani, Kodava and Beary etc. are some of the widely spoken dialects within the state amongst which Kannada is superior.

5) Formerly known as the Mysore state



Source The state of Karnataka has a long history showcasing its establishment wherein it is revealed that the creation of the land was on the date of 1st November 1956 and was formerly known as the 'Mysore state.' It was only in 1973 that the name was revised and changed to Karnataka.

6) The ruins of the Vijayanagar Empire



SourceHampi, the city of temples and ancient complexes is a well known UNESCO World Heritage Site. The town is a witness of the grandiose of the Vijayanagar Empire, which is said to have lasted longer than that of the Mughal Empire.

7) The long-lasting Aviary of Mysore



SourceThe city of Mysore is home to a large number of productions including silk, sandalwood, and spices etc. However, the [Karanji lake](#) of Mysore is renowned for its walk-through aviary, which is the largest aviary in India. Surrounded by beautiful delights, this aviary is a popular tourist destination.

8) The Rocky Rocks of Bengaluru



SourceThe magnificent botanical garden of Bengaluru displays unique rock formations which date back to more than 3,000 million years! Smooth right?

9) The Home of Jnanpith awards



SourceThe state of Karnataka sustains its winning streak of the prestigious Jnanpith literary awards with a maximum number of awardees nominated from the state. Karnataka has won a total of 8 Jnanpith literary awards.

10) Karnataka Khadi Gramodyoga Samyukta Sangha



SourceHold your imagination. It is not a political party but the only unit in India that has the allowance and authorization of manufacturing and supply of the 'Indian Flag.' It is situated in Bengeri in Hubli and was set up in the year of 1957. Surprising right?

11) Some Spice, Semolina and voila - Rava Idli!



SourceRava Idli is a popular variant of the Idli and which was accidentally produced during the time of World War II due to the scarcity of rice. Instead of rice, then semolina (durum wheat) was used, and a delicious food item was created, which has been cherished through the decades.

12) Karnataka hosted the first private radio set up



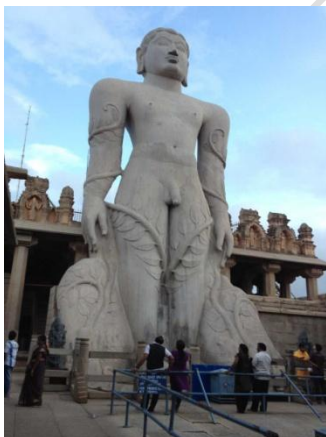
SourceKarnataka was one of the first states to achieve a set up of a single commercial radio station. In the year of 2001, Radio City 91.1 FM was first heard in the city of Bangalore. At present, the radio station has more than 50 channels flourishing at its best.

13) The Ultimate Coffee State



SourceKarnataka is the largest coffee exporter in the country. With beautiful tea plantations, the state of Karnataka also has a large number of coffee consumers as well. Sleep? No, they prefer coffee.

14) Gomateshwara Statue



SourceYou might be wondering what is so special about this statue? Well for starters, the figure is 58 feet tall and is a monolith statue. Also, the statue is the world's biggest monolithic statue situated at [Shravanabelagola](#), a town 144 km away from Bangalore. So, yes, this statue is a big deal.

15) A refuge for tigers



Source The state of Karnataka is known for its preservation, from the luscious greenery spread across the whole state to the coffee plantation. Karnataka has been a host to many national parks and wildlife sanctuaries; due to the presence of the Western Ghats it has been possible to retrieve the receding population of tigers. According to a survey, the wildlife sanctuaries and parks have been restored with the appearance of these wild cats.

16) The Plunged [Jog Falls](#)



Source A Plunge Waterfall is the one that drops vertically without a connection with the rocks on its way down. Exciting right? The Gersoppa falls, also known as the 'Jog Falls' ranks as the second-highest plunge waterfall in India.

The state of Karnataka is mysterious in every aspect since its inception! Share these surprising facts about Karnataka with your friends, family and colleagues and blow their minds too!

This post was published by [Ummema](#)

Top Places in Karnataka



Mekedatu



Gulbarga



Thirthahalli

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ADVENTURE

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For 10 Things - Karnataka is Famous :

The state of Karnataka is one of the prominent tourism hubs in India. However, tourism is just one of the facets of Karnataka. Feel the caress of Mysore silk or the fragrance of sandalwood, experience the living ruins of Hampi or just delight in the simple yet sophisticated wooden toys from Channapatna. Food lovers find their own bit of sky in Mangalorean cuisine. Each part of this state has something to reveal, some known and many unknown, like the man who coined the name 'Akashvani' for All India Radio. Welcome to Karnataka and find out why Karnataka is famous in these pictures.

1. Mysore for Silk and Sandalwood Mysore is popular for its sandalwood products like soaps, sandalwood oils, incense sticks and show pieces. Mysore is also home to the famous Mysore silk sarees. The speciality of these sarees is that they use pure silk and pure gold zari, a kind of thread used for weaving. The sarees are woven in a factory in Mysore city. The Mysore Palace at night is also a visual delight. Photo Courtesy: Kiranravikumar
2. Hampi Hampi is a tourist destination in Karnataka that's known for its festivals. Tourists flock in from various parts of the world to be a part of the annual festivals that take place here. Hampi Festival, locally known as Hampi Utsav, is the most popular celebration of Hampi. The festival depicts the cultural richness of Hampi and showcases puppet shows, dances, music and fireworks as a part of the celebration.
3. Dandeli for Adventure Dandeli, a small town in Uttara Kannada district of Karnataka, is known for its adventure activities and sports. Some of the activities here include white water rafting, rappelling, trekking, bird watching, jungle safari, kayaking, canyoning, moonlight boat ride and riverside fishing to name a few. Here are the other attractions in Dandeli.
4. Channapatna Toys Channapatna, located around 60km from Bangalore city, is famous for its wooden toys that are popularly known as Channapatna toys. Toy making is a traditional craft of the town and is also protected by World Trade Organisation. This art took birth during the reign of Tipu Sultan. Traditionally only ivory wood was used to make these toys, but as the years progressed, others woods such as rubber, sycamore, cedar, pine and teak are also used to make them. Photo Courtesy: HPNadig
5. Mangalorean Cuisine The Mangalorean cuisine is a special cuisine from Mangalore in Karnataka. If Mangalore has residents who speak Konkani, Kannada and Tulu, one can imagine the variety of dishes their cuisine could have. One of the specialities of the dishes is that they use coconut extensively in the dishes in the form of grated coconut, coconut

paste, coconut milk, etc. Some of the dishes of Mangalorean cuisine include Kori Rotti, Neer dosa, Patrode, Dukra Maas (a pork dish) and Khali, a country liquor prepared from coconut flower sap. Photo Courtesy: GracinhaMarco Abundo

6. Ancient Temples of Hooli Hooli is a small village in Belgaum district of Karnataka. The village is known for its 10th century temples that are mostly in ruins today. The Panchalingeshwara Temple here is protected by the Archaeological Survey of India and the other temples too are known for its temple architecture and sculptures, though in ruins due to negligence.
7. Jog Falls Jog Falls is one of the 10 things Karnataka is famous for. The cascading falls are a beautiful sight and has several view points from where one can enjoy its beauty.
8. India's Best Travel Destination – Coorg As per the latest stats provided by the Kerala and Karnataka tourism departments, Coorg is considered as India's best tourist destination. This position was enjoyed by Munnar till recently. Find out more reasons to visit Coorg here. Photo Courtesy: Challiyan
9. Yakshagana – The Traditional Art Form of Karnataka Yakshagana, the traditional art form of Karnataka, is a dance drama which is performed with music and dialogue delivery. This art form is performed during the monsoons as the culture of Karnataka is largely based on agriculture. Photo Courtesy: Vaibhav Mehta
10. The Radio Pioneer Dr. M V Gopaldaswamy M V Gopaldaswamy is the great person behind the term Akashvani that we all have heard on AIR. He is a treasure of Karnataka as it was here that Akashvani took birth at his home in Mysore.

Traditional Games of Karnataka

Traditional games have always been a part of Karnataka's rich culture. There are a variety of indoor, outdoor and board games that were popular in Karnataka. Many of these interesting games were played by both the young and the old.

But with the advent of computers, mobile phones and play stations the concept of playing games have drastically changed in the state along with the rest of the country. Though a few of the traditional games are still played in Karnataka, people dwelling in the cities have lost touch with most of the traditional games.

Let us take a look at some of the traditional games that were once enthusiastically played across Karnataka.

Chinni Dandu (Gilli Danda)



Gilli Danda. Image source somerherelost.com

Gilli danda is one of the most popular outdoor games played all over India and even in South Asia. It is called Chinni Dandu in Kannada. This game is believed to be the origin of many European and American games such as Cricket, Baseball and Softball. The game is played with a peg (gilli) and a stick (danda), both of which are made of wood. The stick is used to strike the peg. It is a team game that requires hand eye co-ordination and concentration of the player.

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Buguri (Spinning the top)



Spinning Top. Photographer Karnataka.com

Spinning the top or Lattu is a fun game played across many parts of India and Pakistan. It is known as Buguri in Kannada. It is an interesting traditional game where a wooden top is made to spin. There are grooves in the lower half of the top and a nail at the bottom to spin on. A string is wrapped around the grooves to deploy the top and make it spin.

Goti (Marbles)



Popularly known as marbles, kancha or goli, it is a much loved gully sport in the country. It is called Goti in Kannada. This classic game requires the player to hit the selected target 'marble' using his/her own marble ball. The winner of the game walks away with all the marbles of the other players. This game requires aiming and concentration skills on part of the player.

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Kabaddi



Kabaddi in Mysore. Photographer [Reuben Strayer](#)

Kabaddi is a team sport that originated in ancient India. Two teams occupy opposite halves of an enclosure and each team sends in a raider to the other side in turns. The raider has to tackle members of the opposite team while chanting kabaddi during the raid before he returns to his side of the enclosure. It is a very popular sport that is played not only across India but also in countries like Bangladesh and Maldives.

Kallu Gundu Ettuvudu (Stone Balls)

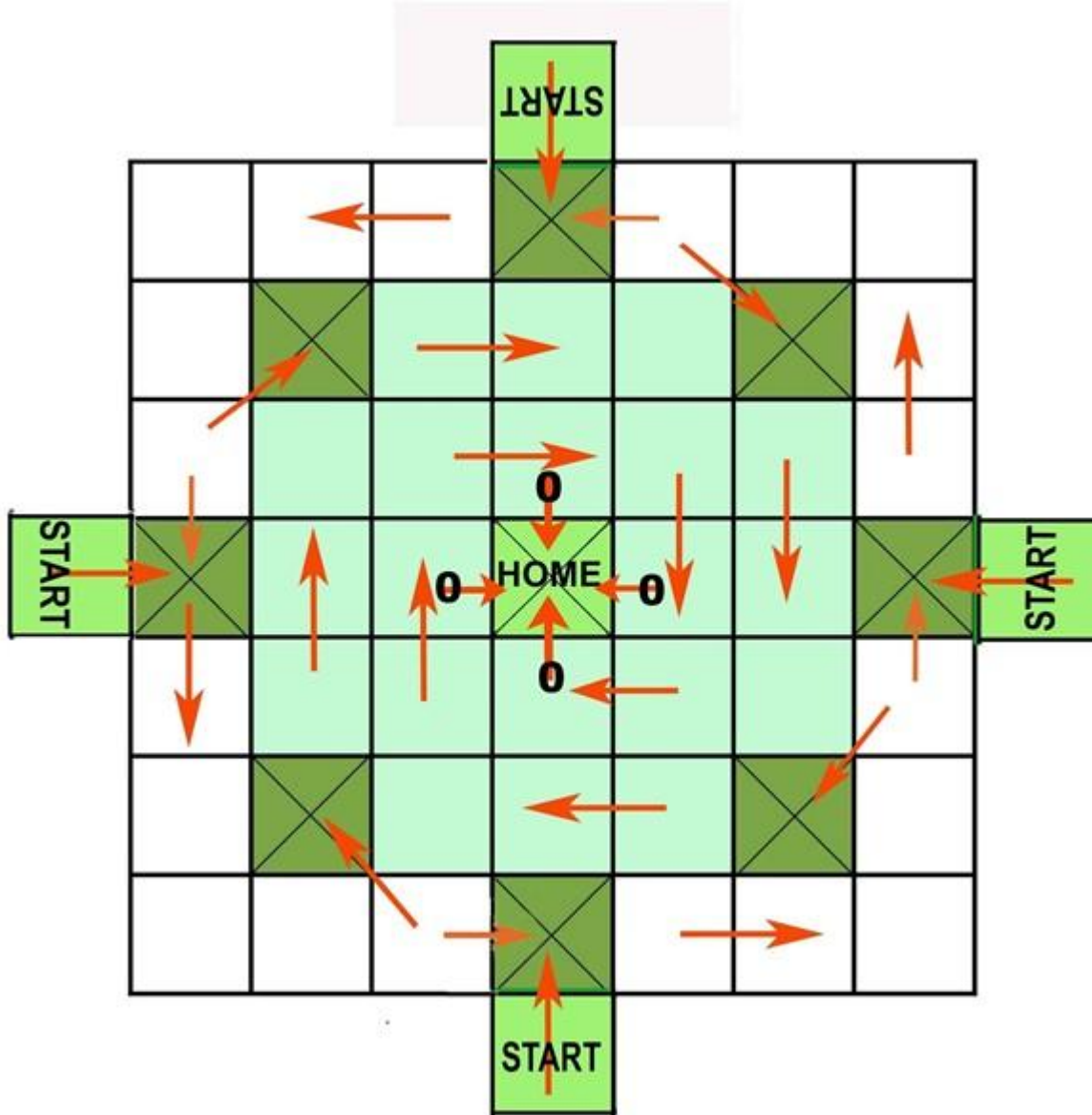
Kallu Gundu Ettuvudu or Kallata is an outdoor sport of rural Karnataka. It requires the participants to lift round stone balls (called kallu gundu in Kannada) of various sizes and weights. The sport demands that the players be physically strong enough to lift heavy stones.

Pagade

Pagade is a cross and circle board game that is very similar to the ancient game of Pachisi or Chaupad. This game requires 2 or 4 players to race their respective pawns to reach the innermost

square. The origin of the game can be traced to 4th century AD and it has remained popular throughout history.

Chowka Bara (Chakaara)



Chowka Bara

Chauka Bara is one of the oldest board games of India that is still played in some parts of the country. It is known as Chowka Bara in Mysuru and as Chakaara or Chakka in north Karnataka. This game is similar to ludo and can be played by 4 players. It is a game of chance that is played with cowry shells (called kavade in Kannada). The players attempt to race their pawns from the starting point to the safety of home. The game improves eye-to-eye coordination and teaches to make strategies.

Ashtapada

Ashtapada is an Indian board game that originated before chess. The game is played on a board having eight-by-eight grid of squares of same colour and the board has special markings known as “castles”. Each player has an even number of game pieces and the objective is to move a game piece around the board in clockwise direction, enter the castle, and regain the castle back in a counter-clockwise direction so as to make the game piece reach the center. It can be played by 2 or 4 players.

Paramapada (Snakes & Ladders)

Snakes & Ladders is a classic board game that originated in ancient India. It is known as Paramapada in Kannada. The game can be played by two or more players on a game-board that has numbered, gridded squares. The board has several ladders and snakes drawn on it. Players have to navigate their game piece from the start to the finish based on die rolls. The ladders help the game piece to progress while the snakes hinder their movement.

Ali Guli Mane

Ali Guli Mane or Channe Mane is a traditional indoor board game of Karnataka. The game is generally played by two players on a wooden board that has 14 pits. The pits are used to store 70 tamarind seeds or cowry shells that act as counters in the game. It is an engaging game that helps to develop logic, hand-eye coordination and concentration.

Lagori (Seven Stones)

A stack of stones, a ball and a focused eye is all you need to play the game of lagori in an open courtyard. This game is quite popular in the North and Eastern states of India and is fondly called pittu, lingochi or palli patti by many. However, it is becoming increasingly popular in Mangalore and a common outdoor norm amongst the youth. The game involves a pile of flat stones and two opposing teams. A player from one team throws the ball at the pile to disrupt it, and runs. The players of the opposite team reach for the ball and run to hit the players of the ball-throwing team who re-make the stack in the meantime without getting hit. It barely makes use of any expensive tools or equipment and is really easy to follow. No wonder it has been gaining heat lately.

Adu Huli Aata (Tiger & Goat)

Tiger and goat is a hunt game that is known as Adu Huli Aata in Kannada. The game is played between 2 players where one player gets 3 tigers and the other player has 15 goats. The game is about the tigers trying to kill the goats while the goats look for ways to immobilize the tigers. This game requires planning and concentration on part of both the players.

Saalu Mane Ata (Nine Men's Morris)



Nine Men's Morris. Image Source Berkely.edu

Nine Men's Morris is a traditional board game that originated in the western world. It is known as Saalu Mane Ata or Jodpi Ata or Char-Par in Kannada and is popular as Navakankari in various parts of India. This alignment game requires 2 players. Each player is given 9 coins and they try to achieve as many points as possible by getting 3 coins in a row on the game board. It is a complex game that requires strategic thinking.

Kunte Bille (Hopscotch)



Kunte Bille. Photographer [Rukmini Mala](#)

Hopscotch is a traditional children's game that is known as Kunte Bille in Kannada. The game can be played alone or with several players. It involves drawing a court on the ground and then tossing a small object into the numbered rectangles of the court. The player then needs to hop or jump through the spaces in order to retrieve the object.

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Kambala (Buffalo Race)



Buffalo Race in Mangaluru

Kambala or Buffalo Race is a rural sport of Karnataka. This traditional sport involves farmers racing the buffaloes through tracks that are ploughed into a muddy field that is made slushy with water. The sport is a source of much enjoyment for the rural folks of the state.

Hagga Jaggata (Tug of War)



Tug of War. Image source [NammaBhoomi](#)

Tug of war or rope pulling is an age-old sport that is known as Hagga Jaggata in Kannada. The sport involves two teams who pull on opposite ends of a rope in a test of strength. The objective is to pull the rope by both teams at opposite ends until one team drags the other over a central line.

Naaku Kallu Aata (Four Stone)

Four stone is an ancient traditional game that is known as Naaku Kallu Aata in Karnataka. It requires four independent boxes to be drawn on the ground. One player each stands in the four boxes and tries to take the four stones placed at the centre without being caught by the chaser in the game.

Hand Wrestling



Arm Wrestling

Hand wrestling is enthusiastically played by the folks of rural Karnataka. The game is played with hands where one player has to hold with both hand and fingers his opponent's hand under the wrist joint very tightly. The objective of the game is to prevent the opponent from freeing his hand from the player's clutches. Then the player must free his own hand from the opponent's clutch when his turn comes.

These are just a few of the exciting traditional games that were once an integral part of Karnataka's heritage. There are several other games that have been a part of Karnataka's rich culture. But most of these games are on the verge of being erased from people's memory these days. These traditional games can be enjoyed even today. Several of these games are quite interesting to play and can help to keep children away from the clutches of electronic games they constantly play on computers and mobiles.

Kannada language

Kannada language or **Kannana**, member of the Dravidian language family and the official language of the state of Karnataka in southern India. Kannada is also spoken in the states that border Karnataka. Early 21st-century census data indicated that some 38 million individuals spoke Kannada as their first language; another 9 to 10 million were thought to speak it as a secondary language. In 2008 the government of India granted Kannada classical-language status.

Kannada is the second oldest of the four major Dravidian languages with a literary tradition. The oldest Kannada inscription was discovered at the small community of Halmidi and dates to about 450 CE. The Kannada script evolved from southern varieties of the Ashokan Brahmi script. The Kannada script is closely related to the Telugu script; both emerged from an Old Kannarese (Karnataka) script. Three historical stages are recognised: Old Kannada (450–1200 CE), Middle Kannada (1200–1700 CE), and Modern Kannada (1700 CE–present).

The word order is subject–object–verb, as in the other Dravidian languages. Verbs are marked for person, number, and gender. The case-marking pattern is nominative-accusative, with experiencer subjects taking the dative inflection. Most inflection is rendered through affixation, especially of suffixes. The language uses typical Dravidian retroflex consonants (sounds pronounced with the tip of the tongue curled back against the roof of the mouth), such as /ɖ/, /ɳ/, and /ʈ/, as well as a series of voiced and voiceless aspirates borrowed from the Indo-Aryan language family.

Three regional varieties of Kannada are identifiable. The southern variety is associated with the cities of Mysore and Bangalore, the northern with Hubli-Dharwad, and the coastal with Mangalore. The prestige varieties are based on the Mysore-Bangalore variety. Social varieties are currently characterized by education and class or caste, resulting in at least three distinct social dialects: Brahman, non-Brahman, and Dalit (formerly untouchable). A diglossia or dichotomy also exists between formal literary varieties and spoken varieties.

Kannada literature began with the *Kavirajamarga* of Nripatunga (9th century CE) and was followed by Pampa's Bharata (941 CE). The earliest extant grammar is by Nagavarma and dates to the early 12th century; the grammar of Keshiraja (1260 CE) is still respected. Kannada literature was influenced by the Lingayat (Virasaiva) and the Haridasa movements. In the 16th century the Haridasa movement of vernacular devotional song reached its zenith with

Purandaradasa and Kanakadasa, the former considered the father of Karnatak music, the classical music of southern India.

Kannada Literature in different period

Old Kannada^[edit]

Main articles: Rashtrakuta literature, Western Ganga literature, Kannada literature in the Western Chalukya Empire, and Hoysala literature



Shankha Jain Basadi at Lakshmeshwar where the famous Adikavi Pampa wrote the Adipurana in Kannada language

The oldest existing record of Kannada poetry in Tripadi metre is the Kappe Arabhatta record of AD 7th century.^{[87][53]} Kavirajamarga by King Nripatunga Amoghavarsha I (AD 850) is the earliest existing literary work in Kannada. It is a writing on literary criticism and poetics meant to standardise various written Kannada dialects used in literature in previous centuries. The book makes reference to Kannada works by early writers such as King Durvinita of the 6th century and Ravikirti, the author of the Aihole record of 636 AD.^{[88][89]} Since the earliest available Kannada work is one on grammar and a guide of sorts to unify existing variants of Kannada grammar and literary styles, it can be safely assumed that literature in Kannada must have started several centuries earlier.^{[88][90]} An early extant prose work, the Vaḍḍārādhane (ವಡ್ಡಾರಾಧನೆ) by Shivakotiacharya of AD 900 provides an elaborate description of the life of Bhadrabahu of Shravanabelagola.^[91]

Some of the early writers of prose and verse mentioned in the Kavirajamarga, numbering 8-10, stating these are but a few of many, but whose works are lost, are Vimala or Vimalachandra (c. 777), Udaya, Nagarjuna, Jayabandhu, Durvinita (6th century), and poets including Kaviswara, Srivijaya, Pandita, Chandra, Ravi Kirti (c. 634) and Lokapala.^{[92][93][94][95][96]} For fragmentary information on these writers, we can refer the work Karnataka Kavi Charite. Ancient indigenous Kannada literary compositions of (folk) poetry like the Chattana and Bedande which preferred to use the Desi metre are said to have survived at least until the date of the Kavirajamarga in 850 AD and had their roots in the early Kannada folk literature. These Kannada verse-compositions might have been representative of folk songs containing influence of Sanskrit and Prakrit metrical patterns to some extent. "Kavirajamarga" also discusses earlier composition forms peculiar to Kannada, the "gadyakatha", a mixture of prose and poetry, the "chattana" and the "bedande", poems of several stanzas that were meant to be sung with the optional use of a musical instrument.^{[94][97][98]} Amoghavarsha Nripatunga compares the puratana-kavigal (old Kannada poets) who wrote the great Chattana poems in Kannada to the likes of the great Sanskrit poets like Gunasuri, Narayana, Bharavi, Kalidasa, Magha, etc. This Old Kannada work, Kavirajamarga, itself in turn refers to a Palagannada (Old Kannada) of much ancient times, which is nothing but the Pre-Old Kannada and also warns aspiring Kannada writers to avoid its archaisms, as per R. S. Hukkerikar. Regarding earlier poems in Kannada, the author of "Kavirajamarga" states that old Kannada is appropriate in ancient poems but insipid in contemporaneous works as per R. Narasimhacharya.^{[92][99][94]} Gunanandi (900 AD), quoted by the grammarian Bhattakalanka and always addressed as Bhagawan (the adorable), was the author of a logic, grammar and sahitya. Durvinita (529-579 AD), the Ganga king, was the pupil of the author of Sabdavataara, i.e., Devanandi Pujiyapada. Durvinita is said to have written a commentary on the difficult 15th sarga of Bharavi's Kiratarjuniya in Kannada. Early Kannada writers regularly mention 3 poets as of especial eminence among their predecessors - Samanta-bhadra, Kavi Parameshthi and Pujiyapada. Since later Kannada poets so uniformly name these 3 as eminent poets, it is probable that they wrote in Kannada also. Samantabhadra is placed in 2nd century AD by Jain tradition. Old Kannada commentaries on some of his works exist. He was said to have born in Utkalikagrama and while performing penance in Manuvakahalli, he was attacked by a disease called Bhasmaka.^[92] Pujiyapada also called Devanandi, was the preceptor of Ganga king Durvinita and belonged to the late 5th to early 6th century AD. Kaviparameshthi probably lived in the 4th century AD. He may possibly be the same as the Kaviswara referred to in the Kavirajamarga, and the Kaviparameswara praised by Chavunda Raya (978 AD) and his spiritual teacher, Nemichandra (10th century AD), all the names possibly being only epithets.^[100]

Kannada works from earlier centuries mentioned in the Kavirajamarga are not yet traced. Some ancient Kannada texts now considered extinct but referenced in later centuries are Prabhrita (AD 650) by Syamakundacharya, Chudamani (Crest Jewel—AD 650 or earlier) by Srivaradhadeva, also known as Tumbaluracharya, which is a work of 96,000 verse-measures and a commentary on logic (Tatwartha-mahashastra).^{[101][102][103]} Other sources date Chudamani to the 6th century or earlier.^{[104][96]} An inscription of AD 1128, quotes a couplet by the famous Sanskrit poet Dandin (active 680-720 AD), highly praising Srivaradhadeva, for his Kannada work Chudamani, as having "produced Saraswati (i.e., learning and eloquence) from the tip of his tongue, as Siva produced the Ganges from the tip of his top-knot." Bhattakalanka (1604 CE), the great Kannada grammarian, refers to Srivaradhadeva's Chudamani as the greatest work in Kannada, and as incontestable proof of the scholarly character and value of Kannada literature. This makes Srivaradhadeva's time earlier than the 6th-7th century AD.^[100] Other writers, whose works are not extant now but titles of which are known from independent references such as Indranandi's "Srutavatara", Devachandra's "Rajavalikathe",^[94] Bhattakalanka's "Sabdanusasana" of 1604,^[88] writings of Jayakirthi^[105] are Syamakundacharya (650), who authored the "Prabhrita", and Srivaradhadeva (also called Tumubaluracharya, 650 or earlier), who wrote the "Chudamani" ("Crest Jewel"), a 96,000-verse commentary on logic.^{[88][104][96][106]} The Karnateshwara Katha, a eulogy for King Pulakesi II, is said to have belonged to the 7th century;^[105] the Gajastaka, a lost "ashtaka" (eight line verse) composition and a work on elephant management by King Shivamara II, belonged to the 8th century,^[107] this served as the basis for 2 popular folk songs Ovanige and Onakevadu, which were sung either while pounding corn or to entice wild elephants into a pit ("Ovam").^{[108][109][105]} The Chandraprabha-purana by Sri Vijaya, a court poet of emperor Amoghavarsha I, is ascribed to the early 9th century.^[94] His writing has been mentioned by Vijayanagara poets Mangarasa III and Doddiah (also spelt Dodayya, c. 1550 AD) and praised by Durgasimha (c. 1025 AD).^[110] During the 9th century period, the Digambara Jain poet Asaga (or Asoka) authored, among other writings, "Karnata Kumarasambhava Kavya" and "Varadamana Charitra". His works have been praised by later poets, although none of his works are available today.^[95] "Gunagankiyam", the earliest known prosody in Kannada, was referenced in a Tamil work dated to 10th century or earlier ("Yapparungalakkarigai" by Amritasagara). Gunanandi, an expert in logic, Kannada grammar and prose, flourished in the 9th century AD.^{[94][96]} Around 900 AD, Gunavarma I wrote "Sudraka" and "Harivamsa" (also known as "Neminatha Purana"). In "Sudraka" he compared his patron, Ganga king Ereganga Neetimarga II (c. 907-921 AD), to a noted king called Sudraka.^{[94][107]} Jinachandra, who is referred to by Sri Ponna (c. 950 AD) as the author of "Puhyapada Charita", had earned the honorific "modern Samantha Bhadra".^[111] Tamil Buddhist commentators of the 10th century AD (in the commentary

on Neminatham, a Tamil grammatical work) make references that show that Kannada literature must have flourished as early as the BC 4th century.^[112]

Around the beginning of the 9th century, Old Kannada was spoken from Kaveri to Godavari. The Kannada spoken between the rivers Varada and Malaprabha was the pure well of Kannada undefiled.^[113]

The late classical period gave birth to several genres of Kannada literature, with new forms of composition coming into use, including Ragale (a form of blank verse) and meters like Sangatya and Shatpadi. The works of this period are based on Jain and Hindu principles. Two of the early writers of this period are Harihara and Raghavanka, trailblazers in their own right. Harihara established the Ragale form of composition while Raghavanka popularised the Shatpadi (six-lined stanza) meter.^[114] A famous Jaina writer of the same period is Janna, who expressed Jain religious teachings through his works.^[115]

The Vachana Sahitya tradition of the 12th century is purely native and unique in world literature, and the sum of contributions by all sections of society. Vachanas were pithy poems on that period's social, religious and economic conditions. More importantly, they held a mirror to the seed of social revolution, which caused a radical re-examination of the ideas of caste, creed and religion. Some of the important writers of Vachana literature include Basavanna, Allama Prabhu and Akka Mahadevi.^[116]

Emperor Nripatunga Amoghavarsha I of 850 AD recognised that the Sanskrit style of Kannada literature was Margi (formal or written form of language) and Desi (folk or spoken form of language) style was popular and made his people aware of the strength and beauty of their native language Kannada. In 1112 AD, Jain poet Nayasena of Mulugunda, Dharwad district, in his Champu work Dharmamrita (ಧರ್ಮಾಮೃತ), a book on morals, warns writers from mixing Kannada with Sanskrit by comparing it with mixing of clarified butter and oil. He has written it using very limited Sanskrit words which fit with idiomatic Kannada. In 1235 AD, Jain poet Andayya, wrote Kabbigara Kava- ಕಬ್ಬಿಗರ ಕಾವ (Poet's Defender), also called Sobagina Suggi (Harvest of Beauty) or Madana-Vijaya and Kavana-Gella (Cupid's Conquest), a Champu work in pure Kannada using only indigenous (desya) Kannada words and the derived form of Sanskrit words – tadbhavas, without the admixture of Sanskrit words. He succeeded in his challenge and proved wrong those who had advocated that it was impossible to write a work in Kannada without using Sanskrit words. Andayya may be considered as a protector of Kannada poets who were ridiculed by Sanskrit advocates. Thus Kannada is the only Dravidian language which is not only capable of using only native Kannada words and grammar

in its literature (like Tamil), but also use Sanskrit grammar and vocabulary (like Telugu, Malayalam, Tulu, etc.) The Champu style of literature of mixing poetry with prose owes its origins to the Kannada language which was later incorporated by poets into Sanskrit and other Indian languages.^{[117][118][108][119][120][121]}

Middle Kannada^[edit]

Main articles: Kannada literature in Vijayanagara empire and Literature of the Kingdom of Mysore

During the period between the 15th and 18th centuries, Hinduism had a great influence on Middle Kannada (Naḍugannaḍa- ನಡುಗನ್ನಡ) language and literature. Kumara Vyasa, who wrote the Karṇāṭa Bhārata Kathāmañjari (ಕರ್ಣಾಟ ಭಾರತ ಕಥಾಮಂಜರಿ), was arguably the most influential Kannada writer of this period. His work, entirely composed in the native Bhamini Shatpadi (hexameter), is a sublime adaptation of the first ten books of the Mahabharata.^[122] During this period, the Sanskritic influence is present in most abstract, religious, scientific and rhetorical terms.^{[123][124][125]} During this period, several Hindi and Marathi words came into Kannada, chiefly relating to feudalism and militia.^[126]

Hindu saints of the Vaishnava sect such as Kanakadasa, Purandaradasa, Naraharitirtha, Vyasatirtha, Sripadaraya, Vadirajatirtha, Vijaya Dasa, Gopala Dasa, Jagannatha Dasa, Prasanna Venkatadasa produced devotional poems in this period.^[127] Kanakadasa's Rāmadhānya Charite (ರಾಮಧಾನ್ಯ ಚರಿತೆ) is a rare work, concerning with the issue of class struggle.^[128] This period saw the advent of Haridasa Sahitya (lit Dasa literature) which made rich contributions to Bhakti literature and sowed the seeds of Carnatic music. Purandara Dasa is widely considered the Father of Carnatic music.^{[129][130][131]}

Modern Kannada^[edit]

Main articles: Modern Kannada literature and Kannada poetry

The Kannada works produced from the 19th century make a gradual transition and are classified as Hosagannaḍa or Modern Kannada . Most notable among the modernists was the poet Nandalike Muddana whose writing may be described as the "Dawn of Modern Kannada", though generally, linguists treat Indira Bai or Saddharma Vijayavu by Gulvadi Venkata Raya as the first literary works in Modern Kannada. The first modern movable type printing of "Canarese" appears to be the Canarese Grammar of Carey printed at Serampore in 1817, and the "Bible in Canarese" of John Hands in 1820.^[132] The first novel printed was John Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress, along with other texts including Canarese Proverbs, The History of Little Henry and his

Bearer by Mary Martha Sherwood, Christian Gottlob Barth's Bible Stories and "a Canarese hymn book."^[133]

Modern Kannada in the 20th century has been influenced by many movements, notably Navodaya, Navya, Navyottara, Dalita and Bandaya. Contemporary Kannada literature has been highly successful in reaching people of all classes in society. Further, Kannada has produced a number of prolific and renowned poets and writers such as Kuvempu, Bendre, and V K Gokak. Works of Kannada literature have received eight Jnanpith awards,^[134] the highest number awarded to any Indian language.^[135]

Kannada Dialects

There is also a considerable difference between the spoken and written forms of the language. Spoken Kannada tends to vary from region to region. The written form is more or less consistent throughout Karnataka. The Ethnologue reports "about 20 dialects" of Kannada. Among them are Kundagannada (spoken exclusively in Kundapura, Brahmavara, Bynduru and Hebri), Nadavar-Kannada (spoken by Nadavaru), Havigannada (spoken mainly by Havyaka Brahmins), Are Bhashe (spoken by Gowda community mainly in Madikeri and Sullia region of Dakshina Kannada), Malenadu Kannada (Sakaleshpur, Coorg, Shimoga, Chikmagalur), Sholaga, Gulbarga Kannada, Dharawad Kannada etc. All of these dialects are influenced by their regional and cultural background. The one million Komarpants in and around Goa speak their own dialect of Kannada, known as Halegannada. They are settled throughout Goa state, throughout Uttara Kannada district and Khanapur taluk of Belagavi district, Karnataka.^{[141][142][143]} The Halakki Vokkaligas of Uttara Kannada and Shimoga districts of Karnataka speak in their own dialect of Kannada called Halakki Kannada or Achchagannada. Their population estimate is about 75,000.^{[144][145][146]}

Ethnologue also classifies a group of four languages related to Kannada, which are, besides Kannada proper, Badaga, Holiya, Kurumba and Urali.^[147] The Golars or Golkars are a nomadic herdsmen tribe present in Nagpur, Chanda, Bhandara, Seoni and Balaghat districts of Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh speak the Golari dialect of Kannada which is identical to the Holiya dialect spoken by their tribal offshoot Holiyas present in Seoni, Nagpur and Bhandara of Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra. There were around 3,600 speakers of this dialect as per the 1901 census. Matthew A. Sherring describes the Golars and Holars as a pastoral tribe from the Godavari banks established in the districts around Nagpur, in the stony tracts of Ambagarh, forests around Ramplee and Sahangadhee. Along the banks of the Wainganga, they dwell in the

Chakurhaitee and Keenee subdivisions.^[148] The Kurumvars of Chanda district of Maharashtra, a wild pastoral tribe, 2,200 in number as per the 1901 census, spoke a Kannada dialect called Kurumvari. The Kurumbas or Kurubas, a nomadic shepherd tribe were spread across the Nilgiris, Coimbatore, Salem, North and South. Arcots, Trichinopoly, Tanjore and Pudukottai of Tamil Nadu, Cuddapah and Anantapur of Andhra Pradesh, Malabar and Cochin of Kerala and South Canara and Coorg of Karnataka and spoke the Kurumba Kannada dialect. The Kurumba and Kurumvari dialect (both closely related with each other) speakers were estimated to be around 11,400 in total as per the 1901 census. There were about 34,250 Badaga speakers as per the 1901 census.^[149]

Nasik district of Maharashtra has a distinct tribe called 'Hatkar Kaanadi' people who speak a Kannada (Kaanadi) dialect with lot of old Kannada words. Per Chidananda Murthy, they are the native people of Nasik from ancient times, which shows that North Maharashtra's Nasik area had Kannada population 1000 years ago.^[150] ^[151] Kannada speakers formed 0.12% of Nasik district's population as per 1961 census.

Facts About Karnataka – Explained in detail



Facts About Karnataka – The modern state of Karnataka was created on 1 November 1956, with the passage of the States Re-organisation Act. Earlier the state was known as the State of Mysore, it was renamed Karnataka in 1973. The state is associated with a horde of historical activities since the ancient prehistoric civilization. The earliest of recorded history dates back more than two millenniums. The Satavahana dynasty ruled for around 300 years from 230 BCE till 3rd Century CE. This period led to the kingdom

being given an independent stature the and the Kannada language gave an administrative status.

After Independence, the Mysore State was created in 1953, wherein all the Kanada dominant areas under different dispensations were unified and the enlarged Mysore state carved in 1956 and was renamed Karnataka in 1973. The word “Karnataka” is derived from the Kannada words “Karu” and “Nadu” which means “Elevated Land”.

Karnataka is the place where the two main river systems of India flow out to the Bay of Bengal. These are river Krishna and Kaveri.

Karnataka state Formation Day

Karnataka Formation Day is Celebrated on 1 November every year and in 1956 all the Kannada language speaking- regions of south India were merged to form the state of Karnataka. Know more information about [Foundation Day of Indian States](#).

Wildlife Sanctuaries of Karnataka

- Adichunchunagiri Wild Life Sanctuary
- Arabithittu Wild Life Sanctuary
- Attiveri Wild Life Sanctuary
- Bhadra Wild Life Sanctuary
- Bhimgad Wild Life Sanctuary
- Biligiri Rangaswamy Temple Wild Life Sanctuary
- Chincholi Wild Life Sanctuary
- Dandeli Wild Life Sanctuary
- Daroji Bear Wild Life Sanctuary
- Ghataprabha Bird Wild Life Sanctuary
- Gudavi Wild Life Sanctuary
- Gudekote Sloth Bear Wild Life Sanctuary
- Malai Mahadeshwara Wild Life Sanctuary
- Melkote Temple Wild Life Sanctuary
- Mookambika Wild Life Sanctuary
- Nugu Wild Life Sanctuary
- Pushpagiri Wild Life Sanctuary
- Ranebennur Black Buck Wild Life Sanctuary

- Ranganathittu Bird Wild Life Sanctuary
- Ramadevara Betta Vulture Wild Life Sanctuary
- Rangayyanadurga Four-horned antelope
- Sharavathi Valley Wild Life Sanctuary
- Shettihalli Wild Life Sanctuary
- Someshwara Wild Life Sanctuary
- Talakaveri Wild Life Sanctuary

National Parks of Karnataka

- Anshi National Park
- Bandipur National Park
- Bannerghatta National Park
- Kudremukh National Park
- Nagarhole National Park

Thermal Power Plants in Karnataka

- Raichur Thermal Power station
- Bellary Thermal Power station

UNESCO Heritage Sites of Karnataka

- Group of Monuments at Hampi
- Group of Monuments at Pattadakal
- Western Ghats (Shared Site)

Famous Temples in Karnataka

- Udupi Sri Krishna Matha
- The Marikamba Temple at Sirsi
- The Sri Manjunatha Temple at Dharmasthala
- Kukke Subramanya Temple and Sharadamba Temple at Shringeri
- Shravanabelagola, Mudabidri and Karkala are famous for Jain history and monuments.
- Kudalasangama and Basavana Bagewadi are holy sites of Lingayats.

Other Heritage Sites of Karnataka

- The Amruteshwara Temple in Chikmagalur district
- Vatapi (famous for cave temples) in Bagalkot district
- Belur Temple in Hassan district

- Halebidu Temple (Hoysala Temples) in Hassan district
- Mysore Palace
- Bhoga Nandeeshwara Temple in Nandi village
- The Kempegowda Fort located in Magadi
- The Golden Temple or Namdroling Monastery (Beautiful Buddhist Monastery) situated at Bylakuppe
- Mirjan Fort in Uttara Kannada district
- Sri Veera Narayana Temple in Belavadi village of Chikmagalur district.

Hill Stations of Karnataka

- Nandi Hills
- Kermana Gundi(Chikmagalur)
- Gangamoola
- Madikeri
- Kudremukh
- Biligiri Hills

Festivals celebrated in Karnataka

Ganesh Chaturthi, Basava Jayanthi, Deepavali, Ramzan, Ugadi, etc. are some of the important festivals celebrated in Karnataka.

Famous Dances of Karnataka

- Veeragase
- Kamsale
- Kolata
- Dollu Kunitha
- Yakshagana – Classical Dance Drama

Ports in Karnataka

Karnataka has one major and ten minor ports in this coastal belt.

- Major Port – New Mangalore Port

Famous Personalities

- Shakuntala Devi – Famously known as Human-Computer

- Aishwarya Rai Bachchan
- RK Laxman – Cartoonist
- Basavaraj Rajaguru – The King of Hindustani Music
- H D Deve Gowda – Former Prime Minister of India
- Bhimsen Joshi – Khayal Singer
- KV Puttappa – Greatest poet of Kannada literature
- Purandara Dasa (1484-1564) – Known as the “Father of Carnatic Music”, he was born near Tirthahalli in Shivamogga (Shimoga) district.

Tidbits about Karnataka

- Kittur Rani Chennamma (1778-1829), Queen of the princely state of Kittur, was the first woman to lead an armed rebellion against British governance and kappa tax in 1824.
- Karnataka Khadi Gramodyoga Samyukta Sangha (KKGSS) in Bengeri in Hubli, is the only unit in India that is authorized to manufacture and supply the Flag of India.
- Karnataka hosts the maximum number of Jnanapith awardees. The state has won eight.

2011 Census

- The population of Karnataka is 6.25 crores (50.9% are male and 49.1% are female).
- Sex ratio is 973 females to 1000 males.
- The literacy rate is 75.4%.
- Child Sex Ratio is 948.

VTU BSc Karnataka

10 Historical Facts About the Kannada Language

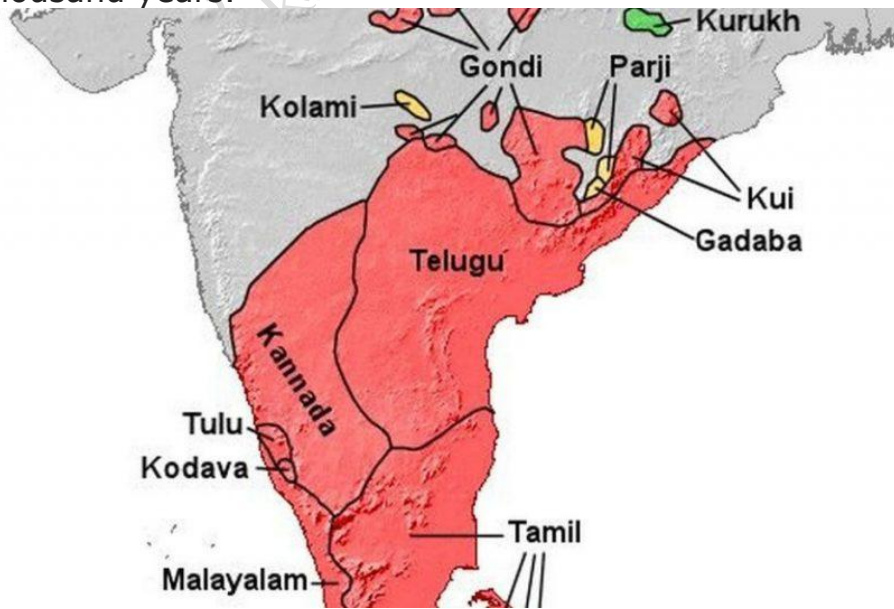
September 14, 2019



Kannada is one of the oldest languages in the world. That is why it has so many interesting tales associated with it. Presently, it is the state language of Karnataka and also the heart language of Kannadigas. Well known as Kanarese or Canarese, this Dravidian language is predominantly spoken by Kannada people in Karnataka. Here are some of the historical facts about the Kannada language:

Oldest Of Major Dravidian Languages

It is one of the oldest of all the four major Dravidian languages having literary tradition. Surprisingly, Kannada boasts of having an unbroken literary history of more than a thousand years.

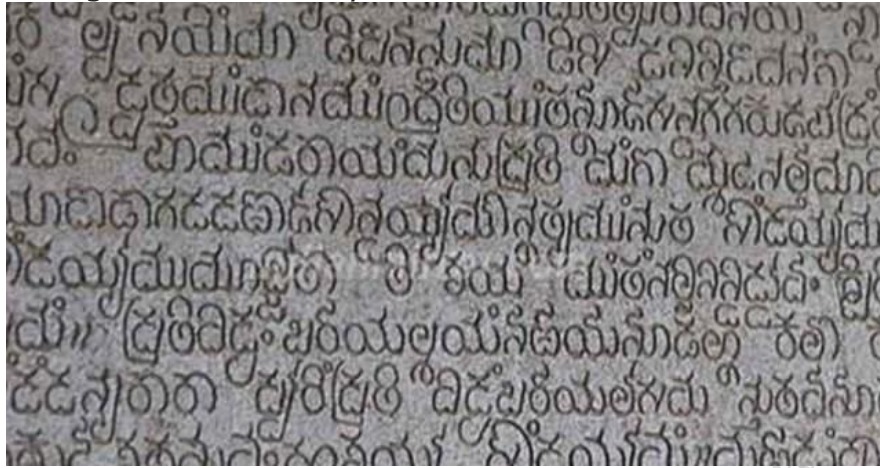


Oldest Language In India

Kannada is also one of the oldest languages in the country. The Government of India granted Kannada the classical-language status in 2008.

Old Kannada Flourished In 6th Century

From Epigraphs, it is evident that the Kannada language existed before one and a half millennia. The oldest literary works reveal that the old Kannada flourished during the Ganga dynasty in the 6th century AD and during the Rashtrakuta dynasty during the 9th century.



Influence Of Sanskrit

Different ancient languages have a good amount of influence on Kannada. Sanskrit influenced this language to a large extent. Other languages to make an impression on this Dravidian language include Prakrit and Pali. Rather Kannada is the 3rd heavily Sanskritized Dravidian language just after Telugu.



Oldest Preserved Manuscript

The oldest preserved manuscript in Kannada is a well-preserved Jain Bhandar, Mudbidri palm leaf manuscript of Dhavala. It contains 1478 leaves in old Kannada from the 9th century AD.



Oldest Kannada Inscription

The oldest Kannada inscription is Nishadhi dating back to 400 AD and 50 years older than the Halmidi inscription. Incidentally, the Halmidi inscription is the earliest record dating back to 450 AD in Kannada characters.



Ashokan Inscription In Kannada

The Brahmagiri edict from the Ashokan inscriptions contains the word "Isila" which means shooting an arrow. Isila is a Kannada word which indicates that people spoke this language even in the 3rd century BCE.

Kannada Existed Before Christian Era

Kannada is the oldest language along with Prakrit, Sanskrit, and Tamil. Linguists believe that Kannada branched off from the proto-Tamil South Dravidian division even before the Christian Era.

Reference By Ptolemy

Ptolemy made references of a few names during 150 AD in his geographical treatise which refer to some of the ancient names of present-day from Karnataka. It indicates Kannada's existence in those days.



Greek Dramatists Familiar With Kannada

Some of the historical facts about the Kannada language indicate that the great Greek dramatists of the 4th century BCE were familiar with both the Kannada country and the Kannada language. Euripides and Aristophanes used Kannada phrases and expressions in their dialogues for some of the characters in their dramas. These were a few historical facts about the Kannada language.

Economic Profile of Economy

Main articles: Economy of Karnataka, Software industry in Karnataka, Banking in Karnataka, Economy of Bangalore, and Economy of Mangalore



Infosys, a Bengaluru-headquartered information-technology company,

Karnataka had an estimated GSDP (Gross State Domestic Product) of about US\$115.86 billion in the 2014–15 fiscal year.[86] The state registered a GSDP growth rate of 7% for the year 2014–2015.[87] Karnataka's contribution to India's GDP in the year 2014–15 was 7.54%.[86] With GDP growth of 17.59% and per capita GDP growth of 16.04%, Karnataka is on the 6th position among all states and union territories.[88][89] In an employment survey conducted for the year 2013–2014, the unemployment rate in Karnataka was 1.8% compared to the national rate of 4.9%.[90] In 2011–2012, Karnataka had an estimated poverty ratio of 20.91% compared to the national ratio of 21.92%.[91]

Nearly 56% of the workforce in Karnataka is engaged in agriculture and related activities.[92] A total of 12.31 million hectares of land, or 64.6% of the state's total area, is cultivated.[93] Much of the agricultural output is dependent on the southwest monsoon as only 26.5% of the sown area is irrigated.[93]

Karnataka is the manufacturing hub for some of the largest public sector industries in India, including Hindustan Aeronautics Limited, National Aerospace Laboratories, Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited, Bharat Earth Movers Limited and HMT (formerly Hindustan Machine Tools), which are based in Bangalore. Many of India's premier science and technology research centres, such as Indian Space Research Organisation, Central Power Research Institute, Bharat Electronics Limited and the Central Food Technological Research Institute, are also headquartered in Karnataka. Mangalore Refinery and Petrochemicals Limited is an oil refinery, located in Mangalore.[citation needed]

The state has also begun to invest heavily in solar power centred on the Pavagada Solar Park. As of December 2017, the state has installed an estimated 2.2 gigawatts of block solar panelling and in January 2018 announced a tender to generate a further 1.2 gigawatts in the coming years: Karnataka Renewable Energy Development suggests that this will be based on 24 separate systems (or 'blocks') generating 50 megawatts each.[94][95][96]

Since the 1980s, Karnataka has emerged as the pan-Indian leader in the field of IT (information technology). In 2007, there were nearly 2,000 firms operating in Karnataka. Many of them, including two of India's biggest software firms, Infosys and Wipro, are also headquartered in the state.[97] Exports from these firms exceeded ₹500 billion (equivalent to ₹1.4 trillion or US\$18 billion in 2020) in 2006–07, accounting for nearly 38% of all IT exports from India.[97] The Nandi Hills area in the outskirts of Devanahalli is the site of the upcoming \$22 billion, 50 km² BIAL IT Investment Region, one of the largest infrastructure projects in the history of Karnataka.[98] All this has earned the state capital, Bangalore, the sobriquet Silicon Valley of India.[99][100][101]

Karnataka also leads the nation in biotechnology. It is home to India's largest biocluster, with 60% of the country's biotechnology firms being based here.[102][103][104] The state has 18,000

hectares of land under flower cultivation, an upcoming industry which supplies flowers and ornamental plants worldwide.[105][106]

Seven of India's banks, Canara Bank, Syndicate Bank, Corporation Bank, Vijaya Bank, Karnataka Bank, ING Vysya Bank and the State Bank of Mysore originated in this state.[107] The coastal districts of Udupi and Dakshina Kannada have a branch for every 500 persons—the best distribution of banks in India.[108] In March 2002, Karnataka had 4767 branches of different banks with each branch serving 11,000 persons, which is lower than the national average of 16,000.[109]

A majority of the silk industry in India is headquartered in Karnataka, much of it in Doddaballapura in Bangalore Rural district and the state government intends to invest ₹700 million (equivalent to ₹1.2 billion or US\$16 million in 2020) in a "Silk City" at Muddenahalli in Chikkaballapura district.[110][111][112]

Transport

Main articles: Transport in Karnataka, List of National Highways in Karnataka, and List of state highways in Karnataka

Air transport in Karnataka, as in the rest of the country, is still a fledgling but fast expanding sector. Karnataka has airports at Bangalore, Mangalore, Belgaum, Hubli, Hampi, Bellary, Gulbarga, and Mysore with international operations from Bangalore and Mangalore airports.[113][114] Shimoga and Bijapur airports are being built under the UDAN Scheme.[115][116][117][114]

Karnataka has a railway network with a total length of approximately 3,089 kilometres (1,919 mi). Until the creation of the South-Western Railway Zone headquartered at Hubballi in 2003, the railway network in the state was in the Southern Railway zone, South-Central Railway Zone and Western Railway zone. Several parts of the state now come under the South Western Railway zone with 3 Railway Divisions at Bangalore, Mysore, Hubli, with the remainder under the Southern Railway zone and Konkan Railway Zone, which is considered one of India's biggest railway projects of the century due to the difficult terrain.[118] Bangalore and other cities in the state are well-connected with intrastate and inter-state destinations.[citation needed]

Karnataka has 11 ports, including the New Mangalore Port, a major port and ten minor ports, of which three were operational in 2012.[119] The New Mangalore port was incorporated as the ninth major port in India on 4 May 1974.[120] This port handled 32.04 million tonnes of traffic in the fiscal year 2006–07 with 17.92 million tonnes of imports and 14.12 million tonnes of exports. The port also handled 1015 vessels including 18 cruise vessels during the year 2006–07. Foreigners can enter Mangalore through the New Mangalore Port with the help of Electronic visa (e-visa).[121] Cruise ships from Europe, North America and UAE arrive at New Mangalore Port to visit the tourist places across Coastal Karnataka.[122][123] The port of Mangalore is among the 4 major ports of India that receive over 25 international cruise ships every year.[124]

The total lengths of National Highways and State Highways in Karnataka are 3,973 and 9,829 kilometres (2,469 and 6,107 mi), respectively.[125][126]

The state transport corporations, transports an average of 2.2 million passengers daily and employs about 25,000 people.[127] The Karnataka State Road Transport Corporation (KSRTC) and The Bangalore Metropolitan Transport Corporation (BMTC) headquartered in Bangalore, The Kalyana Karnataka Road Transport Corporation (KKRTC) headquartered in Gulbarga, and The North Western Karnataka Road Transport Corporation (NWKRTC) headquartered in Hubballi are the 4 state-owned transport corporations.[citation needed]

Geography

The state has three principal geographical zones:



Jog Falls, formed by Sharavathi River, are the second-highest plunge waterfalls in India.

1. The coastal region of Karavali and Tulu Nadu
2. The hilly Malenadu region comprising the Western Ghats
3. The Bayaluseeme region comprising the plains of the Deccan Plateau

The bulk of the state is in the Bayaluseeme region, the northern part of which is the second-largest arid region in India. The highest point in Karnataka is the Mullayanagiri hills in Chikmagalur district which has an altitude of 1,925 metres (6,316 ft). The two main river systems of the state are the Krishna and its tributaries, the Bhima, Ghataprabha, Vedavathi, Malaprabha and Tungabhadra in North Karnataka, and the Kaveri and its tributaries, the Hemavati, Shimsha, Arkavati, Lakshmana Thirtha and Kabini, in South Karnataka. Most of these rivers flow out of Karnataka eastward, reaching the sea at the Bay of Bengal. Other prominent rivers such as the Sharavati in Shimoga and Netravati in Dakshina Kannada flow westward, reaching the sea at the Arabian Sea. A large number of dams and reservoirs are constructed across these rivers which richly add to the irrigation and hydroelectricity power generation capacities of the state.

Karnataka consists of four main types of geological formations[58] – the Archean complex made up of Dharwad schists and granitic gneisses, the Proterozoic non-fossiliferous sedimentary formations of the Kaladgi and Bhima series, the Deccan trappean and intertrappean deposits and the tertiary and recent laterites and alluvial deposits. Laterite cappings that are found in many districts over the Deccan Traps were formed after the cessation of volcanic activity in the early tertiary period. Eleven groups of soil orders are found in Karnataka, viz. Entisols, Inceptisols, Mollisols, Spodosols, Alfisols, Ultisols, Oxisols, Aridisols, Vertisols, Andisols and Histosols. Depending on the agricultural capability of the soil, the soil types are divided into six types, viz. red, lateritic, black, alluvio-colluvial, forest and coastal soils.

About 38,284 km² (14,782 sq mi) of Karnataka (i.e. 16% of the state's geographic area) is covered by forests. The forests are classified as reserved, protected, unclosed, village and private forests. The percentage of forested area is slightly less than the all-India average of about 23%, and significantly less than the 33% prescribed in the National Forest Policy.

Climatic Profile of Karnataka

Karnataka experiences four seasons. The winter in January and February is followed by summer between March and May, the monsoon season between June and September and the post-monsoon season from October till December. Meteorologically, Karnataka is divided into three zones – coastal, north interior and south interior. Of these, the coastal zone receives the heaviest rainfall with an average rainfall of about 3,638.5 mm (143 in) per annum, far in excess of the state average of 1,139 mm (45 in). Amagaon in Khanapura taluka of Belgaum district received 10,068 mm (396 in) of rainfall in 2010.[66] In 2014 Kokalli in Sirsi taluka of Uttara Kannada district received 8,746 mm (344 in) of rainfall.[67] Agumbe in Thirthahalli taluka and Hulikal of Hosanagara taluka in Shimoga district were the rainiest cities in Karnataka, situated in one of the wettest regions in the world.[68]

The state is projected to warm about 2.0 °C (4 °F) by 2030. The monsoon is set to provide less rainfall. Agriculture in Karnataka is mostly rainfed as opposed to irrigated, making it highly vulnerable to expected changes in the monsoon.[69] The highest recorded temperature was 45.6 °C (114 °F) in Raichuru district. The lowest recorded temperature was 2.8 °C (37 °F) at Bidar district.



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Karnataka Darshana (21KKD27)

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