

KARNATAKA

IMPRESSIONS



217 Photographs by 37 Photographers • Essay by U.R. Anantha Murthy

GANGARAMS

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GANGARAMS

INDIA





A farmer and his family live in a small hut in the Malawi Transition Belt. The area is a mix of forest and agriculture, and is a key area for the Malawi Transition Belt.



A dirt road in the Malawi Transition Belt. The dirt bridge crosses a stream in the Malawi Transition Belt.



A farmer's home in the Malawi Transition Belt.



Two farmers working in a field in the Malawi Transition Belt. They are growing crops for the Malawi Transition Belt.

A HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE



Major Kingdoms and Empires of Karnataka



A Presence in the Mauryan Empire 300 B.C.



A Presence in the Satavahana Empire 180 B.C. - 127 A.D.



Kushan Empire 125-140
Ganges of Chalukya 543-560
Independent Kannada Kingdoms
• Bahlika • Talikata



Chalukya Empire 543-757
The Age of Great Empires
A unified Kannada identity established
• Ballari



Western Chalukya Empire 757-1025
• Mallesh



Chalukya of Kalyani 773-1189
• Kalyani



Hoysaleswara Empire 1000-1340
End of the Chalukya 1000-1192
• Bahlika • Talikata



Vijayanagara Empire 1336-1517
Bahamani Empire 1347-1518
• Vijayanagara • Bahlika • Talikata



Kingdom of Mysore 1399-1799
Nayaka of Keladi 1585-1709
• Mysore • Bahlika



Maratha and Tipu Sultan 1761-1799
Tipu Sultan falls to the British 1799
• Srirangapatna



The Partition Treaty 1956
• Kingdom of Mysore
• Linga
• British Possessions
• Hyderabad



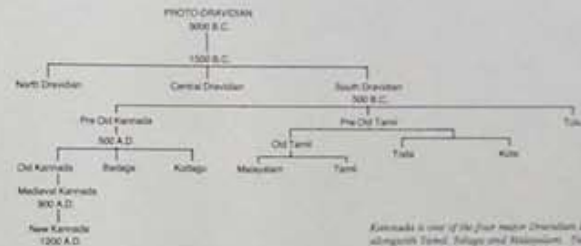
Greater Mysore
The State Reorganisation, 1956
The State formed Karnataka, 1973

Origins of the Kannada Language

When Dravidians from north-west crossed the original Dravidians in India, some of the latter migrated in different directions— to the south, east and even north-west. The Central Dravidian language group, speaking 25 Dravidian languages, are today found in south India, and to some extent in Maldives, Pakistan, Bihar and Bangladesh.



- North Dravidian: Brahui, Malto, Kurukh
- Central Dravidian: Telugu, Kanna, Orissi, Khasi, Kui, Konda, Gondi, Parji
- South Dravidian: Tamil, Kannada, Malayalam, Tulu, Kodava, Kota



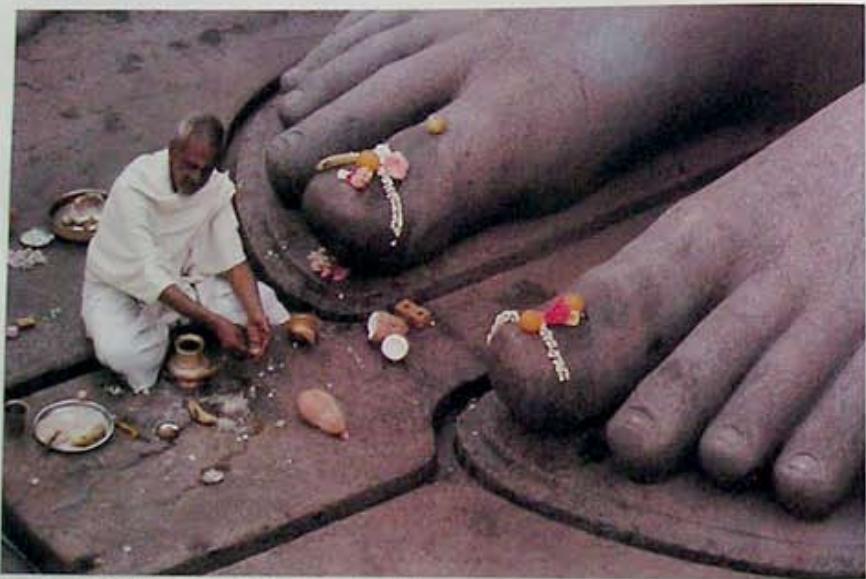
Kannada is one of the four major Dravidian languages along with Tamil, Telugu and Malayalam. Tamil and Telugu are the two other important languages in the family and spoken in the State's coastal plain and Bahlika (Coorg) respectively. The chart represents the stages of evolution of spoken Kannada.

The script of all Indian languages that are written from left to right, have evolved from Brahmi, and Kannada is one of them. Brahmi is the script used in the Indian rock edicts. By studying the stone inscriptions of various periods in India, scholars have traced the evolution of the Kannada script. The letter 'Ka' (Ka) is shown here in several stages of its evolution.





Gomateswara of Srirangapatna: "Nothing grander exists out of Egypt..."



A priest performs puja at the feet of Gomateswara, the 36 ft high monolithic statue of the Jain saint Bahubali, sculpted at Srirangapatna by the Cholas in 983 A.D.



The great Gomateswara, in spite of its colossal size, is remarkable for the serene smile of its sculpture. "Nothing grander or more imposing exists anywhere out of Egypt," says James Fergusson. The Jain priest Bahubali (Gomateswara)'s head and shoulders are temporarily erected for the Bhuteswara-Bahubali.



The 22-year-old Bhuteswara-Bahubali in the great hall, under care of Museum of Mysore, Srirangapatna, Karnataka.



The Bhuteswara-Bahubali temple, Srirangapatna, Karnataka. The temple is a traditional Indian structure with a multi-tiered roof and a prominent entrance. It is surrounded by a low wall and a paved area.