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Updated 6/2016 - Want to download this list of songs for reference? Makes a useful guide at concerts or at home! Download as a PDF (You need Adobe Acrobat Reader) by clicking here. (Last updated 1/16/04) Thanks for most lyrics and notations to: , Ravi Srinivasan, and others (see here for more info). Please email the address below for questions, to send in lyrics to request notations, or for corrections. Apologies for any mistakes. Contact us Dravidian ethnic group Not to be confused with Significant populations and Illion[3]LanguagesKannadaReligionMajority: HinduismMinority: Jainism Buddhism Islam Christianity[4]Related ethnic groupsDravidians · Tuluvas · Kondavas · Kon Vijayanagara Empire Bahmani Sultanate Bijapur Sultanate Kingdom of Mysore Hyderabad State Nayakas of Keladi Nayakas of Chitradurga Haleri Kingdom Unification of Karnataka Categories Architecture Forts Economies Societies vte The Kannada people or Kannadigas (IAST: Kannadigas" is a term obtained by adding the English suffix "-s" to "Kannadiga" to make it plural. "Kannadigaru" is the plural form in Kannada[a]),[5] are a Dravidian ethno-linguistic group who trace their ancestry to the Dravidian family of languages.[7] An alternate English demonym for Kannadigas in modern works of history is the Kanarese.[8] Modern Kannada stands among 30 of the most widely spoken languages of the world as of 2001.[9] Evidence for human habitation in Karnataka exists from at least the 2nd millennium BCE, and the region is postulated to have had contact with the Indus Valley civilization. The existence of artifacts (such as Roman coins) shows Karnataka was engaged in trade as early as the 1st century CE. In the 3rd-4th century BCE the land was ruled by dynasties who were either ethnically Kannadiga or from the outside. The Vijayanagara, Kadambas, Chalukyas Rashtrakutas and Hoysalas were some of the many major Kannada kingdoms and dynasties ruling the region. The Vijayanagara Empire was founded by Kannadiga chieftains who were great patrons of Kannada art and literature. The Kannada language has written inscriptions since 450 CE. Kannada literature is mostly composed of poems and treatises on religious works. Kannada architecture is dominated by stone-carved sculptured palaces and temples. The ruins of Hampi are a UNESCO World Heritage site. Kannada music and dance is rich and varied. History Main article: History of Karnataka Gold coins issued by Kadamba King Toyimadeva, 1048 - 1075 A.D Sala fighting the lion, the royal emblem of Hoysala Empire The Brahmagiri archaeological site near Chitradurga district, central Karnataka region from at least the 2nd millennium BCE. Excavations at the Chandravalli historical site has revealed interaction with Roman and Chinese travelers around the 2nd and 3rd century BCE.[10] Talagunda[11] and Halmidi inscriptions in Kannada language is 3000 years old, making it the second oldest Indian language is 3000 years old, making it the second oldest Indian language is 3000 years old, making it the second oldest Indian language is 3000 years old, making it the second oldest Indian language is 3000 years old, making it the second oldest Indian language is 3000 years old, making it the second oldest Indian language is 3000 years old, making it the second oldest Indian language is 3000 years old, making it the second oldest Indian language is 3000 years old, making it the second oldest Indian language is 3000 years old, making it the second oldest Indian language is 3000 years old, making it the second oldest Indian language is 3000 years old, making it the second oldest Indian language is 3000 years old, making it the second oldest Indian language is 3000 years old, making it the second oldest Indian language is 3000 years old, making it the second oldest Indian language is 3000 years old, making it the second oldest Indian language is 3000 years old, making it the second oldest Indian language is 3000 years old, making it the second oldest Indian language is 3000 years old, making it the second oldest Indian language is 3000 years old in the second oldest Indian language is 3000 years old in the second oldest Indian language is 3000 years old in the second oldest Indian language is 3000 years old in the second oldest Indian language is 3000 years old in the second oldest Indian language is 3000 years old in the second oldest Indian language is 3000 years old in the second oldest Indian language is 3000 years old in the second oldest Indian language is 3000 years old in the second oldest Indian language is 3000 years old in the second oldest Indian language is 3000 years old in the second oldest Indian language is 3000 years old in the second oldest Indian language is 3000 years old in the second oldest Indian language is 3000 years old in the second oldest Indian language is 3000 yea Archaeological evidences show Kannada inscriptions found as far north as Madhya Pradesh (inscription of Krishna III) and Bihar.[13] Karnataka Expansion provides insights to kingdoms of northern India whose originators were from Kannada country.[14] The major empires and kingdoms, their regal capital and most distinguished kings were: Western Ganga Dynasty - Talakadu - Durvinita Kadamba Dynasty - Banavasi - Mayurasharma (Mayurasharma (Mayurasharma (Mayurasharma (Mayurasharma (Mayurasharma - Vikramaditya VI Southern Kalachuri - Kalyani - Bijjala II Vijayanagara Empire - Hampi - Hakka, Bukka, Krishnadevaraya Keladi Nayakas - Ikkeri - Shivappa Naya and polity were Chutus of Banavasi (feudatory to Satavahana Empire),[15][16] Tuluva Dynasty of Canara,[17] Rattas of Saundatti (Belgaum),[17] Rottas of Nolambavadi,[20][21] Vaidumbas,[22][23] Chengalvas,[17] Kongalvas,[17] Sendrakas of Nagarkhanda (Banavasi province), Yalahanka Nadaprabhu kempegowda,[24] Sindas of Yelburga (Bijapur-Gulbarga),[18] Kadamba of Hangal.[25] In addition, other well known kingdoms that patronized Kannadiga poets and Kannada language were: Eastern Chalukyas[17] Kadamba of Hangal.[25] In addition, other well known kingdoms that patronized Kannadiga poets and Kannada language were: Eastern Chalukyas[17] Kadamba of Hangal.[25] In addition, other well known kingdoms that patronized Kannadiga poets and Kannada language were: Eastern Chalukyas[17] Kadamba of Hangal.[25] In addition, other well known kingdoms that patronized Kannadiga poets and Kannada language were: Eastern Chalukyas[17] Kadamba of Hangal.[25] In addition, other well known kingdoms that patronized Kannadiga poets and Kannada language were: Eastern Chalukyas[17] Kadamba of Hangal.[25] In addition, other well known kingdoms that patronized Kannadiga poets and Kannada language were: Eastern Chalukyas[17] Kadamba of Hangal.[25] In addition, other well known kingdoms that patronized Kannadiga poets and Kannada language were: Eastern Chalukyas[17] Kadamba of Hangal.[25] In addition, other well known kingdoms that patronized Kannadiga poets and Kannada language were: Eastern Chalukyas[17] Kadamba of Hangal.[25] In addition, other well known kingdoms that patronized Kannadiga poets and the patronized Kannada language were: Eastern Chalukyas[17] Kadamba of Hangal.[25] In addition, other well known kingdoms that patronized Kannada language were: Eastern Chalukyas[17] Kadamba of Hangal.[25] In addition, other well known kingdoms that patronized Kannada language were: Eastern Chalukyas[17] Kadamba of Hangal.[25] In addition, other well known kingdoms that patronized Kannada language were: Eastern Chalukyas[17] Kadamba of Hangal.[25] In addition, other well known kingdoms that patronized Kannada language were: Eastern Chalukyas[17] Kadamba of Hangal.[25] In addition (Eastern Chalukyas[17] Kadamba of Hangal.[25] In addition (Eastern Chalukyas[17] Kadamba of Hangal.[25] In addition (Eastern Chalukyas[17] Kadamba addition to those empires that ruled from the Karnataka region, based on inscriptions and literary evidence historians have discussed the possibility that kingdoms of Kannada origin were established in other parts of India as well. The Karnata Dynasty (founded by Nanyadeva I) of Mithila and Nepal,[13][28][29][30][31][32][32][32][32][35] The Chalukyas of Gujarat,[36][37] The Chalukyas of Vengi (Eastern Chalukya),[36][38][39] The Seuna Yadavas of Devagiri,[40][41][42][43] The Rashtrakutas branch of Gujarat (Lata branch),[45][46] The Sena dynasty of Bengal[47][48][49] The Eastern Gangas of Orissa (descendants of the Western Ganga Dynasty) Culture Main articles: Folk arts of Karnataka Architecture Main articles: Folk arts of Karnataka Architecture Main articles: Temples of Karna World Heritage Site,[50] the ekashila (monolithic) statue of Gommateshvara Bahubali that was voted by Indians as the first of Seven Wonders of temples which bared down all desires to be left out of it and formless (above all forms) all encompassing — the inner garbhagrihas. [citation needed] The temples of Karnataka had in them many shaili or varieties to credit. A majority of the temples were built using the locally available stones. 57-foot
monolithic statue of Gommateshvara Bahubali dated 978-993 AD. Traditional folk house with courtyard and tulasi katte. Some of the places of interest are: Ellora Caves houses the Kailasanatha temple of Elloru was built by the Rashtrakutas Dynasty and is declared a World Heritage Site by UNESCO.[50] Konark Sun Temple also called Surya Devalaya and Black Pagoda built in coastline of Odisha, India by Narasimhadeva I of the Eastern Ganga Dynasty is declared a World Heritage Site by UNESCO.[50] Ajanta Caves have sculptures of Rashrakutas and Badami Chalukyas and is declared a World Heritage Site by UNESCO.[50] Hampi houses the ruins of the Vijayanagara Empire and is declared a World Heritage Site by UNESCO[50] Pattadakal is a vesara style of Hindu temple architecture, a UNESCO World Heritage Site[52] Badami cave temples[53] Aihole is known for its many temples[54] and inscriptions of Chalukya Pulakeshin II in the Old Kannada script[55] Basavakalyan, a major centre of social and religious movement in the 12th century by Basava, consists of temples in Chalukyan architecture[56] Itagi is home to the Shiva temple built by Vikramāditya. Considered to be the best specimen of Kalyani Chalukyan architecture[56] Itagi is home to the Shiva temple built by Vikramāditya. Considered to be the best specimen of Kalyani Chalukyan architecture[56] Itagi is home to the Shiva temple built by Vikramāditya. workmanship[57] Lakkundi Belur Halebeedu Shravanabelagola Saumyakeshava Temple, Nagamangala Lakshminarayana Temple, Hosaholalu Mallikarjuna Temple, Basaralu Ikkeri Keladi Banavasi Pioneer sculptors include: Amarashilpi Jakanachari Ruvari Malithamma Chavundaraya Siddalinga Swami K. Venkatappa Modern day contemporaries include visionary architects such as: Mokshagundam Visvesvaraya, father of modern Indian engineering, Kannambadi Katte or KRS dam Kengal Hanumanthaiah, Vidhana Soudha Mysore religious icon painting depicting Goddess SaraswathiModern Kannada art is primarily influenced by Raja Ravi Varma and his realism. Popular visual arts generally revolve around puppetry. Most traditional religious paintings include works that are very colorful. These are many of the places where art is displayed. Karnataka Chitrakala Parishat Chowdiah Memorial Hall Gaayana Samaja Ranga Shankara Nrithya Grama Ravindra Kalakshetra Gubbi Veeranna Rangamandira Janapada Loka Rangayana Ninasam Prabhat Kalavidaru Music Main articles: Musicians of Mysore kingdom, Dasa sahitya, Haridasa, and Vachana Sahitya is literature of Bhakti movement composed by devotees in honor of Lord Vishnu or one of his avatars. Dasa is literature of Bhakti movement composed by devotees in honor of Lord Vishnu or one of his avatars. Bhakti to Vishnu. The bhakti literature of these Haridasas is collectively referred to as Dasa Sahitya. It is composed in the Kannada language. [58] They made an indelible impression on the religious and cultural life of Karnataka by spreading the didactic teachings in a musical form to the hearts of the common folk.[60] Like other doyens of Indian classical music, these scholars offered prayer to Vishnu through music is the most preferred path to 'reach' Him.[61] The Haridasa compositions are popularly known as Devaranamas. Compositions like Krishna Nee Begane Baaro, Venkatachala Nilayam, Jagadoddharana, Tamboori Meetidava are some of the many examples of their scholarly work. Veena is the most commonly used instrument in Carnatic music. Some noted Haridasas or composers of Dasa Sahitya are: Purandara Dasa, widely regarded as Karnataka Sangeeta Pitamaha or "Father of Carnatic music" [62] Kanaka Dasa Vijaya Dasa Sripadaraja Vyasatirtha One of the oldest forms of music in the region is Karnataka Shastreeya Sangeetha which has evolved over ages. Both Hindustani and Karnataka variations are respected and nurtured by Kannadigas. Bhavageete and Sugama Sangeetha are some innovations. Other forms of music include Gamaka,[63] Joogera Pada and Lavani.[64] Yakshagana is considered a unique and indigenous form of both music and dance of Karnataka.[65] Contemporary musical thespians are: Veene Sheshanna (1852-1926) notable Veena player and composer. Pandit Bhimsen Joshi, recipient of the Bharat Ratna — India's highest civilian honor[66] Gangubai Hangal, awarded both Padma Vibhushan in 1971 and 2002 respectively[67] C. Aswath, recipient of Karnataka Rajyotsava Prashasti for his immense contribution to Bhavageete[68] Veene Doraiswamy Iyengar Puttaraj Gawai Honnappa Bhagavathar P. Kalinga Rao Balappa Hukkeri Mallikarjuna Mansur Basavaraja Rajguru Veene Sheshanna T. Chowdiah Sawai Gandharva Mysore Ananthaswamy Mysore Manjunath Theater Jaanapada artists at government-sponsored Jaanapadha Jaatre Rangabhoomi or the theater culture is a tradition with Kannadigas. While a lot of gadhya (literature) is written in praise of the heroic characters of the epics and puranas, there are major works depicting the kings and their rule. These are called Naataka (plays having wide-ranging stages for performance like Rangamancha staged in either theaters or on streets) and Bayalata ([[[0][0][0][0].[69] As its etymology indicates, bayalu means open-air field and ata means theater. In southern Karnataka, the eastern and western varieties of Yakshagana are termed Bayalata, whereas in the north several other distinct genres are included under the name. [70] Harikathe which covers an entire night is another form where one (or more) person tells a story in an outstanding manner accompanied by music at background.[71] It is a common feature to narrate battles, stories, devotions or vratha in front of temples on auspicious days like Dasara and Maha Shivaratri.[72] Harikathe is a composite art form composed of story telling, poetry, music, drama, dance, and philosophy. Today, late-night Harikathe sessions are organized overseas where Kannadiga population is considered the classical Woodstock of India.[74] First held in 1990, it now attracts the best musicians, dancers and cultural artists from across India.[75] Similarly, 'Bengaluru Habba ([]]] is a congregation of art performances at places in the city which is successfully celebrated every year. It aims to provide aesthetic entertainment to a wide cultural, social and demographic cross-section of the city's people by partnering with corporates and other stakeholders since 2003.[76] In 2006, the Government of Karnataka tried to bring the folklore and art into the city of Bengaluru by initiating Jaanapada Jaatre ([[]]]]]) which was hugely successful and received well by art lovers. It is usually held on select weekends in Lalbagh and other parts of the city.[77] Some famous theatrical, cinematic and television personalities like T P Kailasam, Gubbi Veeranna, C. Honappa Bhagavathar, G V Iyer, Dr. Rajkumar, Puttanna Kanagal, Kalpana, B. S. Ranga, B V Karanth, Girish Kasaravalli, Shankar Nag, T.S. Nagabharana, T N Seetharam have contributed for its richness. Dance forms Main article: Dances of Karnataka The mystic and spirited reliving of legends and epics are the major depictions in dance forms. With the theater of battle scenes of heroism, loyalty and treachery, colour and pageantry are the main subjects. More are adapted with the course of nature and seasons adding colour to the harvesting seasons. Tribal forms of dance can be found limited in the regions inhabited by Soligas, of which Pinasee is a traditional dance forms. Some of the folk dances and classical dance forms in Karnataka include: Dollu Kunitha, a popular drum dance accompanied by singing Kamsale, danced to the tune of a rhythm instrument of the same name made of brass Veeragase, a vigorous dance based on Hindu mythology which is demonstrated at the Mysore Dasara procession Yakshagana is a musical theater popular in coastal and Malenadu regions of Karnataka Gaarudi Gombe, where dancers adorn themselves with giant doll-suits made of bamboo sticks Moodalapaya Bayalata featuring stories of Puranas rendered as dance Martial arts The martial arts more prevalent in parts of North Karnataka with Garadi Mane present in every village and a head to train the youngsters into fit individuals. Kusthi, Malla Yuddha, Kathi Varase (which can be seen depicted in Veeragase and similar to sword fighting), Malla Kambha (gymnastics on a pole structure with/without rope) are some of the prominent arts practised. The Mysore Odeyars arrange kaalaga or fights like Vajra Mushti during Dasara festival which is made less frightening these days as they are publicly staged. Rock lifting, Bull race, Kusthi, and Kabaddi are popular sports.[79] Yogasana, Praanayama and health-related camps are very popular throughout the state and some of the best Yoga practitioners can be found here. Art of Living is one such organization immensely popular all over the world. Malladihalli Sri Raghavendra Swami K. Pattabhi Jois Festivals Kannadigas celebrate festivals throughout the year presenting the diverse culture and belief of the ethnicity. Festivals have varied reasons to celebrate. Agriculture: Upon onset of monsoon, sowing or harvest there are festivals celebrated like Chaandramana Ugaadi (marking of new year), Makara Sankranthi and Huttari. Monsoon: Dasara/Navarathri, Ayudha Puja, and Deepavali. Puraana: Maha Shivarathri, Varamahalakshmi Vrata, Bheemana Amavasye, Swarna Gowri Vratha, Ganesha Chaturthi, Naagara Panchami, Krishna Janmashtami, Rama Navami, Vijaya Dashami, Vaikunta Ekadashi, Naraka Chaturdashi, Bali Padyami and others. In the countryside, a dana jaathre (livestock fair) is held which is a conglomeration of people where a local demigod is worshiped and a ratha or theru (chariots) are moved by the bhakthas and daasoha (free food) is arranged for the visitors. North Karnataka has a unique blend of Hindu and Muslim brotherhood with people celebrating festivals in unison and exchanging goodwills owing to great revolutionary Shishunala Sharif and Guru Govinda Bhatta who had displayed their religious tolerance and
spiritual unity of all religions. Christmas is celebrated at large in Bengaluru and Mangalooru which host some of the country. Buddha, Mahaveera, Shankara, Basavanna and Gandhi are remembered on their birth anniversaries. Cuisine Main article: Cuisine of Karnataka Mysore Masala dosa The cuisine of Karnataka includes many vegetarian and non-vegetarian dishes. The varieties reflect influences from the food habits of many regions and communities from the three neighbouring South Indian states, as well as the state of Maharashtra to its north. Soopa Shastra is notable medieval Kannadarashtra to its north. literally work written in 1508 A.D on the subject of Kannada cuisine.[80] Some typical everyday dishes in Kannadiga homes include Bisi Bele Bath, Jolada rotti, Ragi rotti, Akki rotti, Saaru, Huli, Davanagere Benne Dosa, Ragi mudde, Chitranna (lemon rice), Puliyogare (tamarind rice) and Uppittu. The famous masala dosa traces its origin to Udupi cuisine.[81] Plain and rave Idli, Mysore Masala Dosa and Maddur Vade are very popular in South Karnataka. Kadabu, a kind of rice dumplings, is a popular and ethnic food in South Malnad regions such as Sakaleshpura, Mudigere, Somwarapete, etc. and is consumed with huchellu (black sesame) chutney. Among sweets, Mysore Pak, Dharwad pedha, Chiroti, Jalebi, and Belagavi Kunda are well known. Hurnagadab, Hurnaholige, Karadantu of Gokak and Amingarh, Shenga Holige and Sajka have origins in the Malnad region. Indis (chutneys) of Karnataka have a very distinct taste and flavour. Some popular ones include Shenga indi (groundnut), Agashi indi, Karal indi, Inichi indi and Mavina indi (mango). Similarly, Karnataka uppinakai (pickles) too are very distinct from the rest like Mavina thokku (fine mango pickles), Nimbekai uppinakai (entire mango pickles), Tenga Mavina uppinakai (entire mango pickles), Nimbekai uppinakai (entire mango pickles), Tenga Mavina uppinakai (entire mango pickles), Nimbekai uppinakai and the boys are wearing kurta-pyjama The costume of Kannadia people varies from place to place. The Kannadia people varies from place to place of long cloth which is put on shoulder commonly seen in countryside. Many use Khadi in their clothing till date of which politicians are prominent ones. Female costumes include Seere and Mysore silk are famous. Seere has variations of draping depending on regions like Kodagu, North and South Karnataka and Karavali. Young women in some parts of Karnataka traditionally wear the Langa davani after puberty. Kasuti is a form of embroidery work which is very popular among the youth, while new age Khadi/silk printed with art or emblem also find place. Karnataka has the only village in the country which produces authentic Indian national flags according to manufacturing process and specifications for the flag are laid out by the Bureau of Indian Standards at Hubli. [82] Literature Main articles: Kannada literature, Karnataka literature, and Modern Kannada literature Kannada literature figures and pioneers all through. With an unbroken literature excellence of Kannada literature continues into the present day: works of Kannada literature kannada literature figures and pioneers all through. With an unbroken literature figures and pioneers all through. With an unbroken literature continues into the present day: works of Kannada literature kannada literature figures and pioneers all through. With an unbroken literature continues into the present day: works of Kannada literature kannada literature is filled with literature kannada literature is filled with literature continues into the present day: works of Kannada literature kan Ranna and Ponna are considered as three jewels of Old Kannada (Halegannada). Janna was another notable poet of this genre. [85][86] Basavanna, Akka Mahadevi, Allama Prabhu, Madhvacharya, Vidyaranya, Harihara, Raghavanka, Kumara Vyasa, Sarvajna, Purandara Dasa, Kanaka Dasa, Shishunala Shareefa, Raghavendra Swami etc. were pioneers of Nadugannada. All these have been involved with social and cultural movements and hence this was the golden era of literature which brought about a renaissance in Kannada literature saw the Vachana (said), Tattva (that-ness), Sharana (saviour of God), and Dasa (servant to God) Padas (short poetries) reach the common man's ignorance into great depths leading to Siddhanta (philosophies). Kuvempu, D. V. Gundappa, Da Ra Bendre, B. M. Srikantaiah, Masti Venkatesha Iyengar, Shivaram Karanth, V K Gokak, U R Ananthamurthy, P. Lankesh, Girish Karnad, G S Shivarudrappa, Gorur Ramaswamy Iyengar, Pu thi Narasimhachar, Chennavira Kanavi, Gopalakrishna Adiga, TaRaSu, A N Krishna Rao, Govinda Pai, S.L. Bhyrappa, Poornachandra Tejaswi, Thriveni, K. S. Nissar Ahmed, K.S. Narasimhaswamy, Chandrashekhara Kambara, Siddhaiah Puranik, G.P. Rajarathnam, T P Kailasam, Anupama Niranjana, M. K. Indira, M. M. Kalburgi, T. V. Venkatachala Sastry, Dodda Rangegowda etc. are popular literature works which crossed across boundaries under a vast roof encompassed by art and theater fields. The literature works of Kannada in Navodaya is crowned with eight Inappith awards. [87] Prof. Dr. Nagabhushan Moolky Kannada poet from Chicago, USA. Published 5 poetry books and 7 music CDS Kannada Thantramsha or software is developed under Kuvempu University. There is a sizable Open-source community based in Bengaluru. Some of the contemporary active institutions of Kannada literature are Kannada Sahitya Parisha Samargandī and China's Huen-tsang. Kannada journalism Bhashyam Bha from Mysore "Mysuru Vrittanta Bodhini" in 1859 under the royal patronage of Krishnaraja Wadiyar III.[90] Shortly after Indian independence in 1948, K. N. Guruswamy founded The Printers (Mysore) Private Limited and began publishing two newspapers, Deccan Herald and Prajavani. Presently the Times of India and Vijaya Karnataka are the largest selling English and Kannada newspapers respectively.[91][92] D. V. Gundappa was notable Kannada journalist, he was awarded third-highest civilian award Padmabhushan in 1974.[93] List of a few major newspapers: Prajavani Samyuktha Karnataka Kannadaprabha Udayavani Vijayavani Hosa Digantha Vishwavani News Vijaya Karnataka Contemporary popular Kannadigas Spiritual leaders Shivakumara Swami, Siddaganga Matha, Tumkur, Karnataka Balagangadharanatha Swamiji, Sri Adichunchanagiri Maha Samsthana Math Shivakumara Swami, Siddaganga Matha, Tumkur, Karnataka Balagangadharanatha Swamiji, Sri Adichunchanagiri Maha Samsthana Math Shivakumara Swami, Siddaganga Matha, Tumkur, Karnataka Balagangadharanatha Swamiji, Sri Adichunchanagiri Maha Samsthana Math Shivakumara Swamiji Shivakumara Swa philosophers Kadidal Manjappa former chief minister of Karnataka H. Narasimhaiah Kollur Mallappa B D Jatti - former president and vice president a IIT Bombay. Raja Ramanna - Indian nuclear scientist and father of the Indian nuclear scientist and father of the Indian space scientist and humanist. C. N. R. Rao - Notable Solid-state scientist and father of the Indian space scientist and master telemetry (ISRO), associated with Chandrayaan-1 lunar probe. Roddam Narasimha[94] - senior scientist IISc, chairman JNCASR. C. R. Rao - Statistics, Mathematician. Professor emeritus at Penn State University. Shrinivas Kulkarni - Professor of astrophysics and planetary science at Caltech, United States of America. S. Shankar Sastry - Dean of the College of Engineering at the University of California, Berkeley, L. S. Shashidhara - Developmental biologist, geneticist and a professor and chair of Biology at Indian Institutes of Science Education and Research (IISER), M. Visyesvaraya - Indian scholar and engineer, who also served as the Diwan of Mysore, Environmentalists Karnataka is one of the few states which, while a leading contributor for GDP of the country[95] and home for industries, has preserved its forests and wildlife. The evergreen Sahyadri and Western Ghats are home to protected Wildlife of Karnataka. The Kannadiga culture protects and balances Kaadu (forest) and Naadu (state) as can be seen. Although seen scantly still the state enjoys the diversity owing to tribal sects of Soliga, Badaga, Jenu Kuruba, Hakki Pikki, Lambani, Siddis and other inhabitants of forests. See Appiko Chaluvali. Noted environmentalists include: Ullas Karanth (tiger research biologists/zoologist) Saalumarada Thimmakka Suresh Heblikar Poornachandra Tejaswi (ornithologist / littérateur) Snake Shyam Krupakar-Senani Current cricketers KL Rahul Manish Pandey Mayank Agarwal Karun Nair Abhimanyu Mithun Vinay Kumar Stuart Binny Sreenath Arvind Karu Jain Krishnappa Gowtham R Samarth Shreyas Gopal Devdutt Padikkal Retired cricketers Anil Kumble Rahul Dravid Javagal Srinath Gundappa Vishwanath Vijay Bhardwaj Venkatesh Prasad B.S. Chandrashekhar E. A. S. Prasanna Roger Binny Sunil Joshi Syed Kirmani Sujith Somasunder Dodda Ganesh David Johnson Culture Purana The Puranas describe the region as Kishkindha in the age of the Ramayana. There is also literary evidence that the region of Mysore was called "Mahisha Mandala" after the mythological demon Mahishasura. Parashurama and Hanumantha are some epic characters to be cited relating to this place. Hanumantha (Hanuman) is said to be born in Kishkindha, Karnataka. Punya Koti One of the most popular and acknowledged Jaanapada songs is "Dharani mandala madhyadolage" which narrates an incidence between mother cow and an aggressive tiger in a place called Karnataka. Vishwa Maanava Karnataka as now can be viewed as a multicultural state - almost all the religions that can be found in India can be found in India can be found here and there has been lot immigration as well due to which multi-ethnic diaspora can be seen. As the kingdoms provided a safe centres for development of all cultures we can see a huge diversities from region to region. Even the language and dialects varies from place to place. The language has evolved distinctly in both the backyard (folk/basic/prakrutha)
and frontyard (refined and related to Samskrutha/Sanskrit) of the culture. [citation needed] It can be said that the major works of Sanskrit have originated and continues to evolve here.[citation needed] Shringeri, Udupi are some of nerve centres. One of the leading examples include a village near Shivamogga where people speak only Sanskrit till date. Bengaluru being Kannada majority has almost all language speakers of India, and kannadigaru are said to be tolerant and welcoming people speak only Sanskrit till date. him Alpa Maanava or Little Human by putting various constrictions of borders rituals and castes. It hence becomes responsibility of our culture to again make him a Universal Being unbound and free." The Kannadiga culture is known to provide shelter and self-respect to people by owning them and their culture.[citation needed] Two colonies for refugees from Tibet are formed, one near Mundgod and one near Kushalanagara, protecting them from Chinese atrocities. Karnataka has sheltered flood victims of northeastern India like Assam and provided them jobs. One of the easily seen diversity is the surnames which vary from hugely like some may involve names involving a Hindu and Muslim name or having a Hindu Christian name (more found in Mangaluru) or even a Muslim Christian name. [96] Political sphere After the Odeyar era who already had established democracy by naming elected representative called Saamantha in southern regions as early as the 19th century, the 1947 partition brought a centre into being under democracy and Karnataka accepted a bicameral legislature. But this was a functionally a failure as there always has been a tug of war from the 1990s to 2010 there have always been different political parties operating at centre and states. North Karnataka had other problems of getting independence more from Nizams So there were two spheres. Lack of will and coordination and constant fights have been hallmark of politics which has prevented a regional party/media from arising in the land. Kerala being a neighbour where hugely successful communist ideology in bringing up literacy levels has a backing here and a few naxalite outfits function in Karnataka. Functional failure of all pillars of democracy even being upper riparian state can be clearly seen in the Kaveri River Water Dispute issue. The failure extended to bureaucratic lobby. Because of this, Lokayukta (see N. Venkatachala) was formed but could not get the required powers to deal with the powerful. In the field of press and journalism P. Lankesh and S. Gurumurthy[98] are some of the noted ones famous for their leftist affiliations. Caste and Communities Just like other Ethnolinguistic groups in India, Kannada speaking people also form a number of distinct communities. The two single biggest communities numerically are the Lingayat and the Vokkaliga from North and South Karnataka respectively, while Scheduled Castes make up the largest communities including the former pastoralist communities. There are also numerous OBC (other backward communities) including the former pastoralist communities. Boya/Valmiki, scheduled castes like Banjara and Adi Karnataka had dominant presence, Kannada Jains today form a small minority.[101] Horanadu Kannadigas (or non-resident Kannadigas) are Kannadigas who have migrated to another state or country, people of Kannada origin born outside Karnataka, or people of Kannada origin who reside permanently outside of Kannada origin who reside permanently of the state of the permanently of the state or reside or reside permanently or reside permanen arena has reflected in the cultural isolation of emigrants, some of the successful functional bodies include Singara (Singapore),[103] Dehali Kannadiga (New Delhi), Mumbai Karnataka Sangha (Mumbai),[104] Mallige Kannada Balaga (Mauritius),[105] North America Vishwa Kannada Association (NAVIKA) and Association of Kannada Kootas of America (AKKA) in the United States have promoted cultural involvement[106] through events such as Kannadotsava. Significant Kannada minorities are found in the Indian states of Maharashtra in Kolhapur, Solapur and Sangli;[107] Tamil Nadu in Nilgiri, Erode, Dharampuri and Hosur;[108] Andhra Pradesh in Madakasira, Rayadurgam, Anantapura Chitoor and Kurnool; Goa; Kerala in Waynad;[109][110] and in other Indian states.[107] The Kannadiga diaspora are found all over the world, mainly in the USA, the United Kingdom, Singapore, and in the UAE.[111][112][113][114][116] Unification of Karnataka Main articles: Unification of Karnataka and History of Karnataka First and Second World Wars After occupying Mysore, British had baited 8 acres & a Rs 75 salary for battalions for World War II as per Imperial War Museum[118][119] records, as historians still debate about exclusion of revolts from south of Vindhyas against British Indian Army.[120] From September 1939 until August 1945, recruitment was done at Regimental Centre at Belagavi for the Madras Regiment, and the Lingayat Regiment, and the Lingayat Regiment, and the Lingayat Regiment. [121] The post-1947 scene During the period of British rule, state of Karnataka as it stands today did not exist. Areas that today comprise Karnataka were under as many as 20 different administrative units with the princely state of Mysore, Nizam's Hyderabad, the Bombay Presidency, the Madras Presidency and the territory of Kodagu being the most important ones. In effect, nearly two-thirds of what is now Karnataka fell outside the rule of the Wodeyar kings of Mysore. In addition the proposed state had six neighbours — Goa, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Kerala — and all had Kannadigas along the borders overlapping these regions. What this meant for the Kannadigas in the Hubli-Karnataka region for example, came under the rule of the Bombay presidency where Marathi was the official language. Those in the Hyderabad-Karnataka region came under the Nizam's rule where Urdu ruled, while in Mysore Kingdom, Kannada was the official language. It was in this backdrop that the movement that first started as a protest against linguistic oppression, soon morphed into one that began demanding a separate state be created consolidating all Kannada speaking regions. This was essentially a movement that was spearheaded by the poets, journalists and writers and was called the Ekikarana or 'Unification' movement. India gained independence in 1947. The joy of independence soon gave way to disappointment as the new government. Kannadigas. The ratification in parliament of the Fazal Ali Committee brought joy to the Kannadiga population that now was merged under the state of Mysore. On 1 November 1973, under Devaraj Urs as chief minister, Mysore state was renamed as Karnataka since it was felt that Karnataka was more 'inclusive' of all the other regions of Karnataka than the name Mysore. Kannada unification organisations currently active include: Karnataka Emblem Karnataka Engla Ekannada Unification organisations currently active include: Karnataka Engla Ekannada Unification organisations currently active include: Karnataka Emblem Karnataka Engla Ekannada Unification organisations currently active include: Karnataka Engla Ekannada Unification organisation organisa context References ^ Statement 1 : Abstract of speakers' strength of languages and mother tongues - 2021 ^ Kannada people at Ethnologue (21st ed., 2018) ^ Statement 1 : Abstract of speakers' strength of languages and mother tongues - 2021 ^ Kannada people at Ethnologue (21st ed., 2018) ^ Statement 1 : Abstract of speakers' strength of languages and mother tongues - 2021 ^ Kannada people at Ethnologue (21st ed., 2018) ^ Statement 1 : Abstract of speakers' strength of languages and mother tongues - 2021 ^ Kannada people at Ethnologue (21st ed., 2018) ^ Statement 1 : Abstract of speakers' strength of languages and mother tongues - 2021 ^ Kannada people at Ethnologue (21st ed., 2018) ^ Statement 1 : Abstract of speakers' strength of languages and mother tongues - 2021 ^ Kannada people at Ethnologue (21st ed., 2018) ^ Statement 1 : Abstract of speakers' strength of languages and mother tongues - 2021 ^ Kannada people at Ethnologue (21st ed., 2018) ^ Statement 1 : Abstract of speakers' strength of languages and mother tongues - 2021 ^ Kannada people at Ethnologue (21st ed., 2018) ^ Statement 1 : Abstract of speakers' strength of languages and mother tongues - 2021 ^ Kannada people at Ethnologue (21st ed., 2018) ^ Statement 2 : Abstract of speakers' strength of languages and mother tongues - 2021 ^ Kannada people at Ethnologue (21st ed., 2018) ^ Statement 2 : Abstract of speakers' strength of languages and mother tongues - 2021 ^ Kannada people at Ethnologue (21st ed., 2018) ^ Statement 2 : Abstract of speakers' strength of languages and mother tongues - 2021 ^ Kannada people at Ethnologue (21st ed., 2018) ^ Statement 2 : Abstract of speakers' strength of languages and mother tongues - 2021 ^ Kannada people at Ethnologue (21st ed., 2018) ^ Statement 2 : Abstract of speakers' strength of languages - 2021 ^ Kannada people at Ethnologue (21st ed., 2018) ^ Statement 2 : Abstract of speakers' strength of languages - 2021 ^ Kannada people at Ethnologue (21st ed., 2021) ^ Statement 2 : Abstract of speakers' strength of langu Commissioner, India. 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Tumkur, Chitradurga, Kolar, Bellary and Bangalore districts. Chopra et al. (2003), part 1, p. 163 Adiga (2006), p. 134 Their territory included modern Tumkur, Chitradurga, Kolar, Bellary and Bangalore districts. Chopra et al. (2003), part 1, p. 163 Adiga (2006), p. 134 Their territory included modern Tumkur, Chitradurga, Kolar, Bellary and Bangalore districts. inscription Saarvadhari and other with Nakara. They are preserved in the Royal Asiatic Society and Indian Historical Research Institute, Mumbai - Moraes (1931), p 385 ^ Kamath (2001), pp. 143-144 ^ The coins of the Kadambas of Goa are unique in that they have alternate inscription of the king's name in Kannada and Devanagari in triplicate. This shows that the native vernacular of the Goa Kadambas was Kannada. 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Bhandarkar in Kamath 2001, p 73) ^ The Gujarat Rashtrakutas would not have signed their inscriptions in Kannada language in far away Gujarat unless they were Kannadigas (Altekar 1934, pp. 21-22) ^ The Gujarat Rashtrakutas signed even their origin (D.R. Bhandarkar in Kamath 2001, p 73) ^ The Gujarat Rashtrakutas would not have signed their inscriptions in Kannada language in far away Gujarat unless they were Kannadigas (Altekar 1934, pp. 21-22) ^ The Gujarat Rashtrakutas would not have signed their inscriptions in Kannada language in far away Gujarat unless they were Kannadigas (Altekar 1934, pp. 21-22) ^ The Gujarat Rashtrakutas would not have signed their inscriptions in Kannada language in far away Gujarat unless they were Kannadigas (Altekar 1934, pp. 21-22) ^ The Gujarat Rashtrakutas would not have signed their inscriptions in Kannada language in far away Gujarat unless they were Kannadigas (Altekar 1934, pp. 21-22) ^ The Gujarat Rashtrakutas would not have signed their inscriptions in Kannada language in far away Gujarat unless they were Kannadigas (Altekar 1934, pp. 21-22) ^ The Gujarat Rashtrakutas would not have signed their inscriptions in Kannada language in far away Gujarat unless they were Kannada language in far away Gujarat unless they were Kannada language in far away Gujarat unless they were Kannada language in far away Gujarat unless they were Kannada language in far away Gujarat unless they were Kannada language in far away Gujarat unless they were Kannada language in far away Gujarat unless they were Kannada language in far away Gujarat unless they were Kannada language in far away Gujarat unless they were Kannada language in far away Gujarat unless they were Kannada language in far away Gujarat unless they were Kannada language in far away Gujarat unless they were Kannada language in far away Gujarat unless they were Kannada langu 1934, pp 21-22) ^ B.P. 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