

PRESENTATION ON KARNATAKA

BY:

- Shagun Thakur (TTM-16/97)
- Sarabjeet Kaur (TTM-16/12)
- Tishya Grover (TTM-16/13)
- Ishwinder Kaur (TTM-16/71)

BASIC FACTS

- ▣ Country India
- ▣ Formation1 November 1956
(as Mysore State)
- ▣ Capital City Bangalore (Bengaluru)
- ▣ Largest city Bangalore
- ▣ Districts 30

HISTORY

- **Karnataka** (Kannada: ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ [kər'na:təkɑ:] the land of the Kannadigas, is a state in South West India. It was created on 1 November 1956, with the passing of the States Reorganisation Act. Originally known as the *State of Mysore*, it was renamed *Karnataka* in 1973.
- The two main river systems of the state are Krishna and its tributaries (Bhima, Ghataprabha, Vedavati, Malaprabha, and Tungabhadra) in the north, and the Cauvery and its tributaries (Hemavati, Shimsha, Arkavathi, Lakshmana Thirtha and Kabini) in the south. Both these rivers flow eastward and fall into the Bay of Bengal.
- 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* (black) and *nadu* (region), as a reference to the black cotton soil found in the Bayaluseeme region of Karnataka. The British used the word *Carnatic* (sometimes *Karnatak*) to describe both sides of peninsular India, south of the Krishna River.

RELIGION

- ❑ The Gomateswara (982–983) monolith at Shravanabelagola, one of the foremost centers of Jain pilgrimage today.
- ❑ 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. Christianity reached Karnataka in the sixteenth century with the arrival of the Portuguese and St. Francis Xavier in 1545. 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 Gulbarga district in 1986 has proven that the Krishna River basin was once home to both Mahayana and Hinayana Buddhism.
- ❑ The four primary religious faiths of Karnataka have been Shaivism (followers of Shiva), Vaishnavism (followers of Vishnu and his avatars), Buddhism, and Jainism. Prominent saints Shankaracharya, and Ramanujacharya lived in Karnataka for a long time and established deep roots. Saints Madhwacharya and Basaveshwara were indeed born in Karnataka and have left a lasting impact.
- ❑ The subsequent practitioners of the Bhakti movement in Karnataka enriched the Kannada language and south Indian music. For a detailed study of Vachana literature and Dasa literature, please see Dr. Jyotsna Kamat's series on History of Kannada Language.

▣ **Location**

Karnataka is located in the western half of the Deccan plateau surrounded by Andhra Pradesh in the east, Maharashtra in the north and Tamil Nadu and Kerala to the south. Physiographically, the state forms a 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 viz. Northern Karnataka Plateau, Central Karnataka Plateau, Southern Karnataka Plateau and Karnataka Coastal Region.

▣ **Climate**

Karnataka enjoys a salubrious climate throughout the year. The state like all other states of the country experiences typical tropical climate comprising of three distinct seasons. The chief attraction is the city Bangalore itself. Bangalore is sometime called as “The Air-Conditioned City of the Country”.

The state receives its annual quota of rainfall during the winter and summer monsoons. The tropical monsoon climate continues from June to September which covers the entire coastal belt and its adjoining areas.

The climate gets little humid during the months of April and May. The monsoon starts at the beginning of May and continues for 3-4 months. Due to its tropical climate the state experiences heat waves during April/May and extensive rainfall during June to August. The winters are not too cold but pleasant enough.

FOOD

- ❑ The South Karnataka or old Mysore region also known as Bayaluseeme or the plains including the present-day Kolara, Bengalooru, Mysooru, Tumakooru, Mandya, Haasana,Chickkamagalur,Chamarajanagara. Ragi and Rice are the most important staple grains, Jowar and bajra are also cultivated and consumed in the drier parts of the region. These meals are served on Plantain leaves or Mutuka leaves, dry [Tendu](#)-like leaves staples together into big circular discs. First accompaniments are served which includes variety of Palya, Kosambari, sweet-savory gojju, hot spicy chutney Pickles, bajji, bonda, vade, Papads. The first course alternated between sweets and rice preparation. The second course is a set of curries to be consumed with rice.
- ❑ **Kosambari**
- ❑ Kosambari made of cucumber
- ❑ A salad prepared using simple ingredients such as lentils, green chillies and finely chopped coriander.The dish is generally finished with a tempering of mustard seeds and asafotida. Common variants include kosambari made with the above ingredients in addition to grated cucumber or carrot



FESTIVALS OF KARNATAKA

Mysooru Dassara



Dassara is the main Hindu festival of Karnataka. This ten days festival was celebrated with extravagance by the rulers of Vijayanagar Empire. Later, this became a tradition. The festival was celebrated at Mysore where a Durbar was held for 9 days and on the 10th day a huge procession was taken out with decorated elephants, colorful folks and much more. It is still celebrated in Mysore with great pomp and show.

FESTIVALS OF KARNATAKA

Yugadi



Yugadi is considered as the New Year's Day in Kannada tradition. It falls on the late March or early April and is celebrated all over Karnataka. On this day the dinner is specially prepared and it starts with jaggery and neem leaves. This depicts that life is nothing but a bundle of joys and sorrows.

Festivals of Karnataka

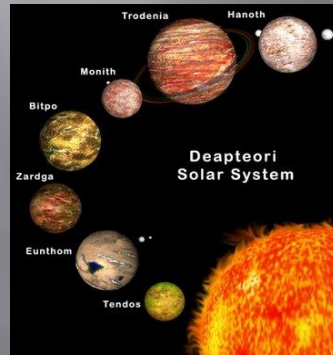
Karaga



This festival is mainly celebrated at the Darumaraya Temple in Bangalore. It is celebrated on the full moon day of Chaitra, the first month of Hindu Calendar. This festival is celebrated in the honor of Draupathi, the spouse of Pandavas, famous religious characters from the great Hindu epic, Mahabharata.

Festivals of Karnataka

Makara Sankranti



The Sun enters the Makara raasi (the zodiac sign of Capricorn - the goat), on Sankranti day, signifying the onset of Uttarayana Punyakalam. The following has been translated from an article in Sadachara Vybhavam of the great Vaishnava devotee Sripad Madhwacharya.

Tourism

Beach

Some of the famous beaches of Karnataka are Bhatkal beach, Murudeshwar beach, Kurumgad beach and Malpe beach. The beach **tourism of Karnataka** is a wonderful option to spend your holidays.



Natioanl Park

When you move from the coast towards inland, you will find the Western Ghats running through Karnataka. Here you will find a lot of thick forests and plenty of wildlife. All total, Karnataka is home to 25 wildlife sanctuaries and five national parks. **Kudremukh National Park, Bandipur National Park, Nagarhole National Park, Bannarghetta National Park, etc.** are havens for the intrepid travellers. These are wild gestures of **Karnataka tourism** which you would find hard to resist.



Temples

- There are many famous temples in Karnataka like the **Mookambigai Temple, Kukke Subramaniam Temple, Marudesar Temple, Marikamba Temple, Udupi Krishna Temple. Sringeri**, which was one of the seats of Adi Shankaracharya, is an important destination for **religious tourism**.

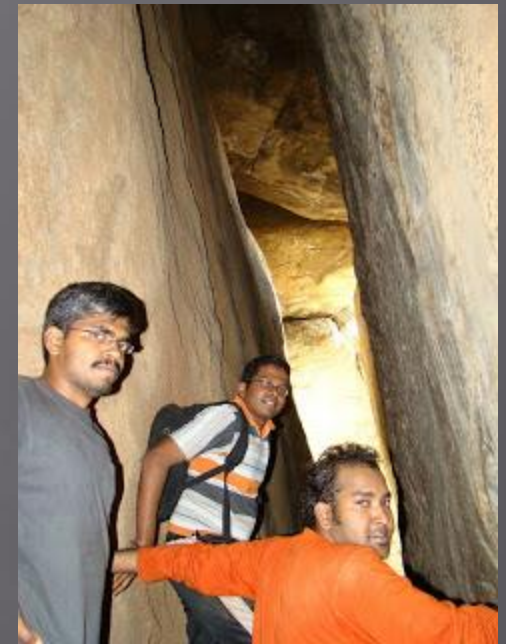
Water Falls

- For nature lovers, the state has a cascade of beauty to offer, quite literally. **Jog Falls**, which is India's tallest single-tiered waterfall, makes the tourists spellbound with its awesome beauty. **Magod Falls, Unchalli Falls, Shivanasamudra Falls** are the other important waterfalls of Karnataka.



ACTIVITIES

Rock Climbing at Ramanagara: Ramanagara near Bangalore is a great place to try rock climbing. Organizers like Mars adventures can conduct one for you if you have a group. A much milder variant of rock climbing can be tried on artificial walls available at many facilities, such as one off Sarjapur road, Bangalore.



Para Sailing

Involves going up in the air, while being pulled by a boat (or jeep, in case of inland locations). In Karnataka, you can try para sailing in St Mary's island, Malpe (near Udupi) and Gokarna near Karwar. Costs about 1000 Rs per ride, depending on season, duration and other factors.



Jetski Ride : Available again in Murudeshwara and Malpe, you can drive the jetski with a driver behind you. You can't do any stunts as shown in movies, but a quick round splashing on the waves will be quite refreshing. A short trip can be had for about 300 Rs, again depends on season, duration and your bargaining ability.



Trekking : Trekking is probably the cheapest adventure you can have. Top it up with overnight camping on top a hill and the experience will be highly memorable. Karnataka offers great trekking trails- [Yana near Kumta](#), Bisile near Subramanya, Sakaleshpura near Hasana, Ombattu Gudda, Mullayyanagiri near Chikamagalur, [Skandagiri](#) near Bangalore are some of the popular trekking destinations.



Accessibility of Karnataka

Visitors from around the world come to Karnataka to experience its cultural heritage and abundant wildlife. If you are planning a trip to Karnataka, how to get there from major cities in India and from around the world is imperative to know.

By Air:

With 6 airports, Karnataka is well connected to the other parts of India and rest of the world through the air network.

It has airports in **Bangalore**, Mangalore, **Hampi**, Hubli, Belgaum, Bijapur and **Mysore** (not operational). The Mangalore international airport and the HAL airport in Bangalore are the two airports that offer international flights to and fro Karnataka.

By Train:

Karnataka is also well connected to other parts of the country through a wide rail network. Besides, the state of Karnataka also has an interstate rail network to make commuting easy within Karnataka.

By Road:

Owned by the Government of Karnataka, Karnataka State Road Transport Corporation (KSRTC), connects the state to other major cities and states.

ACCOMMODATION

Hotel

- JW Marriott Hotel Bengaluru
- The Oberoi, Bengaluru
- The Ritz-Carlton, Bangalore



Lodge

- The River Tern Lodge
- Isaacs Hotel Regency

Resort

- Wild Woods Spa and Resort
- The Tamara Coorg
- Hoysala Village Resort

Village Temple

- Makara Village
- Hoysala Village Resort

● AMENITIES:

SHOPPING MALL:

•Mangalore Karnataka(lotus Mall)

Lotus Shopping Centre is a mall near the Bikarnakatte [flyover](#) at [Kulshekar](#) in [Mangalore](#). It is situated in the heart of Mangalore. It is located adjacent to national highway near Nanthoor circle, which is one of the busiest circles in Mangalore. Once completed, it will be the largest mall in Mangalore, second largest in Karnataka and among top ten in India.

•Bengaluru Karnataka (Garuda Mall)

Garuda Mall is a premier [shopping mall](#) in the city of [Bangalore](#), India. It is situated on Magrath Road at the heart of the central business district in Bangalore, near [Brigade Road](#). The mall has opened another branch in the Heritage City, Mysore near K.R. Circle.



❖ RESTURENTS:

- Bengaluru Karnataka (Mesa Lounge Bar & Deli Sevensha Design Hotel)
- Karnataka (Karavalli)
- Karnataka (Doff Pub)

Thanks!