

Guttala Drought Inscription

Source: TH

A rare Kannada <u>inscription</u> discovered in Haveri, Karnataka, marks the first known historical record in India to document a mass humanitarian disaster (6,307 deaths) due to bara" (<u>drought</u>), dating back to 18th August 1539 CE.

- The bodies were buried after paying respects to God Basaveshwara. It is India's earliest known inscription explicitly recording the human toll of a natural disaster.
 - Inscriptions are texts carved on durable materials like stone or metal, serving as historical records to commemorate events, royal decrees, donations, or victories.
- Notable Inscriptions in Karnataka:
 - Maski Rock Edict (3rd Century BCE): One of Ashoka's minor edicts, it first uses the title "Devanampriya" (Beloved of the Gods) for Ashoka.
 - Aihole Inscription (634 CE): Composed by Ravikirti in Sanskrit, it records Pulakeshin II victories, including over Harshavardhana.
 - Halmidi Inscription (450 CE): It is the oldest known Kannada inscription, and written in early Kannada script and poetic form.
 - It mentions Kadamba king Kakusthavarma and has 16 lines carved on a sandstone slab.

INSCRIPTIONS AND ROCK EDICTS



Sohgaura Copper Plate

- (UP) Location Sohgaura, Gorakhpur (UP)
- Mentions Famine relief efforts
- () Language Prakrit*
- Features Mauryan dynasty
 - Barliest-known copper plate
 - (Rare) Pre-Ashokan Brahmi inscription

Ashokan Edicts

- (S) Location Eastern India
- Mentions Ashoka's view of Dharma (Buddhist philosophy)
- Stanguage Magadhi Prakrit*
- Features 33 inscriptions (pillar edicts, Major rock edicts, Minor rock inscriptions)
 - (B) 1st tangible evidence of Buddhism
 - Ashoka as Devanampiyadasi "Beloved servant of the God"

Rummindei Pillar Edicts

- (9) Location Lumbini, Nepal
- Mentions Ashoka's visit to Lumbini and tax exemptions he made there
- Script Brahmi
- Features Minor pillar inscriptions

Prayag-Prashasti (Allahabad Pillar)

- Location Allahabad Fort (earlier Kaushambi)
- Mentions Ashoka Stambh but with 4 different inscriptions
- Script Brahmi
- 4 Inscriptions include -
 - (B) Usual Ashokan Inscriptions
 - Queen's Kaurwaki edict
 - Samudragupta's conquests by Harisena
 - Jahangir's inscriptions in Persian

Mehrauli Inscription (Mehrauli Iron Pillar)

- Secondary Location Qutub Minar complex, Delhi
- Mentions Credits Chandragupta II for the conquest of Vakatakas and Vanga countries
- Script Brahmi
- (9) Features Gupta dynasty
 - Pillar estd by Chandragupta II as Vishnupada (in honor of Lord Vishnu)
 - (B) Notable for rust-resistant metal composition

Kalsi Inscription

- (Uttarakhand)
- Mentions Ashoka's humane approach in administration, non-violence, spirituality
- Language Prakrit*
- Features Only place in north India to have 14 Ashokan rock edicts

Maski Inscription

- (an archaeological site in Karnataka)
- (Promotes Buddhist tenets)
- () Language Prakrit*
- Features 1st edict to contain Ashoka's name instead of Piyadasi.

Kalinga Edicts

- Location Kalinga, Odisha
- Mentions Kalinga war turning point for Ashoka
- (9) Language Magadhi Prakita, Script Brahmi
- (9) Features Set of 11 out of 14 rock edicts
 - 2 special rock edicts signifying pacification
 - Ashoka gave up **Digvijaya**, adopted non-violence Buddhism

Aihole Inscription

- (9) Location Meguti temple, Karnataka
- Mentions Pulakeshin II defeated Harshavardhana
- Language Sanskrit; Script Kannada
- → Features Chalukya victory→Pallavas
 - Capital: Aihole→Badami
 - (Pulakeshin II's court poet)
 - (B) Samudragupta's conquests by Harisena

AlHOLE WAS THE FIRST CAPITAL OF CHALUKYAS

Hathigumpha Inscription (Elephant Cave Inscription)

- Location Udaygiri-Khandgiri Caves, Odisha
- Mentions History of King Kharvela
 a champion of Jainism
- (9) Language Prakrit*
- Features Mahameghavahana dynasty

NOTE:*implies that wherever language is Prakrit, the script is Brahmi



Read More: 900-Year-Old Chalukyan Inscription

