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This research article explores gender-based violence in ancient Karnataka through an interdisciplinary analysis of inscriptions and literature. By examining epigraphical records from the Chalukya, Rashtrakuta, and Hoysala periods, along with ancient Kannada literary works by poets like Pampa and Ranna, the study aims to uncover the societal, legal, and cultural attitudes towards violence against women and marginalized genders.

The methodology involves translating and interpreting inscriptions to identify references to gender-based violence, as well as critically analyzing literary texts for depictions of gender roles and power dynamics. Comparative historical analysis will be employed to contextualize Karnataka's treatment of gender-based violence within the broader South Indian cultural landscape. Additionally, feminist theory and historical sociology will be used to interpret the findings and understand their implications.

Expected outcomes include identifying patterns of gender-based violence in ancient Karnataka, such as instances of normalized violence or legal structures that either protected or overlooked such acts. The study will also assess the role of literature in reinforcing or challenging patriarchal norms. Through this interdisciplinary approach, the article aims to contribute to historical gender studies by revealing the legal and social frameworks that shaped gender relations and violence in ancient Karnataka.

Ultimately, the research sheds light on how ancient societal attitudes towards gender-based violence have influenced modern gender dynamics, offering a historical perspective on the continuity or evolution of such issues in Karnataka's socio-cultural fabric.

**Keywords:** GBV, Ancient Karnataka, Inscriptions, Kannada Literature, Gender Dynamics)