CHAPTER – III

AREA PROFILE OF KARUR DISTRICT

History

One of the ancient cities in Tamil Nadu, Karur was ruled by the Cheras, Cholas, the Naickers, and the British successively. There is proof that Karur may have been the centre for old jewellery-making and gem setting (with the gold imported mainly from Rome), as seen from various excavations. According to the Hindu mythology, Brahma began the work of creation here, which is referred to as the "place of the sacred cow."

Karur has a very long history and has been sung by various sangam poets. In history, it has been the battleground of various Tamil Kings like Chera, Chola, Pandya and Pallavas because of strategic location. The district has a very rich and varied cultural heritage.

Karuvoor Thevar born in Karur is one among the nine devotees who sung the divine Music Thiruvichaippa, which is the ninth Thirumurai. He is the single largest composer among the nine authors of Thiruvichaippa. He lived during the reign of the great Raja Raja Chola-I. In addition to the famous Siva temple, there is a Vishnu temple at Thiruvithuvakkodu, a suburb of Karur, sung by famous Kulasekara Alwar [7-8th century AD] who was the ruler of Kongu nadu. The same temple is presumably mentioned in epic Silappadikaram as Adaha maadam Ranganathar whose blessings Cheran Senguttuvan sought before his north Indian expedition.
Karur is one of the oldest towns in Tamil Nadu and has played a very significant role in the history and culture of the Tamils. Its history dates back over 2000 years, and has been a flourishing trading centre even in the early Sangam days. Epigraphical, numismatic, archaeological and literary evidences have proved beyond doubt that Karur was the capital of early Chera kings of Sangam age. It was called Karuvoor or Vanji during Sangam days. There has been a plethora of rare findings during the archaeological excavations undertaken in Karur. These include mat-designed pottery, bricks, mud-toys, Roman coins, Chera Coins, Pallava Coins, Roman Amphorae, Rasset coated ware, rare rings etc. Karur was built on the banks of river Amaravathi which was called Aanporunai during the Sangam days. The names of the early Chera kings who ruled from Karur, have been found in the rock inscriptions in Aru Nattar Malai close to Karur. The Tamil epic Silapathikaram mentions that the famous Chera King Cheran Senguttuvan ruled from Karur. In 150 Greek scholars Ptolemy mentioned “Korevora” (Karur) as a very famous inland trading centre in Tamil Nadu. After the early Cheras, Karur was conquered and ruled by Pandyas followed by Pallavas and later Cholas. Karur was under the rule of Cholas for a long time. Later the Naickers followed by Tipu Sultan also ruled Karur. The British added Karur to their possessions after destroying the Karur Fort during their war against Tipu Sultan in 1783. There is a memorial at Rayanur near Karur for the warriors who lost their lives in the fight against the British in the Anglo-Mysore wars. Thereafter Karur became part of British India and was first part of Coimbatore District and later Tiruchirappalli District.
Karur is also a part of Kongunadu. The history of Kongunadu dates back to the 8th century. The name Kongunadu originated from the term "Kongu", meaning nectar or honey. Kongu came to be called as Kongunadu with the growth of civilization. The ancient Kongunadu country was made up of various districts and taluks which are currently known as Palani, Dharapuram, Karur, Nammakkal, Thiruchengodu, Erode, Salem, Dharmapuri, Satyamangalam, Nilgiris, Avinashi, Coimbatore, Pollachi and Udumalpet. Kongunadu was blessed with enormous wealth, a pleasant climate and distinct features. Kongunadu was ruled over by the Chera, Chola, Pandya, Hoysala, Muslim rulers and finally the British.

History of Karur district deals with the rule of the Cheras, Cholas, the Naickers, and the British successively. Karur is one of the ancient places in the state of Tamil Nadu state. There are evidences to suggest that the district of Karur used to be the centre for old jewellery-making and gem setting, gold being imported primarily from Rome, as seen from a number of excavations in the district. According to the Hindu mythology, Lord Brahma started his work of creation at this place and therefore it is also known as the `place of the sacred cow`. The district of Karur holds a very long history and has been sung by several poets of Sangam Age. In history, this district formed the battleground of a number of Tamil Kings like Chera, Chola, Pallavas and Pandya because of strategic location.
Karuvoor Thevar, born in the district of Karur is one among the nine devotees who sung the divine Music Thiruvichaippa, which is the ninth Thirumurai. He is the single largest composer among the nine authors of Thiruvichaippa. He lived during the reign of the great Rajaraja Chola I. In addition to the famous Shiva temple, there is also a Vishnu temple at Thiruvithuvakkodu, a suburb of Karur, sung by famous Kulasekara Alwar (7th-8th century AD) who was the ruler of Kongunadu.

Karur town in the district of Karur is one of the oldest towns in the state of Tamil Nadu and has played a very significant role in the history and culture of the Tamils. Its history dates back over two thousand years, and has been a flourishing trading centre even in the early Sangam days. Epigraphical, archaeological, numismatic and literary evidences have proved beyond doubt that Karur was the capital of early Chera kings of Sangam Age. It was called Karuvoor or Vanji during Sangam days. There has been a plethora of rare findings during the archaeological excavations undertaken in the district of Karur. These include mat-designed pottery, mud-toys, bricks, Roman coins, Pallava Coins, Chera Coins, Rasset coated ware, Roman Amphorae, rare rings, etc.

Karur was established on the banks of Amaravathi River which was called Aanporunai during the Sangam days. The names of the early Chera kings, who ruled from Karur district, have been found in the rock inscriptions in Aru Nattar Malai close to Karur. The Tamil epic Silapathikaram mentions that the famous
Chera King Cheran Senguttuvan ruled from Karur. In 150 Greek scholars Ptolemy mentioned ‘Korevora’ (Karur) as a very famous inland trading centre in the state of Tamil Nadu. After the early Cheras, Karur was conquered and ruled by the Pandyas followed by Pallavas and later the Cholas. Karur was under the rule of Cholas for a long time. Later the Naickers followed by Tipu Sultan also ruled Karur. The British added Karur to their possessions after destroying the Karur Fort during their war against Tipu Sultan in the year 1783. There is a memorial at Rayanur near Karur for the warriors who lost their lives in the war against the British in the Anglo-Mysore wars. Thereafter, Karur became a part of British India and was first belonged to Coimbatore district and later Tiruchirapalli district.

The district of Karur is also a part of Kongunadu. The history of Kongunadu dates back to the eighth century. The name Kongunadu originated from the term ‘Kongu’, which means nectar or honey. Kongu came to be known as Kongunadu with the growth of civilization. The ancient Kongunadu country was constituted by a number of districts and taluks which are presently known as Palani, Dharapuram, Nammakkal, Karur, Erode, Salem, Thiruchengodu, Dharmapuri, Nilgiris, Satyamangalam, Avinashi, Pollachi, Coimbatore and Udumalpet. Kongunadu was having enormous wealth, pleasant climate and distinct features. It was ruled over by the Chera, Chola, Pandya, Hoysala, Muslim rulers and finally the British.
Karur was built on the banks of River Amaravathi which was called Aanporunai during the Sangam days. The names of the early Chera kings who ruled from Karur, have been found in the rock inscriptions in Aru Nattar Malai close to Karur. The Tamil epic Silapathikaram mentions that the famous Chera King Senguttuvan ruled from Karur. In 150 AD Greek scholar Ptolemy mentioned Korevora (Karur) as a very famous inland trading center in Tamil Nadu.

Rulers of Karur

Karur may have been the center for old jewellery-making and gem setting (with the gold imported mainly from Rome), as seen from various excavations. According to the Hindu mythology, Brahma began the work of creation here, which is referred to as the "place of the sacred cow."

The Pasupatheesvarar Temple sung by Thirugnana Sambhandar, in Karur was built by the Chola kings in the 7th century. Karur is one of the oldest towns in Tamil Nadu and has played a very significant role in the history and culture of the Tamils. Its history dates back over 2000 years, and has been a flourishing trading center even in the early Sangam days. It was ruled by the Cheras, Gangas, Cholas, the Vijayanagara Nayaks, Mysore and the British successively. Epigraphical, numismatic, archaeological and literary evidence have proved beyond doubt that Karur was the capital of early Chera kings of Sangam age. And Kongunadu is only the Chera Kingdom that extended up to the western coast till Muziri in Kerala, South India when the empire was at its peak and which the
Cheras made it as their main port city. The Chera Kings and Kongudesa Rajakkal were one and the same. In olden days it was called Karuvoor or Vanchi or Vanji during Sangam days. There has been a plethora of rare findings during the archaeological excavations undertaken in Karur. These include mat-designed pottery, bricks, mud-toys, Roman coins, Chera Coins, Pallava Coins, Roman Amphorae, Rasset coated ware, rare rings, etc.

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Later the Nayakars followed by Tipu Sultan also ruled Karur. The British added Karur to their possessions after destroying the Karur Fort during their war against Tipu Sultan in 1783. There is a memorial at Rayanur near Karur for the warriors who lost their lives in the fight against the British in the Anglo-Mysore Wars. Thereafter Karur became part of British India and was first part of Coimbatore District and later Tiruchirappalli District.
Karur is also a part of Kongu Nadu. The history of Kongu nadu dates back to the 8th century. The name Kongunadu originated from the term "Kongu", meaning nectar or honey. Kongu came to be called as Kongu nadu with the growth of civilization. The ancient Kongunadu country was made up of various districts and taluks which are currently known as Palani, Dharapuram, Karur, Nammakkal, Thiruchengodu, Erode, Salem, Dharmapuri, Satyamangalam, Nilgiris, Avinashi, Coimbatore, Pollachi and Udumalpet.

Karur is one of the oldest towns in and has played a very significant role in the history and culture of the s. Its history dates back over 3000 years, and has been a flourishing trading center even in the early Sangam days. In the ancient and medieval times, the area was ruled by the Cheras, Gangas and Cholas. Karur was the capital of Cheras. The Pasupatheesvarar Temple sung by Thirugnana Sambhandar, in Karur was built by the Chola kings in the 7th century. Later the Nayakars followed by Tipu Sultan also ruled Karur. The British added Karur to their possessions after destroying the Karur Fort during their war against Tipu Sultan in 1783. There is a memorial at Rayanur near Karur for the warriors who lost their lives in the fight against the British in the Anglo-Mysore Wars. Thereafter Karur became part of British India and was first part of Coimbatore District and later Tiruchirappalli District. Karur is also a part of Kongu Nadu. The history of Kongu Nadu dates back to the 8th century. The name Kongunadu originated from the term "Kongu", meaning nectar or honey. Kongu came to be called as Kongu nadu.
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Geography and climate

With headquarters at Karur, it is one of the centrally located district of Nadu. It is bounded by Namakkal district in the north, Dindigul district in the south, Tiruchirapalli district on the east and Erode district on the west. Karur is located at 10°57'° N 78°4'° E has an average elevation of 122 metres (400 feet). Its about 371 km (231 mi) south west of Chennai (Madras), the state capital of Nadu.

The highest temperature is obtained in early May to early June usually about 34 °C (93.2 °F), though it usually exceeds 38 °C (100.4 °F) for a few days most years. Average daily temperature in Karur during January is around 23 °C (73.4 °F), though the temperature rarely falls below 17 °C (62.6 °F). The average annual rainfall is about 775 mm (30.5 in). It gets most of its seasonal rainfall from the north-east monsoon winds, from late September to mid November.

Demographics

According to the 2011 census Karur district has a population of 1,076,588,[2] roughly equal to the nation of Cyprus[3] or the US state of Rhode Island.[4] This gives it a ranking of 422nd in India (out of a total of 640).[2] The district has a
population density of 371 inhabitants per square kilometre (960 /sq mi). Its population growth rate over the decade 2001-2011 was 15.06%. Karur has a sex ratio of 1015 females for every 1000 males, and a literacy rate of 75.86%.

**Education**

We have listed helpful information about Education details such as Education in Karur, Education Business, Education Consultants, Education Department, Education Fair, Education Hub, Education Games, Education Jobs in Karur, Education Portal in Karur, Education Research, Education Reforms, Education System, Education Sector, Technology Education, Education Websites in Karur, School Education, Colleges, Coaching Education, Distance Education in Karur, Educational Loans in Karur, Technical Education, Education Tutorials, Computer Education in Karur, Tuition Centers in Karur, Part time Education Universities in Karur, English Education, Best Education in Karur, Medical Education, Health Education in Karur, Education Zone, High class Education in Karur, Educational Resources, Educational Standards, Overseas Education, Technical Education, Educational Institutions, Leading Education, Top Education Institutions, Fisheries Education in Nadu Special Website. In addition to the above, more Education Details are there in our Education Category of Karur, Nadu.

View business details of other Categories such as Dance, Yoga, Music, Decoration, Doctors, Dog Care, Dyeing, Engineering, Entertainment, Electronic Goods, Exports, Fashion Designing, Finance, Food, Foundry, Function Arrangement from Karur district.
List of Management Schools:

- Bharathi Nursery & Primary School, Santhanakalipalayam 222350
- (LNVN) Lakshmi Natarajan Vidya Niketan, 43 Rajaji St 233341
- Lords Park Matric Hr.Sec.School, Near G Gramam 240854
- Amaravathi Educational Trust, Erode Main Rd 226260
- Andavar Matriculation School T Mali 241697
- Balar Kali Koodam Nursery & Primary School, 29 Sannathi St 265328
- Bhirundavan Matriculation School, G Gramam 240884
- CSI Higher Secondary School 262469
- Cheran Matriculation School 240884
- CJ Nursery & Primary Schgoool, Narikattiur Industrial Estate 242280
- CSI Girls Higher Secondary School 237352
- Guru Vidhyalaya School, Madurai Rd 247267
- CSI Shanthi Nilayam, V Medu 220125
- Guru Vidhyalaya, 72 F CAK Rd 261454
- Guru Dev Metriculation School, Vangal Rd 221692
- MHS School Azad Rd 262073
- Govt. Girls HS School Car St 237237
- KVBOA English School, Kayathiri Ngr 225271
- Karur Industrial School, Church Corner 230732
- Kongu Educational Trust KR Puram 237430
- Kongu Vellalar Matriculation School 237840
- LNVN Educational Trust, 43 Rajaji St 238310
- Little Angles English School 260639
- Mac Millan Matriculation School, 90 Arunchalanagar, PP Palayam 241210
- Rajapital Brahmakumarigal, Eswaraviswa Vidyalam, 8-A, Pugalur Rd 220072
- Karur Municipal, Govt And Aided Schools Society 261819
- Shanmuga School of Nursing and Paramedical Sciences, 3 Saibaba Ngr 241265
- St. Antony's Convent School 225153
- St.Mary's Aided Middle School, 1/21 Pradakshinam Rd 233200
- St.Thereasa's Girls Higher Secondary School Thinnappa Ngr 241365
- Pasupatheeewara Municipal Govt. Hr Secondary School 266066
- Vivekananda Kalvi Nilayam 241301