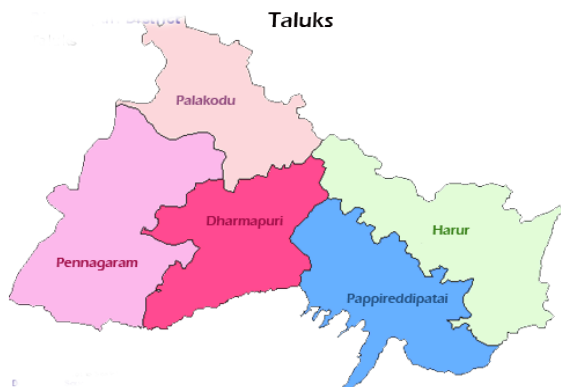




DHARMAPURI



District came into existence from 2nd October, 1965.

Area

- After the bifurcation of Krishnagiri District from Dharmapuri District, the total geographical area of the district is 4497 Sq.kms.

Soil

- Different types of the soils such as black or mixed loams, red ferruginous and gravel are found in the district.
- The black or red loam is very fertile due to its moisture absorbing character.
- Red and sandy clay loam soils are seen in Vannampatti area.

River

- The Chief Rivers that flow through the District are Cauvery, Chinnar and Vaniyar.
- Though River Cauvery flows the border of the State, as well as the District, due to topographical condition possibility of construction of Dam is far away in the planning of the state.

District Collector: S.Malarvizhi I.A.S

District Admin Units	General
<p>Revenue Divisions : 2 Taluks : 7 Revenue Villages : 470</p>	<p>District : Dharmapuri HeadQuarters : Dharmapuri State : TamilNadu Area : 4497.77 Sq.Kms</p>
<p>Development Blocks : 8 Panchayat Villages : 251</p>	<p>Population Total : 15,06,843 Male : 7,74,303 Female : 7,32,540 Urban Population : 2,60,912 Rural Population : 12,45,931 Sex Ratio : 946/1000</p>
<p>Local Bodies Municipality : 1 Block Panchayats : 8 Town Panchayats : 10</p>	
<p>Constituencies Lok Sabha : 1 Assembly : 5</p>	

REVENUE DIVISIONS:

- Dharmapuri
- Harur

Location

- The present Dharmapuri District is surrounded by Thiruvanamalai, Villupuram Districts in the East, Karnataka State in the West, Krishnagiri District in the North and Salem District in the South.

Present Day

- Dharmapuri District was bifurcated from the erstwhile Salem District and Dharmapuri

Important Food Crops

- Paddy
- Cumbu
- Cholam
- Ragi,
- Redgram
- Blackgram
- Mochai
- Mango,
- Banana



- Potato
- Cabbage
- Brinjal,
- Bhendi
- Tomato

Non food crops

- Cotton
- Mulberry
- Flowers
- Betelwine

Tourist

- Hogenakkal and Theerthamalai

Famous kings

- Sangam era is AdigamanNaduman Anji, whose patronage sustained the famous poetess Avvaiyar.
- Pallavas regime
- In the beginning of the 9th Century, the Rashtrakutas gained power and influenced the history of the district for the next two centuries.
- The history of the 13th Century revolve itself between the Hoysalas and the Pandyas.
- By about 1750 A.D., Hyder Ali was in power in Mysore Baramahal came under his sway in 1760 A.D.
- Tippu Sultan succeeded Hyder Ali and proved to be a formidable power.

Minerals

- Dharmapuri district is endowed with sizeable reserves of granite.

- High quality black granite is available in Pennagaram, Harur and Palacode blocks.
- Quartz is available
- Another High value mineral available here is Molybdenum, which is identified as a good conductor.

Notable personalities

- The relentless freedom fighter and heroic patriot Subramaniya Siva chose Papparapatti village.
- He was the author of the journal Jnanabhanu. The books Ramanuja Vijayam and Madhya vijayam were written by him.

Tourist Places

Hogenakkal Falls

- In Hogenakalthe river Cauvery enters into Tamil Nadu as a big river with gushing water presentably as a natural falls. The name Hogenakal is derived from Kannada means 'Smoky Rocks'.

Theerthamalai

- Theerthamalai is an importantsacred place in Harur taluk of Dharmapuri District. Shri Theerthagirishwarar Temple is located at the top of a hillock. Chola and Vijayanagara Kings donated liberally to this temple.

Tourist Places

- Hogenakkal
- Vathalmalai, 25 Kms from Dharmapuri situated on a hill at a height of 1100 mts
- Vaniar Dam
- Theerthamalai
- AnjaneyasamyThirukovil
- Nagavathi Dam



- Kovilur Church
- ThoppurDarga
- AthiyamanKottai,
- Kesarguli Dam

Monuments

- Sir Thomas Munro Pillar :



- This pillar was erected by the government of Madras to mark the association of Dharmapuri with SIR THOMAS MUNRO who lived here from April 1792 to March 1799 as Assistant to the Superintendent of Revenue in the BARAMAHAL. His house and his favourite garden where few yards away from this place.