



**SHANKAR
IAS ACADEMY**
THE BEST IAS ACADEMY IN SOUTH INDIA SINCE 2004

KRISHNAGIRI



District Collector: Dr. S. Prabhakar, I.A.S.

District Admin Units



Revenue

Divisions : 2
Taluks : 8
Revenue Villages : 661



Developments

Blocks : 10
Village Panchayat : 333



Local Bodies

Corporation : 1
Municipality : 1
Town Panchayat : 6



Constituency

Lok Sabha : 1
Assembly : 6



District: Krishnagiri

HeadQuarters: Krishnagiri

State: Tamil Nadu

Area: 5143 Sq.Kms

Population:

Total: 18,83,731

Male: 9,63,152

Female: 9,20,579

Urban Population: 14,55,182

Rural Population: 4,28,548

Density of Population per Sq. Km.: 370

Sex Ratio: 956/1000

District at a glance:

- ✓ The holy land of wise scholars, men of valour and courage, blessed with the green valleys, hills and hillocks and inhabited by people known for innovative farming was divided, for the formation of Krishnagiri district, carved out of Dharmapuri district as 30th district of Tamil Nadu.
- ✓ 'Krishna' refers to 'black' and 'giri' refers to 'hill'. This district is gifted with black granite hillocks and named as "krishnagiri".
- ✓ The region came under the rule of Krishna Deva Raya and hence it might have been named after this king.
- ✓ Krishnagiri district is bounded by Vellore and Thiruvannamalai districts in the East, Karnataka state in the west, State of Andhra Pradesh in the North Dharmapuri District in the south.
- ✓ Its area is 5143 Sq. Kms. This district is elevated from 300m to 1400m above the mean sea level. It is located between 11° 12'N to 12° 49'N Latitude, 77° 27'E to 78° 38'E Longitude.
- ✓ Eastern part of the district experiences hot climate and Western part has a contrasting cold climate.
- ✓ The average rainfall is 830 mm per annum. March – June is summer season. July – November is Rainy Season and between December – February winter prevails.



- ✓ Three languages namely Tamil, Telugu and Kannada are predominantly spoken in this district.
- ✓ Major religions are Hindu, Islam and Christianity. This district stands as an ideal exhibit of National integration and religious harmony.
- ✓ The society exhibit the confluence of different languages and religions.
- ✓ Tribal like 'Irular' live in the forest of Denkanikottai. As they are away from towns they do not lose their identity and individuality. There people are skilled in tree climbing, honey collection and protecting themselves from wild animals.

ROAD TRANSPORT:

- ✓ This district is connected by Prime Minister's Golden Rectangle Project executed by National Highways Authority of India.
- ✓ This district has a network of National Highways converging.
 - NH-7 (Kanyakumari-Kashmir)
 - NH-46 (Chennai-Bangalore)
 - NH-66 (Pondicherry-Bangalore)
 - NH-207 (Sarjapur-Bagalur-Hosur)
 - NH-219 (Krishnagiri-Kuppam)
- ✓ Apart from this state highways and district highways are linking almost all the towns and villages of the district. Four National highways converge at the Head Quarters of this district is unique.
- ✓ People of Krishnagiri District belong to various racial groups. People from Kashmir, Maharashtra, Karnataka and Andhra have settled in this District. Hence it can be rightly called a Cosmopolitan society.
- ✓ Ancient Art & Culture is preserved and maintained by inhabitants. The major entertainment for rural folk form the 'Street Play' (theru koothu) and 'Sevai Attam'



NATURAL RESOURCES:

- ✓ Krishnagiri is one among the districts of Tamil Nadu, which with natural resources having 2,024 Sq. Kms of forest cover is its unique feature.
- ✓ The hill ranges of this district are called by the name 'Melagiri'.
- ✓ The major type of forest seen here are Tropical, Deciduous forests, thorny shrubs and bamboo forest. Dense forest cover Denkanikottai region. The other region contains shrubs, hills and hillocks with bushes.

FLORA AND FAUNA:

- ✓ The major wild animals include Elephants, Sambar, Spotted Deer, Gaur, Wild boar, Panther etc.
- ✓ The forest area of Denkanikottai Taluk forms the prime elephant habitat with lot of bamboos and this area constitutes the Cauvery elephant reserve, which is constituted over an area of about 450 Sq. Kms.
- ✓ The bird population is also attractive with beautiful birds like Paradise flycatcher.
- ✓ Big lakes in Anchetti and Hosur areas also attract large number of migratory birds like Painted storks, Teals etc. Apart from these birds and mammals, there are variety of butterflies, giant spiders etc. that are coming under endangered list.
- ✓ Kodakkarai shoal forest in Denkanikottai Taluk is known for large scale migratory butterflies during a particular season then one can observe thousands of migratory butterflies passing through this forest like a passing cloud.
- ✓ The district is a paradise for natural lovers. The flora include variety of timber trees like Rose wood, Teak, Sandal etc. Hundreds of medicinal herbs, minor forest plants like nelli, kadukkai, cheekai, pungam etc.
- ✓ The following trees like 'Charakkonnai' ('Cassia histula'). Since pungam trees are found in abundance in this forest pungam oil is extracted from the seeds of this tree which is a non-pollutant Bio-fuel.



RIVERS:

- ✓ The main rivers that flow across the district are Kaveri and South Pennar Kaveri enters the district from South West in Denkanikottai taluk and exists in South West direction.
- ✓ It forms a waterfalls at Hokenakkal and joins Mettur Dam. South Pennar originates in Nandidurg of Karnataka and flows through Hosur, Krishnagiri and Uthangari Taluks. Vanniyar and Markanda rivers join this South Pennar.

RESERVOIRS:

Krishnagiri Reservoir Project, Shoolagiri-Chinnar Reservoir, Thangarai Reservoir, Pambar Reservoir, Kelevarapalli Reservoir Project and Baarur Tank are the sources of irrigation for our district. By all these water reservoirs 18,965 Hec. of land is irrigated.

PLACES OF WORSHIP:

Arulmigu 'Penneswarar Moorthy' temple, 'Lakshminarayana' temple of Krishnagiri, 'Kundeeswarar' temple of Chinna Kothur, 'Angalamman' temple of Kaveripattinam, 'Balamurugan' temple of Jagadevi, 'Chandra choodeswarar' temple of Hosur, 'Bettaraya Swamy' Temple of Denkanikottai are few among the holy places of this Krishnagiri District. Stone inscription reveal that these temples were built during Chola and Vijaya Nagar periods. The Holy Dharga of Denkanikottai, The Sacred Heart Church of Krishnagiri are other popular sacred places in this district.