

# Historical View of Perunkulam Region

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**Abstract-** *In this paper, the author investigates the Perunkulam region. It was once in the past remembered for Tirunelveli District and now in Thoothukudi District cut out of the Tirunelveli region on 20.10.1986. the physical highlights of land help in setting up the character of the land as the locale of picturesque excellence with a lot of assets in water and soil". The structure of Tiruvaludisvarar Temple was worked of rock stone moved from Vallanadu slopes. The items more than 6000 in number uncovered from this entombment site are finely made stoneware of different sorts in incredible in number. This engraving specifies the sanctuary of Tiruvaludisvarar Udiyar in Uthama PandyaNallur false name Perunkulam, a division of Thiruvaluthi Valanadu. To serve the individuals of Perunkulam at a decent level the Panchayat Board likewise incorporates President and Vice President. There are fifteen wards in Perunkulam second-grade Panchayat. In the southwest corner of the Mahamandapam master's office is arranged. Southeast corner of Mahamandapa the storeroom is arranged. Madapalli. Muthusamy Kaviraya of Perunkulam, composed Pillai Tamil, Mathava Kesari Kottuvathiyam Parthasarathiyengar was an incredible artist of Perunkulam.*

**Keywords-** Historical view, Perunkulam. Etc.,

## I. INTRODUCTION

The name "Perunkulam" indicates a huge pond. Perunkulam is arranged on the southern bank of a huge lake. That is the reason it is called as Perunkulam. Perunkulam is one of the presumed Mukthikshetras to arrive at the homestead of ruler Siva. Engravings allude this spot as Perunkulam assumed the name Uthamapandya Nallur or Thadakavanam. Perunkulam is arranged eighteen k.m from Srivaikuntam on the Northern bank of stream Thamiraparani in a size of 20.48 sq.km. It was once in the past remembered for Tirunelveli District and now in Thoothukudi District cut out of the Tirunelveli region on 20.10.1986. Perunkulam is huge and beautiful with its long and expansive streets. It protects a lot of its antiquated spread out with its expansive roads despite everything bearing the more established names, for example, Ratheveethi, Madaveethi. It is associated with different spots of recorded premium viz, Korkai, Srithondanallur,

Srivaikuntam, Athichanallur, Kongaraya-kurichi, S awyerpuram and Tirunelveli.

## Origin of Perunkulam

The general evenness of Perunkulam is around 1052 feet (300 meters) diminished by the slopes of Vallanadu and Manakkarai. Tiruvaludisvararm is encircled by broad cultivable grounds and palmyra forests. A view from the highest story of the western pinnacle is an all-encompassing vista of the captivating scene, which is a huge plain region noted with various lakes, developed fields with coconut and different manors. The northwestern piece of the Perunkulam area is secured by the Vallanadu slopes. It is broadly spread over in excess of ten miles. The sheer excellence of these slopes, thick woodland, ripe green terrains, tremendous plain, rambling paddy fields, banana manors and so forth., all honored the individuals of Perunkulam through the ages. Thamiraparani gives boundless water assets. Further, the physical highlights of land help in setting up the character of the land as the locale of picturesque excellence with a lot of assets in water and soil". The structure of Tiruvaludisvarar Temple was worked of rock stone moved from Vallanadu slopes.

## Administrative History

Adichanallur and Korkai talk about the authentic vestige and soil richness of the Perunkulam district. Adichanallur or all the more appropriately, Velur Adichanallur Parambu is on the southern bank of waterway Thamiraparani in a degree of, one hundred and fourteen sections of land, spread from south to north, the northern bit is raised and the southern segment is lower. Archeologists call this mount as Tallikkadu and it contains numerous Urn internments. The site vouches for the presence of a major city. It likewise represents the gigantic culture and iron culture, which won here in unison<sup>6</sup>. Archeological unearthings were led at Adichanallur by Dr.Jagore a German in 1876, Mr. Louis Lopicque of Paris in 1903 - 04 and Alexander Rea, the Honorary Assistant Superintendent of Ancient Articles, from 1899-1906. The items more than 6000 in number uncovered from this entombment site are finely made stoneware of different sorts in incredible in number. Numerous actualizes and weapons,

vessels and individual decorations in bronze, a couple of gold adornments, a couple of stone dabs, boxes and some family unit stone executes utilized for granulating curry or shoe wood.

### **Pandya Period**

During the rule of Vikrama Chola, the Chola power began its descending course and the Pandyas started raising their heads. They seem to have recaptured their autonomy about the center of the primary portion of twelfth-century is confirm. The engraving of Jatavaraman false name Tribuvana Chakaravathi Srivallabadeva is found on the north mass of the focal place of worship of Tiruvaludisvarar sanctuary of Perunkulam. This engraving specifies the sanctuary of Tiruvaludisvarar Udiyar in Uthama Pandya Nallur false name Perunkulam, a division of Thiruvallu Valanadu. Jatavarma Kulasekara Pandya brought the whole Chola Mandalam under the Pandya standard. Three engravings of him, territorial year (19, 25 and 26) nineteen, twenty-five and twenty-six comparing to 1209, 1215, and 1216 are found on the west mass of the focal place of worship of the Tiruvaludisvarar Temple of Perunkulam.

### **Nawab Period**

The rich never falling flat Tambiraparani waterway bed and the area south of it shaped the Sircar locale which was under the immediate ward of the Nawab operators called head leaseholders or Amuidhars. The Amuldars named numerous Amils to help them. Since Perunkulam was on the Thambiraparani waterway bed it was remembered for the circar area. The Amuidhar of Tirunelveli represented this district through his Amil. The Amils controlled the primary occupants or town head man who cared for the income of the town. The Wallaja authority is fallen.

### **Restoration of Amuldarship**

The revenue organization, the arrangement of tasks finished in 1785. The Nawab designated Ekhiberkhan as Amuldar over Tirunelveli territory from 1785 to 1790 AD. He spread out viciousness and because of his induction the Amil of Srivaikuntam, mistreated the individuals of Srivaikuntam and Perunkulam. Incapable to tolerate the barbarities the subjects abandoned Perunkulam and even ran off to the Vallanadu slopes to serve their lives. On 12th July 1792, the Carnatic settlement was marked between the Nawab and the British organization. By that arrangement, the British Governor took on its shoulder the obligation of gathering income from the nawab authority over his Circar locale was not completely finished. Then again the British roll over the

poligar area for the sake of income assortment irritated the last who in a retaliatory measure assaulted the sarcar domain and ravaged the income, which had a place with the Nawab's anxiety. It is to be noticed that Perunkulam was focused on such a loot on numerous events.

### **Religious Life**

The Religion assumes a significant job informing the public activity of the individuals. The individuals of this area follow the two segments of Hinduism to be specific Saivism and Vaisnavism and other orders. The sanctuary of Tiruvaludisvarar pulls in the Saivaites to love Lord Siva. The Inscriptions of Perunkulam Mayakoothar sanctuary alluded to the presence of Jain Paul named as Nilkarakara Perumpalli in Perunkulam. The Jainism had entered Tamilnadu before the '3' rd century B.C.66 Jainism thrived very well under the Pandyas and a bunch of asectic, resorts jumped up to around Madurai and Tirunelveli. Autonomous auxiliary sanctuaries were worked in numerous parts of PandyaNadu. In the fifteenth regional and 43 engravings of Tribhuvan Chakaravathi Koneri Melkondar false name Jatavarma Sundara Pandya engraving found on the north and west mass of Mayakoothar referenced about the Jain sanctuary moniker Nikarakara Perumballi of Perunkulam.

### **Perunkulam Today**

Perunkulam, second-grade Panchayat came into work in as far as possible spreading over 20.48.sq.km miles. In the Panchayat organization of Perunkulam, the two authorities and non-official individuals have been in administration since its foundation on the official line. An official, a lesser aide, two bill gatherers, one record representative, five wellbeing laborers, one handyman, two water tank administrators, two engine administrators, one boss of road lights and a gatekeeper is serving. These officials are amassing themselves in executing the choices that are taken in the Panchayat Board gatherings. To serve the individuals of Perunkulam a decent level the Panchayat Board likewise incorporates President and Vice President. There are fifteen wards in Perunkulam second-grade Panchayat.

### **Mayakoothar Perumal Temple**

Perunkulam is a position of fame as it is the origination of Jeganatha Kavirayar who composed Pillai Tamil MathavaKesari. He was a nineteenth-century artist and strict evangelist, who later turned into the guardian angel of Vaisnavism just as Hinduism in the time of strict hostility that was because of the appearance of Europeans and the incredible impact of Muslims. It is worthy to take note that he

spread the Tamil language in Tamilnadu. He was well-versed in Tamil and Sanskrit. The sanctuary complex of Mayakoothar contains a huge rectangular walled-in area possessing a zone of about sections of land. With the development of Bakthi Movement and as a result of Nammalvar's Mangalasanam the spot got increasingly consecrated to the Vaishnavas as one of the Thivyadesas<sup>67</sup> It has a few engravings, the soonest engraving has a place with the Jatavarman Kulasekara Pandya Tamil (1190-1217 AD) in the 12 th century found on the north and west mass of the sanctuary expresses that in the fifteenth territorial year and 430 days Thibuvana Chakravarthy Kuntam Molisinga Perman Guruklathiyam of Seynam moniker Parakirama PandyaNallur in Milalekuram gave land to the Mayakoothar sanctuary for the costs of the day by day contributions and love during the administration established in his name and exceptional celebration to the god once consistently upon the arrival of Mahawich was his Nataistar. This land was bought from the regiment at Uthamapandya Nallur assumed name Perunkulam. By the regal request, the Mahasabha of Perunkulam made the above land free from charges. The Vaishnavas named this locale as Thirukulanthai, the house of Mayakoothar of Vishnu. Along these lines both the significant roads of Hinduism magnify the spot Perunkulam. The Hindus without uniqueness are going to love both Lord Mayakoothar and Tiruvaludisvarar in Perunkulam. Notwithstanding the two significant sanctuaries in Perunkulam, there are numerous little sanctuaries. Perunkulam is a natural spot drawing in explorers, fans and others to visit the sanctuaries and Sengol MutKalapiravar Temple is arranged on the western side of east vehicle road. Sithivinayaga Temple is arranged toward the southern side of Tiruvaludisvarar Temple. Patchi Perumal Sastha Temple is arranged northeastern side of Perunkulam. This sanctuary has a place with the Maravar people group. Pathirakali Amman Koil and MutharammanKoilis arranged on the northern side and southern side of the Siruthondanallur street. Both are having a place with the Vellala Community who are the main supporters of these sanctuaries. KanniMulaVinayaga Temple is arranged in the southwest of Perunkulam. Shengolmadathipathis Memorial Yard is arranged on the outrageous finish of east vehicle road. Mayakkoothar sanctuary was worked during the time of early Pandyas. The Ground Plan of the structure along with their estimations are given and the equivalent is represented when all is said in the done ground plan of the sanctuary. Like other large sanctuaries of South India, this sanctuary was assembled on different occasions. The sanctuary engravings outfitted proof for deciding the time of structures. Perunkulam Mayakkoothar sanctuaries is a tremendous and great complex of structures, encased by high and monstrous compound dividers all around possessing a rectangular plot of land. The sanctuary estimates 350 feet east to west and 90 feet south to north generally

involving and the primary passage the eastern bearing. Its stature is sixty feet. The sanctuary epigraphs notice the date of development and the individual liable for the equivalent. The sanctuary epigraphs of this age as well as some abstract works remake the History of these Temple.

### Daily Works at Sencol Mutt

Basic supplications are led between 7.00 p.m and 8.30 p.m. day by day with night. Thiruvagasam and Devaram psalms are recounted here. Strict talks, Siva thichai' and strict transformation are led here. Chitra Full Moon Pandhamithiti master pooja of First Guru is praised here consistently in the long stretch of criteria. Free dinners are appropriated to the general population in the memory of the master.

### Structure of Sengol Mutt

Sengol Mutt is arranged on the northern side of Eral Perunkulamstreet and Southern side of Tiruvaludisvarar sanctuary with a zone of two sections of land like the sanctuary. 2/2 inches padika lingam, unending sheep, and Bronze symbol of Natarajar are kept in the Karuvarai. Artha Mandapam and Other rooms are arranged in front of the Karuvara. Before the Arthamandapam, twenty columns are bearing the Mahamandapa. In the southwest corner of the Mahamandapam master's office is arranged. Southeast corner of Mahamandapa the storeroom is arranged. Madapalli (kitchen) is arranged on the southeastern side of the storeroom. Theppakulam and Nandavanam are arranged behind the kitchen. Muhamandapam is arranged before the Mahamandapam. A solitary room is arranged on the primary floor. Guest's hail is arranged before the Muhamandapam.

### Great Men of Perunkulam

Varakavi Jeganathaiyer composed Thala Varalaru and UnchalPattu. MadavaAiya of Perunkulam composed KamalampaCharithiram. In 1950 S.V.M. AnanthaNarayana of Perunkulam filled in as the central Justice of Madras High court. P.N.Appuswamy of Perunkulam is one of the prominent researchers of India. His connection GumpattiJanakiammal composed SarathaDevikappu. JagannathaKaviraya, child of DharmarajaKaviraya nom de plume MuthusamyKaviraya of Perunkulam, composed PillaiTamil, Mathava Kesari Kottuvathiyam Parthasarathi Iyengar was an incredible artist of Perunkulam.

## II. CONCLUSION

They dwell there permanently from days of yore. Their central hobby is the creation of gingery oil and coconut

oil. They store crude gingerly seeds in the store smasher pulled by two bullocks drawing around it, attached to wooden yolk comes indirect till substance from gingerly seeds come, out as livid known as gingerly oil provided for blessing the symbols in Perunkulam.

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