



# The Geographical Analysis Of Gundlupet Taluk

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**ABSTRACT:** India is a land of unity in diversity. There are different types of people with different life style. It is estimating with all its variety of language, caste, community life style and in regional matters. Even today some communities are logging behind an account of historical, ethic and environmental reasons. The communities, which are living in the forest and hilly regions, are leading their life below poverty line. Hence, the central Govt. after Independence decided to improve their standard of life and importance was given to the uplift men of these people. Hence, provision was made in the constitution to look after them. Many programs were drawn to protect and safe guard these communities. Thus the state and central Govt. were inspired to undertake many welfare programs to improve these communities. Tribal community is also one among these communities. Many people have continually studied about these communities. From this point of view, it is very necessary to study about the Tribal people who are living in the forest of Karnataka. Attempt has been made in this research work to give some details or explain about the Tribal people who are either in Karnataka or in India. Hence the first chapter in commenced with the introduction by giving the purpose and design of this research work.

**KEY WORDS:** Tribal community, climate, rock structure, environment.

## METHODOLOGY OF THE STUDY

To study the developmental programmes under taken by the Govt. in respect of tribal people to improve their social and economic life several methods are adopted. At first, the information is collected by many reference books, reports and letters published and available in respect of the tribal races and their dwelling places. Secondly many field works have been under taken. Thirdly it is noticed that the Govt. have undertaken many developmental works. In these programmes it is explained the motives aims and importance. So information is also collected from it. The tribal people are living In the border areas and environment of Gundlupet Taluk in Chamarajanagar dist. They do not have close contact with the people who are living outside the forest area. The research study so far available about these people is not up to date. From this point of view many research scholars have not come forward and their attention is not drawn towards this work. Hence it has become very essential to conduct the survey of literature which is supplementary to may study. So the study is commenced from the back ground of geographical environment and territorial environment of tribal people.

## INTRODUCTION

Geographical environment is an instrument which controls the man and his economic activities. To some extent he is changing the environment through which he is trying to get progress. The development of a region is depending on its environment. The physical points or features like situation, extent, climate, rock structure, water sources, vegetation, physical features of the earth all these directly result in the economic development of that region. The Tribal races are usually settled in limited geographical area. Thus the environment of that area controls their economic and social life. Hence as far as the research study of the distribution of Tribal people of Gundlupet Taluk is concerned, it is only on the basis of Geographical environment, this research work is taken up on a line of thinking process.

## LOCATION, SITUATION AND EXTENT

Gundlupet Taluk is situated towards the west of Chamaraja Nagar District which is at the dead end of south of Karnataka state. Gundlupet Town is the central place of Gundlupet Taluk. Gundlupet Taluk according to latitude situated from  $11^{\circ} 35' 37''$  in the north to  $12^{\circ} 00' 22''$  in the north. According to longitude it is situated from  $76^{\circ} 24' 19''$  in the east longitude to  $76^{\circ} 51' 27''$  East longitude. The extent of this Taluk is 1392.88 square Kms. Kollegal Taluk occupies the first place in extent in Chamaraja Nagar District and the second place goes to Gundlupet Taluk in its size, which occupies the second place in its extent or size.

Gundlupet Taluk is distributed above the sea level an average of 800.16 Mtrs. The Gopal Swamy hill in Gundlupet Taluk is 1454.2 Mtrs above the sea level and at it is the pilgrimage centre for vaishnavas. The eastern parts traversed by low elevated hill ranges in which Parvathi Betta is a noted Pilgrimage centre. The southern parts of the Taluk covered by rich monsoon deciduous forest like Bandipur reserve forest. Moyar river flows in the southern part of Gundlupet Taluk. And another river by name Gundlu Hole flows in the middle of this taluk of late, the rainfall is very low in this area hence the rivers do not have any source of water and they are dry.

Gundlupet Taluk is surrounded by the Madhu Malai forest of Tamil Nadu in the south, Chamaraja Nagar Taluk in the East, Nanjanagud Taluk of Mysore district in the North, Heggadadevana Kote Taluk of Mysore district in the west and Vynadu district of Kerala in the south west.

According to the census of 2001 this Gundlupet taluk consist of 2,13,082 population, out of which 1,86,742 people are residing in rural areas and 26,340 are residing in urban areas. The average population in this taluk per square K.M in 151. This taluk is divided into 4 hobbies. They are Kasaba Hobli, Begur Hobli, Terakanambi Hobli and Hangala Hobli. These forest hobbies consists of 158 villages with 30 village panchayats.

Gundlupet is a developing town situated in  $11^{\circ}, 49'$  North latitude and  $76^{\circ}, 45'$  East longitude. The town situated on the banks of Gundlu(or) Gundas river. It is 60 Kms south of Mysore city and conveniently situated on Bangalore Ooty national high way 212. The nearest railway station is Nanjanagud, 40 Kms from Gundlupet. The nearest airport is Bangalore international airport 225 Kms from Gundlupet. It is the headquarters of the Gundlupet taluk and a municipality. It is one of the leading taluk of present Chamaraja Nagar district.

## HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The old name was Vijayapura. It was ruled by Terakanambi rulers for a long time. The Gundlu river flows through the town. That's way the place is called gundlupet. The town has many temples of which Vijayanarayana temple The Geologists namely Jayaram (1914) Ram Rao (1924, 1962, 1967), pitch Muthu (1961) Janardhan, Shadakshara Swamy, Ravindra Kumar (1977, 79, 81, 82) Chadwick, Rama Krishna, Vishwanath (1978) Durry and Holt (1980, 82) all these Geologists have conducted the Geological survey of Gundlupet Taluk and they have published many research papers. In these research papers they have concentrated about the different types of rock, minerals, Charnkite rocks, wealth of water source, forest wealth etc available in Gundlupet taluk. In this scientific study they have distinguished and reflected many information through their publications.

If we concentrate at eh opinions of the above Geologist we can conclude that Gundlupet Taluk is a rich Taluk having different types of rocks, minerals, land source and water source, forest wealth etc. But people have forgotten to utilize them property. Hence it can be stated that all these resources are being wasted without proper utilization hence it seems to the people that they are liven in a scorched land.

One Geologist by name Rama Rao at the outset has identified that the rocks of Gundlupet Taluk are the oldest rocks than the rocks of Dharwad. He has kept the rocks of Gundlupet taluk which are of 280 crore years old at Sargur plateau in a heap of stones. In the year 1981-82 Dr. Janardhan of Geology department of Mysore university and the world wide famous well known Geologist of France by name prof. Midol, together have conducted researches and proved that the Hatti rocks of Gundlupet old. The special types of rocks available in Gundlupet taluk are Manganese, Granite.

The availability of this type of rocks of Gundlupet taluk are found in some parts of the world. They are usual available only in good qualities of Sedimentary Rocks. There is close resemblance or similarity between the rocks of Gundlupet taluk and the rocks of Saragur plateau. Dr. Janardhan and others have found this type of rare rocks at the hills nearby Kurubara Hundi, Honnegowdana Halli, Kandegala, Terakanambi and they have attempted sincerely to explain in detail about these rocks. And a lot of information is found in their research papers.

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