



JOURNAL OF EMERGING TECHNOLOGIES AND INNOVATIVE RESEARCH (JETIR)

An International Scholarly Open Access, Peer-reviewed, Refereed Journal

SIGNIFICANT RULINGS' GROWTH IN KONGU REGION: ERODE FROM SANGAM AGE TO 1858 CE

¹ L.Amsa, ² Dr. T. Karuppannan

¹ Ph.D., Part-Time Research Scholar, Department of History, Government Arts College, Tiruchirappalli, Tamilnadu, India.

² Assistant Professor, Assistant Professor, Department of History, Government Arts College, Tiruchirappalli, Tamilnadu, India.

Abstract : The article throws light on the growth of the Kongu region called Erode ruled by different mighty and great rulers from the period of the Sangam Age till 1858 CE. However, the subjects were, in no way, affected. There was a significant ruling of the different emperors that promoted not only land but also life of the people in different ways. Prosperity was their main motif despite welfare of the subjects. Antiquated Tamil Nadu consisted of five different "Nadus" (nations) - Chera Nadu, Chola Nadu, Pandiya Nadu, Thondai Nadu and Kongu Nadu. Erode, which was then under Kongu Nadu, is now part of the Kongu region. Archaeological evidence shows that even in the Sangam period between 800 BC Kangar (250 CE-870 CE), Cheras (10th, 12th and 13th centuries CE), Kongu Cholas (942 CE - 1304 CE), Kongu Pandiyas (CE 1265 - CE 1320), Hoysalas (CE 1291 - CE 1342), Madurai rulers (CE 1329 - 1365 CE), Vijayanagaras (1364 CE - 1642 CE), chiefs of the Ummattur (1489 CE - 1527 CE), Madurai Nayaks (1629 CE - 1708 CE), Mysuru Udayar (1647 CE - 1766 CE), Hyder Ali-Tipu King (1761 CE - 1799 CE), East India Organization (1799 CE - 1858 CE) and the English (1858-1947).

Index Terms - Kongu region, Sangam era, Cheras, Cholas, Pandias, Britons and other rulers motif, prosperity, subjects, welfare

I. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Sangam Age (800 BCE – 250 CE)

The Sangam literature gives us a glimpse of the rule of the people in the Kongu region. The Kongu region was known for wealthy domestic animals such as cows. In the Aganarnuru reference is made to recall about the possessions and wealth of the people.

During the time of the Sangam Era, the Kongu nation was ruled by the ENTURKILAN Indian Doyan Maran with the capital at Perundurai situated in the Kongu region particularly Erode. The Sangam literature of Aganarnuru gives a distinctive picture about small kingdoms, Kongu and relations with the three major kingdoms of Tamil Nadu. It portrays the existence of the Kongu people and their social status and social practices. Natrinai, gives us an account of the slopes in the Kongu region and see what Chennimalai was. The Cheras, Cholas, and Pandiyas of the Sangam Age fought with the Kongu rulers. The Kosar, MININGLI, ANDIKAN, AKKTAI fought at Kongu in Vijayamangalam. The Kongu ruler triumphed over the Kosar and Adikan. These dates are taken from the trial of Purananuru. Twin sagas describe the social traditions of the Vettuvvas of the Kongu region. During this time people were wealthy and had contacts with the Mauryas and Roman¹.

1.2 Gangas (CE 350 – 999)

In the last part of the fourth century, we find the Ganga rule in southeastern Mysore. We are catching words from two Ganga lines, one in southern Mysore and the other in Orissa, formerly known as Western Gangas and later as Eastern Gangas. The Western Ganga Empire was founded by Kongani Varma, so called Madhava. The engravings of these Gangas guarantee bear the evidence and guarantee a drop from the IKSHVAKU family. The promoter behind the line ruled from Kolar. He was defeated by Madhav II, his siblings' child. It is said that he was a researcher who taught in the Upanishads and that he also wrote a critique of the Kama Sutra of a certain Dattaka, a precursor of Vatsyayana². Harivarman, the third ruler of the tradition, moved the capital to Talakad near Sivasamudram. He was a subordinate of the Pallavas and was dominated by Vishnugopa, who recanted Jainism and he embraced Vaishnavism. His grandson Madhava III prevailed through Avinita, who reigned in the main part of the sixth century. He was a Jain but endured various religious doctrines. Even as a child he reached the highest position exalted position. Avinita's

replacement was Durvinita. He is known for his scholarship. Criticism of the fifteenth canto of Bharavi Kiratariuniya, said to have been composed by this ruler, is treated as a scholarly fraud by reliable researchers. The later Ganga rulers from Harivarman to Madhava III recognized Pallava suzerainty to some degree³.

II. ERODE UNDER CHERAS (10TH CENTURY CE)

Early Kongu political history began with the Chera championships who captured and appended some lands. The 10th-century Kongu Nation of Erode was administered by Konattu rulers. Their engravings can be found in Kollampalyam, Ponnivadi, Kodumudi, Perumtalur, Prammium, Anuman Palli and Pundurai. In addition, Erodetaluk was ruled by the ruler of Ravigodai. In the Kodumudi, engraving the contributions of Unchalur (place) to the Sanctuary of Kodumudi of Viranaryana are referenced to Ravigodai, and it had a place with the Region 27. Its promotion Copper plates are found in Erode⁴. It referred to the spots of Pundurai, Erode and Anumanpalli. The Pundurai copper plates showed insights relating to a record of a monetary donation to the sanctuary of Perumal ordered at Pundurai near Erode by Ravigodai. The engravings beginning with Meikirtiare brought with reference.

III. THE KONGU CHOLA RULE IN ERODE (CE 942 - 1304)

The Kongu nation was controlled by Chola for the tenth 100 years. Different parts of the ordered p oof about accompanying Kongu Chola sequence, are shown below.

Vikrama I - CE 1005-1047, Viraprakrama - C.E 1045-169, Rajaraja - C.E 1069-1075, Abhimana Rajadhiraja - C.E 1075-1099, Rajadhiraja Uttamasola - C.E 1099 – 1117, Parakesari Rajadhiraja virasola - C.E 1117 –1141, Uttamasola Viranarayana - C.E 1141 –1149, Rajakesari Kulottunga I - C.E 1149 –1170, Parakesari Perumal virasola - C.E 1170 –1196, Virarajakesari Kulottunga II - C.E 1196 –1221, Rajakesari Virarajendra - C.E 1206 –1251, Prakesari Viranarayana - C.E 1251 – 1266, Parakesari Vikrama II - C.E 1256 –1266, Rajakesari Virapandya - C.E 1265 -66 –1283, Parakesari Vikrama III - C.E 1273 –1297, Jatavarman Tribhuvana Chakravartin Kulottunga III - C.E 1275 –1300. In fact, even this family cannot be considered the last and could be altered by new evidence⁵.

Regarding the Chola success of Kongu country, the Kongu Desa Rajakkal attributes it to Aditya I (CE 870 - 907). Prantaka I, the successor of his father Aditya I, Prantaka I's engravings can be found in many parts of Kongu and he does not guarantee for any of his records that he conquered that land. After Aditya I, his child Parantaka I exercised his command over Kongu, as confirmed by the presence of his records there. After the Takkolam (CE949) clash, the Chola command over Kongu seems to have disappeared. A similar situation likely continued until the Kongu ruler Vikrama I came to rule from the start in the eleventh century CE⁶.

In CE 1005 Vikrama I, called KO - Nattan Kalimurkha came to drive. As he is depicted as Ko-Nattan, it is believed that he had a place with the Irrukvels of Kodumbalur. Referring to the early capital of the Kongu Cholas, Mr. Chettiar assures that Dharapuram should be the seat of their administration. The Pariyur engraving is therefore extremely helpful in explaining many of the problems.

Mr. H.K Sastri composed on this engraving, as he continues in his epigraphic account mentioned above.

“While this record gives an understanding of the organization of the Kongu, it does not help us to recognize the Parakesari Tribhuvanachakvartin Konerimaikondan Tribhuvana viradeva, who, as he now put it, was apparently exceptionally strong in Kongu country”⁷.

All incidental evidences are quite enough to highlight its ending. The two extraordinary foci that the work seeks to represent - the structure of sanctuaries and the association of society - are best attested to throughout the existence of the reign of Kulottunga

III. Two inscriptions engraved on the door jambs at the entrance of the Asthanamantapa of the Amara -Phanisvara sanctuary of Pariyur allude to her as a foundation of two men. The Kongu Cholas managed the Erode fairly well and numerous sanctuaries were built in the Erode district during this period⁸.

Congoddom Vengaikkodiyon Congod Accumulation
Kalirran Cavagam Kongum Irainjum Kumara
Kulottunga

A lot of circumstances were favorable for being prosperous during the Kongu Chola Period. Saivism was adopted by the state religion. The various Brahmanic Agraharas bestowed upon Brahmins by the Chola rulers under the self-righteous name of “Caturvedimangalam.” All these were certainly further developed by the various cola coins circulated during this period. In fact, even those records of Kongu that have come down to us note many coins like the *Pon*, the *Kalanju*, the *Kasu*, the *Achchu*, the *Fanam*, *Gadyana*, *Varahapanam*.⁹

IV. PANDYA'S REIGN IN ERODE DISTRICT

Pandyas appear to have had more prominent and established connections with Kongu historical background. These records deliver more materials than the others. The historical background of Kongu between the last quarter of the 6th century and the 9th century CE can be resolved simply by careful examination of the accessible engravings and copperplates of the rulers. The Pandya engravings reveal their connection to Kongu country and to the social, financial and austere states of the Kongu region.¹⁰

Pandya's experiences with his historical positions are divided into three phases:

1. Pandyas from the Sangam period.
2. Pandyas who have a place in the first great lineage.
3. Pandyas of the subsequent royal lineage.

4.1 The congenital lineage of Kongu Pandyas

(i) *Kongu Vira Pandya (1266 – 86 CE)*

The popular leader of the Kongu - Pandya is Kongu Vira Pandya. It is considered the main rule of this new line.

(ii) *Jatavarman Sundara Pandya (1287 – 1308 CE)*

Kongu Vira Pandya in 1286CE became the leader of Kongu country. It also affected many changes in government support for the people of Kongu. He also expected the title “Rajakesarivarman”.

(iii) *Satavarman Sundara Pandiya Deva II*

The reign of Satavarama Sundara Pandiya II seems to have extended beyond the 30th year of his reign. In this way it is evident that by the year 1307-38 the Pandya power existed in Kongu country. Two different records found in Peruntalaiyur allude to him as Emmandalamum an Kondarulija Sundara Panduya Deva. After this ruler, Pandya control over Kongu began to decline and all of Kongu fell under the control of Hoysala - Rules of Balala - III¹¹

V. HOYSALA - DOMINION IN THE ERODE DISTRICT (1291 – 1342 CE)

This was a significant part of the Yadava rulers, who became a force to be reckoned with at the beginning of the eleventh century and ruled freely until about the beginning of the fourteenth century, when their power seemed at last to be supplanted by the Mohammedans invaders from the north. During their most prominent reign, they kept their capital at Dwarasamudra (Halebedu) in the Mysore region.¹²

Kongu history never failed to focus on the Hoysolas. Hoysala control of the region predated the Pandyan occupation alluded to above. Since the time of Hoysala Lord Narasimha II, the Kongudesarajakal has given the names of numerous Hoysala clan leaders and influenced the Kongu. Sonames are to be Sangrada Nayaka, Child Boganna Nayaka, Martanda Dandanayaka and Kodanna Nayaka.

Under the Hoysala rulers, Vira Ballala III (CE 1291 - 1344) was an extraordinary leader of the Kongu country. He administered the Kongu country under the capital Tiruvannamalai. Its engravings are in Theravalur, Dand Anayakan, Andiyur, Aiyulur, Arachalur, Andiyur, Ramakaranpalayam, Erode, Urachikotai, Elattur, Kynatur, Kugalur, Silambur, Sivakiri, Nambiur, Patilur, Paruvachi, Pariyur, Perumtalaiyur, Vijayamangalam and also in. Erode rebuilt the fort of the Dandanayaka post in the Erode region. He developed a sanctuary of Madavaperumal in Dandanayak. He was crushed by Malikkafur. In any case, his engravings can be seen until CE 1342.¹³

During the period of Ala - ud - rackets, Khilji dispatched a gigantic force under the initiative of Malik kafur to fight against the south around 1311 CE. After that, Muhamad - Container - Tughlaq sent a power towards the south. This power passed to Madurai by Erode in CE 1327. For the incursion of the Mohammedans, the sanctuaries of Erode were obliterated by them. Reference is made to the engravings of Dharapuram. The reign of the Madurai king stretched from south of Erode to north of Erode given that the Dharapuram mentions alangium engravings.¹⁴

VI. VIJAYANAGAR RULE (1364 – 1642 CE)

The Vijayanagar rule was established by Harihara and Bukka in 1336 CE. The empire existed under four traditions – Sangama, Saluva, Tuluva, and Aravidu – until 1565 CE. In the second half of the 14th century, the ruler of Vijayanagara attacked Tamilnadu and beyond, Kongu Nadu. They smashed the Madurai ruler and also captured a piece of Kongu Vira Vysaya Bukka Udaiyur (CE 1364 - 1377), Harihara II, Devaraya I, and Devaraya II (CE 1422, 1455) administered Kongu land. The engravings can be found in Kangyam Velliyarsal, Dharapuram, Vijayamangalam and Kolingivadi more. The sanctuaries of Sivagiri and Talawaipatanam were remodeled by Devaraya II.

Krishna Deva Raya (CE1509-1529) attacked Kongu and ascended to throne of Coimbatore. He crushed UmmatturUdaiyar and delegated Parvatha Ragutthan as his legislative leader of the Kongu. Mr. Krishna Sastri suggests that Parvata Rahuttar could have been a sovereign of the illustrious family held responsible by Krishna Deva Raya for the recently defeated Ummattur nation, or one of the leaders of disobedience which he had to repel. His engraving was found in Erode taluk. Thereafter Krishnadevaraya, Achuta Raya (CE 1530-42) administered Tamil Nadu, during his time Kongu was administered by his envoy VALAYADEVARASAR who was the emissary of the Achiutaraya. He was also called a THATCHINAPUJAM Govidaraya and Dimaraya who were the emissaries of the Vijayanagar ruler and their names are mentioned in the engravings of Arachalur and Alangium. During the time of Sri Ranaga III, Vijayanagar rule declined. Erode became 150 heavily influenced by the Vijayanagar Empire -year only.¹⁵

VII. ERODE DURING THE UMMATURIAN REIGN (CE 1489 – 1537)

Ummattur rule was established in 1489 CE by VIRANANJA RAYA UDAYAR. He was the emissary of the Vijayanagar Empire. He rebuilt the sanctuaries of Nasiyanur and vellodu. The Kodivery dam was developed by him. Copperplates from Kodumanal, Karayaur and Toravalur date from his time. Vira Chikka Raya, the child of VirananjarayaUdayar. Its engravings are found in Erode, Engur, Kurichi, etc. The ummattur of Udayar was rejected by the rise of the Nayak rules.¹⁶

VIII. ERODE UNDER NAYAK RULE

Krishnadevaraya established the Nayankara framework in Madurai. The Nayak rule has as carved a niche in the history of Kongu region particularly in Erode. After the defeat of Vijayanagar Empire, Nayaks arose in Tamilnadu, Nayak rule was separated and arose in three places, there are (I) Nayaks of Madurai (ii) Nayaks of Tanjore, (iii) Nayaks of Chenji, Nayaks of Madurai war founded by Viswantha Nayak. In 1529 CE Viswanatha Nayak appointed the Dalaway of Ariyanatha Mudaliyar. The Dalaway divided its region into 72 palayams. Over time, the Polariari framework flourished in southern Kongu. Uttukkuli he was one of the Palayams of Nayaks. In eastern Kongu, SendamangalamPalayam was placed under line rule under the rule of Ramachandra Nayak. Tharamangalam was placed under another dynastic rule of Gettimudalis. Kumaramangalam also made in Palayam and placed under Gounders control.¹⁷

A major figure in the Madurai Nayak lineage, Thirumalai Nayak had swayed his position all over all of Kongu. During his tenure, new posts were established in Dharapuram, Dananayakan, Kottai, Satyamangalam, Antiyur, Erode, Kangyam, Kunnatur, Perundururai, Kosanam, Kollanalli and Palathtoluvu. The old strongholds of these spots are additionally strengthened. He also selected new leaders for the organization at these positions. During his time Vankamudi Getti Mudali ruled autonomously from the capital Erode. He would offer no credit, the Dalaway Ramappaiya came to Erode and fought with him. After this intimate relationship with him.¹⁸

The conflicts took place in Erode of Satyamangalam Kanthira Narasa Raja. The ruler of Mysore dishonored Tirumalai Nayak. An engraving in Erode, dated CE 1655–66, by Kanthirava Narasa, specifies Dalaway Hampaiya about Madura. Wherever he went, he is said to have carried out the savage entreaties of his master, removing the noses of all who fell into his hands, not excluding even ladies and youths, and sending them to Mysore. During this time Erode was seriously affected by this conflict. After the Nayak rule was crushed by Chikkadevaray of Wodayars in 1672 CE, the conflict was fought at Erode.¹⁹

IX. UNDER MYSORE WODAYARS (CE 1617 – 1766)

The Wodayar administration was founded by Rasa Wodayar in Mysore in 1617 CE. Samarasa Wodeyar (CE 1617 - 1637), Kanthirava Naraja Wodeyar (CE 1635 - 1659), Dotta Devaraja Wodeyar (CE 1659 - 1673), Chikka Devaraja Wodeyar (CE 1673 - 1704), Krishnaraja Wodeyar I (CE 1714 - 1732), Krishnaraja Wodeyar II (1766 CE), decreased over the Mysore region. Among them Chikkadevaraya, opportunities seem to have gone all the quicker when Chokkanatha and his associates were crushed at Erode, as is implied in a 1679 CE engraving. Another engraving of Chikkadeva from 1686 CE records that he crushed the multitude of the Master of Madhura in the land of erosion and Dharapuram.²⁰

By 1676 CE, Chikkadava Raya had occupied the territory of Satyamangalam and captured the important forts in the north-west of the Madura Empire. Dananayakan Kottai was captured by the Dalaway Malra of Wodayars. His engravings can be found in Kunnatur, Andiyur, Ayalur, Danayakankottai, Kangyam and Dharapuram. Mysore Wodayar was crushed by Haider Ali and Tippu rulers. He stepped on the spoon in 1704 CE when the entire area had fallen under his rule.²¹

X. UNDER HYDER ALI AND TIPPUSULTAN (CE 1761-1799)

In 1761CE, Haider Ali usurped the privileged position of Mysore. During the forty years of Mohammedan rule, until the area passed to the organization after the loss of Haider's child Tippusultan at Seringapatnam in 1799CE, it was the site of relentless walks and counter-movements, advances and retreats, by the English and the Mysore troops; and the posts scattered about, notably those at Erode, Karur, Dharapuram, and Coimbatore, were continually filled and reoccupied in the innumerable engagements that occurred. In the so-called main battle of Mysore in 1783CE, while the Tippoo was trapped in the western drifts, Colonel Lang entered Coimbatore to affect a diversion and took Karur and Dharapuram; and later, about the same time, Colonel Fullerton went through the region to relieve Mangalore, taking Erode with him along the way. In the Mysore War that followed, the site was the scene of significant duties, as General Medows involved it with enormous power in 1790CE.²²

The Tippoo in September 1760CE fell this pass with a huge force and after two stubborn battles with Colonel Floyet at Satyamangalam, forced the English forces to retreat and re-occupy every post in the area. The Fourth Mysore War was initiated when the organization blocked Sri Rangapattanam on April 17, 1799CE. In this commitment, the Tippoo himself was killed in that war zone, with the Tippoo's over-fat boat reaching an end in the Kongu.²³

XI. KONGU UNDER BRITISH REIGN (CE 1799 – 1858)

The European East India Organization came to India and established its foundations in India with the approval of Jehangir. The English East India Organization laid its foundations from 1600 CE. In 1613CE they began their Surat exchange. The English East India Organization annulled the Dutch and French East India Organizations, after the EEI Organization crushed the Tippoo ruler in 1799CE, they settled their position in India. European explorer Francis Buchanan ventured beyond Madras to Malabar, he says: "On the seventh of November I undertook an eight-hour Malabar-hour excursion to Erode, or as our guides call it, Erode". To Hyder Public Authority, the rural area contains approximately 3000 houses. The Tippoo's government had relegated her to an outsider, and the whole thing was completely wiped out during General Meadaows incursion. Again it is currently rising and contains about 400 houses.²⁴

Haider and Tipper have imposed a high cost factor on the polygars. Unwilling to outweigh the costs, the poligars added and maintained organizational cues. In 1799CE, after the Fourth Mysore War and the Fall of the Tippoo, the Erode region came under the organization's control. The land income organization in the Coimbatore region. In 1800 the properties north of the Noyal now became known as Erode, Bhavani and Gobichettipalayam under Mr. Mclead. Dharapuram was placed under the authority of Lord Hurdis. The two authorities Mr. Mclead and Mr. Hurdis introduced the Ryotawari frameworks in the Erode region. From 1859CE also became the right hand of the delegate authorities. As for the taluks, originally there were 10 taluks namely Coimbatore, Udumalpet, Pollachi, Palladam, Bhavani, Erode, Karur, Kollegal, Dharapuram and Satyamangalam.²⁵

All kings fought with one another vehemently and vigorously over capture of power because of soil attachment. They have left an indelible mark in the history of Kongu region. Each and every King's is milestone in the history of Kongu region.

XII. CONCLUSION

Thus it is evident that the Kongu region had attained significance due to its economic development during the time of Kongu Cholas. Their liberal policies towards the natives and the immigrants brought the maximum of lands for agricultural purposes. The irrigational facilities provided to the agrarian people encouraged them to convert large area of this region to fertile lands and this brought sufficient revenue by way of taxation.

Numerous royal empires of southern India frequently attacked the Kongu region, but the political history of Kongu Mandalam is exceptional in its own way. Different traditions simultaneously controlled similar domains of Tamil land in different parts of the region. The all rulers made maximum effort to destroy the fertile soil and mineral wealth of Kongu country.

The English East India Organization dissolved the Dutch and French East India Organizations after the EEI Organization crushed the Tippoo ruler in 1799 CE, they reasserted their position in India. European voyager Francis Buchanan ventured beyond Madras to Malabar, he says, "On the seventh of November I undertook eight Malabar-hour excursions to Erode, or as our guides put it, Erode".

REFERENCES

- [1] SadasivaPandarathar, T.V. 1958. History of the Later Cholas (Part I), Chidambaram, 36.
- [2] Vaidyanathan, K.S. 1983. The Ancient Geography of the Kongu Country, Bangalore: 109.
- [3] Ramamurthi, V, 1986. History of Kongu, Madras: 56.
- [4] Chandrasekaran. I. 1950. Solan Poorva Pattayam> No: V. Government of Madras, Madras: 35.
- [5] A Topographical List of Inscriptions No. 155 of 1910.
- [6] Manickam, V. 2001. Kongu Nadu (A History up to 1400 A.D), Chennai: 218.
- [7] Ibid No. 579 of 1905.
- [8] Aiyer, K.V. Subrahmanya. 1967. Historical Sketches of Ancient Dekhan, Coimbatore, Vol.II: 86.
- [9] Arokiaswami, M. 1956. The kongu country, University of Madras: 226.
- [10] Annual report of Indian Epigraphy No: 153, 1910-11.
- [11] Pulavar S.Rasu. 2007. History of Erode District, Kongu Research Centre, Erode: 66.
- [12] Bishop, R. Coldwell. 1998. A History of Thirunelvely Asian Educational service, Madras: 56.
- [13] Pulavar S.Rasu. 2007. History of Erode District, Kongu Research Centre, Erode: 72.
- [14] Sathyanatha Aiyar, R. 1998. History of the Nayak of Madurai, Asian Educational Service, Madras: 267.
- [15] Ibid No; 35.
- [16] Kamalaya, K.C. Ramapaiyan Ammanai a Research, Tamil Puthagalayam, Chennai: 62.
- [17] Natarasan, T. Nattupura Kathai Padal – Udayar Kathai, Koodal Publishers, Madurai: 20.
- [18] Annual Report on Epigraphy No: 249, 1905 -1906.
- [19] Michaud, J. 2003. History of Mysore (under Haider and Tippu Sultan), Asian Educational Service, Chennai: 20.
- [20] Bipin Chandra. 1999. Modern India, NCERT: 14.
- [21] Francis Buchanan. 1998. Journey from Madras through the countries of Mysore and Malabar, Asian Educational Service, Madras, Vol.II: 340.
- [22] Francis Buchanan, OPCITE: 345.
- [23] Rajan, K. 2001. Recent Advances in Early Historic Archeology of Tamilnadu, in Rajagopal (ed.), "Kaveri": 108-112.
- [24] Thangamani, M.R. 1982. New Light on the History of the Kongu Cholas, Erode: 75.
- [25] Chettiar, C.M. Ramachandra, 1987. History of ongu Nadu, Madras: 55-58.