



"A STUDY ON WATER RESOURCES IN THE JAVADHU HILLS OF TIRUVANNAMALAI, TIRUPATTUR, AND VELLORE DISTRICTS"

S.KANNAN¹, Dr. H.K. SULAIMAN KHAN²

¹M.A.BEd, M.Phil – History (Part Time), Research Scholar, C.Abdul Hakkeem College (Autonomous), Melvisharam. Ranipettai District, Tamilnadu, India. 632 509.

²M.A. M.Phil., B.Ed., Ph.D., Assistant Professor, Post Graduate & Research Department Of History C.Abdul Hakeem College (Autonomous), Melvisharam. 632 509.

ABSTRACT :

This study examines the water assets within the Javadhu Slopes, which span the Tiruvannamalai, Tirupattur, and Vellore locale in Tamil Nadu, India. The region's water supply is basically subordinate on storm downpours, which nourish various streams, streams, and lakes fundamental for neighborhood agribusiness and consumable water needs. The Javadhu Hills' one of a kind geology and woodland cover play a pivotal part in water maintenance and dissemination. In any case, variables such as deforestation, climate alter, and populace development are putting expanding weight on these water assets. This consider points to analyze the current state of water assets, recognize challenges, and propose maintainable administration hones, counting water collecting, watershed improvement, and afforestation endeavors, to guarantee the long-term availability of water within the locale.

KEY WORDS: Streams, Waterways, Waterfalls, Beeman Maduvu Falls, Vazukku Aruvi Falls, Angutti Sunai, Anaikuchan Maduvu Falls, Ur Goundanur Falls, Jalakamparai Falls, Amirthi Falls, Naganathi Water Falls, Salappanam Aru, Mamarathur Aru, Kovilmalai Aru, Uttar Kaveri Aru, Morjonai Aru, Madal Aru, Cheyyaru, Selangu Aru, Per Aru, Kamandala Aru, Naganathi, Palar River, Conclusion.

INTRODUCTION:

The Javadhu Slopes, found within the Eastern Ghats of Tamil Nadu, India, are a striking run of slopes known for their wealthy biodiversity and social importance. Crossing over parts of the Tiruvannamalai, Tirupattur and Vellore districts. One of the foremost pivotal angles of the Javadhu Slopes is their water assets, which play a crucial part in supporting both the nearby environments and the livelihoods of the innate communities. The water assets within the Javadhu Slopes are fundamentally subordinate on the storm downpours, which recharge the various streams, waterways, and lakes scattered over the locale. These water bodies not as it were back rural exercises but moreover guarantee the accessibility of consumable water for the nearby populace.

1. Streams

Streams in slopes, frequently alluded to as slope streams or mountain streams, are bodies of streaming water that navigate sloping or precipitous territory. These streams play a vital part in forming the scene and supporting different environments. Here are a few characteristics that portray streams in slopes. The more extreme the incline, the more grounded the gravitational constrain, driving to a speedier and more energetic stream current. This marvel could be a crucial calculates in understanding the flow of water stream in streams and streams, Without a doubt, stream bed incline plays a vital part in forming the characteristics of a waterway or stream, counting the nature of its bed.

2. Waterfalls

Waterfalls, on the other hand, are bigger and more unmistakable highlights where water drops from a tallness, frequently over a cliff or shake confront. The stature of the drop can shift essentially, extending from a number of feet to hundreds of feet. The roots of riparian plants can offer assistance retain overabundance water amid periods of overwhelming precipitation, decreasing the chance of flooding. They act as a characteristic buffer, abating down the stream of water and permitting it to be ingested into the soil. Vegetation along riverbanks improves the picturesque excellence of scenes and gives openings for recreational exercises such as climbing, fowl observing, and photography. It's vital to note that human exercises, such as urbanization, horticulture, and deforestation, can influence riparian vegetation and compromise the wellbeing of waterway biological systems. Preservation endeavors regularly center on protecting and reestablishing riparian zones to keep up the environmental adjust of streams and their encompassing zones. The current little waterfalls in Javadhu Slope are sorted as takes after Bhiman Maduvu Waterfalls, Dangerous Waterfalls,

Ayyappa Nagar Waterfalls, Trikki Waterfalls, Kallaru Waterfalls, Adiwaram Waterfalls, Angutti Sunai, Seven Shrewdness Waterfalls, All Buddies Ur Kauntanur Waterfalls, Marjan Falls, Jalakambarai Waterfalls, Gangapuram Waterfalls, Kovil Kollai Waterfalls, Kayan Waterfalls, Amriti Falls Pulimedu Falls, Naga Stream, Varadalam Pattu Waterfall, Precious stone Waterfall, Cholavaram Waterfall, Odukkattur Waterfall, and numerous other little waterfalls are spread over Javadhu Slope.

2.1. Waterfalls in Javadhu Malai

2.1.1. Beemanmadavu Waterfalls

Beemanmadavu Waterfalls moreover known as Bheema Falls, are the foremost unmistakable and visit waterfalls in Javadhu Slopes. The falls are found 5 kilometers from Jamanamaruthur town and 80 kilometers from Tiruvannamalai. Beemanmadavu is accepted to have been named after one of the Pandavas brother Bhima. Bhima is said to have adored the Sun God at this area. Agreeing to legend, Pandava brothers had gone by this locale amid their banish from kingdom. The falls is at its best amid the rainy season. To reach the falls one should journey for about 12 kilometers within the lean timberland. Beemanmadavu Falls is found at a separate of 80 kilometers from Thiruvannamalai and close to Polur, Alangayam and kannanamangalam.

2.1.2. Vazukku Aruvi falls

The Vazukku parai Aruvi waterfall is found in Polur Taluk, Moolakadu save timberland on the course from Polur to Jamunamarathur, taking after to the Gramam between Athimur and Thumba kaadu, the waterfall is close 100 meters to the south side of the 2nd Pin Bend.

2.1.3. Angutti Sunai Falls

This Angutti Sunai Falls is found at the South west of Javadhu Slopes in Tirupattur and Krishnagiri Locale. From Krishnagiri, one can reach Angutti Falls by traveling around 61 km through Madur, Samalpatti, and Uthankarai. From Oodhangarai you have got to go to Marambatti, Govindhapuram, Kedakanoor and walk on the woodland way. From Singarapettai on the Tirupathur fundamental road from the Govindhapuram division street to Kedakanoor and reach Angutti Falls. It is additionally said that the Pancha Pandavas lived here for whereas. This can be why the five waterfalls are named after the Pandavas as Dharma, Bhima, Arjuna, Nakula and Sahadeva. It is said that Bhiman drank the water by thumping on the Bhiman waterfall. A few older folks who know the legendary history say that the put where Kunti and More were sold is moreover close this waterfall. A few spiritualists say that the foot of the Pandavas is on the shake over the waterfall, Witnesses would say that any put where the Pandavas lived was ripe with water bodies.

2.1.4. Anaikuchan Falls

This water falls is finding within the internal Javadhu save woodland. The magnificence around this put is that entire way of the water is filled with stone stones so the water clarity is so astonishing and they say that Javadhu slopes have mind boggling Home grown plants so the water is exceptionally therapeutic.

2.1.5. Urgoundanur falls

This water falls is finding within the internal Javadhu save woodland. This put is around 23 km from Chengam transport stand. Open transport is exceptionally uncommon and up to specific remove as it were. Possess vehicle or take a share auto for up and down. From the stopping put, walk for 300 to 400 meters to reach the water falls. In mid of May month, still water stream is direct and pleasant as well. Profundity was around 5 feet, but in a few places it is more than 6 feet, around the falls are encompassed by mountains and greenery as well. It is about 20 kilometers away from the Tirupattur railway and Bus station.

2.1.6. Amirithi falls

Amirithi falls are found within the Vellore area of the south Indian state of Tamilnadu. It could be a little cascade, which could be a regular in nature. These falls can be found at a remove of 24 kilometers from Vellore and 10 kilometers from Kilpallipattu, kannamangalam. Amirithi falls lie in the midst of the Amirithi woodlands, along the Javadhu Mountain. The origin of the Perpetual Waterway Naganathi is from Mount Javadhu. The Post rainstorm months of June to November were the finest time to visit the Amirithi falls.

2.1.7. Jalakamparai Waterfalls

The Jalakamparai Waterfalls is the most fascination in Yelagiri, Tirupattur Locale, and Tamil Nadu. The Attu Aru stream streams through the wonderful slope station of Yelagiri and breaks into a wonderful drop from the mountain rocks. The foggy climate, combined with the fragrance of orchards and rose gardens within the range, makes for a beautiful enterprise. Trekking to the waterfall through a 5 km journey could seem seriously but is well worth it. The water is said to have restorative properties as the falls flow through zones where wealthy, innate herbs are developed. The drop dries up within the summer and is best seen around November and December. From Tirupattur and Alangayam ranges, coming to Kurusilapattu and

after that going westbound, you'll reach Jalakambarai Falls. Amid the storms, the waterfall gets a huge sum of water, whereas at other times, less water streams.

3.1. WATER WAYS IN JAVADHU HILLS

3.1.1. Salappanam Aru

Salappanam Aru may be a critical waterway in Javadhu Slopes, starting between karuthamalai R.F and Puttur R.F in Vellore Area. The waterway begins from close the hillock where three of Vellore Locale, Tiruvannamalai Locale and Tirupattur Area meet at Javadhu Slope. It streams through there it reaches the Theertham region towards the north and after that streams through the Komuti Kollai and joins the Kovil malai stream west of Melarsampattu little Town of Odugathur Circle in Vellore Reign.

3.1.2. Mamarathur Aru

The Mamarathur Aru begins within the western side of Javadi Slope and south confronts of Javadhu Hills in Tiruvannamalai Area and at that point streams northward from there to enter Tirupattur Locale and voyages a brief separate to re-enter Vellore Locale and after that voyages through the Javadhu Hills itself and joins the Kovil Malai Aru. As this region isn't reasonable for high populace thickness, individuals live here in little bunches on both sides of the Aru.

3.1.3. Kovilmalai Aru

The Kovil Malai Aru begins between the Mushkiri Slopes and the Enormous Slope, little slopes found in Javadhu Slope, from where it streams through the mountains into numerous little streams, passes through Tiruvannamalai Locale, enters Vellore Area, joins the Mamarathur Aru at the foothills of Melarsampattu and streams once more beneath the title of Kovil Malai Aru, passing through different villages to Gangasalai Kuppam. At a few point it once more joins a tributary and after that it changes its title as Uttara Cauvery Aru in Odugathur and Madanur Circle.

3.1.4. Uttar Kavery Waterway

The Salappanam Waterway, Mamarathur Stream, and Kovil Malai waterway merge to create the New Name Uttar Kaveri waterway within the South Part of Vellore Locale. As the Uttar Kaveri Waterway wanders through the field's zone, it gets to be a noteworthy waterway within the locale. Its confluence with the Palar Waterway, one of the major rivers in North Tamil Nadu, adds to its conspicuousness. The Uttar Kaveri River, with its amalgamation of tributaries, makes an interesting hydrological framework. The Uttar Kaveri Conduit, a result of the consolidating Salappanam, Mamarathur, and Kovil Malai waterways, holds monstrous significance within the southern portion of the Vellore Range.

3.1.5. Morjonai Aru

The Cheyyaru Stream starts as a stream from the timberland ranges west of the towns of Gundarendi, Timirimarathur and Palamarathur, which is the biggest town of Javadhu Slopes, and after that comes to the Palamarathur timberland range. At that point this Waterway is created from the east and combines with Madel Waterway the westbound gyre. This stream is the source Waterway of Cheyyaru Waterway.

3.1.6. Madal Aru

The Madal Waterway begins from a few tributaries within the Javadhu Slopes southwest of Kutathur, Kilsilambadi to the east and Kuppachi Slopes to the northeast. After that, it passes through the sloping ranges to the west and passes through the Vannankuttai locale and enters the Tirupattur locale at a brief remove from Tiruvannamalai area. As the waterway passes through Tirupattur locale, it joins another stream from the north, the Morjonai River. When this river reach small town of Kovilkollur, its name changes to Cheyyaru Channel.

3.1.7. Cheyyaru Waterway

The Cheyyaru Stream finds its beginning within the thick timberlands arranged on the western side of Javadhu slope in Thiruvannamalai locale. It is shaped by the joining of two noteworthy tributaries - Morjonai Stream and Madal Stream. The travel of Cheyyaru Waterway unfurls through different locales, affecting the scene and communities along its course. As the Cheyyaru Stream courses through Thiruvannamalai area, it passes through a few towns and towns, counting Kuppenantham, Chengam, Kalasapakkam, Polur, Arani, Chetpet, Devigapuram, and Vazhappanthal. Each of these areas contributes to the wealthy embroidered artwork of the river's travel, impacting the nearby environments and economies.

3.1.8. Selungu Aru

The Selangai Waterway starts within the uneven slopes south of the Javadhu run, west of the Kuttakarai zone, east of the huge slope range, streams through forested areas and streams through the most street and joins the Per stream at Pudupattuvali.

3.1.9. Per Aru

Per stream begins within the slopes of Javadhu Slope area under Vellore locale and after that flows eastward and enters Tiruvannamalai locale and comes to Koraimadvu and after that passes through the slopes once more to reach Vellore locale. It once more streams southward and comes to Tiruvannamalai area and streams southward through Javadhu slopes to Kovilantur zone and passes through Paduvanur, Pulikundaravalli, and Cheramarathur and joins Selangu Waterway at Pudupattuvali.

3.1.10. Kamandala Waterway

Kamandala may be a stream streaming within the Tiruvannamalai locale of the Indian state of Tamil Nadu. Padavedu is centrally found among Vellore, Thiruvannamalai and Arani within the Vellore – Polur (Thiruvannamalai) course. Whereas going from Vellore, there's an intersection called Santhavasal at 32 km from Vellore town and from this intersection you've got to turn right (towards west) and travel encourage for almost 6 km to reach Padavedu. Padavedu is the avatara sthalam of Parasuramar, one of the Dhasavadharams of Mahavishnu There are more than 10 antiquated sanctuaries of 12th century. Sri Renugambal Sanctuary is one of the imperative Sakthi Sthalams. Kamandala Waterway streams eastwards from Padavedu and comes to Sambuvarayanallur and Setarampattu by means of Chinna Pushpakiri, Tuluva Pushpakiri and after that turns marginally westbound and joins another stream from west, Naga Waterway, between Kunnathur and Kamakur Gramam. Passing through Arni and entering Ranipet area, it joins the Cheyyaru Waterway close Vazhappanthal.

3.1.11. Naganathi Stream

The Naganathi waterway could be a stream shaped by the juncture of numerous streams in two parts, the two branches connect together when it comes to Amirthi, at that point it streams in Vellore locale, passes through Arashampattu, Kattazhampattu, Kilvallam, Kilpallipattu and enters the Kannamangalam zone in Tiruvannamalai locale, and after that joins Kamandala waterway at Kamakur to create Kamandala Naga stream. After the title alters, the stream enters Ranipet area and joins the Cheyyaru waterway close Vazhappanthal and is known as Cheyyaru.

3.1.12. PALAR WATERWAYS

The Palar River, a significant waterway in southern India, traverses through Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, and Tamil Nadu before joining the Bay of Bengal near Chennai. Its journey begins amidst the Nandi Hills of Karnataka, gradually gaining momentum as it flows eastward across the Deccan Plateau. The towns dotting its banks, such as Bethamangala, Vellore, Kanchipuram, and others, rely on its waters for various purposes, including irrigation, drinking, and industrial needs. The river's basin encompasses several districts, each with its unique challenges and opportunities. In Tirupathur, Vellore, Ranipet, and Tiruvannamalai districts, the government of Tamil Nadu can implement multifaceted strategies to enhance the lifestyle of the people residing in the Palar River basin.

CONCLUSION:

The region's streams and waterways, including its various waterfalls, significantly contribute to its natural beauty and ecological diversity. Notable waterfalls such as Beeman Maduvu Falls, Vazukku Aruvi Falls, Angutti Sunai, Anaikuchan Maduvu Falls, Ur Goundanur Falls, Jalakamparai Falls, and Amirthi Falls are prime examples of nature's artistry, offering breathtaking sights and vibrant ecosystems. These waterfalls, along with other significant water bodies like the Naganathi Water Falls, Salappanam Aru, Mamarathur Aru, Kovilmalai Aru, Uttar Kaveri Aru, Morjonai Aru, Madal Aru, Cheyyaru, Selangu Aru, Per Aru, and Kamandala Aru, are essential for maintaining the region's biodiversity. They support various forms of wildlife and plant species, contributing to the ecological balance. Furthermore, major rivers like the Naganathi and Palar River play crucial roles in the region's water management, irrigation, and agriculture, sustaining local communities and economies. The confluence of these waterways forms a complex and vital network that is integral to the region's environmental health and sustainability. In conclusion, the streams, waterfalls, and rivers of the region not only enhance its scenic beauty but also serve as lifelines for its ecological and human communities. Preserving these natural resources is imperative for maintaining the ecological balance and ensuring the well-being of the region's inhabitants.

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