



PUTHUKOTTAI

District Collector

- P. Uma Maheswari I.A.S



District Admin Units



Revenue

Revenue Division : 3
Taluks : 12
Firkas : 45
Revenue Village 763



Development

Block : 13
Village Panchayat : 499



Local Bodies

Municipalities : 2
Town Panchayat : 8



Constituencies

Assembly : 6
Parliament : 4



About

- Pudukkottai district as one of the princely states of Tamilnadu holds rich cultural heritage with Fortresses, Palaces, Temples, Cave Paintings and many other historical monuments.
- The district was one of the homes of pre-historic man.
- Pudukkottai was organised as a separate district, on 14th January 1974.

Area

- The area of the district is 4663 Sq.Kms.

Population

- 16,18,345
- Females being numerically superior with 8,15,157 as against 8,03,188 males.

Minerals

- Multicolored Granite
- Stone
- Gravel

Crops

- Paddy, groundnut, sugarcane, maize and cashewnuts are the major crops grown in this district.

River

- In Pudukkottai District, four major rivers namely, Vellar, Agniyar, Pambar and Kundar are found.

Soil type

- Black soil, Red loamy, Sandy coastal Alluvium, Red sandy soil



Places of interest

Sl.No	Name of the Block	Tourist Places
1	PUDUKKOTTAI	Government Museum-Pudukkottai
2	THIRUMAYAM	Fort and Perumal Kovil, Thirumayam
3	ANNAVASAL	Jain Cave Temple, Chithanvasal Sivan Koil Cave Temple, Kudumiyamalai Jain Sculptures/ Vijayaya cholishwarar Temple, Narthamalai. Anna Agriculture Farm & STAMIN-Kudumiyamalai
4	VIRALIMALAI	Sri Subramainyar Kovil, Viralimalai, Kodumbalur-Moovar Kovil, Malayadipatti-Cave Temple
5	AVUDAIYARKOVIL	Sri Atmanatha swamy Koil Sculptures, Avudaiyarkoil.

Source: District Tourist Development Office.

Government Museum

- A museum has been initiated by the state Government on 1910
- the antiquity of History, Geology, Zoology, Archaeology, Anthropology and sculptures.

Thirumayam Fort

- It was built by **Sethupathy Vijaya Rangunatha Thevar** of Ramanathapuram in 1687 A.D.
- The actual fort is two times greater than the fort as we have seen today.

Kudimiyamalai

- siva temple on a hill lock dedicated to Sikkanaatheeswarer
- 100 inscriptions with a highlight of an inscription expressing the gramatical notes of Karnatic music.

Chithannavasal

- In ancient days the Jain Monks used to live in cave and hillocks so as to perform their ascetic life.
- The rare **BrahmiTamilscript** inscriptions are found near the beds.
- The Jain Beds are collectively Known as Ezhadipattam .



- A second century Jain temple in chithannavasal consisted of **Mahavir statue** on both sides of wall is considered as a 'Meditation Hall' or Arivar temple.
- The ceilings of the Arivar temple are full of Fresco herbal painting dates back to Mahendravarmanpallava.

KunnandarKoil

- The name Kunnandar Koil is called as Thirukundrakudi in the inscriptions available in this Temple.
- A siva temple (cave temple) has been constructed during the period of Nandhivarmanpallava (775 AD)
- There is mandapa in the shape of a **chariot** with horses' attract many tourists in this spot.

Kodumbaloor

- The name Kodumbaloor has been **mentioned in the Tamil epic Silapathigaram.**
- The architectural structure existed here are the forerunner for **Dravidiyan** style of architecture.
- The remaining structures of Muvarkoil and Mujukundeeswarer temple attract many tourists to this place.

Malaiyadipatty

- Some of the paintings depicting the **ten avadars of Thirumal have been beautifully painted** on the walls of Thirumal cave Temple.
- The **mudumakkalThazhi** also available in some areas of this village in a burial ground.

Important Heritage Sites

- The Heritage Buildings (i.e., vijayaraghunathathondaman Palace, Court Building) Archaeological Monuments (ieThirumayam fort)
- Cave Temples (Malaiadipatti)
- Paintings (sittannavasal)
- Jain temples (Kannangarapatti, Arimalam)
- Inscriptions (Kudumiyanmalai)