



SIVAGANGA



✓ **District Collector:** Thiru. J Jayakanthan
I.A.S

District Admin Units

REVENUE
Division : 2
Taluks : 9
Revenue Village : 521

Development
Blocks : 12
Village Panchayats : 445

Local Bodies
Municipalities : 3
Town Panchayat : 12

Constituencies
Assembly : 4
Lok Sabha : 1

General:

District: Sivagangai
HeadQuarters: Sivagangai
State: TamilNadu
Area: 4189 Sq.Kms

Population:

Total: 13,39,101
Male: 6,68,672
Female: 6,70,429
Urban Population: 4,12,845
Rural Population: 9,26,256
Sex Ratio: 1003/1000

REVENUE DIVISIONS:

- ✓ SIVAGANGAI
- ✓ DEVAKOTTAI

BOUNDARIES:

- It is bounded by Pudukkottai district on the Northeast, Tiruchirapalli district on the North, Ramanathapuram district on South East, Virudhunagar district on South West and Madurai District on the West.

HISTORY

- Ramanathapuram District formed part of Pandian Kingdom till the end of the 15th Century.
- After the fall of Nayaks, two of the Polygars viz Sethupathy of Ramanathapuram and Rajas of Sivaganga became prominent rulers of this part.
- Towards the middle of 18th Century the Europeans namely French, British entered into this part.
- The Sethupathy of Ramanathapuram lost his personal freedom and the British took control of the administration of Ramanathapuram in 1795.
- It was converted into a Zamindari in 1803 and MangaleswariNatchiar became the first zamindar.
- During this period, the Raja of Sivaganga also revolted against the British.
- The famous Maruthu Brothers, PeriyaMarudhu and ChinnaMarudhu assisted the Raja of Sivaganga in the revolts against the British.
- After the death of the Raja of Sivaganga (Muthu Vaduganadhar), the queen passed on the sovereignty to Marudhu Brothers, who ruled Sivaganga peacefully and devoted on payment of regular revenue to the East India Company in 1801

Soil:

- Sivaganga district has red soil and clay soil.
- The familiar landscape is of palm and acacias.

Rivers:

- This district is not blessed with perennial source of river watersupply



- The rain fed tanks are the main source of Irrigation

PLACES OF INTEREST:

- ✓ KANADUKATHAN
- ✓ CHETTINADU PALACE
- ✓ ATHANGUDI
- ✓ AAYIRAM JANNAL VEEDU
- ✓ KAVIARASU KANNADASAN MANIMANDAPAM
- ✓ VETTANGUDI BIRD SANCTUARY
- ✓ PILLAYARPATTI TEMPLE
- ✓ PIRANMALAI SEIK OLIYULLAH DARGAH
- ✓ IDAIKATTUR CHRUCH
- ✓ KUNDRAKUDI TEMPLE
- ✓ THIRUKKOSHTIYUR TEMPLE
- ✓ VENKATAMUDAYAN PERUMAL TEMPLE (THEN TIRUPATI)
- ✓ KALAIYARKOVIL TEMPLE
- ✓ DAKSHINAMURTHY GURUSTHALAM, PATTAMANGALAM
- ✓ SWARNA MOORTHEESWARAR TEMPLE, KANDADEVIL
- ✓ VETTUDAIYAR KALIAMMAN TEMPLE, KOLLANGUDI
- ✓ KANNUDAYA NAYAKI AMMAN TEMPLE, NATTARASAN KOTTAI
- ✓ BATHIRAKALIAMMAN TEMPLE, MADAPURAM
- ✓ MUTHUMARIAMMAN TEMPLE, THAYAMANGALAM

KEEZHADI EXCAVATION



- ✓ In 2013-14, the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) carried out explorations in 293 sites along the Vaigai river valley in Theni, Dindigul, Madurai, Sivaganga and Ramanathapuram districts.
- ✓ Keezhadi in Sivaganga district was chosen for excavation and artefacts unearthed by the ASI in the second phase of the excavation at Pallichanthai Thidal of Keezhadi pointed to an ancient civilisation that thrived on the banks of the Vaigai.
- ✓ Carbon dating of charcoal found at the Keezhadi site in February 2017 established that the settlement there belonged to 200 BC.
- ✓ The excavations thus proved that urban civilisation had existed in Tamil Nadu since the Sangam age.
- ✓ A beautifully crafted earthen pot with leaf decoration was unearthed at Archaeological Survey of India's excavation site at Keezhadi, adding to a repository of evidence pointing to the existence of an urban habitation closer to the erstwhile capital of Pandya kingdom.
- ✓ The exquisitely crafted pot, measuring 72 cm in width and 42 cm in height, was found by



an ASI team led by K. Amarnath Ramakrishna, Superintending Archaeologist.

- ✓ A beautifully crafted earthen pot with leaf decoration was unearthed at Archaeological Survey of India's excavation site at Keezhadi near here on Thursday, adding to a repository of evidence pointing to the existence of an urban habitation closer to the erstwhile capital of Pandya kingdom.
- ✓ The exquisitely crafted pot, measuring 72 cm in width and 42 cm in height, was found by an ASI team led by K. Amarnath Ramakrishna, Superintending Archaeologist.
- ✓ Two similar pots of different shapes have started to emerge in two other pits of the excavation site.
- ✓ The huge red pot, which is among a variety of earthenware discovered in the area, was found embedded alongside a water storage facility.
- ✓ Noted epigraphist V. Vedachalam says that the kind of antiquities found at the site, 'Pallichandai Thidal,' reaffirm the belief that nestled among three ancient places — Konthagai, Keezhadi and Manalur — was an urban settlement that had trade links with North India and the western world during the Sangam Age.
- ✓ References to Manalur are found in Tiruvilayadalpuranam.
- ✓ During a later period, Konthagai and Keezhadi were merged as Kuntidevi Chaturvedimangalam and gifted to Brahmins.
- ✓ The Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) refused to commit a time period within which it would begin the next phase of excavation at Pallichanthai Thidal at Keezhadi in Sivaganga district.
- ✓ The excavations conducted so far on just one out of 100 acres of identified land at the spot had led to discovery of 4,125 artefacts

pointing to the existence of an ancient Tamil civilisation that could have thrived on the banks of Vaigai.

- ✓ The State government has also evinced interest in setting up a site museum at Keezhadi to display the 5,300 antiquities that have been unearthed so far and has even offered to allot 72 cents of land for the same.

FAMOUS PERSONALITIES:

- ✓ Velu Nachiyar
- ✓ Marudu brothers
- ✓ Kavingar Kannadasan
- ✓ Kaniyan Pungundranar
- ✓ Alagappa Chettaiyar
- ✓ P. Chidambaram