



TRICHY

District Collector

- S.Sivarasu I.A.S.

History

- Woraiyur, a part of present day Tiruchirappalli, was the capital city of Cholas from 300 B.C. onwards.
- Woraiyur continued to be under the control of Cholas even during the days of Kalabhra interregnum (A.D. 300 – 575).
- Later, Woraiyur along with the present day Tiruchirappalli and its neighbouring areas came under the control of Mahendra Varma Pallava I, who ascended the throne in A.D. 590.
- 880 AD - Aditya Chola brought a downfall to the Pallava dynasty
- In 1225 A.D the area was occupied by the Hoysulas.
- Afterwards, it came under the rule of later Pandyas till the advent of Mughal Rule
- Tiruchirappalli was for some time under the Mughal rule, which was put to an end by the Vijayanagar rulers.
- The Nayaks, the Governors of Vijayanagar empire, ruled this area till A.D. 1736.
- It was Viswanatha Nayaka who built the present day Teppakulam and the Fort.
- The Nayak dynasty came to an end during the days of Meenakshi.

Area

- 4403 Sq.Km
- MLA Constituency – 9
- MP Constituency - 1



Boundaries

- Bounded by Perambalur District in the North Thanjavur and Pudukkottai in the east, Sivaganga District, Madurai and Dindugal District in the South and Karur District in the west.

Location

- Tiruchirappalli, situated on the banks of the river Cauvery is the fourth largest city in Tamil Nadu.
- It is not only an Inland District without any coastal line but also the most centrally located district in the state.
- 11 Taluks and 14 Development blocks

Rivers

- The Cauvery and Coleroon are the major rivers and there are other small rivers.
- Koraiyar River
- Ariyar River
- Uyyakkondan River
- Upparu River
- Ponnaniyar River
- Kudamurutti River

Forest

- One twelfth of the area of this district is covered by revenue forest and hills.
- The important hills in this district is Pachamalai near Thuraiyur.

Soil

- The red loamy soil is predominantly found here. Manapparai and part of Thuraiyur have red loam soil.
- The district has also sandy alluvial soil in other parts of the district.



Cropping Pattern

- Paddy, Banana, Jowar, Sugarcane, Cotton, Millets and pulses

Places of interest

Thiruvanaikaval

- One of the PanchaBhoothaSthalam (five elements of nature) representing water.
- The temple is also revered as “AppuSthalam” and the Shivalingam here is called as “AppuLinga”.

Samayapuram:

- King VijayarayaChakkaravarthi built the present day form of the temple.
- Chithirai Car Festival (April-May) is famous festival of this temple.
- St.Mary’s Cathedral Church , Melapudur
- St.Mary’s Cathedral Church is located near Melaputhur. It is the headquarter church of the Catholic Diocese of Tiruchirappall. It is one of the oldest Dioceses in Tamilnadu and India as well.
- The old Cathedral was 175 years old (1841 – 2015).The new Cathedral has built in 2015 is very magnificent and it stands in the place of the old Cathedral,

RockFort Temple:

- The most famous land mark of Tiruchirappalli is Rockfort Temple.
- It is also called as UcchiPillaiyarKovil.
- It has a 100 pillared hall, and a Vimana.

Srirangam Temple:

- Srirangam is the foremost of the eight self-manifested shrines (Swayam VyakataKshetras) of Lord Vishnu.
- It is also considered the first, foremost and the most important of the 108 main Vishnu temples.



TOURIST PLACES

- Mukkombu
- Kallanai
- Ponnaniyar dam
- Puliyancholai
- Butterfly Park