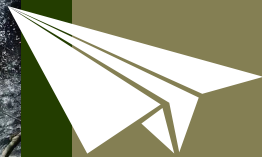
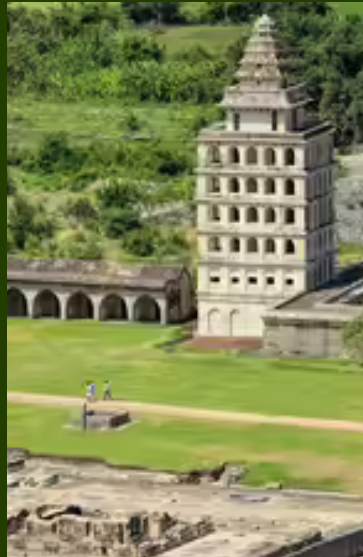


# Places of Interests



**RIRD  
SV NAGARAM**



# PLACES OF INTERESTS

**Tiruvannamalai**

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04

**Kanchipuram**

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12

**Villupuram**

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17

**Chengalpattu**

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23

**Kallakurichi**

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30

**Tiruvallur**

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35

**Cuddalore**

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41

# OUR SERVICE DISTRICTS

The Rural Development personnel of 81 blocks of the following 07 districts are given training in this centre.

**1**

**CHENNAI**

**2**

**TIRUVANNAMALAI**  
18 Blocks

**3**

**KANCHIPURAM**  
05 Blocks

**4**

**VILLUPURAM**  
13 Blocks

**5**

**CHENGALPATTU**  
08 Blocks

**6**

**KALLAKURICHI**  
09 Blocks

**7**

**TIRUVALLUR**  
14 Blocks

**8**

**CUDDALORE**  
14 Blocks

"Temple Town"

# Tirvannamalai

## Places of interest

- --- Jawadhu hills
- --- Bell rock Kanchanagiri, Ranipet
- --- Sathanur Dam
- --- Senbaghathoppu dam
- --- Mamandur Cave Temple
- --- Jain Hill Temple, Tirumalai
- --- Arulmigu Annamalaiyar Temple
- --- Arulmigu Renugambal Temple – Padaivedu
- --- Parvathamalai
- --- Arulmigu Periyannayagi Udanurai kangagireeswarar  
Thirukovil, Devikapuram
- --- Arulmigu Pandurangan Thirukovil, Thennangur
- --- Sri Pachai Amman Kovil, Munugapet



## JAWADHU HILLS



Jawadhu hill is a part of eastern ghats extends to an area of 260 sq.km. More than 200 hamlet villages are present here. Evidences of New stone age people are found in the place pathiri and head stones and funeral symbols are seen in Kilcheppili and Mandaparai. Tombstones from Pallava period to Nayaka period can be seen here. They consist of bluish gray granites, with peaks averaging 3,600–3,800 feet (1,100–1,150 m).

**Distance from our institution - 76 Kms**



scan for location

## Important Tourist Areas around jawadhu hills

### BEEMAN FALLS

Beeman falls is a nature tourism spot in the region. It is a photographer's paradise and is also suitable for trekking. The solitude of the hills near the falls makes the overnight stay a good experience. Generally, the Beeman falls is in a cascade for over 8 months in a year. The tourists are allowed to bathe in the pool beneath the waterfall.

**Distance from our institution - 79.6 Kms**



scan for location

### KCALAPPAN LAKE BOAT HOUSE

Boating in Jawadhu Hills is primarily available at the scenic Komutteri Lake often referred to as the Kolapan boat house area located near Jamunamarathur, offering a peaceful, man-made island experience in the Eastern Ghats of Tamil Nadu.

**Distance from our institution - 78 Kms**



scan for location

## Important Tourist Areas around jawadhu hills

### VIEW POINT TOWER

The new viewpoint tower, which was built at a cost of ₹46 lakh, is located in Palamarathur tribal hamlet, around 3 km from Jamunamarathur village in Jawadhu Hills. Located in the thick forests, the open viewpoint tower can be accessed through a pathway. It is also closer to the seasonal Bheeman falls on the hills.

### VAINU BAPPU OBSERVATORY

The Vainu Bappu Observatory is an astronomical observatory owned and operated by the Indian Institute of Astrophysics is located in the picturesque neighbourhood of the village of Kavalur in the Jawadu Hills, in thirupathur district.



The entry ticket costs Rs. 50/- per person and will be issued at the security gate. Children under the age of 12 do not need a ticket. You will be able to purchase entry tickets at the security gate between 2:00 pm and 04:30 pm; if you are interested in only participating in the sky-observation programme, the ticket counter operates between 6:30 PM & 7:15 PM.

**Open to the public every Saturday.**

**Timings: 2:00 PM to 9:00 PM.**

**Evening stargazing: Subject to weather conditions.**

**Distance from our institution - 86.4 Kms**



scan for location

### AMIRTHI ZOOLOGICAL PARKS

Nestled beneath the picturesque Javadu Hills in Amirthi near Vellore, Tamil Nadu, lies the charming Amirthi Zoological Park. Spanning 25 hectares, this protected wildlife habitat is a haven for nature enthusiasts and families seeking a peaceful retreat amidst diverse flora and fauna.



**Operating Hours: 8:00 AM – 5:00 PM**

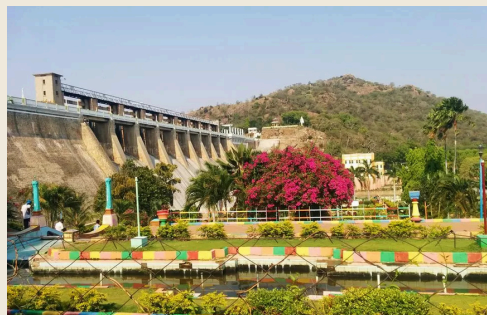
**Closed Days: Tuesdays.**

**Distance from our institution - 42.7 Kms**



scan for location

## SATHANUR DAM



Sathanur Dam was built in 1956 across the Thenpennai River. with the capacity of 119 feet. It is one of the biggest dam in Tamilnadu constructed in Kamarajar period. The parks and pleasant atmosphere are enjoyable to the tourist. **There are more than 100 crocodiles in the crocodiles park.** It is at a distance of 30 Km from Tiruvannamalai and 24 Km from Chengam.

**Distance from our institution - 48.6 Kms**



scan for location

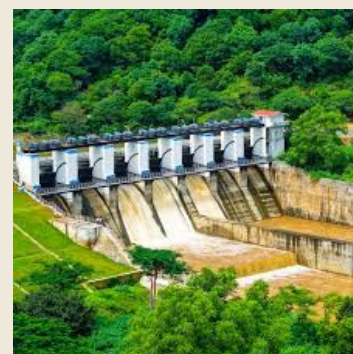
## SENBAGHATHOPPU DAM

The Shenbagathoppu dam built in 2007 has a total storage capacity of 287 mcft of water and a height of 62 feet. It will benefit farmers in around 200 villages in Polur taluk.

**Distance from our institution - 32.9 Kms**



scan for location



## BELL ROCK, KANCHANAGIRI HILLS



scan for location

Though, the Bell Rock in Kanchanagiri Hills, located near Ranipet district it lies close to this institute. It is a famous, **large flat rock on a 1500-foot hill that produces a distinct melodic sound similar to a bronze bell when tapped.** It is a popular, scenic trekking destination with a Shiva temple, offering panoramic views. The area is home to small Shiva and Murugan temples. The climb involves a mini-trek that offers panoramic views of the surrounding greenery.

**Distance from our institution - 44 Kms**

## MAMANDUR CAVE TEMPLE



This temple is one of the biggest cave temples of Tamilnadu. There are 4 Cave temples located in Narasamangalam – Mamandur Village hill. These temples were constructed by the king Magendiravarma and his successors. The 1st and 2nd cave present at the extreme right are for Vishnu and Shivan, respectively and there is no idol in the third cave at the hill top. The 4th cave present at the southern end is an incomplete one.

The pallva grantha inscription which says about the special names of King Mahendiravarma and the 10th century stone inscription which says about the chitramega thadagam which is present at the back of the hill are historical treasures. Valeeswarar and Bairava temples are situated at the hill top.

**Distance from our institution - 48.6 Kms**



scan for location

## JAIN HILL TEMPLE, TIRUMALAI

The Tirumalai Jain Complex, located near Polur in the Tiruvannamalai district, is an ancient, 9th-century, protected Jain site (Arihanthagiri or Holy mountain) featuring a **16-foot tall 12th-century sculpture of Neminatha (tallest in Tamil Nadu)**. The complex includes three Jain caves, three temples, and Vijayanagara-period murals, nestled on a hill.



The complex includes the 10th-century Kunthavai Jinalaya (built by Kundavai, sister of Rajaraja Chola) and the 16th-century Mahaveer Temple at the base.



**Distance from our institution - 26.7 Kms**

scan for location

## ARULMIGU ANNAMALAIYAR TEMPLE



The annamaliayar kovil was built before 1100 years and the architecture of the temple has its contribution from various kingdom from Cholas, Pandias, Sambuvarayars Posalas, Vijayanagar kings, Nayaks, Nagarathargal, Cheftains and Zamindars.. The temple is very enormous with an area covers around 25 acres and the East gopuram built by King Krishnadevarayar with a height of 217 ft which is the second tallest gopuram in Tamilnadu.

The temple posseses more than 1000 statues and 450 stone inscriptions. The temple has more than 100 sannidhis. Various idols, bronze statues, paintings, thirusutrugal, thirtakulungal, 1000 pillar mahal and towering gopurams are the specialites of the temple.

**Distance from our institution - 69.6 Kms**



scan for location

## KARTHIKAI DEEPAM

Tiruvannamalai temple celebrates many festivals throughout the year and the important one is being celebrated in the tamil month of Karthigai (Nov - Dec) full moon day. The karthigai brahmahotsavam is celebrated for 10 days and on full moon day at about 06.00 hrs in the evening the mahadeepam will be lighted and this can be viewed for many kilometers around the mountain.



As the God Arunachaleeshwarar in Tiruvannamalai is in the form of fire (agni), the lamp lightened on the mountain top is considered very special. lakhs and lakhs of people gather in Tiruvannamalai for maha deepam and go around the mountain for Girivalam. Periya Theer (Chariot) is also a special function of this festival. karthigai Deepam s considered as one of the important festival of India.

## ARULMIGU RENUGAMBAL TEMPLE - PADAIVEDU



After the fall of Chola dynasty in 10th and 11th Century, the Sambuvarayars, one of the minor kingdom of Chola dynasty declared their independence and established their rule in Padaivedu. Even today the remains of their fort can be seen at this place. The amman idol in Garbha griha is self-existing and the presence of Lord Brahma, Thirumal and shiva beside her proves that Lady Sakthi is predominant in the universe. Amman as suthai thirumeni is present at the backside along with Banalingam and Janakarshana chakaram established by Adhisankarar. festivals celebrated on every friday in the month of Aadi is very special.

**Distance from our institution - 26.7 Kms**



scan for location

## PARVATHAMALAI

As per the opinions of the historians, the place ruled by the king Nanan Sei nanan during ancient period is Navira hills, presently called as Parvathamalai. It is present in the foothill of javadi hills and Abidagujambal – Maligarjunar temple is located in the hill top. The temple is a **boon for mountain treckers** with natural scenarios and gentle breeze. This hill is known as **Thenkailayam** and worshipped by many saints. This place can be reached either from Thenmadhimangalam or from kadaladi.



scan for location

**Distance from our institution - 53.9 Kms**

# Tiruvannamalai

## ARULMIGU PERIYANAYAGI UDANURAI KANGAGIREESWARAR THIRUKCVIL, DEVIKAPURAM



scan for location

It is the next biggest temple next to Tiruvannamalai Annamalaiyar temple and a best example for Vijayanagar architecture. Periyannayagi Amman temple located at the foot hill and Ponmalainathar temple is located at the hilltop. It has more than 10000 statues and 60 stone inscriptions. It was a famous trading point and spiritual place during Vijayanagar reign and the temple was administrative centre in ancient time. The compound walls of Periyannayagi amman, marriage hall, Garbha griha were inscribed with the stories of saivism and vaishnavism.

**Distance from our institution - 26.4 Kms**

## ARULMIGU PANDURANGAN THIRUKCVIL, THENNANGUR

It is an example of nagara style of architecture in North India. As per hindu puranas it is a place where Goddess Lakshmi Devi live and they maintain the gardens well. The entrance gopuram is very tall and the vimanam present inside are in nagara style of architecture and it has a huge mandapam with a lots of paintings and we can seek blessings of the 10.5 ft tall Pandurangan and 8.5 ft tall Raghumayi idols from here.



scan for location

**Distance from our institution - 44 Kms**

## SRI PACHAI AMMAN KOVIL, MUNUGAPET



scan for location

Munugapattu pachaiyamman Manarsami temple is one of the oldest temple. It functions as family temple for thousands of families thousands of devotees gave their offerings from first 10 Mondays from Tamil month of Aadi. The east facing goddess Pachiyamman blesses her devotees with a graceful face and in standing posture. Sudai structure in sitting posture can be seen at the backside.

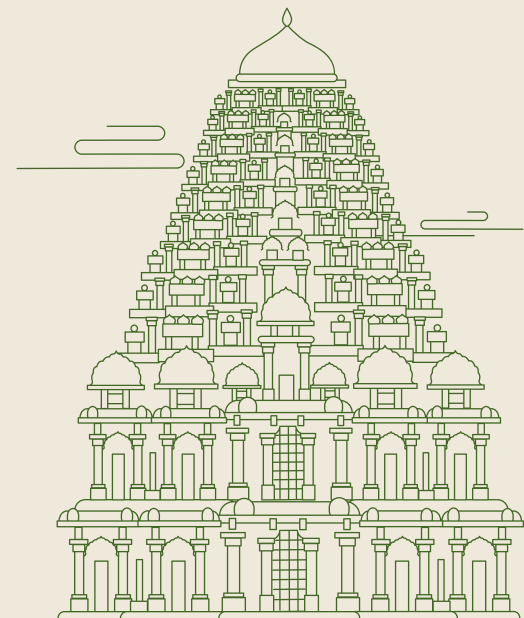
**Distance from our institution - 12.5 Kms**

*"City of Thousand Temples"*

# Kanchipuram

## Places of interest

- --- Kailasanathar Temple
- --- Sri Ekambareswarar Temple
- --- Sri Kanchi Kamakshi Amman Temple
- --- Sri Subramaniya Swami Temple
- --- Arulmigu Sri Varadharaja Perumal Temple
- --- Sri Kachabeswarar Temple
- --- Sri Vaikunta Perumal Temple
- --- Kanchi Kudil



## KAILASANATHAR TEMPLE



The Kailasanathar Temple is the oldest Hindu structure in Kanchipuram and a premier masterpiece of Pallava-era architecture. Built between 685 and 705 CE, it is dedicated to Lord Shiva and served as the architectural inspiration for later grand structures like the Brihadeshwara Temple in Thanjavur.

Commissioned by the Pallava King Narasimhavarman II (also known as Rajasimha), it was the first "structural temple" in South India, moving away from earlier rock-cut or wooden traditions. Built primarily from sandstone with a granite foundation for stability, it features a four-storey pyramidal vimana (tower). The inner courtyard walls are lined with 58 small shrines, each depicting different manifestations of Lord Shiva. The main sanctum houses a massive, 10-foot-high, 16-sided polished black granite Shiva Lingam.

**Distance from our institution - 61.5 Kms**



scan for location

## SRI EKAMBARESWARAR TEMPLE

Ekambareswarar Temple in Kanchipuram is one of the most sacred Hindu sites dedicated to Lord Shiva, representing the Earth (Prithvi) element as part of the Pancha Bhoota Stalam. Spanning 25 acres, it is one of India's largest temple complexes and features one of the country's tallest gateway towers (Raja Gopuram) at 172 feet.



The temple also houses many magnificent halls, the most noted being the thousand-pillared hall, which was built during the Vijayanagar period. This ancient temple is believed to have been in existence since 600 CE and finds mention in the classical Tamil Sangam literature. It was during the 9th century that the Chola dynasty built the present masonry structure of the temple. Later expansions were made possible by the Vijaynagar kings.

**Distance from our institution - 57.8 Kms**



scan for location

## SRI KANCHI KAMAKSHI AMMAN TEMPLE



Sri Kanchi Kamakshi Amman Temple is an ancient Hindu temple in Kanchipuram, Tamil Nadu, dedicated to Goddess Kamakshi, a form of Parvati. It is one of the 51 Shakti Peethas, specifically representing the Nabhi (navel) of Goddess Sati.

Believed to have been founded by the Pallava kings between the 5th and 8th centuries CE, with later contributions from the Chola and Vijayanagara dynasties. Unlike most temples where the goddess is standing, Kamakshi is depicted in a Padmasana (yogic seated) posture. It is the central goddess temple in Kanchipuram; notably, no other Parvati/Amman shrines exist in the city's many Shiva temples

**Distance from our institution - 57.8 Kms**



scan for location

## SRI SUBRAMANIYA SWAMI TEMPLE

The Sri Subramaniya Swami Temple also known as Kumarakottam Temple, is a historic Hindu shrine in Kanchipuram dedicated to Lord Murugan. It is most famous for its location between the temples of his parents—the Ekambareswarar Temple (Lord Shiva) and the Kamakshi Amman Temple (Goddess Parvati)—symbolising the Somaskanda form where the child Murugan sits between his parents.



scan for location

**Distance from our institution - 59 Kms**

## ARULMIGU SRI VARADHARAJA PERUMAL TEMPLE



Arulmigu Sri Varadharaja Perumal Temple also known as Hastagiri or Attiyuran, is a prominent Hindu temple in Kanchipuram, Tamil Nadu, dedicated to Lord Vishnu. It is one of the 108 Divya Desams and is renowned for its vast 23-acre complex and intricate Dravidian architecture.

A unique **Athi Varadar idol** made of fig wood kept submerged in the temple tank (**Anantha Theertham**) and brought out for public worship only once every **40 years**. 100-Pillared Hall a Vijayanagara-style masterpiece featuring detailed sculptures from the Ramayana and Mahabharata. Originally built by the Chola dynasty in 1053 AD and significantly expanded by the Pandyas, Cheras, Hoysalas, and Vijayanagara kings.

**Distance from our institution - 58.3 Kms**



scan for location

## SRI KACHABESWARAR TEMPLE

Sri Kachabeswarar Temple in Kanchipuram is an ancient Hindu temple dedicated to Lord Shiva. It is famously named after the legend where Lord Vishnu, in his Kurma (tortoise) avatar, worshipped Shiva here to regain his powers after the churning of the milky ocean. Lord Shiva is worshipped as a Swayambhu (self-manifested) Lingam. His consort is Goddess Anjanakshi (or Soundarambigai).



Originally built by the Pallavas and later expanded by the Chola and Vijayanagara dynasties. It features a five-tiered Rajagopuram and a sacred tank known as Ishta Siddhi Theertham.

**Distance from our institution - 58.4 Kms**



scan for location

## SRI VAIKUNTA PERUMAL TEMPLE



The Sri Vaikunta Perumal Temple also known as Thiru Parameswara Vinnagaram, is an 8th-century Hindu temple in Kanchipuram, Tamil Nadu, dedicated to Lord Vishnu. It is celebrated as one of the 108 Divya Desams and is a masterpiece of Pallava architecture

The temple features three vertically aligned sanctums where Vishnu is depicted in three different postures: seated (ground floor), reclining (middle floor), and standing (top floor). It is famous for stone panels depicting the history of the Pallava dynasty and inscriptions from the Chola period detailing early democratic village elections in Uthiramerur. Constructed by the Pallava King Nandivarman II (720–796 CE).

**Distance from our institution - 57.8 Kms**



scan for location

## KANCHI KUDIL

Kanchi Kudil is a century-old ancestral home turned heritage museum in Kanchipuram, Tamil Nadu, that offers a rare look into the traditional lifestyle of a joint family from a bygone era.



Displays a collection of 100-year-old antiques, including wooden swings, rocking chairs, brass utensils, and ancient iron boxes. Features classic South Indian elements like open courtyards, wooden pillars, verandahs, and a rock-floor kitchen.: Features models dressed in traditional attire, like silk saris, and exhibits of ancient grain storage rooms and handmade kitchen tools used before the advent of electricity.

**Distance from our institution - 59.2 Kms**



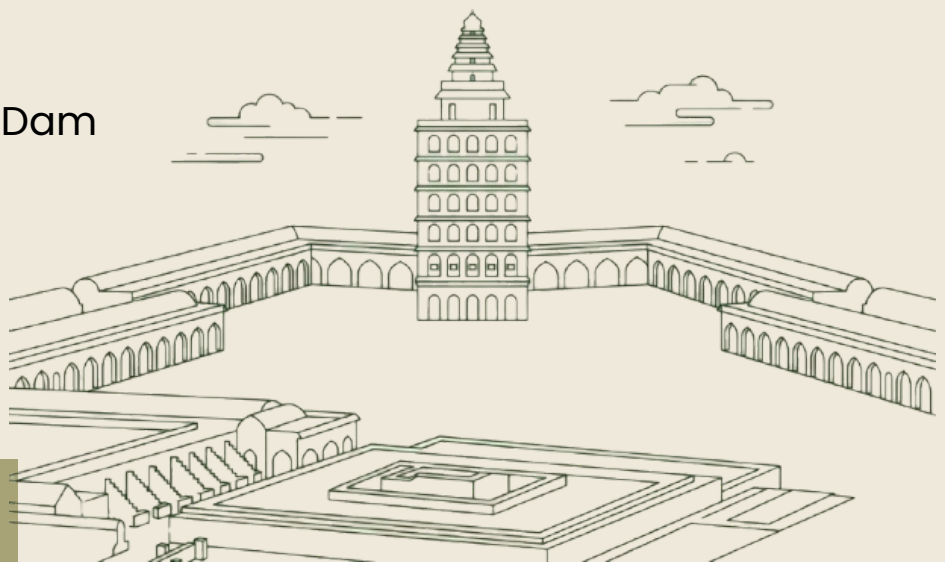
scan for location

*"Sizhima nagaram"*

# Villupuram

## Places of interest

- --- Gingee Fort (Senji Fort)
- --- Thiruvakkarai National Fossil Wood Park
- --- Auroville
- --- Mandagapattu temple
- --- Sri Abirameshwarar Temple Thiruvaamathoor
- --- Arulmigu Mailam Murugan Temple
- --- Melmalayanur Angalaparameshwari Temple
- --- Marakkanam beach
- --- Veedur Dam



## GINGEE FORT (SENJI FORT)

GINGEE was fortified by Ananda Kone, chief of the local shepherd community. The Kone dynasty gave way to the Kurumbaras, who established their headquarters at Sendamangalam, which later came under the powerful Chola empire.



Gingee came under the hegemony of the Moghul emperor Aurangzeb in 1691 A. D., and Sarup Singh was appointed as the chief of Gingee by the emperor, under the control of the Nawab of Arcot. Sarup Singh's son, Raja De Singh, revolted against the Nawab of Arcot, and was defeated and killed in the war that followed. Though Gingee became a part of the Nawab's territory in 1714 A. D., the young and courageous De Singh became a legend and his heroic deeds were sung in the form of popular ballads. Thus Gingee too became quite well known. In 1750 A. D., Gingee came under the French rule and remained so till it was surrendered to the British in 1761. It has been declared as **44<sup>th</sup> UNESCO World heritage site of India**.



Gingee Fort may be a far cry from its glorious past, still it treasures a lot in the form of temples, granaries and walls. It stands testimony to the ravages of invasions, wars and battles the structure had endured for centuries. Soak up the stature of the imposing fortification walls of Gingee which link three hills. The structure is so designed that the tops of the three hills act as citadels. The Rajagiri citadel is the highest, about 800 ft. in height, and the most inaccessible. Explore the Kalyana Mahal, one of the most visited attractions in the Fort. Comprising a square shaped court and hemmed in by rooms, it sports a pyramid shaped roof. Walk your way to discover the temple ponds and adjacent structures; Chakkarakulam and Chettikulam are the two famous ponds here



scan for location

**Distance from our institution - 57.2 Kms**

## THIRUVAKKARAI NATIONAL FOSSIL WOOD PARK



scan for location

A Geological park is about 40 kms from Viluppuram and 25 kms from Puducherry. A national geological park with large number of petrified tree trunks known as fossil are found here. There is a temple for Lord Siva constructed by the famous Chola queen Sembiyan Madheviyar. Arulmigu Chandramoulisvarar and Tenambikai are the presiding deities here. Arulmigu Vakkaralingam and Arulmigu Vakkrakali for whom every full moon day and night of the year special prayers are conducted and thronged by pious devotees throughout the night. The Temple was sung by the Thirugnana Sambandar.

**Distance from our institution - 99 Kms**

## AUROVILLE

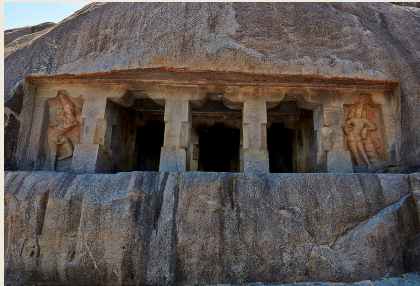
An international township. This town of tomorrow now in the making – supported and encouraged by the Government of India, and endorsed by UNESCO – is sited just across the Puducherry border in Tamil Nadu. The near-2000 auroville residents from some 40 countries live in 100+ scattered settlements spread around the landscape, either in the city area or surrounding Green Belt. The aim of the project is the achievement of an actual human unity in diversity, while at the same time researching into new approaches to education, health care, alternative energy usage, environmental regeneration, and sustainable living in general. Each inhabitant of Auroville contributes in his or her own way towards building the township.



scan for location

**Distance from our institution - 118 Kms**

## MANDAGAPATTU TEMPLE



scan for location

Mandagapattu Tirumurti Temple is a Hindu temple situated in the village of Mandagapattu in the Viluppuram district of Tamil Nadu, India. Hewn from rock by the Pallava ruler Mahendravarman I in honour of the trinity Brahma-Shiva-Vishnu, the rock-cut cave temple is the **oldest stone shrine discovered and dated in Tamil Nadu**. The temple is notable for the earliest known rock-cut Sanskrit inscription written in Grantha script. It is attributed to the Pallava king Mahendravarman I (600–630 CE).

Distance from our institution - 73.8 Kms

## SRI ABIRAMESHWARAR TEMPLE THIRUVAAMATHIGOR

An ancient Chola temple. Dedicated to lord Sri Abiramaeshwarar is found here. 1500 years old temple . As the temple seems to have changed many hands Times between. Rajaraja Chola I (AD 985-1012) and Seerangadeva Maharayar. (1584.AD) The Amman Named Muththambigai.



scan for location



Distance from our institution - 91.2 Kms

## ARULMIGU MAILAM MURUGAN TEMPLE



Arulmigu Subramaniya Swami Temple located on small hillock at Mailam is a famous place for of pilgrimage. It is about 32 kms from Viluppuram on the Puducherry – Thindivanam road. The Panguni Uthiram festival held in March – April fascinates a large crowd of devotes from all over Tamil Nadu.



scan for location

**Distance from our institution – 89 Kms**

## MELMALAYANUR ANGALAPARAMESHWARI TEMPLE

The temple of Angala Parameswari is 32 kms from Gingee, the special deity of the Sembadavars. Here festival occurs in February-March. A special feature of this festival is the Simimasana kollai. The people who attend the festival cook large quantities of grain of various kinds and set them out in the burning ground and offer them to goddess who is brought there. Every Ammavasai (New Moon day) there will be the Lakhs of devotees throng here. situated here. In the inner sanctum there is a snake pit which is being worshipped. There is a congregation of devotees on every new moon day.



scan for location

**Distance from our institution – 93 Kms**

## MARAKKANAM BEACH



Marakkanam is a place where ancient culture and modern leisure converge in perfect harmony. The quaint fishing villages and coconut groves that surround the beach offer a glimpse into the charming local way of life. The beach is a playground for water sports like paragliding, windsurfing, and kite surfing.



scan for location

**Distance from our institution - 123 Kms**

## VEEDUR DAM

The principal aim of the construction of Veedur Dam in 1965 was to provide water for cultivation. The dam is 3,086 feet in length, 61 feet in height, and 1,210 feet in gross storage capacity. The hydroelectric power generated by the dam is also utilized. Veedur Dam, surrounded by picturesque paths and routes, provides excellent chances for hiking experiences.



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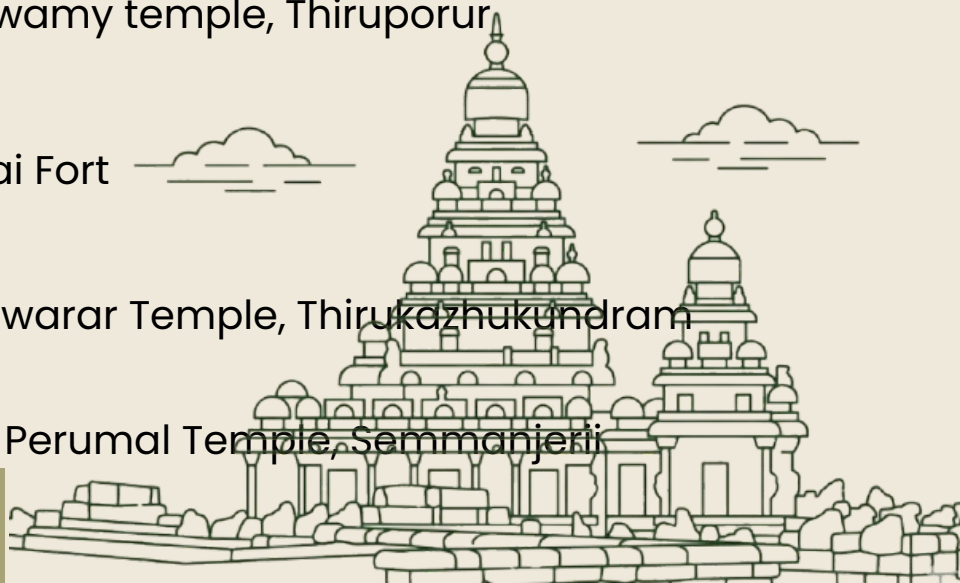
**Distance from our institution - 93 Kms**

*"Gateway of Chennai"*

# Chengalpattu

## Places of interest

- Kovalam
- Mamallapuram (Mahabalipuram)
- Crocodile bank
- Arignar Anna zoological park, Vandalur
- Vedanthangal Bird Sanctuary
- Muttukadu Boat house
- Mudaliarkuppam (Rain Drop Boat House)
- Thiruvidadanthai
- Kandhaswamy temple, Thiruporur
- Alamparai Fort
- Vedagiriswarar Temple, Thirukazhukundram
- Srinivasa Perumal Temple, Semmanjeri



## KOVALAM



A Sea side village, 40 kms, from Chennai city is on the way to Mamallapuram. There is a popular Church and a Dargah within the village boundary that attracts pilgrims from its neighbourhood areas and Chennai too. Catamaran ride and mid sea diving arranged by the locals attract a lot of tourists.

**Distance from our institution - 124 Kms**



**scan for location**

## MAMALLAPURAM (MAHABALIPURAM)

Mamallapuram was created by the Pallava Dynasty and it was their seaport during their regime. The Pallava king Narasimha Varman I, was a great wrestler with the title, MAMALLAN, hence it was named MAMALLAPURAM. This has an exotic and long sea shore, temples in the form of Chariots called Rathas, mandapams ( cave sanctuaries) huge open air reliefs such as the famous and excellent 100 foot long " Arjuna Penance". And the Temple of Rivage, with innumerable glorious sculptures of Lord Siva.



Built in Dravidian Style of architecture the shore Temple complex has one large and two small temples. It is one of the oldest structural excellence of South India and has been classified as a UNESCO World Heritage Site. A new and modern addition to the town of Mahabalipuram is the Open Air Museum. Sculpture and Art College, Sculpture workshops, Handicrafts long and beautiful sea shore attracts millions of tourists throughout the year.

**Distance from our institution - 116 Kms**



**scan for location**

## CROCODILE BANK



The Crocodile Bank extends over an area of about 3.2 hectares, comprising a wide range of Indian and African crocodiles, alligators and other reptiles including turtles and snakes. Founded by Romulus Whitaker, the German Biologist in 1976, to conserve the species of crocodiles and alligators which are endangered, it is provided with lush tropical vegetation for giving ample shade to these reptiles.

Presently, it has 14 varieties of crocodiles, 12 species of turtles and 5 types of snakes, with total number of 2,400 reptiles in the Crocodile Bank.



scan for location

**Timings - Tuesday to Sunday: 7.00 p.m. – 8.30 p.m.**

**Distance from our institution - 130 Kms**

## ARINGAR ANNA ZOOLOGICAL PARK, VANDALUR

The work to establish the Zoological park was started in 1976. It was opened to public in 1985. It is one of the largest Zoological Complex in South East Asia sprawling over an area of 602 ha. This houses 40 varieties of mammals, 20 avian species and 14 species of reptiles



Separate natural habitat enclosure has been created for the Butterflies in an area of 2.7 acres, with 200 species of nectar plants at a cost of 4 crores. It also provides live streaming of animals

Live stream Link - <https://livestreaming.aazp.in>

**Timings - 9.00 a.m. to 5.00 p.m. (Tuesday holiday)**



scan for location

**Distance from our institution - 106 Kms**

## VEDANTHANGAL BIRD SANCTUARY



It is one of the major Water Bird Sanctuaries in India. of 25 Kms from Chengalpattu. The birds nest on the branches of submerged trees. Storks, Egrets, Cormorants, Darter, Flamingos, Pelicans, moor hens, herons, kingfishers, sandpipers, white ibis, spoonbills, swans and grey wagtails are some of the birds which arrive here during season. The best season time is between October and March, when a large number of migratory birds visit. The birds can be viewed from the bank or from the watch tower.

The Best time to visit this sanctuary is from November to March. Established in 1936, it is the oldest wildlife sanctuary in India. It has been designated as a protected Ramsar site since 2022. More than 40,000 birds have been recorded in the sanctuary during the migratory season every year.



scan for location

**Distance from our institution - 79.3 Kms**

## MUTTUKADU BOAT HOUSE



scan for location

TTDC operates a Boating centre in this ideal picnic destination with enticing green back ground and glittering blue sky and sea, with food court facility. Muttukadu Boat House is a water sport facility on the East Coast Road at Muttukadu, Chennai. Offering rowing, wind surfing, water skiing and speedboat riding. It is a backwater area of the Bay of Bengal

**Timings : Morning 9.00 a.m. to Evening 6.00 p.m.**

**Distance from our institution - 126 Kms**

## MUDALIARKUPPAM (RAIN DROP BOAT HOUSE)

Also called as Rain Drop Boat House, maintained and operated by the TTDC, it is 90 kms. from the city of Chennai and 30 kms south of Mamallapuram on the East Coast Road. This boat house has varieties of boats like Banan Boat, water scooters, speed boats to suit the taste of the visitors. Boating trip is also arranged to the nearest beach island in the Odiyur Lake.



scan for location

**Distance from our institution - 117 Kms**

## THIRUVIDANTHAI



The Nityakalyana Perumal Temple more than 1000 years old is situated on the ECR between Chennai and Mamallapuram. The beautiful deity here is Varaha Perumal, otherwise called Nitya Kalyana Perumal. The deity is believed to bestow marital bliss to the unmarried devotees who worship him.



scan for location

Distance from our institution - 126 Kms

## KANDHASWAMY TEMPLE, TIRUPPORUR

This temple is one of the 33 Murugan temples in Tamil Nadu. Built during the Pallava period. The temple is located at a distance of 25 km from Chengalpattu. Poriyur, Yudhapuri and Samarapuri are the names given to Thirupporur. Started an ancient temple in OMR dedicated to Lord Muruga is located here. The temple contains several inscriptions.



scan for location

Timings : 6.30AM to 12.00PM and 4.00PM to 8.00 PM.

Distance from our institution - 113 Kms

## ALAMPARAI FORT



scan for location

Alamparai Fort is a 17th-century coastal ruin built in Mughal era located in the Chengalpattu district (formerly part of Kancheepuram district) of Tamil Nadu. In its prime, the fort featured a 100-metre dockyard. Major exports included salt, ghee (clarified butter), and zari cloths. The fort once housed a mint that produced coins known as "Alamparai Varahan". This mint was later shifted to Pondicherry (Puducherry) at the request of the French governor.

Distance from our institution - 107 Kms

## VEDAGIRISWARAR TEMPLE THIRUKALUKUNDRAM



It is famous for the rare phenomenon of two eagles visiting to worship Lord vedagiriswarar round noon daily at the hill to temple. Hence the village got this name. This small Siva temple is situated on the top of the Vedagiri hill, which is 160 metres high. At the southeast end of the town is a spacious tank where the water is said to have curative powers.

Once in every 12 years, a conch is discovered in this tank & thousands of devotees throng to bathe in the tank at this auspicious time. This is also the Laksha Deepam (lighting of one lakh lamps) festival. A collection of the conches is displayed in the Siva temple in the town.

**Distance from our institution - 101 Kms**



scan for location

## SRINIVASA PERUMAL TEMPLE, SEMMANJERI

The Archaeological Department confirms that the present structure could be around 500 years old. But locals call it a 1500 years old temple. It is located at Semmenjeri on the Old Mahabalipuram Road (OMR) 30 kms from Chennai. It is said that, a Pallava king who lost his eye sight got back his vision on worshipping Srinivasa Perumal here. Even now, people believe that anyone with eye problems get it cured by worshipping the Perumal here. This is also said to be a Prahtana sthalam for the unmarried and childless couples.



scan for location

**Timings: Morning 7.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m.,  
Evening 4.00 p.m. to Night 8.00 p.m.**

**Distance from our institution - 131 Kms**

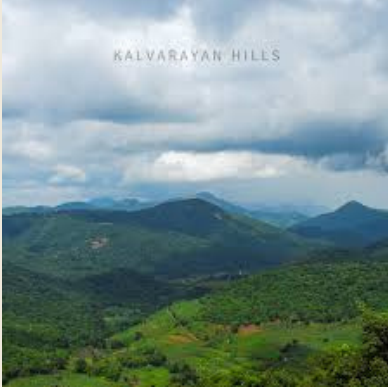
*"Home of Agriculture"*  
**Kallakurichi**

**Places of interest**

- --- Kalvarayan hills
- --- Megam falls
- --- Sri Veeratteswarar Koil, Thirukkoilur
- --- Ulagalantha Perumal Temple
- --- Aadhi Thiruvarangam Temple
- --- St. Antony's Church, Melnariyappanur
- --- Thiyagadurgam fort
- --- Koothandavar Temple



## KALVARAYAN HILLS



The proximity of clouds fall near the peak of Vellimalai hilltop is a popular tourist spot for locals during the monsoon season. Vellimalai is a pristine unexplored location. A major hill range in the Eastern Ghats ideal for trekking, bird watching, and photography, offering a temperate climate and views of clouds touching the Vellimalai hilltop. the height ranging from 1000 ft to 3800 ft from the sea level.

The place is a veritable paradise for trekkers. It is also called as 'Poor man's hill station' of Tamil Nadu. Every year the District Administration is conducting the Summer Festival to create the awareness among the tribes.

**Distance from our institution - 182 Kms**



scan for location

## Important Tourist Areas around Kalvarayan hills

### PERIYARU FALLS

Picturesque waterfalls located within the Kalrayan Hills.a local, seasonal waterfall located near Vellimalai village. Best visited between September and December after the monsoon, this less-known spot is popular for bathing. It is located near Nochimedu

**Distance from our institution - 156 Kms**

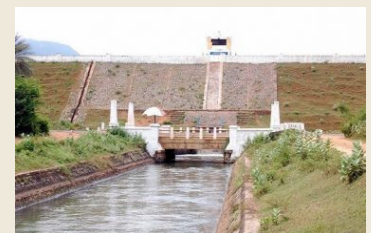


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### GGMUKI DAM

he man-made lake covers an area of 10,800 acres during normal monsoon seasons. It serves 47 villages and has a maximum storage height of 46 feet.he newest part of the dam covers 5,000 acres and the oldest part of the dam covers 5,800 acres. The reservoir provides a reliable water source for the farmers, who have for generations grown crops requiring large amounts of water such as rice and sugarcane.

**Distance from our institution - 154 Kms**



scan for location

Lets Explore

# Kallakurichī

Natural &  
Scenic Spot

## Important Tourist Areas around Kalvarayan hills

### MEGAM FALLS



Megam Falls is located at the foothills of the Kalrayan Hills in the Eastern Ghats of Tamil Nadu. The trek down the hill to Megam falls is memorable for the lovely track and the enchanting sights that await you. Cool yourself off with a shower and frolic in the water. For those raring to take a plunge, be wary of the deep rock crevices at the base of the falls.



**Distance from our institution - 168 Kms**

**scan for location**

## SRI VEERATTESWARAR KOIL, THIRUKKOLUR



The Sri Veeratteswarar Koil in Thirukkoilur, Kallakurichi district, is an ancient Shiva temple and one of the eight Ashta Veeratta Sthalas where Lord Shiva is worshipped as the destroyer of evil. This 11th-century temple, praised in Thevaram hymns, honors Shiva for defeating the demon Andhaka to end ignorance, with Parvathi as Periya Nayagi.

**Distance from our institution - 102 Kms**



scan for location

## ULAGALANTHA PERUMAL TEMPLE

The Ulagalantha Perumal Temple in Thirukoilur, is a revered 108 Divya Desam temple dedicated to Lord Vishnu, who is worshipped as Trivikrama (the giant form that measured the world). Located on the banks of the Pennar River, it features a 192-foot rajagopuram—the third tallest in the state—and was built by Medieval Cholas. Kabilar Kundru is also yet another picnic spot at Thirukkoilur which is situated in the middle of the river Pennayar. Kabilar was saint here and his last resting place



scan for location

**Distance from our institution - 102 Kms**

## AADHI THIRUVARANGAM TEMPLE



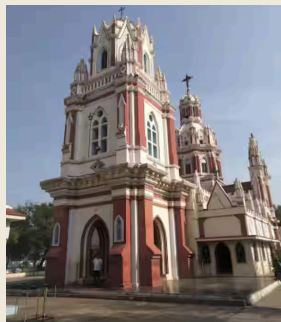
The 108 Divya Desams are popular. More popular and Ancient than that there is Utharangam alias Aadhirangam alias Aadhi Thiruvarangam. It is because Aadi Thiruvarangam is established on the first incarnation of Vishnu. Srirangam is next to the Aadi Thiruvarangam told quite commonly in this region.



scan for location

**Distance from our institution - 98 Kms**

## ST. ANTONY'S CHURCH, MELNARIYAPPANUR



St. Antony's Church in Melnariyappanur, located near Chinnasalem in the Kallakurichi district of Tamil Nadu, is a famous Roman Catholic shrine dedicated to St. Antony of Padua. Known as a "King of Miracles" center, it is a significant pilgrimage site, especially during the annual feast on June 13th, attracting thousands of devotees

**Distance from our institution - 158 Kms**



scan for location

## THIYAGADURGAM FORT

Thiyagadurgam Fort is a historic 17th-century fortification located in the Kallakurichi district, Tamil Nadu, built atop an 800-foot hill. Known for its military significance, it was controlled by the French (1756), Hyder Ali (1760), and the British (1761). The site features ruins including ammunition stores, a temple, and cannons.



**Distance from our institution - 125 Kms**



scan for location

## KOOTHANDAVAR TEMPLE



Koothandavar Kovil (specifically the one in Koovagam) is a renowned Hindu temple dedicated to Iravan (also known as Koothandavar), a character from the Mahabharata. It is most famous for hosting the Koovagam Festival, Asia's largest annual gathering for the transgender community. Koothandavar Temple, a separate deity for transgenders, is located in Koovagam village in Ulundurpet taluk of Kallakurichi district in Tamil Nadu.



scan for location

**Distance from our institution - 124 Kms**

"Lake district of Tamilnadu"

# Tiruvallur

## Places of interest

- Pulicat lake
- Avadi Eco park paruthipattu
- Dutch Cemetery
- Gudiyam caves
- Poondi reservoir
- Lord Veera ragava perumal Temple
- Thiruthani murugan temple
- Sri Vadaranyeswarar Temple Thiruvalangadu
- Arulmigu Devi Karumariamman Temple
- Masilamaniswarar Temple, Thirumullaivoyal



Lets Explore

# Tiruvallur

Natural &  
Scenic Spot

## PULICAT LAKE



Pulicat Lake is the second-largest brackish water lagoon in India after Chilika Lake, situated along the Coromandel Coast across the border of Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu. It spans approximately 759 square kilometres. It is a vital ecological hub known for its massive congregations of migratory birds, particularly flamingos. The lake hosts the **Pulicat Lake Bird Sanctuary**, home to over 215 bird species.

A major haven for birdwatchers, especially during the winter (October to March). It attracts thousands of migratory birds, including Greater Flamingos, pelicans, painted storks, and herons.



**Distance from our institution - 188 Kms**



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## AVADI ECO PARK PARUTHIPATTU



scan for location

The Avadi Paruthipattu Lake Green Park commonly known as the Avadi Eco Park, is a restored 85-acre reservoir that has become a popular recreational hub in the western suburbs of Chennai. It features a 3-km walking track, pedal boating, and dedicated areas for families and fitness enthusiasts. Features a **Miyawaki forest** on central islands designed to attract migratory birds.

**Boating Timings:** Generally 10:00 AM – 5:30 PM

**Boating Charges:** Adults: ₹50 – ₹60

Children: ₹25 – ₹30

**Park Timings:** Morning: 5:00 AM – 9:00 AM

Evening: 4:00 PM – 8:00 PM

**Distance from our institution – 131 Kms**

## DUTCH CEMETERY

The Dutch Cemetery in Pulicat (Pazhaverkadu), Tamil Nadu, is a 17th-century colonial site maintained by the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI). Located near the Pulicat Lake Bird Sanctuary, it contains approximately 77 graves (62 identified) dating from 1646 to 1777 CE. The cemetery served the Dutch settlers of nearby Fort Geldria, which was the capital of Dutch Coromandel. While most monuments lie flat, five graves feature domed structures and there are several obelisks.



scan for location

**Distance from our institution – 188 Kms**

## GUDIYAM CAVES



scan for location

The Gudiyam Caves are a group of 16 prehistoric rock shelters located in the Allikulli Hill ranges of the Tiruvallur district, approximately 60 km from Chennai. These caves are of immense archaeological significance, containing evidence of human habitation dating back as far as 100,000 to 1,000,000 years. Robert Bruce Foote, known as the "Father of Indian Prehistory," first identified the importance of this region in 1863 after finding India's first Paleolithic stone tool nearby. The caves served as a home for early hunter-gatherers, who left behind various stone implements like handaxes, scrapers, and cleavers, many of which are now displayed at the Poondi Museum.

**Distance from our institution - 127 Kms**

## POONDI RESERVOIR

Poondi Reservoir officially known as Sathyamoorthy Sagar, is a critical drinking water source for Chennai located in the Tiruvallur district of Tamil Nadu. Constructed in 1944 across the Kosasthalaiyar River, it has a storage capacity of 3,231 million cubic feet (mcft). The reservoir began receiving **Krishna water** from Andhra Pradesh on February 25, 2026, to bolster summer water supplies for Chennai. The area is significant for pre-historic archaeology. The nearby Poondi Museum (established in 1985) houses Palaeolithic artefacts discovered in the region.



scan for location

**Distance from our institution - 120 Kms**

## LORD VEERA RAGAVA PERUMAL TEMPLE



The Arulmigu Vaidya Veeraraghava Swamy Temple in Thiruvallur is a major Hindu shrine dedicated to Lord Vishnu and is recognized as one of the 108 Divya Desams. Located approximately 42 km from Chennai, the temple is renowned for the Lord's supposed ailment-curing abilities, earning him the name "Vaidya" (Physician)

**Distance from our institution - 110 Kms**



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## THIRUTHANI MURUGAN TEMPLE

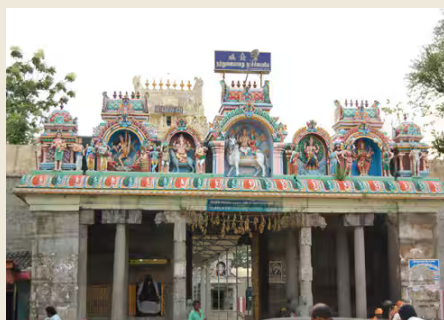
Thiruthani Murugan Temple also known as Arulmigu Subramanya Swamy Thirukoil, is a major Hindu pilgrimage site and one of the Arupadai Veedu (six holy abodes) of Lord Murugan. Located atop the Thanigai Hill in Tiruttani, Tamil Nadu, it is specifically recognized as the fifth abode. Generally open daily from 5:45 AM to 9:00 PM. afternoon closure from 12:30 PM to 4:00 PM on non-festival days.

**Distance from our institution - 86 Kms**



scan for location

## SRI VADARANYESWARAR TEMPLE THIRUVALANGADU



Sri Vadaranyeswarar Temple in Thiruvallangadu is an ancient Hindu temple dedicated to Lord Shiva, located in the Tiruvallur district of Tamil Nadu. It is highly revered as the Rathna Sabhai (Gem Hall), one of the five majestic cosmic dance halls (Pancha Sabhai) where Lord Shiva is believed to have performed his divine dance.

**Distance from our institution - 98 Kms**



scan for location

## ARULMIGU DEVI KARUMARIAMMAN TEMPLE



scan for location

The Arulmigu Devi Karumariamman Temple in Thiruverkadu is a prominent Hindu temple located approximately 18 km from Chennai, dedicated to Goddess Karumariamman, an incarnation of Parvati. The main idol is believed to be Swayambu (self-manifested), with a sacred anthill present on the premises which devotees also worship. The goddess is widely revered as a protector and healer, particularly for diseases like chickenpox and measles. The temple is generally open daily from **5:00 AM to 8:00 PM**

**Distance from our institution - 121 Kms**

## MASILAMANISWARAR TEMPLE, THIRUMULLAIVOYAL

The Masilamaniswarar Temple (also known as Maasilamaneeswar Koil) in Thirumullaivoyal is a historic Hindu temple dedicated to Lord Shiva, located near Avadi in Chennai. It is highly revered as one of the 276 Paadal Petra Sthalams, having been praised in the 7th-century hymns of the Tevaram. Built primarily in the Dravidian architecture style with a five-tiered Rajagopuram (main tower). The sanctum's roof (Vimanam) is shaped like the rear of a sleeping elephant, a rare Pallava-style feature.



scan for location

**Distance from our institution - 134 Kms**

*"Sugar Bowl of Tamilnadu"*

# Cuddalore

## Places of interest

- --- Mangrove Forests, Pichavaram
- --- Paddleforfuturecamp
- --- Veeranam Lake
- --- Fort St David
- --- Silver Beach
- --- Samiyarpettai beach
- --- Nataraj Temple, Chidambaram
- --- Devanathaswamy temple
- --- Bhu Varaha Swamy temple
- --- Thillai Kali Temple
- --- Raghavendra Swami Mutt



## MANGROVE FORESTS, PICHAVARAM



The Pichavaram Mangrove Forest near Chidambaram is the world's second largest mangrove forest. Pichavaram mangrove forest is located between two prominent estuaries, the Vellar estuary in the north and Coleroon estuary in the south. The backwaters are interconnected by the Vellar and Coleroon river systems and offer abundant scope for water sports such as rowing, kayaking and canoeing.

The mangrove forest trees are permanently rooted in a few feet of water. There are more than 400 water routes available for boating.

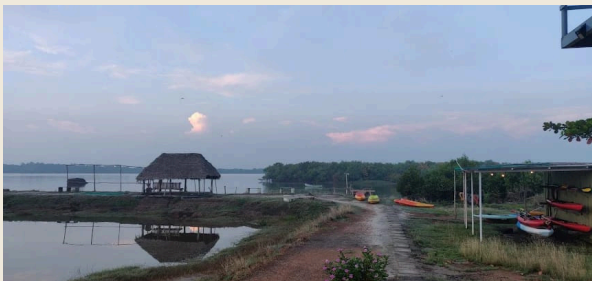


scan for location

Distance from our institution - 197 Kms

## PADDLE FOR FUTURE CAMP

Perfect place to connect with nature. Just few kilometres from chidambaram. Fun activities like kayaking and standup paddling available with tent stay.



scan for location

Distance from our institution - 200 Kms

## VEERANAM LAKE



scan for location

Veeranam Lake, also known as Veeranarayana Lake, is a ancient irrigation tank located in the Cuddalore district of Tamil Nadu, India. It was built during the reign of Rajaditya Chola (907-955 AD), a king of the Greater Chola Empire, in the 10th century. The lake is named after Parantaka I Chola, the father of Rajaditya Chola, who was also known as Veeranarayana. The lake located 235 km (146 mi) from Chennai, India, is one of the water reservoirs from where water is planned to be supplied to Chennai.

As the length is 14 km this is the longest man made lake in the world. Veeranam Lake is an remarkable example of ancient engineering and a vital water source for the region.

**Distance from our institution - 174 Kms**

## FORT ST DAVID

It is located near silver beach without any maintenance. It was named for the patron saint of Wales because the governor of Madras at the time, Elihu Yale, was Welsh. In 1746 Fort St David became the British headquarters for the southern India, and attacks by French forces under Dupleix were successfully repulsed. Robert Clive was appointed its governor in 1756; in 1758 the French captured it, but abandoned it two years later to Sir Eyre Coote.



scan for location

**Distance from our institution - 151 Kms**

## SILVER BEACH



scan for location

It is the second longest beach on the Coromandel Coast and one of the longest beaches in Asia. The 57 km-long stretch of beach faces severe seafront erosion. There are town buses which ply frequently between Cuddalore town bus stand and Silver Beach. To the south of the beach the South Cuddalore Bay area appears as if it is a separate island. The backwater separating the main beach from the island-like structure is a safe place for water sports. To the west a river flows into dense mangrove forests teeming with birds. On the coast there is century-old lighthouse

Silver Beach is also the location of Fort St. David, which has a long history as one of the three important forts built by the British Empire.

**Distance from our institution - 152 Kms**

## SAMIYARPETTAI BEACH

It is the largest of the coastal villages in the surrounding. Most of the people here make a living by fishing. The village is surrounded by coconut trees, with brooks running alongside the village. It also hosts a famous Temple "Shri Pinnai Vazhi Amman Shrine". Its one of the biggest temple's alongside the cuddalore coast. Recently, Samiyarpettai beach is getting crowd's attention and has become one of the popular holiday spot.



scan for location

**Distance from our institution - 178 Kms**

## VADALUR SATHYAGNANA SABAI



scan for location

Ramalinga swami was one of the most famous Tamil Saints and also one of the greatest Tamil poets of the 19th century and belongs to a line of Tamil saints known as "gnana siddhars" (gnana means higher wisdom). he Samarasa Suddha Sanmarga Sathiya Sangam was spread and passed on by him not only in theory but mainly in practice by his own way of living which by itself is an inspiration for his followers. Through the notion of Suddha Sanmarga Sangam, the saint endeavored to eliminate the caste system.

According to Suddha Sanmarga, the prime aspects of human life should be love connected with charity and divine practice leading to achievement of pureknowledge.Ramalinga swami advocated the concept of worshipping the flame of lighted lamp as a symbol of the eternal Power.



**Distance from our institution - 147 Kms**

## NATARAJ TEMPLE, CHIDAMBARAM

The Nataraj Temple Chidambaram is also referred as Thillai Nataraj Temple. This temple is dedicated to Lord Shiva.The temple was constructed during the 10th Century when Chidambaram used to be the capital of the Chola dynasty. The Cholas considered Lord Shiva as Nataraj as their family deity. he most unique characteristic of the Nataraj Temple is the bejewelled image of Nataraj.



The place also bears a significant importance from both cultural point of view and historical perspective as well.Now R & D, Western scientists have proved that at Lord Nataraja 's big toe is the Centre Point of World 's Magnetic Equator. Ancient Tamil Scholar Thirumoolar has proved this Five thousand years ago! His treatise Thirumandiram is a wonderful Scientific guide for the whole world.



scan for location

**Distance from our institution - 192 Kms**

## DEVANATHASWAMY TEMPLE



It was built by Chola King Kopperunjingan who ruled between 1229 and 1278. Legend says that Goddess Kaali Devi moved here after losing to Lord Siva in the celestial dance contest. 'Thillai Kali' is a deity in anger. Goddess 'Thillai Amman' in this temple seems with four faces.



scan for location

The temple in its current form is believed to have been built during the Medieval Cholas, with later expansion from Pandyas, Hoysala Empire and Vijayanagara Empire.

**Distance from our institution - 136 Kms**

## BHU VARAHA SWAMY TEMPLE

Bhu Varaha Swamy temple is a Hindu temple, located at Srimushnam. Constructed in the Dravidian style of architecture, the temple is dedicated to Varaha (Bhu Varaha Swamy), the boar-avatar of the god Vishnu and his consort Lakshmi as Ambujavalli Thayar. The temple had contributions from Medieval Cholas of the 10th century with later expansions by Thanjavur Nayak king Achuthappa Nayak.



Chariot festival, celebrated during the Tamil month of Vaikasi (April–May), being the most prominent. **The festival also symbolises Hindu-Muslim unity in the region – the flag of the chariot is provided by Muslims;** they take offerings from the temple and present to Allah in the mosques.



scan for location

**Distance from our institution - 172 Kms**

## THILLAI KALI TEMPLE



It was built by Chola King Kopperunjingan who ruled between 1229 and 1278. This Temple is on the outskirts of the city of Chidambaram. Legend says that Goddess Kaali Devi moved here after losing to Lord Siva in the celestial dance contest. Thillai Kali' is a deity in anger. Goddess 'Thillai Amman' in this temple seems with four faces.



scan for location

Distance from our institution - 192 Kms

## RAGHAVENDRA SWAMI MUTT

Bhuvanagiri is the birthplace of the saint of South India, Raghavendra Swami. The town is also close to the birthplace of Saint Ramalinga Adigalar (town Maruthur). The word Bhuvanagiri is a combination of two Tamilized-Sanskrit words - Bhuvanam (means World) and Giri (means Mountain or Unmovable). Hence, the name Bhuvanagiri can mean "the place (world) that does not move".





Distance from our institution - 169 Kms

scan for location


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