Profile of study area
CHAPTER III
PROFILE OF STUDY AREA

3.1 Tirupur District Formation

During 1990’s, exports had been increased tremendously in Tirupur Area and the infrastructure and other basic amenities available was not enough for fast growth of the city. Therefore, the people of the region demanded a separate Corporation and District for Tirupur to fulfill the aspirations of the people. The then Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu had accepted the views of the people and industrialists during the inauguration of Tirupur Municipal Corporation and agreed that very soon the New District will be formed. Subsequently the then Finance Minister announced in the floor of assembly that a separate Tirupur District will be formed. Accordingly the Government issued G.O.Ms.No.617 and 618, Revenue [R.A.1(1)] Department, Dated 24.10.2008 to bring district administration closer to the people and to fulfill the aspiration of industrialists by reorganizing Coimbatore and Erode Districts into Coimbatore, Erode and Tirupur Districts. Subsequently, the New District was inaugurated on 22.02.2009 by the Minister for Rural Development.

Tirupur District is a district of the Indian state Tamil Nadu, formed in February 2009. The district is well-developed and industrialized. The Tirupur hosiery industry, the cotton market, and the famous Uthukkuli butter, among other things, provide for a vibrant economy. The city of Tirupur is the administrative headquarters for the district.

3.2 Administration

The administration of the Tirupur district in the state of Tamil Nadu is having the collector as the head of the district and there are several other officers in this district who assist the collector in the general administration. There are three revenue divisions in the district of Tirupur, seven taluks, thirty firkas and three hundred and fifty villages. The three revenue divisions of this district are Tirupur, Dharapuram and Udumalpet and the seven taluks are Tirupur, Palladam, Avinashi, Dharapuram, Udumalpet, Kangayam and Madathukulam.
3.3 Tirupur District Map
3.4. History of Tirupur District

Tirupur has gained universal recognition as the leading source of Hosiery, Knitted Garments, Casual Wear and Sportswear. Tirupur is a major source of Foreign Exchange for the country because of its exports. The city accounts for 90 percent of India's cotton knitwear export; worth an estimated US$ 1 bn. It is basically a traditional centre for cotton ginning.

It is a textile city located on the banks of Nooyal River. It is the administrative headquarters of the Tirupur district. It is a textile hub and a vast generator of employment for unskilled temporary workers. Tirupur is a district of the Tamil Nadu, formed in 2011. This district is formed with these taluks from Coimbatore district and Erode district: Tirupur, Avinashi, Palladam, Dharapuram, Kangayam and Udumalpet.

Tirupur the name has emerged during the olden ages. Tirupur has been said that the cowherds of Pandavas were stolen by thieves and the same was recaptured by their forces. That's why it is known as Thiruppu=turn-oor=place. Artefacts of ancient city of Tirupur has been collected as coins, old pottery items found in many places of the modern city during excavations carried out while constructing new buildings.

3.5 The Municipal Corporation of Tirupur

Digital Governance has been introduced in the Municipal Corporation of Tirupur. In order to ensure better transparency between the corporation and residents, this mode of governance has been introduced. Thus, collection of taxes also becomes quite easy through this method. The technology associated with Communication and Technology has advanced in many ways. The facilitation counter is connected to the Municipal Corporation through a properly upgraded database server. A new facilitation counter has been set up in the premise of the municipal corporation, so that work pace can be hastened. The mayor and deputy mayor of the city administers the municipal corporation of the district. The municipality was established in 1917 and it went to become the Tirupur Corporation in 2008.
3.6 Geography and Climate

Tirupur district lies on the western part of Tamil Nadu bordering the Western Ghats and hence the district enjoys a moderate climate. The district is surrounded by Coimbatore district in the west, Erode district to the north and northeast and Karur district in the east and Dindigul district in the south east. To the south the district is surrounded by Kerala state (Idukki district). The district has an area of 516.12 square kilometres. The southern and south western parts of the district enjoy maximum rainfall, due to the surrounding of Western Ghats. The rest of the district lies in the rain shadow region of the Western Ghats and experiences salubrious climate most parts of the year, except the extreme eastern part of the district. The mean maximum and minimum temperatures for Tirupur city during summer and winter vary between 35°C to 18°C. The average annual rainfall in the plains is around 700 mm with the North East and the South West monsoons contributing to 47 percent and 28 percent respectively to the total rainfall. The major rivers flowing through the district are Noyyal and Amaravathi. The Amaravathi River is the main source of irrigation in the district. Amaravathi Dam and Amaravathi Reservoir are located at Amaravathinagar. Thirumurthy dam which is created by the PAP project is situated in this district. Both Amaravathi dam and Thirumurthy dam are the prime sources of irrigation in the district, whereas Uppaar dam is another dam which receives water from seasonal rains.

3.7 Demographics

In the 2011 census, Tirupur district had a population of 2,479,052 with a sex-ratio of 989 females for every 1,000 males, much above the national average of 929. A total of 241,351 were under the age of six, constituting 123,612 males and 117,739 females. Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes accounted for 15.97 per cent and 22 per cent of the population respectively. The average literacy of the district was 71.02 per cent, compared to the national average of 72.99 per cent. The district had a total of 712,210 households. There were a total of 1,266,137 workers, comprising 130,331 cultivators, 216,945 main agricultural labourers, 36,139 employed in household industries, 785,181 other workers, 97,541 marginal workers, 5,486 marginal cultivators, 29,388 marginal agricultural labourers, 4,849 marginal workers in household industries and 57,818 other marginal workers.
3.8 Tirupur District Population Growth Rate

There was an increase of 29.69 per cent in the population compared to population as per 2001. In the previous census of India 2001, Tirupur District recorded an increase of 25.34 per cent to its population compared to 1991.

3.9 District Density

The initial provisional data released by census India 2011, shows that density of Tirupur for 2011 is 476 people per sq.km. In 2001, Tirupur district administers 5,186 square kilometres of area.

3.10 Literacy Rate

Average literacy rate of Tirupur in 2011 was 79.10 percent compared to 71.08 per cent of 2001. Male and female literacy rates were 86.07 percent and 72.07 percent respectively. In 2001 census, the same stood at 80.44 and 61.37 in Tirupur District. Total literates in Tirupur District in 2011 were 1,779,379 of which male and female were 972,032 and 807,347 respectively whereas in 2001, Tirupur District had only 1,222,628 literates.

3.11 Sex Ratio

As per 2011 census, the Sex Ratio in Tirupur was 988 females per 1000 males compared to 2001 census that showed 963 females per 1000 males. The average national sex ratio in India was 940 as per latest reports of Census 2011 Directorate. In 2011 Census, child sex ratio was 951 girls per 1000 boys compared to the figure of 957 girls per 1000 boys of 2001 census data.

3.12 Child population

In census enumeration, data regarding children under 0-6 age were also collected for all districts including Tirupur. There were total 221,585 children under the age of 0-6 against 200,168 of 2001 census. Out of 221,585 males and females were 113,583 and 108,002 respectively. Child Sex Ratio in the census of 2011 was 951 compared to 957 of census 2001. In 2011, Children under 0-6 formed 8.97 per cent of Tirupur District compared to 10.42 per cent of 2001. There was a net change of -1.45 per cent in this compared to previous census report.
3.13 Dams and waterfalls

1. Amaravathi dam, Amaravathi crocodile park 2. Thirumurthy dam
3. Panchalingam Waterfalls, 4. Indira Gandhi Wildlife Sanctuary 5. Grass hill forests

3.14 Economy

The city of Tirupur, at the heart of the district, is a textile centre. The agricultural sector is predominantly small with marginal farmers having land holdings of less than two hectares.

3.15 Education

Education is an important component in the process of human development. The state has a policy objective of Universal elementary education through the enrollment and retention of all the children in the age group of 6-14 years. The district administration is taking all efforts to enroll all the children who have completed 5 years in the network of schools across the district.

3.16 Agriculture

Tirupur district though an industrial district plays an important role in Agriculture sector also. The food production required to be enhanced to provide food and nutritional security to the growing district population. In Tirupur more than 80 percent of the farmers belong to small and marginal category and they play a key role in overall development in Agriculture. The total area of cultivation is around 2,28,556 hectares, with mainly food and commercial crops. The chief food crops are paddy, millets and pulses. The non-food or commercial crops grown in the district are cotton, oil seeds and coconut.

3.17 Health

A hot, dry climate and a scanty rainfall are by no means conducive to good health and major portion of Tirupur district which present these characteristics cannot, therefore, be considered as healthy. The places where the climate is pleasant such as Udumalpet and some parts of Dharapuram Taluks get cool current from the west coast through the Palghat gap. Though major chronic diseases like plaque, small pox etc., are controlled, other diseases such as viral fever, diarrohea are occasionally spread among the people especially during monsoon. Tirupur district has 7 government hospitals with total bed strength of 896 at Taluk level and around 43 Primary health centres in rural area.
3.18 Industry

Tirupur an obscure town in Coimbatore District has been placed in the knitwear map of world apart from catering to the whole India. The success story of Tirupur can be mainly attributed to the entrepreneurial skills of the people coupled with hard work and commitment to the job. Tirupur can take its own pride that within a matter of two decades the export has grown up by leaps and bounds, from less than Rs.10 Crores in 1984 to Rs.11, 000 Crores in 2006-07. However, due to appreciation of rupee against dollar in 2007-08 export has declined by 10percent and registered Rs.9, 950/-. As far as Tirupur exporters are concerned true to their spirit and entrepreneurship, they have taken a lot of efforts to cut down the cost and sustain in the global market and aiming to reach 4 billion by 2010. During the year 2008-09, due to financial crisis in US and EU market, the exports for half-yearly period declined to Rs.5,050 crores compared to Rs.5,350 crores recorded in the corresponding period of 2007-08.

3.19 Tourism

Tourism plays a pivotal role in the Socio-economic development. Tourism is travel for recreational or leisure purposes. It fosters international understanding as a part of "Global village concept". Tourism becomes a popular global leisure activity. Tourist gets a holistic experience about different cultures by visiting historical monuments and museums. Activities like entertainment, sports, dance, music, festivals, adventures, cuisine, education and health care enhance these experiences. Tirupur district is no exception for this. It bears eloquent testimony to harmonious co-existence of the religions with its ancient temples, churches and mosques. There are many places of tourism interests in Tirupur district.

3.20 Details of Palladam Taluk

3.20.1 Introduction

Palladam is a town of Tirupur in the state of Tamil Nadu, India. It is a First Grade Municipality in the Tirupur district. It is one of the fastest growing suburbs of Coimbatore. Palladam is one among the seven taluks of Tirupur district. It is located on the National Highway NH 67. It is a major Panchayat with large source of income collected from the business community.
3.20.2 Palladam Taluk Map
3.21 Demographics

According to 2011 census, Palladam had a population of 42,225 with a sex-ratio of 1,009 females for every 1,000 males, much above the national average of 929. A total of 4,742 children were under the age of six, constituting 2,416 males and 2,326 females. Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes accounted for 13.88 percent and 0.02 percent of the population respectively. The average literacy of the town was 74.08 percent, compared to the national average of 72.99 percent. The town had a total of 12,054 households. There were a total of 18,375 workers, comprising 140 cultivators, 717 main agricultural labourers, 293 work in household industries, 15,764 other workers, 1,461 marginal workers, 19 marginal cultivators, 165 marginal agricultural labourers, 35 marginal workers in household industries and 1,242 other marginal workers.

As per the religious census of 2011, Palladam had 86.77 percent Hindus, 7.71 percent Muslims, 5.39 percent Christians, 0.01 percent Jains, 0.09 percent following other religions and 0.02 percent following no religion or did not indicate any religious preference.

3.22 Textile industry

In and around Palladam there are many weaving and knitting centres mostly meant for export to foreign countries, thus earning a considerable foreign exchange. Most of the major textile houses are set up as vertically integrated units enabling them to produce clothing at a better quality and competitive price. This sector along with the poultry sector provides direct and indirect employment to numerous people in the region. The region also attracts labourers from other parts of the nation. Nowadays many Hi-Tech weaving machines like Sulzer and Airjet looms have been installed at many places.

3.23 Textile mills

There are many Textile mills located in and around Palladam. They provide the essential raw materials for the Textile industry in and around Palladam as well as for Exports to various other countries.

3.24 Palladam HiTech Weaving Park (PHWP)

The Palladam Hi-Tech Weaving Park (India's First and Largest Hi tech Textile weaving Park) was commissioned in 2007 and is one of the nation’s advanced weaving parks. It is a cluster of the textile industry and contains a variety of textile factories.
This park serves as a model for the different other textile parks that have been planned by the Govt. of India (GoI). Spread over 65 acres, the Palladam Hi-Tech Weaving Park (PHWP) is the first of the integrated textile park models. The PHWP functions on the model of a Public-Private partnership, managed by user entrepreneurs. The PHWP acts as a sourcing hub for the global industrial fabrics, home furnishing, and garments market. Leading strategic and project management support to the integrated textile parks, is provided by IL&FS CDI, a leading multidisciplinary conglomerate with interests in infrastructure, finance, capacity building initiatives, technology and marketing.

3.25 Poultry industry

Major Indian Poultry firms are from this region, some of the well known poultry farms are Suguna Poultry Farms, Pioneer Poultry Group, Shanthi Poultry Group, Swathivel Poultry Farms (Hatcheries), which are in the Indian Poultry industry. The chickens raised here are transported to nearby states and these companies have also set up similar contract farming in other parts of the nation. Palladam Broiler Rate is the benchmark in the Indian Poultry industry. The Broiler rates are fixed by the BCC called as Broiler Coordination Committee. It is a very powerful organization in the Indian Poultry Industry. Its members are one of the leading poultry integrators in India.

3.26 Agriculture

Agriculture has a great history in Palladam right from the introduction of modern farming in the early 1980s to the plantation of variety of medicinal and other trial based plantation till date. The people here are involved mainly in agriculture especially the cultivation of Cotton and Tobacco. The people of Palladam have always relied upon Agriculture like many other towns in India. The association with Agriculture hasn't largely diminished over the years due to the continuous involvement of community & the participation from the younger generation.

The primary crop was cotton in the early 1970s and 1980s at the time of the textile boom.

Later the town adopted the cultivation of maize with the boom in the Poultry industry thus aiding the industries with local supplies to compete with both quality and pricing. Other crops are largely based on the local demands like common vegetables consumed by the households like the Onions (both small & big), Tomatoes, Brinjal, Okra, Peas, etc. Large amount of Cattle & Poultry in the region also leads to vegetation consumed by them.
Currently this industry is not doing well due to insufficient and un-timely rains along with the decrease in the ground water levels by significant level in the recent years.

3.27 Windmill

The Windmills installed here ranges from as low as 200 Kw to 2000 Kw. The power generated by these windmills largely accounts for the State's Electricity Supply & India’s highest installed wind capacity is in and around this town. Thus it is also known as the green city for its usage of renewable energy. This industry also accounts for both direct and indirect employment to the communities nearby.

3.28 Karadiyavi Block

The Village Karadiyavi, is located in the taluk of Palladam, district of Tirupur, in the State of Tamil Nadu. Karadiyavi is a Village in Palladam Taluk in Tirupur District of Tamil Nadu State, India. It is located 28 Km South of the district head quarters Tirupur and 12 Km from Palladam.

3.29 Details of Pudukkottai District

3.29.1 Introduction

Pudukkottai District is a district of Tamil Nadu state in southern India. The city of Pudukkottai is the district headquarters. It is also known colloquially as Pudhugai. Pudukkottai district is one of the least urbanized districts in Tamil Nadu.

Pudukkottai district is bounded on the northeast and east by Thanjavur District, on the southeast by the Palk Strait, on the southwest by Ramanathapuram and Sivaganga districts, and on the west and northwest by Tiruchirapalli District. The district has an area of 4663 square kilometres with a coastline of 42 km. The district lies between 78° 25’ and 79° 15’ east longitude and between 9° 50’ and 10° 40’ of the north latitude.

According to 2011 census, Pudukkottai district had a population of 1,618,345 with a sex-ratio of 1,015 females for every 1,000 males, much above the national average of 929. A total of 179,688 were under the age of six, constituting 91,696 males and 87,992 females. Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes accounted for 17.6percent and .08percent of the population respectively. The average literacy rate of the district was 68.62percent, compared to the national average of 72.99percent. The district had a total of 387,679 households. There were a total of 761,693 workers, comprising 192,462 cultivators, 234,344 main agricultural labourers, 10,170 in household industries, 203,272
other workers, 121,445 marginal workers, 16,808 marginal cultivators, 70,805 marginal agricultural labourers, 3,771 marginal workers in household industries and 30,061 other marginal workers.

3.29.2 Topography

Pudukkottai District is well endowed with natural resources of land and sea, bounded by the marine hedge of Bay of Bengal in the east conjoined by the southern districts viz, Trichy, Sivaganga, Ramanathapuram and Thanjavur. It measures an area of 4663.29 sq.kms with a coastal length of 42 kms.

The District is composed by 3 Revenue Divisions, 12 Taluks, 44 Firkas and 763 Revenue Villages. At the developmental front, it has 13 Blocks, 497 Village Panchayats, 2 Municipalities and 8 Town Panchayats.

3.29.3 Demography

The 2011 census places Pudukkottai District with a population of 16,18,345 females being numerically superior with 8,15,157 as against 8,03,188 males. The rural population is about 13,01,991 and the urban population is about 3,16,354. The total literates number 11,10,545 with 6,08,776 males and 5,01,769 females. The Literacy rate is 77.19 percent with male literacy being 85.56 percent and female literacy being 69.00 percent. As for sex ratio it is 1015 females per thousand males. Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes population account were 17.60 percent and 0.08 percent of the population, respectively.

3.29.4 Soil type

Black soil, Red loam, Sandy coastal Alluvium, Red sandy soil are found in this district.

3.29.5 Temperature

The temperature ranges from a maximum of 39.7°C to a minimum of 22.4°C. April and June are the hottest months whereas December and January are the coldest months.

3.29.6 Climate

The region has a high temperature throughout the year. Generally a dry and hot climate prevails in this District.
3.29.7 Rainfall

The actual annual rainfall was recorded as 895.4 mm during 2014-15 against the normal rainfall of 887.4 mm for the district. The annual precipitation is high with 8.0 mm, out of which 251.5 mm is received during the South West Monsoon, 399.5 mm is received during the North East Monsoon, 6.1 mm is received in winter and 238.3 mm is received in the hot season.

3.29.8 River

Vellar river is the major river of the district.

3.29.9 Cropping Pattern

Pudukkottai District is predominantly an agriculturally dominant district. Paddy, groundnut, sugarcane, maize and cashewnuts are the major crops grown in this district. Gross area sown and gross area irrigated under food and non-food crops cultivation stood at 1,18,676 hectares and 92,961 hectares respectively during 2014-15. About 21.67 percentage of the gross area sown was rain fed.

3.29.10 Cropping Intensity

Net area sown decreased from 1,26,816 hectares during 2013-14 to 1,15,421 hectares during 2014-15 thus registering a decline of 8.99 percent. Area sowed more than once decreased by 39.67 percent. Gross area sown decreased by 10.24 percent during this period. Cropping intensity decreased from 1.043 during 2013-14 to 1.028 during 2014-15.

3.29.11 Agricultural Holdings

According to the 9th Agricultural census of 2010-11 total number of farmers stood at 3,78,796 having total operational holding of 2,22,712 hectares. Farmers holding small lands of size as low as 0.59 hectare are unable to cultivate as farming in those lands is uneconomical. Out of the total 3,78,796 farmers marginal farmers accrue for about 85.08 percent, followed by small farmers who amass to 10.00 percent, small medium farmers, medium farmers and large farmers constitute 3.79, 1.01 and 0.12 percent respectively.
3.29.12 Main Occupation

Majority of the people depend on Agriculture and allied activities. In the urban areas, the livelihood is earned through organized and unorganized sectors. According to 2011 census, the district has a total of 3,87,679 households. There are a total of 7,61,693 workers comprising of 1,92,462 cultivators, 2,34,344 agricultural labourers, 10,170 household industries, 2,03,272 other workers and 1,21,445 marginal workers.

3.29.13 District Income

The percapita income is estimated as Rs.64,064/- at current prices and Rs.39,808/- at constant (2004-05) prices during 2011-12 in this district.

3.29.14 Major Drinking water sources

Water supply is provided by the Pudukkottai Municipality from the Cauvery river through Jeeyapuram head water works located 86 km away and Ammaiypatty water works located 9.06 km away.

3.29.15 Poverty

The MGNREGA, Annapoorna and Old Age Pension Scheme are the vital programmes generally and effectively implemented in the district with the noble aim of assuaging poverty.

3.29.16 Education

As of 2014-15, there were 1095 Primary schools, 324 Middle schools, 108 High Schools, 92 Higher secondary schools, 1 Medical College, 10 Arts and Science Colleges, 11 Engineering Colleges, 1 Agricultural college, 1 College for Diploma in Agriculture, 20 Polytechnic Colleges, 18 B.Ed., Colleges, 5 Nursing Colleges, 20 Teacher Training Institutes, 3 Special Education Schools, and 13 Industrial Training Institutes in this district.

3.29.17 Health

According to the data of the year 2014-15, there were 13 Govt. Hospitals, 1 dispensary, 62 Primary Health Centres sand 241 Health sub-centres to take care of the healthcare needs of the people.
3.29.18 Birth rate, Death rate and infant mortality rate

As for Tamilnadu and India, the Birth rates were revealed as 15.6 and 21.4 respectively, in the case of study district, during the year 2014-15, the child birth rate was recorded at 19.9 percent, death rate was 6.4 percent and infant mortality rate was 20.4 per cent. The occurrence of the infant deaths during 2014-15 was 274. In the year 2013, the birth rate for Pudukkottai District was calculated as 18.2 percent

For the year 2013, the Death rate for Pudukkottai District was 6.0 percent. In case of Tamilnadu and India, the Death rate was 7.3 and 7.0 percent respectively.

The infant mortality rate (IMR) during 2013 showed 20.4 percent for Pudukkottai District, whereas it was 21 and 40 percent for Tamil Nadu and India respectively.

3.29.19 Tourism

The Palaces, Fortress, Canals and Tanks built during the reign of ancient Tamil Kings are the places of interests for tourists. Besides, the temple at Avudayarkovil, Kudumiyarmalai, Chithannavasal are more prominent. There is a sacred place for Muslims at Masque. Peacock sanctuary at Viralimalai, cave temples, temples built on the mountains are potential tourist areas.

3.29.20 History

Pudukkottai was organised as a separate district, on 14th January 1974, comprising the former Pudukkottai Division of Tiruchirappalli district with some additions from Thanjavur district. At present, this district is composed of two Revenue Divisions, namely, Pudukkottai and Aranthangi and nine Taluks, namely, Kulathur, Illuppur, Alangudi, Pudukkottai, Gandarvakottai, Thirumayam, Aranthangi, Avudaiyarkoil and Manamelkudi. The district consists of 765 Revenue villages. The area of the district is 4663 Square Kilometres. The population is 14,52,269 (as per Census 2001 Provisional figures). The district depends a great deal on monsoons for its water supply.

Many of the villages are of ancient foundation. The district was one of the homes of pre-historic man. A very large number of burial sites found in the northern and western parts of the district attest this fact. A very brief sketch of political history is given here in order to appreciate and understand the mixed legacy of antiquities, monuments, epigraphs and the like. The history of Pudukkottai is an epitome of the history of South India. In and around Pudukkottai, there are many vestiges of the oldest habitations of
man and some of the lithic records known in the south. The Pandyas, Cholas, Pallavas, Hoysalas, Vijayanagar rulers and Madurai Nayaks ruled over this part of the country and fostered its communal organisations, trade and industries and embellished it with temples and monuments of outstanding merit.

3.29.21 Gandharvakottai Taluk

Gandharvakottai is a taluk under Pudukkottai district, Tamil Nadu, India. It is the big town between Pudukottai and Thanjavur. Nearest city is Trichy which is around 55 km away. Gandharvakottai is the junction of 36 village people. Pisanathur, Sundampatti, Mattangal, Sivanthanpatti, Aravampatti, and Komapuram are the main villages in the vicinity. Many higher secondary schools and matriculation schools are there. In Gandharvakottai 1000 years’ old Siva temple, Mariamman temple, kamatchi temple are there. The nearest seaport for this district is Tuticorin, which is situated 380 km from Gandharvakottai. The nearest Airport is Tiruchirapalli Airport, which is about 50 km from Pudukkottai. Regular air services are available between Trichy, Colombo, Sharjah, Chennai, Kuwait, Singapore, Malaysia and Cochin.

It is located at Gandarvakottai is a village panchayat located in the Pudukkottai district of Tamil-Nadu state, India. The latitude 10.523931 and longitude 78.963547 are the geo-coordinates of Gandarvakottai.
3.29.22 Pudukkottai District Map