

## History:

Sivakasi was established during the early 15th century CE. Between 1428 and 1460, a [Pandya](#) king Harikesari Parakkirama Pandian ruled the southern part of Madurai region (comprising modern-day Sivakasi and its surroundings). Hindu legend relates that he wanted to construct a temple for the Hindu god [Shiva](#) at [Tenkasi](#) and went to [Kasi](#) to bring a [lingam](#) (an iconic representation of Shiva). While returning to his palace with the prized lingam, he rested under the grove of a [vilva](#) tree, the favourite tree of Shiva. When a cow carrying the lingam refused to move from the spot, the king realised that the wishes of Shiva were different from his own, and he placed the lingam in the place where the cow halted. The place where the "Shiva lingam brought from Kasi" was installed came to be known as Sivakasi.<sup>[3][4]</sup> Sivakasi was a part of the Madurai region during the 16th century. Madurai became independent from the [Vijayanagar Empire](#) in 1559 under the [Nayaks](#).<sup>[5]</sup> Nayak rule ended in 1736 and [Madurai](#) was repeatedly captured several times by [Chanda Sahib](#) (1740–1754), [Arcot Nawab](#) and [Muhammed Yusuf Khan](#) (1725–1764) in the middle of the 18th century.<sup>[6]</sup> In 1801, [Madurai](#) came under the direct control of the [British East India Company](#) and was annexed to the [Madras Presidency](#).<sup>[7]</sup>

The mutual confrontation between the Maravars and Nadars reached its peak in 1899, leading to a series of riots which became known as the [Sivakasi riots](#). A total of 22 people were killed, as many as 800 houses and the Big Chariot in the center of the city (used by the temple during festivals) were burnt during the riots. Eventually, the riots came to an end after the intervention of the military in mid-July 1899.<sup>[8][9][10][11]</sup>

The Sivakasi municipality was established in 1920. After India's independence from the British in 1947, Sivakasi continued to be a municipality under the [Madras state](#) and later a part of [Tamil Nadu](#), when the state was split on linguistic lines during 1953, 1956 and 1960 and renamed in 1968.<sup>[12]</sup> It was promoted to a second-grade municipality in 1978, first-grade in 1978, selection-grade in 1998, special-grade in 2013 and proposed to be

upgraded as municipal corporation in 2017. On 31-December-2020, both Sivakasi and Thiruthangal are merged with a view to promote Sivakasi as municipal corporation. It is declared as Municipal Corporation on 24-August-2021 in Tamil Nadu legislative assembly.<sup>[a][13]</sup> Over the decades after independence, Sivakasi grew as an industrial city specialising in firecracker, match and printing industries. Several incidents of [fire and explosions](#) have occurred in the fireworks factories.

## Geography

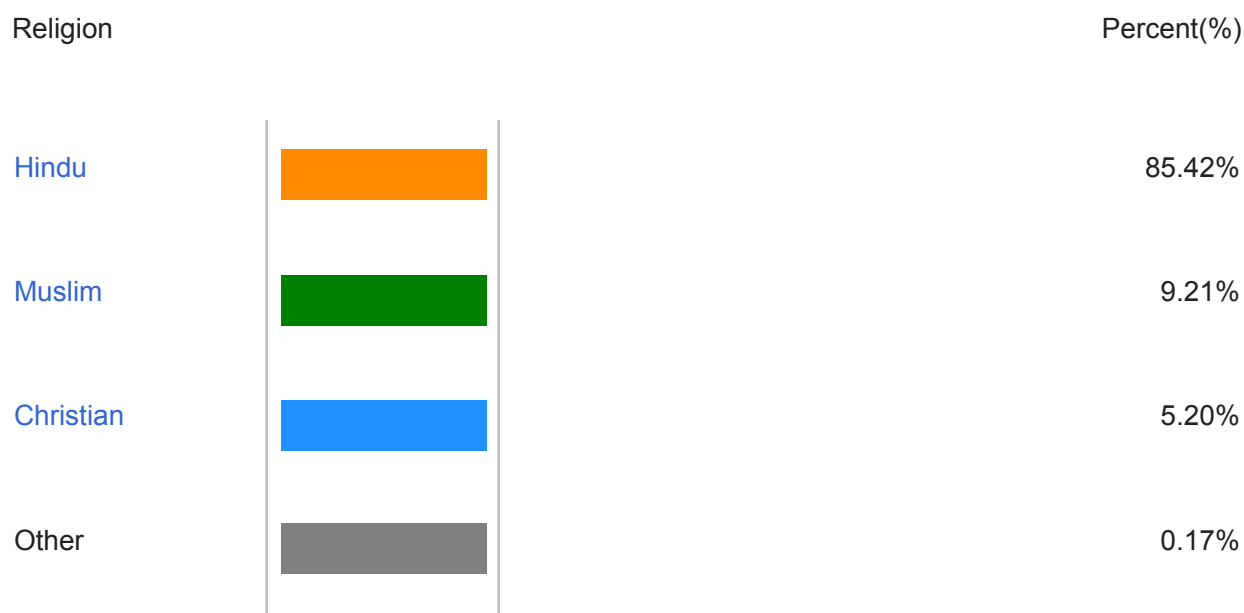
Sivakasi is located at [9.45°N 77.8167°E](#)<sup>[14]</sup> and has an average elevation of 101 metres (331 feet). The city is located in Virudhunagar district of the South Indian state, Tamil Nadu, at a distance of 74 km (46 mi) from [Madurai](#).<sup>[15]</sup> Sivakasi is located to the east of [Western Ghats](#) and to the west of Sattur. The topography is almost plain, with no major geological formation. There are no notable mineral resources available in and around the city. The soil types are black and red that are conducive to cotton, chillies, and millets. These crops are predominant because of poor groundwater supply and soil type. Sivakasi experiences hot and dry weather throughout the year. The temperature ranges from a maximum of 39 °C (102 °F) to a minimum of 23 °C (73 °F). Like the rest of the state, April to June are the hottest months and December to January are the coldest. Sivakasi receives scanty rainfall with an average of 812 mm (32.0 in) annually, which is lesser than the state average of 1,008 mm (39.7 in). The Southwest monsoon, with an onset in June and lasting up to August, brings scanty rainfall. The bulk of the rainfall is received during the North East monsoon in the months of October, November and December.<sup>[15][16]</sup> The average humidity of the city is 76.2% and varies between 65.6% to 79.2%. The municipality covers an area of 6.8 km<sup>2</sup> (6,800,000 m<sup>2</sup>).

sivakasi pin code is -626123 for sivakasi,anaiyur,kattalai patti.

Pin code -624124 for Sivakasi, Vilampatti, Maraneri, Kakkivadanpatti, Injar

# Demographics

Religious census



According to [2011 census](#), Sivakasi had a population of 71,040 with a sex-ratio of 1,009 females for every 1,000 males, much above the national average of 929.<sup>[19]</sup> A total of 6,963 were under the age of six, constituting 3,474 males and 3,489 females. [Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes](#) accounted for 8.35% and 0.25% of the population, respectively. The average literacy of the city was 79.62%, compared to the national average of 72.99%.<sup>[19]</sup> The city had a total of 18,952 households. There were a total of 29,342 workers, comprising 22 cultivators, 135 main agricultural labourers, 955 in household industries, 27,662 other workers, 568 marginal workers, 6 marginal cultivators, 3 marginal agricultural labourers, 79 marginal workers in household industries and 480 other marginal workers.

As per the religious census of 2011, Sivakasi had 85.42% [Hindus](#), 9.21% [Muslims](#), 5% [Christians](#), 0.01% [Sikhs](#), 0.06% [Jains](#), 0.08% following other religions and 0.01% following no religion or did not indicate any religious preference.<sup>[21]</sup>

In 2001, 16 slums were identified in the city and a total of 34,029 people resided in the slums. The slum population increased from 42% to 47% during the period of 1991–2001.<sup>[22]</sup> The high decadal growth of population during the 1961–71 period is attributed to the high level of industrialisation during the period. The density of population increased from 9,646 persons per km<sup>2</sup> in 1991 to 10,613 persons per km<sup>2</sup> in 2001. The wards along the Virudhunagar, Sattur, Srivilliputhur and Vembakottai corridors have registered increased commercial and residential activity.<sup>[23]</sup>

Majority of the residents are engaged in the secondary sector involving match works, fireworks, and printing industry. During the 2001 census, the occupational pattern indicated the increasing presence of the tertiary sector. The agricultural output of the city is limited, due to the lack of favourable geographical and climatic conditions.<sup>[24]</sup>

## Municipal administration and politics

### Municipality officials

Mayor	I Sangeetha
Deputy Mayor	Vignesh Priya
Commissioner	S. Murugan

### Elected members

Member of Legislative  
Assembly

[A. M. S. G. Ashokan](#)

Member of Parliament

[Manicka Tagore](#)

The Sivakasi municipality has 33 wards and there is an elected councillor for each of those wards.<sup>[29]</sup> The functions of the municipality are devolved into six departments: general administration/personnel, Engineering, Revenue, Public Health, city planning and Information Technology (IT). All these departments are under the control of a Municipal Commissioner who is the executive head.<sup>[30]</sup> The legislative powers are vested in a body of 33 members, one each from the 33 wards.<sup>[31]</sup> The legislative body is headed by an elected Chairperson assisted by a Deputy Chairperson.<sup>[32]</sup> On 24 August 2021, the government announced the upgrading of Sivakasi city to Sivakasi City Municipal Corporation.

Sivakasi comes under the [Sivakasi assembly](#) constituency and it elects a member to the [Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly](#) once every five years.<sup>[34]</sup> From the 1977 elections, [All India Anna Dravid Munnetra Kazhagam](#) (AIADMK) won the assembly seat five times (in 1980, 1984, 1991, 2011 and 2016 elections); [Tamil Maanila Congress](#) (TMC) twice (1996, 2001). The seat was won once by [Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam](#) (DMK, 1989), [Janata Party](#) (1977), and [Marumalarchi Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam](#) (MDMK, 2006).<sup>[35]</sup> The current MLA of the constituency is AMSG. ASHOKAN from Indian National Congress.

During the 1957 elections, Sivakasi was a part of Srivilliputhur constituency and was held by the Indian National Congress and an independent after the by-elections.<sup>[36]</sup>

During the 1962 elections, the city was a part of Aruppukkottai constituency and was held by the Forward Block party.<sup>[37]</sup> Since 1967, the city has been a part of

[Virudhunagar Lok Sabha constituency](#); the constituency was won by AIADMK five times

(1980,<sup>[38]</sup> 1984,<sup>[39]</sup> 1989,<sup>[40]</sup> 1991,<sup>[41]</sup> and 2014),<sup>[28]</sup> MDMK three times (1998,<sup>[42]</sup> 1999,<sup>[43]</sup> and 2004<sup>[44]</sup>), and once each by Swathanthara Party (1967),<sup>[45]</sup> DMK (1971),<sup>[46]</sup> INC (1977),<sup>[47]</sup> and [Communist Party of India](#) (CPI, 1996).<sup>[48]</sup> The current Member of Parliament from the constituency is [Manicka Tagore](#) from the [Indian National Congress](#).<sup>[28]</sup>

Law and order in the city are maintained by the Sivakasi subdivision of the [Tamil Nadu Police](#) headed by a Deputy Superintendent. There are three police stations in the city, one of them being an all-women police station. There are special units like prohibition enforcement, district crime, social justice and human rights, district crime records and special branch that operate at the district level police division headed by a Superintendent of Police.

## Education and utility services



View of the city

In 2011, there were five government schools: two primary schools, one middle school, one high school and one higher secondary school. There were ten other private schools in the city. There were two engineering colleges in the city, with the [Mepco Schlenk Engineering College](#) being prominent among them. There were three arts and science colleges and three polytechnic colleges in the city.<sup>[50]</sup> [Sri Kaliswari College](#) is located within the city.<sup>[51]</sup> Electricity supply to Sivakasi is regulated and distributed by the [Tamil Nadu Electricity Board](#) (TNEB). The city along with its suburbs forms the Sivakasi

Electricity Distribution Circle. A Chief Distribution engineer is stationed at the regional headquarters.<sup>[52]</sup> Water supply is provided by the Sivakasi Municipality from the [Vaippar river](#) through eight reservoirs and six feeders located in various parts of the city. In the period 2000–2001, a total of 6.5 million litres of water was supplied every day for households in the city.<sup>[53]</sup>

As per the municipal data for 2011, about 45 metric tonnes of solid waste were collected from Sivakasi every day by door-to-door collection and subsequently the source segregation and dumping was carried out by the sanitary department of the Sivakasi municipality. The coverage of solid waste management in the city by the municipality had an efficiency of 100% in 2001.<sup>[54]</sup> There is no underground drainage system in the city and the sewerage system for disposal of sullage is through septic tanks, open drains and public conveniences.<sup>[55]</sup> The municipality maintained a total of 85.87 km (53.36 mi) of storm water drains in 2011.<sup>[56]</sup> In 2011, there was one government hospital, three municipal health centres, one municipal maternity home and 25 private hospitals and clinics that take care of the healthcare needs of the citizens.<sup>[57][58]</sup> In 2011, the municipality maintained a total of 2,584 street lamps: 322 sodium lamps, 125 mercury vapour lamps, 2,136 tube lights and one high mast beam lamp.<sup>[59]</sup> The municipality operates two markets, namely the Anna Daily Market and Viswanatham Municipal Meat Market that cater to the needs of the city and the rural areas around it.

We provide the list of Schools and Colleges in Sivakasi and also you can get the complete contact details for Sivakasi Schools and Colleges.

**List of Schools:**

<b>Schools</b>	<b>Phone number</b>
<b>Coronation Girls School.</b>	<b>221664</b>
<b>A.U.MPL.Hr.Sec. School</b>	<b>---</b>
<b>Kamarajar School</b>	<b>225175</b>
<b>Kalai Maghal School</b>	<b>230676</b>
<b>S.R. Higher Secondary School</b>	<b>---</b>
<b>Velankanni Matha Higher Secondary School</b>	<b>---</b>
<b>C.M.S. Higher Secondary School</b>	<b>---</b>
<b>Gurukulam School</b>	<b>---</b>
<b>Jaycees Matriculation Higher Secondary School</b>	<b>224202</b>
<b>Y.R.T.V. Matriculation School.</b>	<b>227611</b>
<b>Vinayaga Matriculation School.</b>	<b>222692</b>
<b>Thiruthangal Lions Matriculation School</b>	<b>---</b>
<b>S.R.N.School, TTL</b>	<b>---</b>
<b>Lions Matriculation School.</b>	<b>227426</b>
<b>Metha Jain Higher Secondary School.</b>	<b>221700</b>
<b>Municipal Higher Secondary School.</b>	<b>278587</b>
<b>S.N.G.Higher Secondary School, TTL</b>	<b>---</b>



<b>S.H.N.V. Matriculation School for Boys.</b>	<b>220201</b>
<b>S.H.N.V. Matriculation School for Girls.</b>	<b>220154</b>

**List of Colleges:**

<b>Colleges</b>	<b>Phone number</b>
<b>Iyya Nadar Janakiammal College. Srivilliputtur Road Sivakasi West E-Mail - info@anjac.org</b>	<b>626124</b>
<b>Mepco Schelank Dental College.</b>	<b>---</b>
<b>Mepco Schelank Engineering College</b>	<b>230267</b>
<b>Metal Powder Company Engineering College.</b>	<b>---</b>
<b>Raja Ratnam College for Women.</b>	<b>---</b>
<b>Standard Fireworks Rajarathinam College for Women -</b>	<b>220389</b>
<b>Sankaralingam Bhuvaneswari Pharmacy College</b>	<b>---</b>
<b>P.S.R. Engineering College</b>	<b>225261</b>

**List of Polytechnics:**

<b>Polytechnics</b>	<b>Phone number</b>
<b>Arasan Ganesan Polytechnic #297/6-A Srivilliputhur Road Sivakasi</b>	<b>227049</b>
<b>SMPA'S Sivakasi Institute of Printing Technology.</b>	<b>236062</b>
<b>Iyya Nadar Janakiammal Polytechnic.</b>	<b>236062</b>

# Economy



Busy street in Sivakasi

The economy of Sivakasi is dependent on three major industries: firecrackers, matchbox manufacturing, and printing.<sup>[61]</sup> The city has 520 registered printing industries, 53 match factories, 32 chemical factories, seven soda factories, four flour mills and two rice and oil mills. The city is the nodal center for firecracker manufacturing at the national level. In 2020 there are around 1070 registered firecracker manufacturing companies in Sivakasi and 8 lakh (800,000) people were directly and indirectly employed by the industry. Some of the private enterprises had an annual turnover of ₹5 billion (US\$59 million). In 2011, the combined estimated turnover of the firecracker, matchbox making and printing industry in the city was around ₹20 billion (US\$240 million). Approximately 70% of the firecrackers and matches produced in India are from Sivakasi. The hot and dry climate of the city is conducive to the firecracker and matchbox making industries. The raw materials for these industries were procured from [Sattur](#) earlier but were discontinued due to the high power and production cost. The source of raw materials is [Kerala](#) and [Andaman](#). The paper for the printing industry is procured from various states.<sup>[15][58]</sup> The city is a major producer of diaries, contributing to 30% of the total diaries produced in India. Printing industry in the city was initially utilized for printing labels for the firecrackers and later evolved with modern machinery to grow as a printing hub. In 2012, all the industries suffered 15–20% production loss due to power shortage and escalating labor cost.<sup>[62]</sup>

### **Fire Works Industries**

Some of the major fire works industries are Anil Fire Works, Arasan Fire Works, Kaleeswari Fire Works, Kuil Fire Works, Muthu Fire Works, Standard Fire Works, Ajanta Fireworks We two Fire Works.

### **Match Box Industries**

Sivakasi's some of the well known match industries are Amma Match Box Industry, Globe Match Box Industry, Hindu Match Box Industry, Lotus Match Box Industry, We two Match Box Industry.

### **Printing Industries**

Balaji Offset Printing Industry, Bharat Offset Printing Industry, Everest Offset Printing Industry, Ideal Printing Works, K.K.R. Printing Industry, Lovely Printing Works, Majestic Offset Printing Industry, Majestic Printing Industry, Micro Offset Printing Industry, Srinivasa Fine Arts Printing Industry, Sri Ram Offset Printing Works, Vinayaga Printing Mills are some of the very famous artistic printing industries.



[Sutli Bomb](#) class [Firecrackers](#) being made

The major issues in the fireworks industry in Sivakasi is child labour and frequent accidents. In a blast in 1991 in a factory, 39 people were killed and 65 others were injured.<sup>[63]</sup> In July 2009, more than 40 people were killed in a fire accident in a firecracker unit. The police traced out unregistered units and irregularities that led to the accident.<sup>[64]</sup> In a fire accident in August 2011, seven people were killed and five were seriously injured.<sup>[65]</sup> A similar fire accident and blast in a private unit in September 2012 killed 40 people and injured 38 others.<sup>[66]</sup> The common reasons cited for the accidents are inadequate training of workers and supervisors involved in different stages of production and marketing of firecracker items.<sup>[63]</sup> Other reasons are found to be overstocking of explosives, raw material and finished goods, and employment of workers in excess of the permitted strength.<sup>[67]</sup>

Child labour in the industries, especially in matchbox making factories, was at its peak during the 1970s and 1980s.<sup>[68]</sup> In 1981, the child workforce in the age group 4–16 was 30% of the total workforce, 90% of whom were girls. In 1986, the National Child Labour project estimated child labour in Sivakasi matchbox making industries to be 14,121 children. The estimates indicated 80% of the child labour belonging to [Scheduled Castes](#) (SC), who were marginalised for centuries for cheap labour.<sup>[69]</sup> Poverty and lack of farm produce were stated as the main reason for child labour.<sup>[70]</sup> The employers also

preferred children because of ease of management, discipline, and lack of labour unions.<sup>[71]</sup> The children in these industries suffered from a backache, neckache, tuberculosis, malnutrition, gastrointestinal disorders, dermatitis, respiratory disorders, over-exhaustion, burn injuries and water-borne diseases due to exposure to harmful chemicals in the work environment.<sup>[68]</sup> The situation of the child labour came to light during an accident of a bus transporting the children in 1976. The central government appointed a one-man committee under Harbans Singh in 1978, who reported abolishing child labour would seriously impact the economy of the region.<sup>[63][72]</sup> The National Policy on child labour was formulated by the central government in August 1987, aiming at the rehabilitation of children withdrawn from these factories.<sup>[73]</sup> In 1988, the union labour ministry initiated a programme for providing informal education, free healthcare and free lunch for children working in the factories.<sup>[74]</sup> The [Supreme Court of India](#), in a judgement, ruled in December 1996 indicating provisions for preventing child labour like compensation for the child employed, employment to the adult members of the family and contribution to the corpus fund by the state government.<sup>[73]</sup> From the establishment of child labour Act in 1986 till 2011, 150,000 inspections on child labour have been conducted in the factories, 1,500 cases have been registered and few prosecutions have been made. The results indicated a small amount of child labour in the cottage and household industries.

## Transportation



Sivakasi Bus Stand

The Sivakasi municipality maintains 65.151 km (40.483 mi) of the road. The city has 13.035 km (8.100 mi) concrete road and 52.116 km (32.383 mi) bituminous road. A total of 2.5 km (1.6 mi) of state highways is maintained by the State Highways Department.<sup>[76]</sup> Four major roads connect the city with [Sattur](#), [Virudhunagar](#), [Srivilliputhur](#) and [Vembakottai](#); there are no bypass roads around the city. There are eight major intersections located across different parts in these major roads.<sup>[77]</sup>



Sivakasi Railway Station

Sivakasi is served by city bus service, which provides connectivity within the city and the suburbs. Minibus service operated by private companies cater to the local transport needs.<sup>[77]</sup> The city bus routes to surrounding villages are to [Puliparaipatti](#), [Thayilpatti](#), [Madathupatti](#) [Vilampatti](#), [Alangulam](#), [Vilampatti](#), [Alangulam](#), [M.Pudupatti](#),

[Alamarathupatti](#), [Sengamalapatti](#), [Muthalipatti](#), and [Meenampatti](#).<sup>[78]</sup> The main bus stand covers an area of 1.39 acres (5,600 m<sup>2</sup>) and is located in the heart of the city.<sup>[79]</sup> The [Tamil Nadu State Transport Corporation](#) operates daily services connecting various cities to Sivakasi.<sup>[80]</sup> The [State Express Transport Corporation](#) operates long-distance buses connecting the city to important cities like [Chennai](#), [Bangalore](#), [Tiruppur](#) and [Thoothukudi](#).<sup>[81]</sup> The major intercity bus routes from the city are to cities like [Madurai](#), [Chennai](#), [Erode](#), [Karur](#), [Coimbatore](#), [Karaikudi](#), [Dindigul](#), [Trichy](#), [Ramanathapuram](#), [Thanjavur](#), [Sankarankovil](#), [Sengottai](#), [Rajapalayam](#), [Tenkasi](#), [Kovilpatti](#), [Tiruppur](#), [Dharapuram](#), [Oddanchatram](#), [Thoothukudi](#), [Tiruchendur](#), [Nagercoil](#) and [Tirunelveli](#). Being an industrial city, there is significant truck transport with around 400–450 trucks entering the city for loading and unloading activities daily. Three wheelers, called [autos](#) are also a common public transport system.<sup>[77]</sup>

[Sivakasi railway station](#) is located in the rail head from [Madurai](#) to [Sengottai](#). It connects [Tamil Nadu](#) with [Kerala](#) through [Rajapalayam](#) and [Sengottai](#). The [Podhigai Express](#) connects Sivakasi to [Sengottai](#) and [Chennai Egmore](#) in either directions. All other express trains ply from [Virudunagar](#) station. There are also passenger trains running either direction from Madurai to Shencottah.<sup>[82]</sup> There is another railway station at Thiruthangal, which caters to the locality of Thiruthangal, where passenger trains, Podhigai Express and Silambu Express stops. Nearby international airport is Madurai international Airport situated in 70km away.

## Culture

Arulmigu Viswanatha Swamy Temple is the important ancient temple in Sivakasi built by Pandya King Arikesari Parakkirama Pandian between 1428 and 1460 during his reigns.

[Badhrakali Amman temple](#) is one of the prominent temple of Sivakasi.<sup>[83][84]</sup> The tower or Rajagopuram of this temple has a breadth of 66 ft (20 m), a width of 44 ft (13 m) and a height of 110 ft (34 m). "Panguni Pongal" and "Chithirai Pongal" are the annual



festivals celebrated for the deities Mariamman and Badrakali Amman in April and May, respectively, both of which are celebrated for ten days.<sup>[3]</sup>

Periya Palli Vasal mosque and Chinna Palli Vasal mosque are two of the most prominent mosques in the city. The CSI Regland Memorial Church is the prominent church.

## Sports

### District-Level Football Tournament

A district-level football competition took place on 31 May–1 June 2025 at the Vinodh Kumar Memorial A.K. Sports Academy in Sivakasi. Teams from 22 clubs across Virudhunagar district (including Coimbatore, Theni, Thoothukudi, Madurai, and Virudhunagar) competed in a league-style format. In the finals held on 1 June, Madurai Football Club claimed victory, earning the trophy and a cash prize .

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### Ongoing Cricket Leagues & Tournaments

Several local cricket competitions are currently underway in Sivakasi. Highlighted events include:

Leather-ball and tennis-ball leagues, such as:

Ilanthendral Cricket Club First-Year Tournament (29 Mar – 15 Jun)

ACC 1st Year Red Tennis (24 May – 22 Jun)

APJ Wings Mini Tournament (26 Apr – 28 Jun)

PPP Strikers, ACES 3rd Year T10 Leather-ball, TNCA–VRDCA League 2024–25, RaNa Premier League, Star Cricket 7th Year, KFCC Kali Memorial Trophy, among others .

Cricket grounds available, such as Query Friends Ground, which recently hosted the Morning Cricket Club 1st-Year Tournament on 11 May 2025 .

Local organizers include names like Virudhunagar District Cricket Association and several independent clubs featured on platforms like CricHeroes .

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### Major Sport Venues in Sivakasi

AJ & Hatsun Indoor Stadium, Velayutham Road: A key venue offering coaching and hosting district- and state-level matches in badminton, table tennis, and basketball .

AAA College of Engineering & Technology has a full-fledged sports complex, including facilities for cricket, volleyball, kabaddi, football, handball, badminton, ball badminton, table tennis, and a 400 m athletics track .

Schools like Sivakasi Lions Matriculation Higher Secondary School and Velammal Bodhi Campus also actively promote athletics and team sports .

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### How to Keep Up

CricHeroes app/platform: For schedules, live scores, and results of ongoing cricket leagues .

Local updates: Stay tuned to district sports bulletins or local news outlets for upcoming football fixtures and other events.

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### In Summary

✅ Football: District-level competition wrapped up in early June—Madurai FC took the top prize.

🏏 Cricket: Multiple ongoing tournaments across leather- and tennis-ball categories, league stages extending into June and beyond.

🏟️ Facilities: Strong infrastructure for both indoor and outdoor sports, with community clubs, college, and school support.

## Kutty japan named reason

Since Japan is the world leader in the production of electronics, Sivakasi is the leader in the production of printing products, fireworks, and safety matches. So the name Little Japan was given to the town of Sivakasi.

## Food hotels in sivakasi

Sivakasi offers a variety of dining options, from fast food to multi-cuisine restaurants. Popular choices include Hotel Sree Balaaji Bhavan, Kurinji Restaurant, and Appans Restaurant, known for their Indian cuisine. Other notable restaurants include Almas Arabian Hut, known for its Arabic cuisine, and Navarasaa, offering Chinese and Indian dishes. Additionally, there are fast food options like The Three Monkeys Food Corner and Rollex Coffee.

Here's a more detailed look at some options:

- Hotel Sree Balaaji Bhavan: [Justdial](#) and [Zomato](#) list it as a highly-rated restaurant with a variety of Indian dishes.
- Kuringi Restaurant: [Justdial](#) and [Zomato](#) mention its popularity and positive customer reviews.
- Best hotels are Appans Restaurant, Almas Arabian and Sini Vijayam mess.
- Pk hotel: prefer that if you like house food.
- Almas Arabian Hut: [Justdial](#) is known for its Arabic cuisine.
- Navarasaa: [Tripadvisor](#) lists it as a Chinese and Indian restaurant.
- The Three Monkeys Food Corner: [Zomato](#) offers a variety of fast food options like sandwiches, pizzas, and beverages.
- Rollex Coffee: [Zomato](#) is a popular choice for coffee, burgers, momos, and other fast food items.
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Other notable restaurants in Sivakasi include:

- Bell Hotel
- Marutham Multi-Cuisine Restaurant
- Pizzakaaran
- Vijayam Mess
- The cake shop
- Sri Chellas Bakery & Sweets
- Hotel Ganesh
- Akshaya Fast Food
- Annapurna Hotel North Indian Food
- Cine Vijayam Restaurant
- Feast Pizza Sivakasi
- Honey Moon Restaurant
- Myson Restaurant
- Food Infinity Sivakasi
- Hotel Praba
- Gokulesh Bar
- Cafe Rose Restaurant

# Hospital

## Sivakasi Hospitals :

Hospitals	Phone number
<b>Sri Suba eye Hospital</b> 2-D/1, P.S.R. Road, Sivakasi	221065
<b>Dr. D.balasubramaniyan</b> 136-A, North car street, Sivakasi	223415
<b>Royal Priya Hospital</b> Kamarajapuram colony, Sivakasi	---
<b>G. Charles Devadass,</b> East car street, Sivakasi	223644
<b>GIRI Hospital</b> 15, sivan sannathi, Sivakasi	277160
<b>Chandra Graham M.B.B.S.,</b> 116, South car street, Sivakasi	220390
<b>Rajesh Clinic</b> P.K.N Road, Sivakasi	---
<b>Nataraj Clinic, Nataraj Clinic Laboratory</b> 6/976, Srivilliputhur Road, Satchiapuram, Sivakasi	227478
<b>Rajan Clinic</b> Arumugam Colony, Satchiyapuram, Sivakasi	224366
<b>Rajan Clinic</b> 61, V.K.M. Street,	---
Sreedhar Nursing Home 7-C/1, Vembakottai Road, Sivakasi	221669
<b>Graham Clinic</b> 95, North car street, Sivakasi	---

<b>Sivam Children Hospital,</b> 6/49, Ganthi Road, Sivakasi	227556
<b>Malathi Nursing Home</b> 26/E, Gandhi road, Sivakasi	223696
<b>Nirmala clinic</b> 124, P.K.S.A.A. road Near palaniyandavar Theatre, Sivakasi	224036
<b>C.Ramesh M.D(CHEST) D.T.C.D.,</b> 14-B P.S.R. Road, Sivakasi	221915 224588
<b>Aruna Children Hospital</b> Ganthi Road, Near Bus-stand, Sivakasi	278383
<b>S. Ramesh M.D.,</b> 111, North car street, Sivakasi	224037
<b>Dr. N. Thangavelu M.S.,</b> Sedan kinattru street, Thiruthangal	230009
<b>Aarthy Hospital</b> 177,South Car street, Sivakasi	98421-66424
<b>E.S.I Hospital (TOWN)</b> Sivakasi	221571
<b>E.S.I. Hospital (T.T.L)</b> Sivakasi	230650
<b>E.S.I. Hospital( Reserve Line)</b> Sivakasi	224389
<b>Giri Hospital</b> 15, sivan sannathi, Sivakasi	277160
<b>Govt. General Hospital</b>	220301
<b>Mathi clinic</b> 15/1, Arumugam rd., AVT Padasalai st., Sivakasi	278688
<b>S.M.S. Children Hospital</b> 4/17, S.N. Puram Road, Thiruthangal, Sivakasi	232446

<b>Sassey Children Hospital</b> 12, west car street, Sivakasi	221204
<b>Sri Suba eye Hospital</b> 2-D/1, P.S.R. Road, Sivakasi	221065
<b>Sugam Physiotherapy</b> 32, Kuppusamy Pillai street, Sivakasi	228162
<b>Venus Physiotherapy centre</b> 6/976, Satchiapuram, Sivakasi	223378
<b>Shiva clinic</b> 70, Coronation Colony, Sivakasi	227481

## Tourist places

Sivakasi, Tamil Nadu, India

### Ayyanar Falls

Ayyanar Falls are found 10 km 6.2 mi west of Rajapalayam city and region in Virudhunagar District in the Indian State of Tamil Nadu. They can be set at a separation of 10 kilometers from Rajapalayam town. Ayyanar Falls are



Sivakasi, Tamil Nadu, India

### Pilavakkal Dam

Pilavakkal Dam is arranged on the foot slopes of Western Ghats in Virudhunagar District of Tamilnadu. Pilavakkal Dam is situated at around 90 kms from Madurai and 45 kms from Virudunagar. The dam comprises 2 divisions and they are the



Sivakasi, Tamil Nadu, India

## **Muthaliar Oothu**

Beside the fascinating points of view of the Northern Sattur, it is concealed by Khansapuram Vathiraruppu and Pudupatti. Wild elephant group can be seen all the time in this boondocks zone. It is one of the great place. Yapping



Sivakasi, Tamil Nadu, India

## **Srivilliputhur Andal Temple**



It is committed to the Hindu god Vishnu. It is found 80 km from Madurai. Developed in the Dravidian style of design, the sanctuary is celebrated in the Divya Prabandha



Sivakasi, Tamil Nadu, India

## **Parasakthi Mari Amman Temple**

Parasakthi Mari Amman Temple is one of the primary attractions of Sivakashi town. Worked in 1923, the sanctuary is a well known explorer spot in Shivakashi. Panguni Uttiram celebration is the fundamental festival



Sivakasi, Tamil Nadu, India

## **Thiruthangal**

Thiruthangal is a region in Virudhunagar locale in the Indian territory of Tamil Nadu. Ninra Narayana Perumal sanctuary is additionally one among the 108 Divya Desams, Vishnu sanctuaries venerated by holy person writers, Alwars of 6th– ninth century.



Sivakasi, Tamil Nadu, India

## **Kullur Sandhai Reservoir**

Kullur Sandhai Reservoir is a prevalent cookout spot arranged in the region of Sivakasi, around six kilometers from Virudhunagar. There is likewise a kids' stop in the premises. Tourism Department has announced this Sandhai as a District Excursion Center. Steps



Sivakasi, Tamil Nadu, India

## Sattur

It is 24 Kms from Virudunagar. It is accepted, in light of the fact that this region was timberland zone and area of a Sathan also known as Ayyanar sanctuary, it was likewise called as Sathanur. Sattur is the abbreviated



Sivakasi, Tamil Nadu, India

## Sri Badrakaliamman Temple

Sri Badrakaliamman Temple is the biggest and the greatest Kali sanctuary in South India. Situated in Badrakali, it has a brilliant statue of the Goddess and a tall pinnacle which is studded.



Sivakasi, Tamil Nadu, India

## **Kachakara Amman Koil**

Kachakara Amman Koil, additionally called as Mupidaari Amman Koil is situated in Sivakasi, a town in the region of Virudhunagar. Sivakasi is prestigious for its sparkler enterprises and is likewise main residence for some acclaimed sanctuaries.



Sivakasi, Tamil Nadu, India

## **Sri Venkatachalapathy Temple**

It is situated on the banks of River Vaipparu in Sattur town. The sanctuary is committed to Lord Sathurappan Vishnu. This is accepted to be 800 years of age. Consorts Sri Devi and Bhudevi remain in 9 unique stances.

## **Thiruchuli**

It was known as Thiruchulliyal. It is 15 kms from Aruppukottai. It is additionally the Birthplace of Sri Ramana Maharishi the straightforward and most adored holy person of the twentieth century.



Sivakasi, Tamil Nadu, India

## **Swamy Kasi Viswanatha Thiru Koil**

Swamy Kasi Viswanatha Thiru Koil situated in Sivakasi is committed to Kasi Vishwanatha Lord Shiva of Kasi and Visalatchi Ambal. Being a standout amongst the most popular and antiquated sanctuaries of Tamil Nadu, it is trusted that King Harikesari Parakkirama Pandian,



Sivakasi, Tamil Nadu, India

## **Nenmeni**

Nenmai town is arranged 9 km east of Sattur on the banks of River Vaipparu. It is well known for its generating paddy fields and its name has likewise been gotten from Nenmeni, which implies paddy yield. The Public Works



Sivakasi, Tamil Nadu, India

## **Ninra Narayana Perumal Temple**

Ninra Narayana Perumal Temple or Thiruthankaal in Thiruthangal, a town in the outskirts of Sivakasi in the South Indian state of Tamil Nadu, is dedicated to the Hindu god Vishnu. Built in the Dravidian style of design, the sanctuary is



Sivakasi, Tamil Nadu, India

## **Badrakali Amman Temple**

Badrakali Amman Temple in Sivakasi, a town in Virudhunagar district in the South Indian state of Tamil Nadu, is dedicated to the Hindu god Badrakali.

