

दक्षिण रेलवे - मदुरै मंडल SOUTHERN RAILWAY – MADURAI DIVISION

1.0 संक्षिप्त इतिहास Brief History

Madurai Division was formed on 16.05.1956 and it is the largest Division on Southern Railway with 1330.41 Route kilometers (BG 1298.18 Km, Under GC 32.23 Km). It extends over **13** districts of Tamil Nadu and 1 district of Kerala. The area served by Madurai Division represents the traditional centers of Tamil language, art and culture. It has a very large number of pilgrimage centers and other places of tourist interest.



Major Towns served by the Division

Madurai	Rameswaram	Tuticorin	Karaikudi
Tirunelveli	Karaikudi	Virudunagar	Kovilpatti
Dindigul	Manamadurai	Palani	Sivakasi
Sengottai	Tiruchendur	Ramanathapuram	Tenkasi
Paramakudi	Sivaganga	Pudukottai	Rajapalayam
Pudukottai	Kodaikanal Road	Sattur	Ambasamudrum

The City, Madurai



Area
147.99sq kms



Population
1017865as of 2011
census



Average Altitude
100.58 meters
(330 feet) above
sea-level



Weather
Dry and hot withrains
duringOctober-
December



Summer
Max: 38 Deg. C.
Min: 24 Deg. C.

Winter
Max: 29.6 Deg. C.
Min: 20.9 Deg. C.

Annual Rainfall
850mm
(average)

2.0 प्रमुख विशेषताएँ Salient Features



Madurai is one of the **oldest cities of India**, with a history dating all the way back to the Sangam period of the pre Christian era. The glory of Madurai returned in a diminished form in the earlier part of previous millennium; it later on came under the rule of the Vijayanagar kingdom. During the 16th and 18th centuries, Madurai was ruled by the Nayak Emperors, the foremost of whom was Tirumalai Nayakar. The Sangam period poet Nakkeerar is associated with some of the [Tiruvilayaadal](#) episodes of Sundareswarar - that are enacted as a part of temple festival traditions even today.

The Sangam age or the Golden age of Tamil literature – produced masterpieces way back in the Pre christian era and in early 1st millennium. Madurai was the seat of the Tamil Sangam or Academy of learning. The entire city of Madurai, is built around the Meenakshi Sundareswarar Temple – the temple par excellence. Concentric rectangular streets surround the temple, symbolizing the structure of the cosmos



As early as the 3rd century BC, Megasthenes visited Madurai. Later many people from Rome and Greece visited Madurai and established trade with the Pandya kings. Madurai flourished till 10th century AD when it was captured by Cholas the arch rivals of the Pandyas.

The Cholas ruled Madurai from 920 AD till the beginning of the 13th century. In 1223 AD Pandyas regained their kingdom and once again become prosperous. Pandian Kings patronised Tamil language in a great way. In 1323, the Pandya kingdom including Madurai became a province of the Delhi Empire, under the Tughlaks.

The 1371, the Vijayanagar dynasty of Hampi captured Madurai and it became part of the Vijayanagar empire. After the death of Krishna Deva Raya in 1530 AD, the Nayaks became independent and ruled the territories under their control. Among Nayaks, Thirumalai Nayak (1623-1659) was very popular, even now he is popular among people, since, it was he who contributed to the creation of many magnificent structures in and around Madurai. The Raja Gopuram of the Meenakshi Amman Temple, The Pudu Mandapam and The Thirumalai Nayakar's Palace are living monuments to his artistic fervor. Madurai started slipping into the hands of the British's East India Company. In 1781, British appointed their representatives to look after Madurai. George Procter was the first collector of Madurai.

The history of Madurai will not be complete without mentioning the name of **Rani Mangammal**, the woman of great skill and sagacity. History does not provide many instances of ruling queens in Tamil Nadu. Though it was considered that women were not suited to succeed the throne of a kingdom, Rani Mangammal, however shines in almost solitary eminence as an able and powerful ruler in Tamil Nadu.



Madurai is famous for its temples. The Aappudaiyaar Koyil Tevara Sthalam and the Koodalazhagar Divya Desam are the most important temples, one could rarely miss to go. In the vicinity of Madurai is Tirupparamkunram, one of the 6 padai vedu shrines of Murugan (Lord Karthikeya) (glorified in Madurai Sangam Nakeerar's Tirumurugaatrappadai). Also in the vicinity of Madurai is Alagar Koyil, one of the prominent Divya Desam shrines of the Sri Vaishnavite faith.

Industrial Centres

Madurai

Madurai is the second largest city of Tamilnadu and is an important center for trade and industry, south of Chennai. It has a flourishing Textile industry, epitomised by the Sungudi style of the “dye fabric”. Textile and small machinery are the important activities. Some of the other important cities in the division are as follows:

Rajapalayam

Textile mills, ginning factories, power loom processing factory, surgical cotton mills and some match industries are the major industries at Rajapalayam.



Tuticorin



A main Port city of India. The major harbour of Tuticorin is well known as pearl diving and fishing centre. A passenger cruise from here is operated to Colombo, the Srilankan Capital. It is also centre for a thermal power plant, SPIC, Dharangadhara Chemicals and Vedanta Copper Industry.

Kovilpatti

It is an important town with commercial and industrial activities. The town started its developments earlier to 1876 and is a home to match factories, textile mills and fireworks industry. It is also famous for the peanut candy known as chikkies.



Sivakasi



Famous for Fire Crackers, Printing and Match Box industries honoured as MINI JAPAN by Nehruji. More than 80% of the fire crackers of the nation is supplied from here. The fire crackers are also exported to many countries. It is one of the highest excise duty, sales tax paying industrial towns in India.

Tulukkapatti & Talaiyuthu

Cement plants belonging to Madras Cements and India Cements are located here.



Vadipatti



TAFE tractor production unit is situated here. Tractors made here is distributed throughout the nation.

Virudunagar

It exports all kinds of food grains and Edible oil to foreign countries. Virudunagar play an important role in price fixation of consumer products.



BPILGRIM CENTRES

Madurai - Sri Meenakshi Sundareswarar temple

One of India's biggest temples is dedicated to Goddess Meenakshi, the consort of Lord Siva. An excellent example of Dravidian Architecture.

Madurai City is developed keeping the temple at the centre. The Chithra festival celebrated for a fortnight during the Month of April-May is attended by more than a millions of people from the nearby towns and villages. The Ganesh idol is said to be found from the ground while excavating for the tank called Theppakulam and made out of a single stone. The Golden Lotus tank inside the temple is treat to eyes. The Mega Gopuras located at the four entrances and also other Gopuras are the main features of the temple. The temple came upto the last round for the recent poll to select the new wonders of world. Thousands of tourist from the foreign countries visits the temple every month. It attracts devotees from all over India and tourists from all over the world.



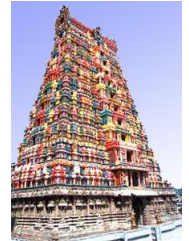
Tiruparankundram



Lord Subramanya temple, one of the six abodes of Lord Subramanya. It is a cave temple, 7 kms from Madurai. The Lord Karthikeya married Devayanai here. The Soorasamharam and Thaipooasam are the important festivals celebrated here, attended by lakhs of people from the nearby towns and villages.

Srivilliputtur

Sri Renganatha Swami temple. The 60 metre high gopuram, one of the tallest in South India and the Ratha (Car) of this temple is one of the biggest and has beautiful carvings from the scriptures. Andal, the devotee of Lord Vishnu who was accepted as Garland by Lord Vishnu is one of the main deity here. The Main Gopuram of this temple is the symbol of Government of Tamilnadu



Rameswaram

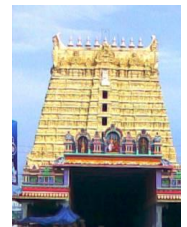


It is one of the most sacred and historical towns of India. It is well known for its Sri Ramanatha Swamy temple and the corridor in the temple is the longest in India. The temple is considered as the holy place to be visited by every Hindus in pair with the temples at Kasi, the Banaras city. The sea at this place called “Agni Theertham” believed to be so sacred that the person take a dip will become pure in heart. The idol of Lord Siva is believed to be created by Sita, wife of Lord Ramar while returning from Sri Lanka after winning over the King Ravana in the Ramayana.

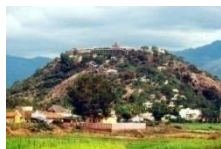
The Ram Sethu, a bridge like structure is considered to be constructed by the Lord Ram and his sena. The Bathing Ghat, Kothanda Ramar Temple and other nearby islands-abundant with coral reefs and others marine wonders are worth to visit. The Danuskodi, a town at the Eastern tip of the South India was devastated by a cyclone during December 1964 and remains as historical witness for the cyclone. Pamban bridge is unique Railway bridge of its kind in entire world.

Sankarankoil

Sri Sankaranarayana Swami temple was built by Ukira Pandiyan, 900 years ago. It is one of the important temples in the Southern Region. This temple is dedicated to both lord Siva and Vishnu.



Palani



nation.

One of the six abodes of Lord Karthikeya. The shrine stands on top of the Palani Hills consisting of 660 steps. There are rope ways and winch train to take pilgrims to the top. The main deity is called Dandayudhapaani. Pilgrims from various parts of the country visit this temple. Large number of devetees visits the temple by temple is visited by millions of people every year and considered to be the third temple visited by largest people next to Sabarimala and Tirupathi in the

Tiruchendur

On the coast, south of Tuticorin, this impressive shore temple is located and it is one of the six abodes of Lord Karthikeya and is very popular with pilgrims. The location of the temple is ideal and draws a perennial stream of devotees. The temple overlooking the sea is an inspiring sight. Soora samharam is the main festival of this temple, which is attended by Lakhs of people.



Tenkasi



The Vishvanathar temple here, one of the ancient temples built during the Pandyas period is considered to be “Banaras of south India” and has a large area in this part of country. The temple has Deities of Lord Siva, Lord Karthikeya and many other important Deities. The Gopuram of this temple which was not finished by the kind, was constructed recently and is one of the tallest Gopurams in Tamilnadu. The famous and ancient Ilangi Kumarar, Thirumalai Kumarar temples are also located near by.

Aryankavu, Kulathupuzha, Kottarakara

Two out of four important temples of Lord Ayyappa are located at Aryankavu and Kulathupuzha near Tenmala stations in SCT-QLN section and the Ganesh temple at Kottarakara is also a famous temple in this section.



पर्यटन केंद्र TOURIST CENTRES

Madurai – Thirumalai Nayak Palace



This Palace was built in 1636 by King **Thirumalai Nayak** with the help of an Italian Architect. During the British rule, in 1822, **Lord Nepier** made several renovation works. Then the palace was utilized to house some officials of the judiciary and district administration. After independence, this palace was declared as a national monument and is now under the care of the Tamilnadu Archaeological Department. It can be visited from 9a.m to 5 p.m. The history of this palace is depicted through Light and Sound Shows in English, Hindi and Tamil daily after 5pm.

Kodaikkanal

Kodaikanal is one of the famous hill resorts of India and large number of tourist from all over the world are visiting this hill every year. It is Hill princess of the South India. Kodai is located 2130 m. above the sea level in the Western ghats, 120 kms. from Madurai. The unique feature of this resort is that the weather is pleasant throughout the year. Coakers walk, Lake, Briyant park, silver cascade (water fall), Green valley view, Pillar Rocks, Pine forest are famous among sightseeing spots.



Courtallam



Courtallam is a well-known bathing place in different falls having major tourist attraction. Some of its magnificent waterfalls (there are as many as seven) of the Chittar river are said to have medicinal properties. The experiencing of bathing under each falls is different from each one. Bathing in these waterfalls is considered good for both mind and body. Many spiritual institution by famous philosophers are located here. Boat house in the lake is a newly added attraction.

Megamalai

Meghamalai, popularly called High Wavy Mountains, is a cool and misty mountain range situated in the Western Ghats in Theni district, Tamilnadu, South India. It is a place of natural beauty dotted with cardamom plantations and tea estates. The place is situated at an elevation of 1,500 m above sea level and it is rich in flora and fauna. The area is less habituated and thus the nature is protected with pure water and air. Few dams and falls adding beauty to its beauty



Karaikkudi



Literally called 'Chetti land' in Tamil, is a collection of 76 villages/towns. Karaikkudi became popular because the area is famous for the type of houses built with limestone called 'karai veedu' and also may be due to a plant called "Karai" which is widely spread over this area. Most of the people from this land migrated to Burma during the second world war and the palace like large houses remains here as historical memories.

Thirumayam

Thirumayam is a place of historical importance located about 20 km south of the town of Pudukkottai. Thirumayam fort, set in 40 acres (160,000 m²), is of great historical importance. It was built by Sethupathi Vijaya Raganatha Thevar, ruler of Ramanathapuram in AD 1687.



Suruli falls



This is located 56 km from Theni . It is a 2 stage Cascading water fall. The Suruli River supplying the falls originates from the Meghamalai mountain range. The falls drop from a height of 150 feet (46 m) gathers into a pool, flows for a short distance and again plummets an additional 40 feet (12 m).

Dhanushkodi

Dhanushkodi is a town/village at the southern tip of the Rameswaram island. Danushkodi is about 18 miles (29 km) West of Talaimannar in Sri Lanka. The Dhanushkodi Railway line running from Pamban Station was destroyed in the 1964 cyclone and a passenger train drowned in the sea.



Ariyaman Beach



On the side of Palk Bay in Ramanathapuram district, is the Ariyaman Beach. It is a much sought by tourist because the waters here are calm and the waves gentle. The beach is clean and fringed by casuarina trees that offer shade to those who like to picnic here. The watchtower and children's park are ever popular. Adding to the attraction are the waterside attractions with water scooters and wind surfing, and for the less adventurous the aquarium and museum.

Papanasam - Agasthiyar Temple and Falls

Agasthiyar falls is located at Papanasam, which is at a distance of 4 kms from Papanasam Shiva Temple. One can reach these Agasthiyar Falls and the Temple by trekking a distance of 3 kms. It is located near Ambasamudrum in TEN-TSI section. Regular buses are available to visit these temples from Tirunelveli and Tenkasi. From here, we can visit the servalaar dam, Bana theertham falls which are scenic spot and picturesque locations liked by nature lovers.



Mancholai



This quiet Hill resort in the Western Ghats is about 6000 feet high. Manjolai is the nearby town and is an ideal summer resort. It is 50 kms from Ambasamudram. One can reach Lower Kodaiyar by winch. This hill resort offers a panoramic view to the tourists. Important locations are Oothu and Kuthiravetti etc. They are the best viewpoints.

3.0 भौतिकविशेषताएँPHYSICAL FEATURES:

1. No.of Passenger halts/stations

Type	BG	Under GC	Total
Block stations	93	2	95
Halt stations	22	1	23
CNC stations	17	0	17
Total	132	3	135

2. Route Kms.

Line	Length in Km
Total	1330.41
Single Line	1099.28
Double line	193.40
Under GC	32.23*
Detour in double line	5.50

* ADPT-BDNK – 32.23 Kms,

3. Status of Level Crossing Details as on 01.02.2021

i. Total Number of Level Crossings	: 428 Nos (incl MDU-ADPT)
ii. Total Number of Inter Locked Level Crossing	: 243 Nos
iii. Total Number of Non-Inter Locked Level Crossing	: 185 Nos
iv. Total Number of Subways	: 241 Nos
v. Total Number of ROBs	: 94 Nos

4. No.of trains run (Average)

Exp	64
Pass	76

5. Sanctioned /Actual staff strength

	Sanction	Actual	Vacancy
Group 'A'	76		
Group 'B'			
Group 'C'	8708	7621	1087

6. Passenger And Goods Traffic

During the ten months of the current financial year, Madurai division has earned Rs. **321.00** crores upto January 2021 against the target of Rs. **308.91** crores (+3.91%). In passenger traffic, the division has earned Rs. 76.66 crores against the target of Rs. 73.72 crores (+3.99). In freight loading, we have earned Rs. 215.51 crores against the target of Rs. 216.15 crores. We have loaded so far 1.9063 million tonnes upto January 2021 against the target of 1.5740 million tonnes. Madurai Division has been able to maintain punctuality of 98.1% for MSPC trains and 98.5 % for HSP trains.

7. Goods Traffic

The division primarily caters to the need of transport of Coal, cement, Fertilizers, Charcoal, Tractor, Limestone.

Sl. No.	Industry	Serving Station	Commodities Offered
1	SPIC	MVNP	Fertilisers
2	CONCOR	TNHP	Container
3	India Cements Ltd.	TAYS	Cement
4	RAMCO Cements Limited / TYSG	TYSG	Cement
5	KRIBCO	MVTS	Urea
6	Indian Potash Ltd(IPL)	MVTS	Fertilisers
7	Tractors and Farm Equipments Ltd (TAFE)	VDP	Tractor
8	Tamilnadu News Print Ltd (TNPL)	MVTS	Coal
9	Fertilisers and Chemicals, Travancore Ltd (FACT)	MVTS	Fertilisers
10	Charcoal Merchants	DG, MNM	Charcoal
11	MOSSAIC	MVTS	Fertilizer
12	MALABAR CEMENTS LTD.	MVTS	Limestone

8. Public Grievances Redressal Cell

In PG portal complaints disposal from April'20 to January'21, Madurai Division stands first among all divisions in Southern Railways with Average Disposal time of 1 day compared to 4 Days of Southern Railways. In RailMadad complaints disposal, Madurai Division stands first among all divisions in Southern Railways with Average Disposal time of 34 mts compared to 1 Hr 47 of Southern Railways from April'20 to January'21. Since Madurai Division has shown exemplary performance in restricting the Average Disposal time to 30 mts as desired by GM and Madurai Division stands first among all divisions in Southern Railways in Average Disposal time of 30 mts compared to 38 mts of Southern Railways in January'21, AGM has sanctioned a Group award of Rs.10000/- for ADRM and his team of officers and staff involved in dealing with RailMadad. Madurai Division stands first also in lowest percentage of **Unsatisfactory** Feedback of 12.66% compared to 27.90% of Southern Railways in January'21 and 13.63% compared to 26.95% of Southern Railways from April'20 to January'21. Madurai Division has ensured 100% Disposal of complaints on the last day of every month.

RAIL MADAD COMPLAINTS DISPOSAL STATUS From Date:1/01/2021 To Date:31/01/2021

S.No	Organisation	Received	% Share	Closed	Closing Balance	% Disposal	Avg. Disposal Time	Avg. Rating	Avg. Pendency Time	Forwarded
1	CHENNAI DIVISION	443	34.58%	443	0	100.00%	0:36	Satisfactory	0:30	464
2	HEAD QUARTER	26	2.03%	26	0	100.00%	1:50	Excellent	0:22	2
3	MADURAI DIVISION	196	15.30%	196	0	100.00%	0:30	Excellent	0:17	95
4	PALGHAT DIVISION	77	6.01%	77	0	100.00%	0:36	Satisfactory	0:28	41
5	SALEM DIVISION	109	8.51%	109	0	100.00%	0:46	Satisfactory	0:58	133
6	THIRUVANANTHAPURAM DIVISION	361	28.18%	361	0	100.00%	0:42	Satisfactory	0:25	342
7	TRICHURAPALLI DIVISION	69	5.39%	69	0	100.00%	0:32	Satisfactory	0:24	54
	Total	1281	100%	1281	0	100.00%	0:38	Satisfactory	0:30	1131

Comprehensive (with drill down) From Date:1/04/2020 To Date:31/01/2021

S.No.	Organisation	Opening Balance	Received	% Share	Closed	Closing Balance	% Disposal	Avg. Disposal Time	Avg. Rating	Avg. Pendency Time	Forwarded
1	CHENNAI DIVISION	1	1354	32.45%	1355	0	100.00%	1:22	Satisfactory	1:16	1380
2	HEAD QUARTER	0	128	3.07%	128	0	100.00%	23:23	Satisfactory	37:4	29
3	MADURAI DIVISION	0	543	13.02%	543	0	100.00%	0:34	Excellent	0:33	294
4	PALGHAT DIVISION	0	228	5.47%	228	0	100.00%	1:4	Satisfactory	0:57	167

S.No.	Organisation	Opening Balance	Received	% Share	Closed	Closing Balance	% Disposal	Avg. Disposal Time	Avg. Rating	Avg. Pendancy Time	Forwarded
5	SALEM DIVISION	0	298	7.14 %	298	0	100.00 %	0:53	Satisfactory	1:4	286
6	THIRUVANANTHAPURAM DIVISION	1	1407	33.72 %	1408	0	100.00 %	1:46	Satisfactory	0:52	1069
7	TRICHURAPALLI DIVISION	0	214	5.13 %	214	0	100.00 %	0:55	Satisfactory	0:45	178
	Total	2	4172	100%	4174	0	100.00 %	1:47	Satisfactory	1:19	3403

Zone Wise Feedback From Date:1/01/2021 To Date:31/01/2021

S.No.	Organisation	Feedback Received	% Feedback	Excellent	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	% Unsatisfactory
1	CHENNAI DIVISION	126	34.81	59	27	40	31.75
2	HEAD QUARTER	9	2.49	6	1	2	22.22
3	MADURAI DIVISION	79	21.82	59	10	10	12.66
4	PALGHAT DIVISION	27	7.46	15	4	8	29.63
5	SALEM DIVISION	31	8.56	15	4	12	38.71
6	THIRUVANANTHAPURAM DIVISION	67	18.51	31	12	24	35.82
7	TRICHURAPALLI DIVISION	23	6.35	16	2	5	21.74
	Total	362	100%	201	60	101	27.90

Zone Wise Feedback (with drill down) From Date:1/04/2020 To Date:31/01/2021

S.No.	Organisation	Feedback Received	% Feedback	Excellent	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	% Unsatisfactory
1	CHENNAI DIVISION	331	29.63	156	68	107	32.33
2	HEAD QUARTER	42	3.76	22	6	14	33.33
3	MADURAI DIVISION	250	22.38	181	35	34	13.60
4	PALGHAT DIVISION	75	6.71	38	16	21	28.00
5	SALEM DIVISION	78	6.98	42	15	21	26.92
6	THIRUVANANTHAPURAM DIVISION	269	24.08	128	58	83	30.86
7	TRICHURAPALLI DIVISION	72	6.45	42	9	21	29.17
	Total	1117	100%	609	207	301	26.95

9. Details of ARME

Sl.No.	Station	B.D.Special	ARME/ Scale I	ARME/ Scale II	Railway Hospital	Railway Health unit
1	Dindigul	---	---	Yes	---	Yes
2	Palani	---	---	---	---	Yes
3	Karaikkudi	---	---	Yes	---	Yes
4	Mandapam	---	---	Yes	---	Yes
5	Madurai	Yes	Yes	---	Yes	---
6	Manamadurai	---	---	Yes	---	Yes
7	Virudunagar	---	---	Yes	---	Yes
8	Sengottai	---	---	Yes	--	Yes
9	Tirunelveli	Yes	Yes	---	---	Yes
10	Tuticorin	---	---	Yes	---	Yes

10. Section wise speed on Main line and Loop line

Sl.No.	Section	Present speed on Main line Kmph	Present speed on Loop line Kmph	Remarks
1	TPJ-DG (UP)	110	15	Already implemented on 07.10.2020. For loop lines GM approval obtained. Compliance sent to HQ for WTT correction
2	TPJ-DG (DN)	110	15	
3	DG-PLNI	75	15	70% work completed, physical work likely to complete June'21
4	PLNI - POY	70	15	Physical work completed, awaiting compliance from Sr.DSTE/PGT & Dy.CE/CN/MDU
5	TPJ-PDKT	90	30	TDC March - 2022
6	PDKT – KKDI	90	30	Speed trial conducted by CE/Works on 11.02.2021 (110 kmph)
7	KKDI – MNM	100	30	Speed enhanced from 90 to 100 kmph on 20.10.2019
8	MNM-RMM	90	30	Physical work completed, under process for CRS approval
9	DG-MDU(UP)	110	30	Speed enhanced from 07.10.2020
10	DG-MDU(DN)	110	30	Speed enhanced from 07.10.2020
11	MDU-MNM	100	30	'----
12	MNM-VPT	80	15	50% work completed
13	MDU-VPT	100	15	Increasing of speed on loop line deferred due to doubling by RVNL.
14	VPT-MEJ	100	15	
15	MEJ-TN	100	15	
16	MEJ-TEN	100	15	
17	TEN-TCN	70	15	70% work completed, work likely to be completed in March'21
18	TEN-TSI	70	15	Physical work completed, under process for CRS sanction
19	TSI-SCT	60	15	Physical work completed, under process for CRS sanction
20	VPT-TSI	100	15	50% work completed, balance work likely to be completed in July'21
21	SCT-BJM	60	15	----

22	BJM-PUU	30	15	----
23	PUU-QLN	70	15	Work in progress, work likely to be completed in Dec'21

CHRONOLOGY- Development of Railways in the region

1. *Trichinopoly Junction to Madura Railway line was opened on 1st September 1875 (154.5 kms)*
2. *Madurai to Tuticorin line was opened on 01.01.1876 (158.85 kms)*
3. *Vanchi Maniyachi to Tirunelveli line was opened on 01.01.1876*
4. *Tuticorin-Foreshore line was opened on 07.08.1899*
5. *Madurai to Mandapam line was opened on 01.08.1902 (129.55 kms)*
6. *Tirunelveli to Kallidaikurichi line was opened on 01.06.1902 (30.78 kms)*
7. *Kallidaikurichi to the British Frontier near Shencottah line was opened on 01.08.1903 (50.34 kms)*
8. *Quilon to Punalur line was opened on 01.06.1904 (45.51 kms)*
9. *Punalur to the Frontier of Travancore State near Shencotta line was opened on 26.11.1904 (47.91 kms)*
10. *Pamban to Rameswaram line was opened on 11.09.1906 (11.18 kms)*
11. *Rameswaram to Dhanushkodi Jetty line was opened during December 1908.*
12. *Dhanushkodi Jetty to Dhanushkodi point line was opened on 01.12.1914*
13. *Mandapam to Pamban line was opened on 01.01.1914 (13.06 kms)*
14. *Virudunagar to Tenkasi line was opened on 29.06.1927.*
15. *Dindigul to Pollachi line was opened during 1928*
16. *Tutocorin harbour to Tirunelveli BG line was opened during 1956*
17. *Dindigul –Madurai BG line was opened in 1992*
18. *Madurai-Tuticorin MG line was converted into BG in 1993*
19. *Tiruchirappalli- Dindigul MG line was converted into BG in 1999*
20. *Virudunagar-Rajapalayam MG line has been converted into BG and opened for traffic on 01.06.2003.*
21. *Rajapalayam – Tenkasi MG line was converted into BG on 20.09.04.*

CHRONOLOGY- Development of Railways in the region

- 22. Madurai – Manamadurai BG converted line was opened on 30.04.05*
- 23. Tiruchchirappalli – Pudukottai BG converted Route was opened on 05.01.07*
- 24. Pudukkottai– Karaikudi BG converted line opened on 19.05.07*
- 25. Manamadurai – Rameswaram BG converted line opened on 12.08.07*
- 26. Tenkasi – Sengottai twin Gauge line opened on 07.02.08*
- 27. Karaikudi – Manamadurai BG Converted line opened 02.07.08*
- 28. Dindigul – Kodaikanal Road BG converted line opened 03.10.08*
- 29. Kodaikanal Road – Madurai BG converted line opened 29.07.09*
- 30. Tirunelveli – Tiruchendur BG converted line opened on 27.09.08*
- 31. Kollam- Punalur BG converted line opened on 12.05.2010*
- 32. Tirunelveli – Tenkasi BG converted line opened on 21.09.12*
- 33. Dindigul- Palani BG converted line opened on 20.11.12*
- 34. Manamadurai – Virudhunagar BG converted line opened on 14.07.2013.*
- 35. Palani – Pollachi BG converted line opened on 09.01.2015*
- 36. Tiruchchirappalli – Manaparai doubling completed and opened on 01.04.2016*
- 37. Tamaraipadi – Dindigul completed and opened on 27.05.2016*
- 38. Manaparai – Kalpattichatram completed and opened on 07.06.2017*
- 39. Sengottai – New Ariyankavu completed and opened on 04.03.2017*
- 40. Edaman – Punalur Completed and opened on 31.03.2017*
- 41. Kalpattichatram – Tamaraipadi – Completed and opened on 30.03.2018*
- 42. New Ariyankavu – Edaman – Completed and opened on 31.03.2018*
- 43. Kadambur – Vanchi Maniyachchi – Tattapparai – Doubling completed and opened on 16.07.2020*
- 44. Vanchi Maniyachch – Gangaikondan – Doubling completed and opened on 16.07.2020*
- 45. Madurai – Usilampatti – BG converted line commissioned on 05.02.2020*
- 46. Usilampatti - Andipatti – BG converted line commissioned on 21.12.2020*