

S.No.	Name of Books	Author	Brief about the books
1.	Rameshwaram	Dr. V. Vedhachalam	Rameshwaram is a sacred island town in Tamil Nadu, India, located in the Gulf of Mannar, forming part of the holy Char Dham pilgrimage. As the place where Lord Rama built a bridge to Lanka, it is renowned for the Ramanathaswamy Temple, 22 holy water kunds, the iconic Pamban Bridge, and the ghost town of Dhanushkodi. This book deal with the History of Rameshwaram
2.	Ramanujar	Prof. Rama Gurunathan	Ramanujacharya (1017–1137 CE) was a pivotal 11th-century Indian philosopher, theologian, and social reformer born in Tamil Nadu. As the main proponent of Vishishtadvaita (qualified non-dualism) Vedanta, he advocated Bhakti (devotion) to Vishnu as the path to salvation and championed social equality, opening temple doors to all.
3.	Nadukal	R. Poongundran	<i>Nadukal</i> (), commonly known as a hero stone or <i>veeragallu</i> in Kannada, is an ancient memorial stone erected to commemorate the honorable death of a hero in battle, a warrior protecting cattle, or a person who sacrificed themselves for a communal cause. These monuments are a significant part of South Indian, particularly Tamil, history and heritage, with origins dating back to the Iron Age and the Sangam period.
4.	Arikaimedu	Prof K. Rajan	Arikamedu is a significant ancient port site located 4 km south of Puducherry on the Ariyankuppam River, active from the 3rd century BCE to the 3rd century CE, with continued use into the medieval period. It served as a premier Indo-Roman trading hub, known for exporting textiles, pearls, and beads while importing Mediterranean goods like wine (amphorae) and pottery.
5.	Bakthi Ilakkiyam	Dr. D. Gnanasundaram	Tamil Nadu's Bhakti literature (6th–12th century CE) was a revolutionary movement of emotional, intense devotion (<i>anbu</i>) to Shiva and Vishnu, led by 63 Nayanmars and 12 Alwars. It challenged caste hierarchies, opposed Jainism/Buddhism, and promoted equality through vernacular Tamil hymns, emphasizing direct, personal, and loving relationships with the divine

6.	Iyarkai Velanmai	Dr. R. Raman	Iyarkai Velanmai (Natural Farming) is a sustainable agricultural system that shuns chemical fertilizers and pesticides, focusing instead on soil health, biodiversity, and eco-friendly practices to produce nutritious food. Championed by figures like Masanobu Fukuoka and Nammazhvar, it promotes "do-nothing" farming (minimal intervention), traditional methods, and using natural inputs like cow dung and urine.
7.	Pazhanthamizhan Isai Karuvigal	Dr. S.Subbulaxmi	Pazhanthamizhan Isai Karuvigal refers to the ancient musical instruments used by Tamil people, dating back to the Sangam period and documented extensively in literature like the Tirumurai (6th–11th century CE). These instruments represent a rich, highly developed musical tradition that played a crucial role in the culture and social life of ancient Tamilakam
8.	Tamizhaga Naattar Deivangal	Dr. G. Sasikala	Tamizhaga Naattar Deivangal (Tamil Folk Deities) refer to the indigenous folk deities worshiped in Tamil Nadu, characterized by their deep roots in local culture, traditions, and history, rather than mainstream Vedic rituals.
9.	Pudhiya Ariviyal Thozhilnutpangal	Dr. P. Kuppusamy	New scientific techniques are rapidly transforming research, with a strong focus on interdisciplinary tools, automation, and data-driven methods that often act as "general-purpose technologies". Recent advancements have opened new fields of study by providing unprecedented observational, analytical, and manipulative capabilities.
10.	Bankim Chandra Chatterji	Dr. T. Siddarthan	Bankim Chandra Chatterji (1838–1894) was a pioneering Indian novelist, poet, and journalist, widely regarded as <i>Sahitya Samrat</i> (Emperor of Literature) in Bengali. He is best known for authoring the hymn "Vande Mataram" in his 1882 novel <i>Anandamath</i> , which became a crucial rallying cry for the Indian freedom movement.
11.	Madurai Meenakshi Amman Temple	Dr. V. Vedachalam	The Madurai Meenakshi Amman Temple, located in Tamil Nadu, India, is a historic, 14-acre complex dedicated to Parvati (Meenakshi) and Shiva (Sundareswarar). Renowned for 14 towering gopurams (gateways) covered in thousands of colorful, sculpted figures, the temple was largely rebuilt in the 16th-17th century by Nayak kings.

12.	Thanjavur Peruvudayar Koil	Dr. V. Vedachalam	Thanjavur Peruvudayar Koil, also known as Brihadeeswarar Temple or "Big Temple," is a 1,000-year-old UNESCO World Heritage site in Tamil Nadu, India, built by Chola Emperor Rajaraja I (c. 1003–1010 AD). Dedicated to Lord Shiva, this masterpiece of Chola architecture is constructed entirely of granite without mortar and features a massive 13-tier tower (Sikhara) and a 16-ft wide Nandi statue.
13.	Manimegalai	Dr. P. Suyambu	Manimegalai is a 2nd–6th century CE Tamil Buddhist epic by Seethalai Sathanar, forming one of the Five Great Epics. It follows Manimegalai, daughter of Kovalan and Madhavi (from Silappadikaram), who rejects a life of luxury and love to become a nun, dedicating herself to charity and spiritual enlightenment using a magic bowl.
14.	Mahavidwan Meenakshi Sundaram Pillai	Dr. P. Suyambu	Mahavidwan Meenakshi Sundaram Pillai (1815–1876) was a towering 19th-century Tamil scholar, poet, and teacher from Tiruchirappalli, known for composing over one lakh verses, including Purans and Prabandhams. As the primary teacher of U. Ve. Swaminatha Iyer, he was a pivotal figure in preserving classical Tamil literature.