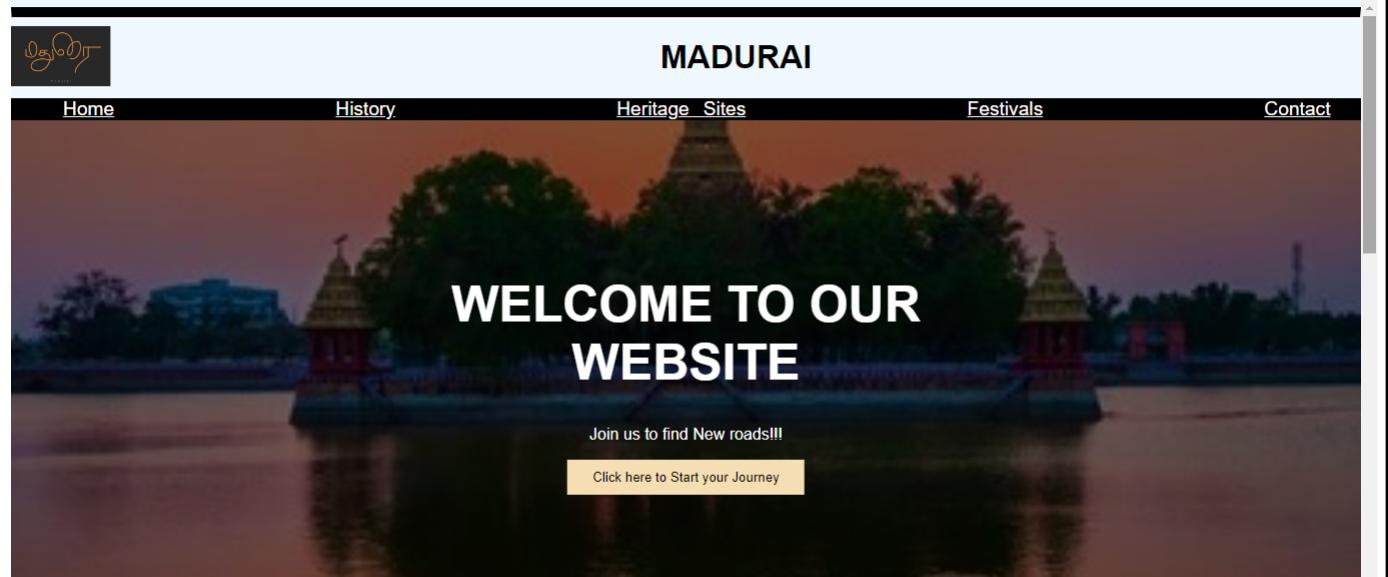


INTERNET PROGRAMMING

EXERCISE 2- OUTPUT

HOME PAGE:MADURAI.HTML



The home page features a large banner image of a temple gopuram at sunset. The text "WELCOME TO OUR WEBSITE" is overlaid in white. Below the banner, there is a call-to-action button: "Join us to find New roads!!! Click here to Start your Journey". At the top, there is a logo and the word "MADURAI". A navigation menu bar includes links for Home, History, Heritage Sites, Festivals, and Contact.

Explore New Things!!!

This page gives you a new experience of visiting a place. This page includes the history and important places to be visited in madurai
Have a look on it and Have an Experience of Virtual tour to Madurai

HISTORY

Want to know about the history of Madurai??!!
Do visit the History page.

You'll find exciting details about the history of madurai You'll be able to get a clear knowledge on it.
To go to history page [click here](#) or click the history in menu button



HERITAGE SITES

Madurai is considered one of the oldest existing city in the Indian Peninsula.
You can find several heritage sites which shows the architecture knowledge of the people lived in earlier days.Each place in madurai has an individual history behind it.
To visit the places [click here](#)



FESTIVALS

Madurai is popular for the festivals and its celebrations
To know about them[click here](#)

To know about the city

Follow the flowchart below

1. HISTORY

2. HERITAGE SITES

3. FESTIVALS

Contact

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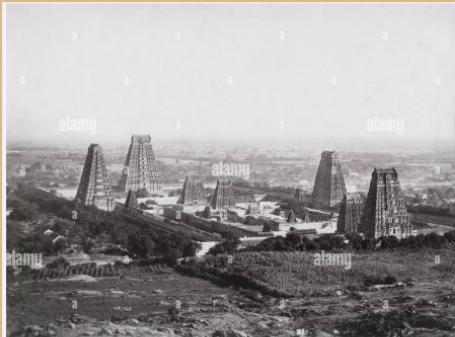
mduweb@gmail.com

To write to us [click here](#)



MADURAI

HISTORY



Madurai is a major city in the Indian state of Tamil Nadu. It is the cultural capital of Tamil Nadu and the administrative headquarters of Madurai District. As of the 2011 census, it was the third largest Urban agglomeration in Tamil Nadu after Chennai and Coimbatore and the 44th most populated city in India. It is located on the banks of River Vaigai.



Madurai is closely associated with the Tamil language. The third Tamil Sangam, a major congregation of Tamil scholars, is said to have been held in the city.



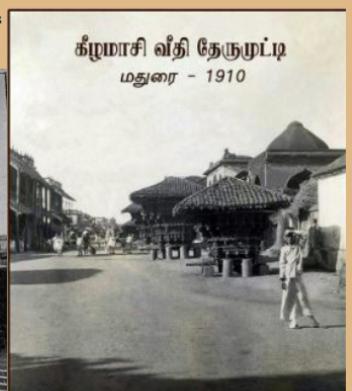
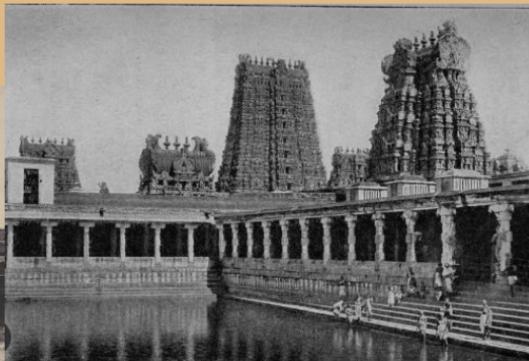
The recorded history of the city goes back to the 3rd century BCE, being mentioned by Megasthenes, the Greek ambassador to the Mauryan Empire, and Kautilya, a minister of the Mauryan emperor Chandragupta Maurya. Signs of human settlements and Roman trade links dating back to 300 BCE are evident from excavations by Archeological Survey of India in Manalur. Madurai is also mentioned in Kautilya's (370–283 BCE) Arthashastra. Sangam literature like Maturaikkāñci records the importance of Madurai as a capital city of the Pandyan dynasty.

Madurai is mentioned in the works of Roman historians Pliny the Younger (61 – c. 112 CE), Ptolemy (c. 90 – c. CE 168), those of the Greek geographer Strabo (64/63 BCE – c. 24 CE), and also in Periplus of the Erythraean Sea. Pandyan dynasty at its greatest extent historic metal coin used for transaction Coin of Jalaluddin Ahsan Khan, first ruler of the Sultanate of Madurai, 1335–1339 CE. After the Sangam age, most of present-day Tamil Nadu, including Madurai, came under the rule of the Kalabhras, which was ousted by the Pandyas around 590 CE. The Pandyas were ousted from Madurai by the Chola dynasty during the early 9th century. The city was fought over between the Cholas and the Pandyas during the 12th century, changing hands several times, until the early 13th century, when the second Pandyan empire was established with Madurai as its capital. After the death of Kulasekara Pandian (1268–1308 CE), Madurai came under the rule of the Delhi Sultanate.^[36] The Madurai Sultanate then seceded from Delhi and functioned as an independent kingdom until its gradual annexation by the Vijayanagara Empire in 1378 CE. Madurai became independent from Vijayanagar in 1559 CE under the Nayaks. Nayak rule ended in 1736 CE and Madurai was repeatedly captured several times by Chanda Sahib (1740 – 1754 CE), Arcot Nawab and Muhammed Yusuf Khan (1725 – 1764 CE) in the middle of the 18th century.

ARCHITECTURE

Madurai is built around the Meenakshi Temple, which acted as the geographic and ritual centre of the ancient city of Madurai. The city is divided into a number of concentric quadrangular streets around the temple.

Viswanatha Nayak (1529–64CE), the first Madurai Nayak king, redesigned the city in accordance with the principles laid out by Shilpa Shastras (rules of architecture) related to urban planning.



These squares retain their traditional names of Aadi (situate within Meenakshi Temple), Chittirai, Avani-moola and Masi streets, corresponding to the Tamil month names and also to the festivals associated. The road surrounding the ancient Fort was called as Veli Street as Veli means outside in Tamil, hence termed to be outer road or something like today's Ring Road.

The temple prakarams and streets accommodate an elaborate festival calendar in which dramatic processions circumambulate the shrines at varying distances from the centre. The temple chariots used in processions are progressively larger in size based on the size of the concentric streets. Ancient Tamil classics record the temple as the centre of the city and the surrounding streets appearing liken a lotus and its petals. The city's axes were aligned with the four-quarters of the compass, and the four gateways of the temple provided access to it.

Do you want to know how madurai was in 1940s???

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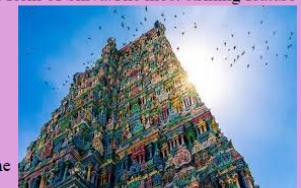
MADURAI

HERITAGE SITES

1. Meenakshi Amman Temple



Arulmigu Meenakshi Sundareswarar Temple is a historic Hindu temple located on the southern bank of the Vaigai River in the temple city of Madurai. It is dedicated to the goddess Meenakshi, a form of Shakti, and her consort, Sundareshwarar, a form of Shiva. The most striking feature of this shrine is its 14 majestic towers or Gopurams, displaying intricate carvings. Another captivating part of this Dravidian-style temple is The Hall of Thousand Pillars, yet another example of architectural excellence. The Meenakshi Temple is the physical center of the city of Madurai as well as its economic, mythical, and spiritual heart. The Meenakshi temple has two separate shrines for the goddess Meenakshi and god Sundaresvara, just like most Shaiva temples. Both open to the east.



The Devi shrine is on the south side, while the Deva shrine is more centrally placed, to the north, thus placing the goddess as the pradhana murti or the "more important" right side within the complex, states Fuller. The shrine for Sundareswarar is the largest within the complex and its entrance is aligned with the eastern gopuram.

2. Thirumalai Nayakar Mahal



The Thirumalai Nayakar Mahal is a fine example of splendid architecture and rich history. Thirumalai Nayak Palace was constructed as a residence for the then King Thirumalai Nayak in 1636 AD. It is said that King had recruited an Italian architect for designing this palace. This palace which was apparently four times bigger in its original form than the present structure had seen many destructions over the passing decades. This palace was built with foliated brickwork, while the polished texture of the palace came from the use of chunnam which is a combination of shell lime with egg white. This palace is known for its majestic pillars, with height of about 82 feet and width of almost 19 feet.



3. Vandiyur Mariamman Teppakulam



Vandiyur Mariamman Teppakulam is a popular temple pond complex in Madurai. This temple tank, which is the largest in South India, is spread over an area of about 16 acres. It is at a distance of 4 km from Meenakshi Amman Temple and is frequented by devotees from across the country. The temple pond complex features a small manmade island in the middle with Maiya Mandapam/ Central Mandapam and a temple of Lord Vigneshwara/Lord Vinayaka.

Elegant granite stairs surround this massive pond on all 4 sides. The best time to visit Madurai's temple pond is in the month of January or February when the colourful and vibrant "Float Festival" is celebrated on a full moon night. Thousands of lamps illuminate the temple pond complex and lend a mesmerising look to the entire place.

4. Azhagar Kovil



Azhagar Kovil, sometimes also referred to as Alagar Koil, is situated a few kilometers away from Madurai at the foot of Alagar Hills. The temple is surrounded by the ruins of an ancient fort that add to the beautiful natural setting of the place. Paramaswamy is the main deity at this temple.

The processional deity is Kallazhagar or Sundararaja Perumal, who is believed to be the brother of Goddess Meenakshi and an incarnation of Lord Vishnu. There are many theerthams located nearby.

Noopura Ganga, which is believed to have fallen directly from heaven, is visited by almost every devotee.



5. Thirupparamkunram Temple



Thirupparamkunram Murugan Temple is a Hindu temple located in Thirupparamkunram town of Madurai district. It is said to be one of the six abodes of Lord Murugan. Apart from Murugan, idols of Lord Shiva, Lord Vishnu, Lord Vinayaka and Goddess Durga are also housed in the main shrine. The temple features a rock-cut architecture and considered to have been constructed by the Pandyas during the 6th century. The temple is located 8 km away from Madurai city and follows Shaivite practice of worship. The importance of this temple is that the marriage of Lord Subrahmanya with Devayanai, the daughter of Indra, was celebrated here. The Cave shrines here are calculated as 8th century creation of the Pandiyans. The Sanctum Sanctorum is carved out of a single rock and the temple is believed to be in existence for many centuries. The walls and the pillars have fascinating carvings.

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FESTIVAL.HTML

MADURAI

MAJOR FESTIVALS OF MADURAI

CHITHIRAI THIRUVIZHA



Chithirai Festival, also known as Chithirai Thiruvizha, Meenakshi Kalyanam or Meenakshi Thirukalyanam, is an annual Tamil Hindu celebration in the city of Madurai during the month of April. The festival, celebrated during the Tamil month of Chithirai, is associated with the Meenakshi Temple, dedicated to the goddess Meenakshi, a form of Parvati and her consort Sundareshwar, a form of Shiva. The festival lasts for one month. The first 15 days mark the celebrations of the coronation of Meenakshi as the divine ruler of Madurai and her marriage to Sundareshwar. The next 15 days mark the celebrations of the journey of Kallalagar or Alagar (a form of the god Vishnu) from his temple in Alagar Koyil to Madurai. The events unfold as:

Yetram : The chief priest of Meenakshi temple hoists the Holy flag on the KodiMaram (Flag post) of the temple declaring the opening of the month long celebration.

Pattabishekam: The coronation ceremony when Meenakshi is crowned as queen of Madurai and rules the Pandya Kingdom for the next four months. Lord Sunderaswarar, her husband will be crowned as king for the next eight months.

Dikvijayam : The warrior Princess goes to war and conquers the world. She falls in love with Lord Shiva when she goes to Kailayam – The Place of Lord Shiva in the Himalayas.



Meenakshi Tirukalyanam : The traditional wedding of Meenakshi amman and Lord Shiva is celebrated in opulent style and grandeur.

Ther Thiruvizha : The procession after the wedding, when the King and Queen of Pandya Kingdom Lord Sunderaswarar and Meenakshi come to see their citizens in a beautifully decorated chariot.

Ethir Sevai: When Alagar enters Madurai city and the people of the city welcome him.

Alagar Vaigai Eluntharulal: Lord Alagar reaches the wedding of his sister a day later. This takes place in a mandapam in the middle of river Vaigai.

FLOAT FESTIVAL



Popularly known as Float Festival and traditionally as Theppotsav, this one is a religious Hindu festival that is celebrated in most parts of South India, but mainly in the Madurai city of Tamil Nadu. Celebrated on the full moon night in the month of Tamil month of Thai, it was started by King Thirumalai Nayak. Float Festival is one of the main festivals celebrated in Madurai. It takes place on the full moon night of the Tamil month, Thai, which falls between mid January and mid February.

The concept of the festival dates back to the 17th century, when it was celebrated for the first time by King Thirumalai Nayak. Ritual of the Festival: At dawn, a procession of the idols of Lord Sundareshwar and Goddess Meenakshi are carried out, starting from the Meenakshi Amman Temple. These deities are then taken to the tank in gold-coloured palanquins accompanied by elephants, horses, musicians and a huge number of devotees. They are then placed in a mandapam on the banks of the Teppakulam lake for the devotees to worship them. After a few hours, the idols are again carried in palanquins on a raft-like structure which is colourfully decorated with different flower garlands, paper lanterns, etc.

SOME CLICKS FROM THE FESTIVALS



▶ 0:00 / 0:23





▶ 0:00 / 0:12





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