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NIELIT “O” Level



Name and Address of The Accredited Institute:

SERAMPORE COLLEGE COMPUTER CENTER

SERAMPORE, HOOGHLY

INDEX

1. ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	03
2. INTRODUCTION	04
3. SPECIFICATION REQUIREMENTS:	05 - 06
4. HOME PAGE	07 – 15
5. HOME PAGE CSS FILE	15 - 18
EXTERNAL PAGES:	
6. TAJMAHAL	19 - 21
7. AKSHARDHAM	22 – 24
8. AGRA FORT	25 – 27
9. HUMAYUN'S TOMB	28 - 30
10. GOLDEN TEMPLE	31 - 33
11. MEHRANGARH FORT	34 – 36
12. GURUDWARA BANGLA SAHIB	37 - 39
13. RED FORT	40 – 42
14. INDIA GATE	43 – 45
15. CSS FILE FOR EXTERNAL PAGES	45 - 48
16. BIBLIOGRAPHY	49

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In working out the project I had the opportunity to have suggestions and some key points of the work from my respected teachers of the Institution where I am attached to the institute Serampore College Computer Centre.

I would convey heartiest thanks to our respected teacher Mr Sanjay Malakar for providing me with proper guidance.

Lastly I would also express my gratitude to my friends and family for their immense support.

INTRODUCTION:

Discovering the vibrant tapestry of India's top destinations has never been easier, thanks to the "Top Places in India" website. This project serves as a digital gateway to the country's most iconic and captivating locales, offering users an immersive experience of India's rich cultural, historical, and natural wonders.

Through a combination of stunning visuals and informative content, the website showcases a curated selection of top destinations, providing users with insights into each location's significance and allure. Whether it's the serene backwaters of Kerala, the majestic forts of Rajasthan, or the bustling streets of Mumbai, each destination is brought to life, inviting exploration and discovery.

Built using a blend of the Grid and Flexbox models, the website boasts a responsive design that ensures seamless navigation across various devices. This commitment to accessibility reflects the project's dedication to making India's top destinations accessible to users worldwide.

SPECIFICATION REQUIREMENTS:

Hardware Requirements:

1. Computer:

You'll need a computer to develop and test your HTML, CSS, and JavaScript code. Most modern computers should suffice.

2. Operating System:

Any major operating system, such as Windows, macOS, or Linux, will work.

3. Processor:

A multi-core processor is recommended for smoother development.

4. Memory (RAM):

At least 4GB of RAM is recommended, but more is better, especially for larger projects.

5. Storage:

Sufficient storage space for your code, project files, and any media assets. A few gigabytes should be adequate.

6. Monitor:

A monitor with a resolution of at least 1366x768 is recommended for comfortable development.

7. Input Devices:

A keyboard and a mouse (or equivalent input devices).

Software Requirements:

1. Text Editor or Integrated Development Environment (IDE): You'll need a code editor or IDE to write your HTML, CSS code. Some popular choices include:

- Visual Studio Code
- Sublime Text
- Atom
- Brackets
- WebStorm

2. Web Browser:

You'll need one or more web browsers for testing your web pages. Common choices include:

- Google Chrome
- Mozilla Firefox
- Microsoft Edge
- Safari (for macOS users)

3. Version Control System (Optional but Recommended):

Consider using a version control system like Git for managing your codebase. You can use platforms like GitHub, GitLab, or Bitbucket for hosting your code.

4. Node.js (Optional):

If you plan to use modern JavaScript frameworks or libraries (e.g., React, Angular, Vue), you may want to install Node.js for package management and development tools.

5. Web Server (Optional):

You can use a local development server to test your web pages locally. Tools like Apache, Nginx, or simple server packages for Node.js can be useful.

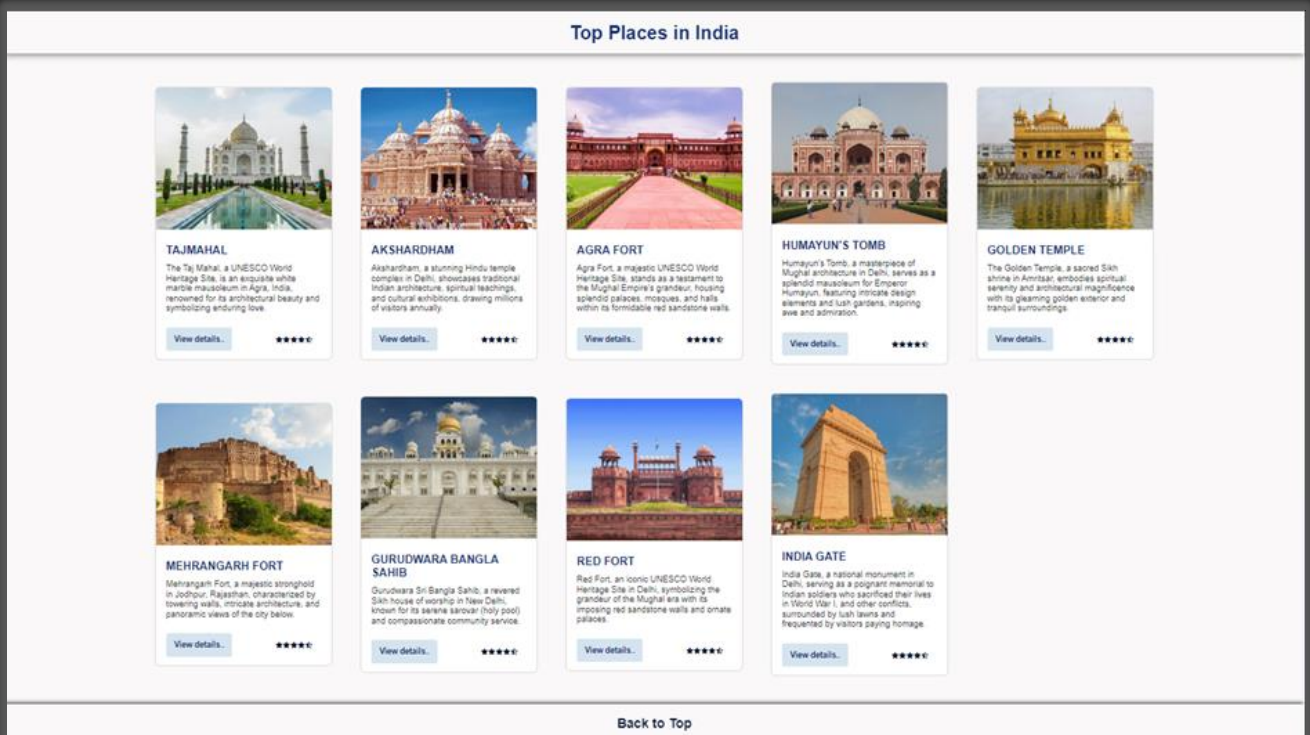
6. Graphics Editing Software (Optional):

If you need to create or edit images and graphics for your project, software like Adobe Photoshop or GIMP can be useful.

7. Database Software (If Applicable):

If your project requires a database, you'll need the appropriate database software like MySQL, PostgreSQL, or MongoDB.

HOME PAGE:



HOME PAGE HTML FILE: index.html

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
  <head>
    <meta charset="UTF-8" />
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0" />
    <title>Home</title>
    <link rel="stylesheet" href="homepage.css" />
    <link
      rel="stylesheet"
      href="https://cdn.jsdelivr.net/npm/bootstrap@5.1.0/dist/css/bootstrap.min.css"
      integrity="sha512-D1jYBjc4xMhIG8VCJdZ44xFsHw81t295h51jZ3vv0e+92hJ587p6bbYHk84t234U"
      crossorigin="anonymous"
      referrerpolicy="no-referrer"
    />
  </head>
  <body>
    <header>
      <div class="navbar">
        <p>Top Places in India</p>
      </div>
    </header>
```

```

<main>
  <div class="container">
    <!-- CARD 1 START -->
    <div class="card_container">
      <div class="image_container">
        
      </div>

      <div class="card_bottom">
        <div class="title">
          <a
            href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Taj_Mahal"
            target="_blank"
            id="top"
            class="place_name"
            >TAJMAHAL</a>
          >
          <span class="place_desc">
            >The Taj Mahal, a UNESCO World Heritage Site, is an exquisite
            white marble mausoleum in Agra, India, renowned for its
            architectural beauty and symbolizing enduring love.
          </span>
        </div>

        <div class="card_footer">
          <div class="view_details">
            <a href="tajmahal.html">View details..</a>
          </div>
          <div class="rating">
            <i class="fa-solid fa-star"></i>
            <i class="fa-solid fa-star"></i>
            <i class="fa-solid fa-star"></i>
            <i class="fa-solid fa-star"></i>
            <i class="fa-solid fa-star-half-stroke"></i>
          </div>
        </div>
      </div>
    </div>
    <!-- CARD 1 END -->

    <!-- CARD 2 START -->
    <div class="card_container">
      <div class="image_container">
        
      </div>

      <div class="card_bottom">
        <div class="title">

```



```

        <a
            href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Swaminarayan_Akshardham_(Delhi)"
            target="_blank"
            class="place_name"
        >AKSHARDHAM</a>
    >
    <span class="place_desc">
        Akshardham, a stunning Hindu temple complex in Delhi, showcases
        traditional Indian architecture, spiritual teachings, and
        cultural exhibitions, drawing millions of visitors annually.
    </span>
</div>

<div class="card_footer">
    <div class="view_details">
        <a href="akshardham.html">View details..</a>
    </div>
    <div class="rating">
        <i class="fa-solid fa-star"></i>
        <i class="fa-solid fa-star"></i>
        <i class="fa-solid fa-star"></i>
        <i class="fa-solid fa-star"></i>
        <i class="fa-solid fa-star-half-stroke"></i>
    </div>
</div>
</div>
<!-- CARD 2 END -->

<!-- CARD 3 START -->
<div class="card_container">
    <div class="image_container">
        
    </div>

    <div class="card_bottom">
        <div class="title">
            <a
                href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Agra_Fort"
                target="_blank"
                class="place_name"
            >AGRA FORT</a>
        >
        <span class="place_desc">
            >Agra Fort, a majestic UNESCO World Heritage Site, stands as a
            testament to the Mughal Empire's grandeur, housing splendid
            palaces, mosques, and halls within its formidable red sandstone
            walls.

```

```

        </span>
    </div>

    <div class="card_footer">
        <div class="view_details">
            <a href="agrafort.html">View details..</a>
        </div>
        <div class="rating">
            <i class="fa-solid fa-star"></i>
            <i class="fa-solid fa-star"></i>
            <i class="fa-solid fa-star"></i>
            <i class="fa-solid fa-star"></i>
            <i class="fa-solid fa-star-half-stroke"></i>
        </div>
    </div>
</div>
<!-- CARD 3 END -->

<!-- CARD 4 START -->
<div class="card_container">
    <div class="image_container">
        
    </div>

    <div class="card_bottom">
        <div class="title">
            <a
                href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Humayun%27s_Tomb"
                target="_blank"
                class="place_name"
            >HUMAYUN'S TOMB</a>
        >
        <span class="place_desc">
            >Humayun's Tomb, a masterpiece of Mughal architecture in Delhi,
            serves as a splendid mausoleum for Emperor Humayun, featuring
            intricate design elements and lush gardens, inspiring awe and
            admiration.
        </span>
    </div>

    <div class="card_footer">
        <div class="view_details">
            <a href="humayunstomb.html">View details..</a>
        </div>
        <div class="rating">
            <i class="fa-solid fa-star"></i>
            <i class="fa-solid fa-star"></i>

```

```

        <i class="fa-solid fa-star"></i>
        <i class="fa-solid fa-star"></i>
        <i class="fa-solid fa-star-half-stroke"></i>
    </div>
</div>
</div>
</div>
<!-- CARD 4 END -->

<!-- CARD 5 START -->
<div class="card_container">
    <div class="image_container">
        
    </div>

    <div class="card_bottom">
        <div class="title">
            <a
                href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Golden_Temple"
                target="_blank"
                class="place_name"
            >GOLDEN TEMPLE</a>
        >
        <span class="place_desc">
            >The Golden Temple, a sacred Sikh shrine in Amritsar, embodies
            spiritual serenity and architectural magnificence with its
            gleaming golden exterior and tranquil surroundings.
        </span>
    </div>

    <div class="card_footer">
        <div class="view_details">
            <a href="goldentemple.html">View details..</a>
        </div>
        <div class="rating">
            <i class="fa-solid fa-star"></i>
            <i class="fa-solid fa-star"></i>
            <i class="fa-solid fa-star"></i>
            <i class="fa-solid fa-star"></i>
            <i class="fa-solid fa-star-half-stroke"></i>
        </div>
    </div>
</div>
</div>
<!-- CARD 5 END -->

<!-- CARD 6 START -->
<div class="card_container">

```

```

<div class="image_container">
  
</div>

<div class="card_bottom">
  <div class="title">
    <a
      href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mehrangarh"
      target="_blank"
      class="place_name"
      >MEHRANGARH FORT</a>
    >
    <span class="place_desc">
      >Mehrangarh Fort, a majestic stronghold in Jodhpur, Rajasthan,
      characterized by towering walls, intricate architecture, and
      panoramic views of the city below.
    </span>
  </div>

  <div class="card_footer">
    <div class="view_details">
      <a href="mehrangarhfort.html">View details..</a>
    </div>
    <div class="rating">
      <i class="fa-solid fa-star"></i>
      <i class="fa-solid fa-star"></i>
      <i class="fa-solid fa-star"></i>
      <i class="fa-solid fa-star"></i>
      <i class="fa-solid fa-star-half-stroke"></i>
    </div>
  </div>
</div>
<!-- CARD 6 END -->

<!-- CARD 7 START -->
<div class="card_container">
  <div class="image_container">
    
  </div>

  <div class="card_bottom">
    <div class="title">
      <a
        href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gurdwara_Bangla_Sahib"

```

```

        target="_blank"
        class="place_name"
        >GURUDWARA BANGLA SAHIB</a>
    >
    <span class="place_desc"
        >Gurudwara Sri Bangla Sahib, a revered Sikh house of worship in
        New Delhi, known for its serene sarovar (holy pool) and
        compassionate community service.
    </span>
</div>

<div class="card_footer">
    <div class="view_details">
        <a href="gurudwarabanglasahib.html">View details..</a>
    </div>
    <div class="rating">
        <i class="fa-solid fa-star"></i>
        <i class="fa-solid fa-star"></i>
        <i class="fa-solid fa-star"></i>
        <i class="fa-solid fa-star"></i>
        <i class="fa-solid fa-star-half-stroke"></i>
    </div>
</div>
</div>
</div>
<!-- CARD 7 END -->

<!-- CARD 8 START -->
<div class="card_container">
    <div class="image_container">
        
    </div>

    <div class="card_bottom">
        <div class="title">
            <a
                href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Red_Fort"
                target="_blank"
                class="place_name"
                >RED FORT</a>
            >
            <span class="place_desc"
                >Red Fort, an iconic UNESCO World Heritage Site in Delhi,
                symbolizing the grandeur of the Mughal era with its imposing red
                sandstone walls and ornate palaces.
            </span>
        </div>
    </div>

```

```

<div class="card_footer">
  <div class="view_details">
    <a href="redfort.html">View details..</a>
  </div>
  <div class="rating">
    <i class="fa-solid fa-star"></i>
    <i class="fa-solid fa-star"></i>
    <i class="fa-solid fa-star"></i>
    <i class="fa-solid fa-star"></i>
    <i class="fa-solid fa-star-half-stroke"></i>
  </div>
</div>
</div>
<!-- CARD 8 END -->

<!-- CARD 9 START -->
<div class="card_container">
  <div class="image_container">
    
  </div>

  <div class="card_bottom">
    <div class="title">
      <a
        href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/India_Gate"
        target="_blank"
        class="place_name"
      >INDIA GATE</a>
    >
    <span class="place_desc">
      >India Gate, a national monument in Delhi, serving as a poignant
      memorial to Indian soldiers who sacrificed their lives in World
      War I, and other conflicts, surrounded by lush lawns and
      frequented by visitors paying homage.
    </span>
  </div>

  <div class="card_footer">
    <div class="view_details">
      <a href="indiagate.html">View details..</a>
    </div>
    <div class="rating">
      <i class="fa-solid fa-star"></i>
      <i class="fa-solid fa-star"></i>
      <i class="fa-solid fa-star"></i>
      <i class="fa-solid fa-star"></i>
      <i class="fa-solid fa-star-half-stroke"></i>
    </div>
  </div>
</div>

```

```

        </div>
    </div>
</div>
</div>
<!-- CARD 9 END -->
</div>
</main>

<footer>
    <div class="back_to_top">
        <a href="" id="top">Back to Top</a>
    </div>
</footer>
</body>
</html>

```

HOME PAGE CSS FILE: homepage.css

```

* {
    padding: 0;
    margin: 0;
    box-sizing: border-box;
    font-family: sans-serif;
}

body {
    width: 100%;
    height: 100%;
}

a {
    text-decoration: none;
    color: #163172;
}

.navbar {
    height: 4.5rem;
    background-color: #faf9f9;
    display: flex;
    justify-content: center;
    align-items: center;
    filter: drop-shadow(0 0 0.4em #494949);
}

.navbar p {
    font-size: 2rem;
    color: #163172;
    font-weight: 600;
}

```

```

.container {
  display: grid;
  grid-template-columns: repeat(auto-fit, minmax(200px, 300px));
  padding: 3rem 5.5rem;
  gap: 3rem;
  background-color: #faf9f9;
  justify-content: center;
  align-items: center;
}

.card_container {
  border: 1px solid #b7b6b6;
  border-radius: 8px;
  overflow: hidden;
  background-color: white;
  display: flex;
  flex-direction: column;
  justify-content: center;
}

.image_container {
  position: relative;
  height: 15rem;
  width: 100%;
  overflow: hidden;
}

.card_container:hover {
  filter: drop-shadow(0 0 0.3em #494949);
  transition-duration: 300ms;
}

.card_container:hover .image_container {
  transform: scale(1.05);
  transition-duration: 300ms;
}

.image_container img {
  position: absolute;
  object-fit: cover;
  object-position: center;
  height: 100%;
  width: 100%;
}

.title {
  display: flex;

```



```
    flex-direction: column;
}

.place_name {
    font-size: 1.2rem;
    font-weight: 600;
    margin-bottom: 0.7rem;
}

.place_name:hover {
    color: #1e56a0;
}

.place_desc {
    font-size: 0.9rem;
    color: rgb(57, 57, 57);
}

}

.card_footer {
    display: flex;
    margin: 1.5rem 0 0;
    justify-content: space-between;
}

.view_details {
    background-color: #d6e4f0;
    border: 1px solid transparent;
    border-radius: 5px;
    padding: 5px;
    display: flex;
    align-items: center;
    justify-content: center;
    height: 2.5rem;
    width: 7rem;
}

.view_details a {
    font-size: 0.85rem;
    font-weight: 600;
}

.view_details a:hover {
    color: black;
}

.view_details:hover {
    border: 1px solid #163172;
}
```

```

}

.card_bottom {
  padding: 1.5rem 1.1rem 0.9rem 1.1rem;
}

.rating {
  display: flex;
  justify-content: center;
  align-items: center;
  font-size: 0.7rem;
  border: 1px solid transparent;
  border-radius: 5px;
  padding: 0 0.9rem;
}

.rating i {
  color: #0b1835;
}

.rating:hover {
  border: 1px solid #163172;
}

.back_to_top {
  height: 4rem;
  background-color: #faf9f9;
  filter: drop-shadow(-0.5mm -0.5mm 0.2em #494949);
  display: flex;
  justify-content: center;
  align-items: center;
}

.back_to_top a {
  color: #0b1835;
  font-weight: 700;
  font-size: 1.4rem;
  border: 1px solid transparent;
  border-radius: 5px;
  padding: 0.6rem 5rem;
}


.back_to_top a:hover {
  border: 1px solid #163172;
}

```

TAJMAHAL:

TAJMAHAL

EXTERIOR



MYTHS


Black Taj Mahal: One common myth is that Shah Jahan planned to build a "Black Taj Mahal" across the Yamuna River as a mausoleum for himself. However, there is no historical evidence to support this claim, and it's largely considered a legend.

Curse of the Taj Mahal: Another myth suggests that anyone involved in the construction of the Taj Mahal met a tragic end or was subjected to a curse. While some workers may have faced hardships during construction, there's no evidence to suggest a curse associated with the monument.

Shah Jahan's Hand Amputation: A myth suggests that Shah Jahan ordered the hands of the artisans who built the Taj Mahal to be amputated to prevent them from creating a similar masterpiece. This story lacks historical credibility and is widely regarded as folklore.

Taj Mahal as a Hindu Temple: Some fringe theories claim that the Taj Mahal was originally a Hindu temple dedicated to the god Shiva, repurposed by Shah Jahan. However, this notion is debunked by overwhelming historical and architectural evidence supporting its Mughal origins.

INTERIOR



FACTS

Mughal Architecture: The Taj Mahal is a prime example of Mughal architecture, characterized by its symmetrical layout, use of white marble, intricate inlay work, and large domes.

Marble Inlay Work: The Taj Mahal features exquisite marble inlay work, known as pietra dura, which incorporates intricate floral and geometric designs using semi-precious gemstones.

Garden Design: The Taj Mahal is surrounded by a meticulously planned Charbagh garden, symbolizing paradise in Islamic tradition. It reflects the symmetry and beauty of the monument.

Historical Significance: Built in the 17th century, the Taj Mahal is a UNESCO World Heritage Site and one of the most famous monuments globally, attracting millions of visitors annually.

Symbol of Love: Commissioned by Emperor Shah Jahan in memory of his wife Mumtaz Mahal, the Taj Mahal stands as a testament to love and devotion.

[Back to Home](#)

TAJMAHAL HTML FILE: tajmahal.html

(All External Pages Use The Same CSS File, named "externalpage.css")

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
  <title>Tajmahal</title>
  <link rel="stylesheet" href="externalpage.css">
</head>
<body>
  <header>
    <div>TAJMAHAL</div>
  </header>
  <main>
    <div class="container">
      <div class="exterior">
        <p>EXTERIOR</p>
        <div class="image_container">
          
          
          
          
```

```

        
        
        
        
    </div>
    <div class="image_desc">
        <ul>
            <li class="about_title">MYTHS</li>
            <li><b>Black Taj Mahal:</b> One common myth is that Shah
Jahan planned to build a "Black Taj Mahal" across the Yamuna River as a mausoleum
for himself. However, there is no historical evidence to support this claim, and
it's largely considered a legend.</li>
            <li><b>Curse of the Taj Mahal:</b> Another myth suggests
that anyone involved in the construction of the Taj Mahal met a tragic end or was
subjected to a curse. While some workers may have faced hardships during
construction, there's no evidence to suggest a curse associated with the
monument.</li>
            <li><b>Shah Jahan's Hand Amputation:</b> A myth suggests
that Shah Jahan ordered the hands of the artisans who built the Taj Mahal to be
amputated to prevent them from creating a similar masterpiece. This story lacks
historical credibility and is widely regarded as folklore.</li>
            <li><b>Taj Mahal as a Hindu Temple:</b> Some fringe theories
claim that the Taj Mahal was originally a Hindu temple dedicated to the god Shiva,
repurposed by Shah Jahan. However, this notion is debunked by overwhelming
historical and architectural evidence supporting its Mughal origins.</li>
            <li><b>Taj Mahal's Foundation of Black Marble:</b> It's
often said that the foundation of the Taj Mahal is made of black marble, symbolizing
the despair of Shah Jahan after Mumtaz Mahal's death. However, the foundation is
made of brick and sandstone, not black marble.</li>
        </ul>
    </div>
</div>
<div class="interior">
    <p>INTERIOR</p>
    <div class="image_container">
        
        
        
    </div>

```

```











</div>
<div class="image_desc">
<ul>
<li class="about_title">FACTS</li>
<li><b>Mughal Architecture:</b> The Taj Mahal is a prime
example of Mughal architecture, characterized by its symmetrical layout, use of
white marble, intricate inlay work, and large domes.</li>
<li><b>Marble Inlay Work:</b> The Taj Mahal features
exquisite marble inlay work, known as pietra dura, which incorporates intricate
floral and geometric designs using semi-precious gemstones.</li>
<li><b>Garden Design:</b> The Taj Mahal is surrounded by
a meticulously planned Charbagh garden, symbolizing paradise in Islamic tradition.
It reflects the symmetry and beauty of the monument.</li>
<li><b>Historical Significance:</b> Built in the 17th
century, the Taj Mahal is a UNESCO World Heritage Site and one of the most famous
monuments globally, attracting millions of visitors annually.</li>
<li><b>Symbol of Love:</b> Commissioned by Emperor Shah
Jahan in memory of his wife Mumtaz Mahal, the Taj Mahal is often considered the
ultimate symbol of love and devotion. Its construction represents a profound
testament to their eternal bond.</li>
</ul>
</div>
</div>
</main>
<footer>
<div class="back_to_home">
<a href="index.html">Back to Home</a>
</div>
</footer>
</body> </html>

```

AKSHARDHAM:

AKSHARDHAM

CARVINGS & INTERIOR



MYTHS

Miraculous Statue Movement: There are myths that the statues inside Akshardham Temple move on their own or change positions. However, these are baseless claims and there is no evidence to support them.


Haunted by Spirits: Like many historical monuments, there are myths about Akshardham being haunted by spirits or supernatural beings. However, such claims lack substantiation and are likely products of imagination or folklore.

Hidden Treasure: Some myths suggest that Akshardham Temple houses hidden treasures or secret chambers. However, the temple's design and construction have been thoroughly documented, and there is no indication of hidden treasures within the premises.

Superhuman Powers of Deities: There are myths about the deities worshipped in Akshardham possessing superhuman powers or performing miracles. While devotees may attribute mystical qualities to the deities, such claims are not supported by empirical evidence.

Curses and Blessings: It's sometimes believed that Akshardham Temple has the power to

GARDEN



FACTS

Architectural Marvel: Akshardham Temple is a stunning architectural masterpiece, showcasing traditional Hindu craftsmanship and architectural styles. It is renowned for its intricate carvings, majestic domes, and sprawling courtyards.

Spiritual Center: Akshardham Temple serves as a major spiritual and cultural center for the Swaminarayan sect of Hinduism. It attracts devotees and tourists from around the world who come to admire its beauty and seek spiritual solace.

Cultural Exhibitions: In addition to the temple, Akshardham complex features cultural exhibitions, showcasing the rich heritage and values of Hinduism. These exhibitions educate visitors about Indian history, spirituality, and culture in an interactive and engaging manner.

Gardens and Water Features: The Akshardham complex includes beautifully landscaped gardens, serene water bodies, and ornate fountains, creating a tranquil and peaceful atmosphere for visitors to relax and rejuvenate.

Devotional Practices: Visitors to Akshardham Temple can participate in various devotional

[Back to Home](#)

AKSHARDHAM HTML PAGE: akshardham.html

(All External Pages Use The Same CSS File, named "externalpage.css")

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
  <title>Akshardham</title>
  <link rel="stylesheet" href="externalpage.css">
</head>
<body>
  <header>
    <div>AKSHARDHAM</div>
  </header>

  <main>
    <div class="container">

      <div class="exterior">
        <p>CARVINGS & INTERIOR</p>
        <div class="image_container">
          
          
          
```

```

        
        
        
        
        
    </div>
    <div class="image_desc">
        <ul>
            <li class="about_title">MYTHS</li>
            <li><b>Miraculous Statue Movement:</b> There are myths that
the statues inside Akshardham Temple move on their own or change positions. However,
these are baseless claims and there is no evidence to support them.</li>
            <li><b>Haunted by Spirits:</b> Like many historical
monuments, there are myths about Akshardham being haunted by spirits or supernatural
beings. However, such claims lack substantiation and are likely products of
imagination or folklore.</li>
            <li><b>Hidden Treasure:</b> Some myths suggest that
Akshardham Temple houses hidden treasures or secret chambers. However, the temple's
design and construction have been thoroughly documented, and there is no indication
of hidden treasures within the premises.</li>
            <li><b>Superhuman Powers of Deities:</b> There are myths
about the deities worshipped in Akshardham possessing superhuman powers or
performing miracles. While devotees may attribute mystical qualities to the deities,
such claims are not supported by empirical evidence.</li>
            <li><b>Curses and Blessings:</b> It's sometimes believed
that Akshardham Temple has the power to bestow blessings or curses upon visitors
based on their intentions or actions. However, this notion is based on superstition
rather than reality.</li>
        </ul>
    </div>
</div>

    <div class="interior">
        <p>GARDEN</p>
        <div class="image_container">
            
            
            
            

```

```

        
        
        
        
    </div>
    <div class="image_desc">
        <ul>
            <li class="about_title">FACTS</li>
            <li><b>Architectural Marvel:</b> Akshardham Temple is a
stunning architectural masterpiece, showcasing traditional Hindu craftsmanship and
architectural styles. It is renowned for its intricate carvings, majestic domes, and
sprawling courtyards.</li>
            <li><b>Spiritual Center:</b> Akshardham Temple serves as
a major spiritual and cultural center for the Swaminarayan sect of Hinduism. It
attracts devotees and tourists from around the world who come to admire its beauty
and seek spiritual solace.</li>
            <li><b>Cultural Exhibitions:</b> In addition to the
temple, Akshardham complex features cultural exhibitions, showcasing the rich
heritage and values of Hinduism. These exhibitions educate visitors about Indian
history, spirituality, and culture in an interactive and engaging manner.</li>
            <li><b>Gardens and Water Features:</b> The Akshardham
complex includes beautifully landscaped gardens, serene water bodies, and ornate
fountains, creating a tranquil and peaceful atmosphere for visitors to relax and
rejuvenate.</li>
            <li><b>Devotional Practices:</b> Visitors to Akshardham
Temple can participate in various devotional practices, including prayer sessions,
meditation, and rituals, to experience spiritual upliftment and inner peace. The
temple provides a sacred space for devotees to connect with the divine and deepen
their faith.</li>
        </ul>
    </div>
</div>
</main>

<footer>
    <div class="back_to_home">
        <a href="index.html">Back to Home</a>
    </div>
</footer>
</body>
</html>

```


AGRA FORT:

AGRA FORT

EXTERIOR



MYTHS

Inescapable Prison: There's a myth that the Agra Fort contained an inescapable prison where prisoners were kept without any chance of escape. While the fort did have prison cells, there's no evidence to suggest that they were inescapable.

Haunted by Spirits: Similar to many historical forts, there are myths about Agra Fort being haunted by the spirits of past rulers, soldiers, or prisoners. However, there's no substantial evidence to support these claims.

Underground Tunnels: Some myths suggest that Agra Fort has secret underground tunnels that were used by the Mughal rulers for escape or other purposes. However, no such tunnels have been discovered or confirmed.

Hidden Treasures: Some myths suggest that Agra Fort houses hidden treasures, including gold, jewels, and other valuables. Despite various searches, no significant treasures have been found within the fort.

Curse of Shah Jahan: It's sometimes believed that Agra Fort is cursed because Shah Jahan,

INTERIOR



FACTS

Mughal Architecture: Agra Fort is a prime example of Mughal architecture, characterized by its red sandstone construction, intricate marble work, and grand structures.

Historical Significance: Agra Fort has immense historical significance as it served as the main residence of the Mughal emperors until 1638 when Shah Jahan shifted the capital to Delhi.

World Heritage Site: Agra Fort was designated as a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 1983, recognizing its cultural significance and architectural beauty.

Shah Jahan's Imprisonment: It's a well-documented fact that Shah Jahan was imprisoned by his son Aurangzeb in one of the chambers of Agra Fort, from where he could see the Taj Mahal, the mausoleum of his beloved wife Mumtaz Mahal.

Architectural Features: Agra Fort boasts several architectural marvels, including the Jahangiri Mahal, Diwan-i-Khas, Diwan-i-Aam, and the Sheesh Mahal (Mirror Palace), each showcasing intricate designs and craftsmanship.

[Back to Home](#)

AGRA FORT HTML FILE: agrafort.html

(All External Pages Use The Same CSS File, named "externalpage.css")

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
  <title>Agra Fort</title>
  <link rel="stylesheet" href="externalpage.css">
</head>
<body>
  <header>
    <div>AGRA FORT</div>
  </header>
  <main>
    <div class="container">
      <div class="exterior">
        <p>EXTERIOR</p>
        <div class="image_container">
          
          
          
          
        </div>
      </div>
    </div>
  </main>
</body>
</html>
```

```

        
        
    </div>
    <div class="image_desc">
        <ul>
            <li class="about_title">MYTHS</li>
            <li><b>Inescapable Prison:</b> There's a myth that the Agra
Fort contained an inescapable prison where prisoners were kept without any chance of
escape. While the fort did have prison cells, there's no evidence to suggest that
they were inescapable.</li>
            <li><b>Haunted by Spirits:</b> Similar to many historical
forts, there are myths about Agra Fort being haunted by the spirits of past rulers,
soldiers, or prisoners. However, there's no substantial evidence to support these
claims.</li>
            <li><b>Underground Tunnels:</b> Some myths suggest that Agra
Fort has secret underground tunnels that were used by the Mughal rulers for escape
or other purposes. However, no such tunnels have been discovered or confirmed.</li>
            <li><b>Hidden Treasures:</b> Some myths suggest that Agra
Fort houses hidden treasures, including gold, jewels, and other valuables. Despite
various searches, no significant treasures have been found within the fort.</li>
            <li><b>Curse of Shah Jahan:</b> It's sometimes believed that
Agra Fort is cursed because Shah Jahan, who was imprisoned there by his son
Aurangzeb, spent his last years gazing at the Taj Mahal, the mausoleum of his
beloved wife Mumtaz Mahal. However, there's no historical evidence to support such a
curse.</li>
        </ul>
    </div>
</div>
<div class="interior">
    <p>INTERIOR</p>
    <div class="image_container">
        
        
        
        
        

```

```


    </div>
    <div class="image_desc">
        <ul>
            <li class="about_title">FACTS</li>
            <li><b>Mughal Architecture:</b> Agra Fort is a prime
example of Mughal architecture, characterized by its red sandstone construction,
intricate marble work, and grand structures.</li>
            <li><b>Historical Significance:</b> Agra Fort has
immense historical significance as it served as the main residence of the Mughal
emperors until 1638 when Shah Jahan shifted the capital to Delhi.</li>
            <li><b>World Heritage Site:</b> Agra Fort was designated
as a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 1983, recognizing its cultural significance and
architectural beauty.</li>
            <li><b>Shah Jahan's Imprisonment:</b> It's a well-
documented fact that Shah Jahan was imprisoned by his son Aurangzeb in one of the
chambers of Agra Fort, from where he could see the Taj Mahal, the mausoleum of his
beloved wife Mumtaz Mahal.</li>
            <li><b>Architectural Features:</b> Agra Fort boasts
several architectural marvels, including the Jahangiri Mahal, Diwan-i-Khas, Diwan-i-
Aam, and the Sheesh Mahal (Mirror Palace), each showcasing intricate designs and
craftsmanship.</li>
            <li><b>Cultural Heritage Site:</b> Agra Fort is
designated as a UNESCO World Heritage Site. It was inscribed on the UNESCO list in
1983 for its outstanding universal value as an exemplary specimen of Mughal
architecture and its significant contribution to India's cultural heritage.</li>
        </ul>
    </div>
</div>
</main>
<footer>
    <div class="back_to_home">
        <a href="index.html">Back to Home</a>
    </div>
</footer>
</body>
</html>

```

HUMAYUN'S TOMB:

HUMAYUN'S TOMB

EXTERIOR



MYTHS

Haunted Tomb: Similar to many historical sites, there are myths about Humayun's Tomb being haunted by the spirits of past rulers or soldiers. However, there's no substantial evidence to support these claims, and the tomb is primarily a tourist attraction and historical site.


Treasure Vaults: Some myths suggest that there are hidden treasure vaults beneath Humayun's Tomb, containing riches and artifacts from the Mughal era. However, no significant treasures have been found within the tomb's premises.

Mysterious Passages: There are myths about secret passages and underground tunnels beneath Humayun's Tomb, which were supposedly used by the Mughal emperors for escape or other purposes. However, no such passages have been discovered or confirmed.

Cursed Monument: There's a myth that Humayun's Tomb is cursed due to the tragedies and misfortunes that befell Humayun during his reign. However, there's no historical evidence to suggest such a curse associated with the monument.

Divine Intervention: Some myths suggest that the construction of Humayun's Tomb involved

INTERIOR



FACTS

Mughal Architectural Marvel: Humayun's Tomb stands as a testament to the grandeur and sophistication of Mughal architecture. Its intricate design, symmetrical layout, and harmonious blend of Persian and Indian architectural styles make it a masterpiece of its time.

Historical Legacy of Humayun: Built-in the 16th century, Humayun's Tomb serves as the final resting place of the Mughal Emperor Humayun, highlighting the historical significance of the Mughal Empire in shaping India's cultural and architectural landscape.

UNESCO World Heritage Site Recognition: The designation of Humayun's Tomb as a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 1993 underscores its universal cultural value and importance in the preservation of humanity's shared heritage. It stands as a proud symbol of India's rich history and architectural heritage.

Garden Charbagh Layout: Surrounding the tomb is a meticulously planned charbagh (four-quartered) garden, a hallmark of Mughal garden design. The garden's symmetrical layout, intersecting pathways, and lush greenery create a serene and harmonious ambiance, enhancing the tomb's aesthetic appeal.

[Back to Home](#)

HUMAYUN'S TOMB HTML FILE: humayunstomb.html

(All External Pages Use The Same CSS File, named "externalpage.css")

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
  <title>Humayun's Tomb</title>
  <link rel="stylesheet" href="externalpage.css">
</head>
<body>
  <header>
    <div>HUMAYUN'S TOMB</div>
  </header>
  <main>
    <div class="container">
      <div class="exterior">
        <p>EXTERIOR</p>
        <div class="image_container">
          
          
          
```

```

        
        
        
    </div>
    <div class="image_desc">
        <ul>
            <li class="about_title">MYTHS</li>
            <li><b>Haunted Tomb:</b> Similar to many historical sites,
there are myths about Humayun's Tomb being haunted by the spirits of past rulers or
soldiers. However, there's no substantial evidence to support these claims, and the
tomb is primarily a tourist attraction and historical site.</li>
            <li><b>Treasure Vaults:</b> Some myths suggest that there
are hidden treasure vaults beneath Humayun's Tomb, containing riches and artifacts
from the Mughal era. However, no significant treasures have been found within the
tomb's premises.</li>
            <li><b>Mysterious Passages:</b> There are myths about secret
passages and underground tunnels beneath Humayun's Tomb, which were supposedly used
by the Mughal emperors for escape or other purposes. However, no such passages have
been discovered or confirmed.</li>
            <li><b>Cursed Monument:</b> There's a myth that Humayun's
Tomb is cursed due to the tragedies and misfortunes that befell Humayun during his
reign. However, there's no historical evidence to suggest such a curse associated
with the monument.</li>
            <li><b>Divine Intervention:</b> Some myths suggest that the
construction of Humayun's Tomb involved divine intervention or supernatural forces,
enabling its completion in a relatively short span of time. However, the tomb's
construction was primarily the result of skilled craftsmanship and architectural
planning.</li>
        </ul>
    </div>
</div>
<div class="interior">
    <p>INTERIOR</p>
    <div class="image_container">
        
        

```

```




 </div>
<div class="image_desc">
<ul>
<li class="about_title">FACTS</li>
<li><b>Mughal Architectural Marvel:</b> Humayun's Tomb
stands as a testament to the grandeur and sophistication of Mughal architecture. Its
intricate design, symmetrical layout, and harmonious blend of Persian and Indian
architectural styles make it a masterpiece of its time.</li>
<li><b>Historical Legacy of Humayun:</b> Built-in the
16th century, Humayun's Tomb serves as the final resting place of the Mughal Emperor
Humayun, highlighting the historical significance of the Mughal Empire in shaping
India's cultural and architectural landscape.</li>
<li><b>UNESCO World Heritage Site Recognition:</b> The
designation of Humayun's Tomb as a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 1993 underscores
its universal cultural value and importance in the preservation of humanity's shared
heritage. It stands as a proud symbol of India's rich history and architectural
heritage.</li>
<li><b>Garden Charbagh Layout:</b> Surrounding the tomb
is a meticulously planned charbagh (four-quartered) garden, a hallmark of Mughal
garden design. The garden's symmetrical layout, intersecting pathways, and lush
greenery create a serene and harmonious ambiance, enhancing the tomb's aesthetic
appeal.</li>
<li><b>Influence on Subsequent Architecture:</b>
Humayun's Tomb has left an indelible mark on the architectural landscape of India,
influencing the design and construction of subsequent Mughal monuments, including
the iconic Taj Mahal. Its architectural innovations and design elements continue to
inspire architects and historians to this day.</li>
</ul>
</div>
</div>
</main>
<footer>
<div class="back_to_home"> <a href="index.html">Back to Home</a> </div>
</footer> </body> </html>

```


GOLDEN TEMPLE:

GOLDEN TEMPLE

EXTERIOR



MYTHS


Floating Structure: There's a myth that the Golden Temple is a floating structure because it appears to float on the Amrit Sarovar (Pool of Nectar) surrounding it. However, the temple is built on a concrete platform in the center of the sarovar, giving it the illusion of floating.

Underground Treasure: Some myths suggest that there are hidden treasures buried beneath the Golden Temple, including gold and precious jewels. However, there's no evidence to support these claims, and the temple's wealth primarily comes from donations made by devotees.

Healing Powers: It's often believed that the waters from the Amrit Sarovar have healing properties and can cure various ailments. While the sarovar is considered sacred by Sikhs, any perceived healing effects are likely attributed to faith rather than supernatural powers.

Guardian Spirits: Like many religious sites, there are myths about the Golden Temple being guarded by divine spirits or celestial beings. However, there's no substantial evidence to support these claims, and the temple complex is primarily a place of worship and reflection.

INTERIOR



FACTS

Spiritual Heart of Sikhism: The Golden Temple, also known as Harmandir Sahib, serves as the spiritual and cultural epicenter of Sikhism. It embodies the core principles of Sikhism, including equality, service, and devotion to the one formless God.

Architectural Splendor: The Golden Temple is renowned for its breathtaking architecture, featuring a gleaming golden exterior adorned with intricate designs and ornate domes. Its reflective pool, known as the Amrit Sarovar (Pool of Nectar), adds to its ethereal beauty, creating a captivating sight for visitors.

Historical Significance: Constructed in the 16th century by Guru Arjan Dev Ji, the fifth Sikh Guru, the Golden Temple holds immense historical significance. It has witnessed pivotal moments in Sikh history, including acts of bravery, sacrifice, and resilience in the face of adversity.

Community Kitchen (Langar): One of the most remarkable aspects of the Golden Temple is its langar, or community kitchen, which serves free meals to all visitors regardless of caste, creed, or religion. It is one of the largest free kitchens in the world, symbolizing the Sikh

[Back to Home](#)

GOLDEN TEMPLE HTML FILE: goldentemple.html

(All External Pages Use The Same CSS File, named "externalpage.css")

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
  <title>Golden Temple</title>
  <link rel="stylesheet" href="externalpage.css">
</head>
<body>
  <header> <div>GOLDEN TEMPLE</div> </header>
  <main>
    <div class="container">
      <div class="exterior">
        <p>EXTERIOR</p>
        <div class="image_container">
          
          
          
```

```

        
        
        
        </div>
        <div class="image_desc">
        <ul>
            <li class="about_title">MYTHS</li>
            <li><b>Floating Structure:</b> There's a myth that the
Golden Temple is a floating structure because it appears to float on the Amrit
Sarovar (Pool of Nectar) surrounding it. However, the temple is built on a concrete
platform in the center of the sarovar, giving it the illusion of floating.</li>
            <li><b>Underground Treasure:</b> Some myths suggest that
there are hidden treasures buried beneath the Golden Temple, including gold and
precious jewels. However, there's no evidence to support these claims, and the
temple's wealth primarily comes from donations made by devotees.</li>
            <li><b>Healing Powers:</b> It's often believed that the
waters from the Amrit Sarovar have healing properties and can cure various ailments.
While the sarovar is considered sacred by Sikhs, any perceived healing effects are
likely attributed to faith rather than supernatural powers.</li>
            <li><b>Guardian Spirits:</b> Like many religious sites,
there are myths about the Golden Temple being guarded by divine spirits or celestial
beings. However, there's no substantial evidence to support these claims, and the
temple complex is primarily a place of worship and reflection.</li>
            <li><b>Predictions of Future Events:</b> Some myths suggest
that the architecture and design of the Golden Temple contain hidden messages or
predictions about future events. However, these claims are unsubstantiated and not
supported by any credible evidence.</li>
        </ul> </div> </div>
        <div class="interior">
        <p>INTERIOR</p>
        <div class="image_container">
            
            
            

```



```






</div>
<div class="image_desc">
<ul>
<li class="about_title">FACTS</li>
<li><b>Spiritual Heart of Sikhism:</b> The Golden
Temple, also known as Harmandir Sahib, serves as the spiritual and cultural
epicenter of Sikhism. It embodies the core principles of Sikhism, including
equality, service, and devotion to the one formless God.</li>
<li><b>Architectural Splendor:</b> The Golden Temple is
renowned for its breathtaking architecture, featuring a gleaming golden exterior
adorned with intricate designs and ornate domes. Its reflective pool, known as the
Amrit Sarovar (Pool of Nectar), adds to its ethereal beauty, creating a captivating
sight for visitors.</li>
<li><b>Historical Significance:</b> Constructed in the
16th century by Guru Arjan Dev Ji, the fifth Sikh Guru, the Golden Temple holds
immense historical significance. It has witnessed pivotal moments in Sikh history,
including acts of bravery, sacrifice, and resilience in the face of adversity.</li>
<li><b>Community Kitchen (Langar):</b> One of the most
remarkable aspects of the Golden Temple is its langar, or community kitchen, which
serves free meals to all visitors regardless of caste, creed, or religion. It is one
of the largest free kitchens in the world, symbolizing the Sikh principles of
equality and selfless service.</li>
<li><b>Universal Message of Peace and Harmony:</b> The
Golden Temple stands as a beacon of peace, welcoming people from all walks of life
to come together in prayer, reflection, and unity. It promotes interfaith dialogue,
tolerance, and understanding, fostering a spirit of harmony and cooperation among
diverse communities.</li>
</ul> </div> </div>
</main>
<footer>
<div class="back_to_home"> <a href="index.html">Back to Home</a> </div>
</footer>
</body> </html>

```

MEHRANGARH FORT:

MEHRANGARH FORT

EXTERIOR



MYTHS

Impenetrable Walls: There's a myth that Mehrangarh Fort has impenetrable walls that have never been breached by invaders. While the fort is indeed formidable, it has faced several sieges throughout history, although it has never been conquered.

Cursed Fort: Some myths suggest that Mehrangarh Fort is cursed due to the tragedies and misfortunes associated with its construction and history. However, there's no substantial evidence to support these claims, and the fort remains a symbol of pride for the people of Rajasthan.

Secret Underground Tunnels: There's a myth that Mehrangarh Fort has secret underground tunnels or passages that were used for escape or strategic purposes during sieges. However, no such tunnels have been discovered or confirmed.

Haunted by Spirits: Like many historical landmarks, there are myths about Mehrangarh Fort being haunted by the spirits of past rulers or soldiers. However, there's no concrete evidence to support these claims, and the fort is primarily a tourist attraction and cultural heritage site.

INTERIOR



FACTS

Icon of Rajasthan's Heritage: Mehrangarh Fort, situated in Jodhpur, Rajasthan, is an iconic symbol of the region's rich cultural heritage and architectural prowess. Its imposing walls and majestic structures narrate the tales of valor, royalty, and architectural ingenuity that have defined Rajasthan for centuries.

Built by Rao Jodha: Construction of Mehrangarh Fort began in 1459 under the supervision of Rao Jodha, the founder of Jodhpur, who envisioned the fort as a formidable bastion to safeguard his kingdom against external threats.

Impregnable Defense: Perched atop a rocky hill, Mehrangarh Fort boasts towering walls and strategic ramparts that exemplify its impregnable defense. Despite facing numerous sieges throughout history, the fort has never been conquered, attesting to its military prowess and strategic significance.

Palatial Architecture: Within its sprawling complex, Mehrangarh Fort houses an impressive array of palaces, courtyards, and temples, each adorned with intricate carvings, ornate balconies, and exquisite interiors that reflect the opulence and grandeur of Rajput architecture.

[Back to Home](#)

MEHRANGARH FORT HTML FILE: mehrangarhfort.html (All External Pages Use The Same CSS File, named "externalpage.css")

```
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
  <title>Mehrangarh Fort</title>
  <link rel="stylesheet" href="externalpage.css">
</head>
<body>
  <header>
    <div>MEHRANGARH FORT</div>
  </header>
  <main>
    <div class="container">
      <div class="exterior">
        <p>EXTERIOR</p>
        <div class="image_container">
          
          
          
```

```

        
        
        
    </div>
    <div class="image_desc">
        <ul>
            <li class="about_title">MYTHS</li>
            <li><b>Impenetrable Walls:</b> There's a myth that
Mehrangarh Fort has impenetrable walls that have never been breached by invaders.
While the fort is indeed formidable, it has faced several sieges throughout history,
although it has never been conquered.</li>
            <li><b>Cursed Fort:</b> Some myths suggest that Mehrangarh
Fort is cursed due to the tragedies and misfortunes associated with its construction
and history. However, there's no substantial evidence to support these claims, and
the fort remains a symbol of pride for the people of Rajasthan.</li>
            <li><b>Secret Underground Tunnels:</b> There's a myth that
Mehrangarh Fort has secret underground tunnels or passages that were used for escape
or strategic purposes during sieges. However, no such tunnels have been discovered
or confirmed.</li>
            <li><b>Haunted by Spirits:</b> Like many historical
landmarks, there are myths about Mehrangarh Fort being haunted by the spirits of
past rulers or soldiers. However, there's no concrete evidence to support these
claims, and the fort is primarily a tourist attraction and cultural heritage
site.</li>
            <li><b>Hidden Treasures:</b> It's often believed that
Mehrangarh Fort houses hidden treasures, including gold, jewels, and other
valuables. Despite various searches, no significant treasures have been found within
the fort, leading to the myth of hidden riches waiting to be discovered.</li>
        </ul>
    </div>
</div>
<div class="interior">
    <p>INTERIOR</p>
    <div class="image_container">
        
        

```

```

        
        
        
        
    </div>
    <div class="image_desc">
        <ul>
            <li class="about_title">FACTS</li>
            <li><b>Icon of Rajasthan's Heritage:</b> Mehrangarh
Fort, situated in Jodhpur, Rajasthan, is an iconic symbol of the region's rich
cultural heritage and architectural prowess. Its imposing walls and majestic
structures narrate the tales of valor, royalty, and architectural ingenuity that
have defined Rajasthan for centuries. </li>
            <li><b>Built by Rao Jodha:</b> Construction of
Mehrangarh Fort began in 1459 under the supervision of Rao Jodha, the founder of
Jodhpur, who envisioned the fort as a formidable bastion to safeguard his kingdom
against external threats.</li>
            <li><b>Impregnable Defense:</b> Perched atop a rocky
hill, Mehrangarh Fort boasts towering walls and strategic ramparts that exemplify
its impregnable defense. Despite facing numerous sieges throughout history, the fort
has never been conquered, attesting to its military prowess and strategic
significance.</li>
            <li><b>Palatial Architecture:</b> Within its sprawling
complex, Mehrangarh Fort houses an impressive array of palaces, courtyards, and
temples, each adorned with intricate carvings, ornate balconies, and exquisite
interiors that reflect the opulence and grandeur of Rajput architecture.</li>
            <li><b>Cultural Repository:</b> In addition to its
architectural splendor, Mehrangarh Fort serves as a cultural repository, preserving
and showcasing a vast collection of artifacts, including weapons, armor, textiles,
paintings, and royal regalia, that offer a glimpse into Rajasthan's storied past and
rich cultural heritage.</li>
        </ul>
    </div>
</div>
</main>
<footer>
    <div class="back_to_home">
        <a href="index.html">Back to Home</a>
    </div>
</footer> </body> </html>

```

GURUDWARA BANGLA SAHIB:

GURUDWARA BANGLA SAHIB

EXTERIOR



MYTHS

Miraculous Healing Powers: There's a myth that the waters of the sarovar (holy pond) at Gurudwara Bangla Sahib possess miraculous healing powers. While the sarovar is considered sacred, any perceived healing effects are likely attributed to faith rather than supernatural powers.

Haunted Gurudwara: Like many historical sites, there are myths about Gurudwara Bangla Sahib being haunted by spirits. However, there's no substantial evidence to support these claims, and the gurudwara is primarily a place of worship and community service.

Secret Underground Passages: Some myths suggest that Gurudwara Bangla Sahib has secret underground passages or chambers. However, no such passages have been discovered or confirmed.

Divine Apparitions: There are myths about divine apparitions or miracles occurring at Gurudwara Bangla Sahib, such as statues coming to life or divine visions appearing to devotees. However, these stories are often exaggerated or based on folklore.

INTERIOR



FACTS

Historical Significance: Gurudwara Bangla Sahib is a historic Sikh gurudwara located in the heart of New Delhi, India. It holds significant religious and cultural importance for the Sikh community worldwide.

Dedicated to Guru Har Krishan Sahib: The gurudwara is dedicated to Guru Har Krishan Sahib, the eighth Sikh Guru, who stayed at the bungalow (bangla) adjacent to the sarovar during his visit to Delhi in the 17th century.

Sarovar (Holy Pond): One of the prominent features of Gurudwara Bangla Sahib is its sarovar, known as the "Sarovar of Immortality," where devotees take a dip to seek spiritual purification and blessings.

Langar (Community Kitchen): Gurudwara Bangla Sahib operates a langar, or community kitchen, where free meals are served to all visitors regardless of caste, creed, or religion. It exemplifies the Sikh principles of equality, compassion, and selfless service.

Architectural Beauty: The gurudwara's architectural design is characterized by its striking

[Back to Home](#)

GURUDWARA BANGLA SAHIB HTML FILE: gurudwara bangla sahib.html (All External Pages Use The Same CSS File, named "externalpage.css")

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
  <title>Gurudwara Bangla Sahib</title>
  <link rel="stylesheet" href="externalpage.css">
</head>
<body>
  <header>
    <div>GURUDWARA BANGLA SAHIB</div>
  </header>
  <main>
    <div class="container">

      <div class="exterior">
        <p>EXTERIOR</p>
        <div class="image_container">
          
          
          
```

```

        
        
        
    </div>
    <div class="image_desc">
        <ul>
            <li class="about_title">MYTHS</li>
            <li><b>Miraculous Healing Powers:</b> There's a myth that
the waters of the sarovar (holy pond) at Gurudwara Bangla Sahib possess miraculous
healing powers. While the sarovar is considered sacred, any perceived healing
effects are likely attributed to faith rather than supernatural powers. </li>
            <li><b>Haunted Gurudwara:</b> Like many historical sites,
there are myths about Gurudwara Bangla Sahib being haunted by spirits. However,
there's no substantial evidence to support these claims, and the gurudwara is
primarily a place of worship and community service.</li>
            <li><b>Secret Underground Passages:</b> Some myths suggest
that Gurudwara Bangla Sahib has secret underground passages or chambers. However, no
such passages have been discovered or confirmed.</li>
            <li><b>Divine Apparitions:</b> There are myths about divine
apparitions or miracles occurring at Gurudwara Bangla Sahib, such as statues coming
to life or divine visions appearing to devotees. However, these stories are often
exaggerated or based on folklore.</li>
            <li><b>Cursed Land:</b> It's sometimes believed that the
land on which Gurudwara Bangla Sahib stands is cursed or haunted due to its
historical significance and past events. However, there's no evidence to support
such claims, and the gurudwara remains a revered place of worship for Sikhs.</li>
        </ul>
    </div>
    <div class="interior">
        <p>INTERIOR</p>
        <div class="image_container">
            
            
            

```



```


        
        
        
    </div>
    <div class="image_desc">
        <ul>
            <li class="about_title">FACTS</li>
            <li><b>Historical Significance:</b> Gurudwara Bangla
Sahib is a historic Sikh gurudwara located in the heart of New Delhi, India. It
holds significant religious and cultural importance for the Sikh community
worldwide.</li>
            <li><b>Dedicated to Guru Har Krishan Sahib:</b> The
gurudwara is dedicated to Guru Har Krishan Sahib, the eighth Sikh Guru, who stayed
at the bungalow (bangla) adjacent to the sarovar during his visit to Delhi in the
17th century.</li>
            <li><b>Sarovar (Holy Pond):</b> One of the prominent
features of Gurudwara Bangla Sahib is its sarovar, known as the "Sarovar of
Immortality," where devotees take a dip to seek spiritual purification and
blessings.</li>
            <li><b>Langar (Community Kitchen):</b> Gurudwara Bangla
Sahib operates a langar, or community kitchen, where free meals are served to all
visitors regardless of caste, creed, or religion. It exemplifies the Sikh principles
of equality, compassion, and selfless service.</li>
            <li><b>Architectural Beauty:</b> The gurudwara's
architectural design is characterized by its striking white marble façade, golden
domes, and intricate carvings, reflecting the grandeur and beauty of Sikh
architecture. It attracts devotees and tourists from all over the world who come to
experience its spiritual ambiance and cultural heritage.</li>
        </ul>
    </div>
</div>
</main>
<footer>
    <div class="back_to_home">
        <a href="index.html">Back to Home</a>
    </div>
</footer>
</body>
</html>

```

RED FORT:

RED FORT

EXTERIOR



MYTHS


Inescapable Prison: There's a myth that the Red Fort housed a prison where countless prisoners were held captive, tortured, and executed. While the fort did have some areas designated for confinement, it was primarily a royal residence and administrative center rather than a large-scale prison.

Treasure Vaults: Some myths suggest that the Red Fort contains hidden treasure vaults filled with gold, jewels, and other valuable artifacts. However, despite various searches and excavations, no significant treasures have been found within the fort's premises.

Haunted Fort: Like many historical landmarks, there are myths about the Red Fort being haunted by the spirits of past rulers or prisoners. However, there's no substantial evidence to support these claims, and the fort is primarily a tourist attraction and cultural heritage site.

Mystical Powers: There are myths about the Red Fort possessing mystical powers or divine protection, which shielded it from enemy invasions and natural disasters. However, the fort's defenses were primarily based on strategic military planning and architectural design rather than supernatural forces.

INTERIOR



FACTS

Mughal Architectural Marvel: The Red Fort, also known as Lal Qila, is an architectural marvel built by the Mughal Emperor Shah Jahan in the 17th century. It showcases the grandeur and opulence of Mughal architecture, featuring intricate carvings, majestic domes, and ornate decorations.

Historical Significance: The Red Fort served as the main residence of the Mughal emperors for nearly 200 years, from its completion in 1648 until the British colonial era. It witnessed significant historical events, including coronations, royal ceremonies, and the proclamation of independence.

UNESCO World Heritage Site: In 2007, the Red Fort was designated as a UNESCO World Heritage Site, recognizing its cultural significance and architectural splendor. It attracts millions of visitors annually who come to admire its beauty and learn about India's rich history.

Symbol of Indian Independence: The Red Fort holds special significance in Indian history as the site where Jawaharlal Nehru, India's first Prime Minister, hoisted the national flag and

[Back to Home](#)

RED FORT HTML FILE: redfort.html

(All External Pages Use The Same CSS File, named “externalpage.css”)

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
  <title>Red Fort</title>
  <link rel="stylesheet" href="externalpage.css">
</head>
<body>
  <header>
    <div>RED FORT</div>
  </header>

  <main>
    <div class="container">

      <div class="exterior">
        <p>EXTERIOR</p>
        <div class="image_container">
          
          
          
          
```



```

        
        
    </div>
    <div class="image_desc">
        <ul>
            <li class="about_title">MYTHS</li>
            <li><b>Inescapable Prison:</b> There's a myth that the Red
Fort housed a prison where countless prisoners were held captive, tortured, and
executed. While the fort did have some areas designated for confinement, it was
primarily a royal residence and administrative center rather than a large-scale
prison.</li>
            <li><b>Treasure Vaults:</b> Some myths suggest that the Red
Fort contains hidden treasure vaults filled with gold, jewels, and other valuable
artifacts. However, despite various searches and excavations, no significant
treasures have been found within the fort's premises.</li>
            <li><b>Haunted Fort:</b> Like many historical landmarks,
there are myths about the Red Fort being haunted by the spirits of past rulers or
prisoners. However, there's no substantial evidence to support these claims, and the
fort is primarily a tourist attraction and cultural heritage site.</li>
            <li><b>Mystical Powers:</b> There are myths about the Red
Fort possessing mystical powers or divine protection, which shielded it from enemy
invasions and natural disasters. However, the fort's defenses were primarily based
on strategic military planning and architectural design rather than supernatural
forces.</li>
            <li><b>Cursed Monument:</b> Some myths suggest that the Red
Fort is cursed due to the tragedies and misfortunes associated with its construction
and history. However, there's no historical evidence to suggest such a curse, and
the fort remains an iconic symbol of India's rich cultural heritage.</li>
        </ul>
    </div>
</div>

<div class="interior">
    <p>INTERIOR</p>
    <div class="image_container">
        
        
        
    </div>
</div>

```

```






</div>
<div class="image_desc">
<ul>
<li class="about_title">FACTS</li>
<li><b>Mughal Architectural Marvel:</b> The Red Fort,
also known as Lal Qila, is an architectural marvel built by the Mughal Emperor Shah
Jahan in the 17th century. It showcases the grandeur and opulence of Mughal
architecture, featuring intricate carvings, majestic domes, and ornate
decorations.</li>
<li><b>Historical Significance:</b> The Red Fort served
as the main residence of the Mughal emperors for nearly 200 years, from its
completion in 1648 until the British colonial era. It witnessed significant
historical events, including coronations, royal ceremonies, and the proclamation of
independence.</li>
<li><b>UNESCO World Heritage Site:</b> In 2007, the Red
Fort was designated as a UNESCO World Heritage Site, recognizing its cultural
significance and architectural splendor. It attracts millions of visitors annually
who come to admire its beauty and learn about India's rich history.</li>
<li><b>Symbol of Indian Independence:</b> The Red Fort
holds special significance in Indian history as the site where Jawaharlal Nehru,
India's first Prime Minister, hoisted the national flag and delivered the country's
first Independence Day speech on August 15, 1947.</li>
<li><b>Cultural Center:</b> Today, the Red Fort serves
as a cultural center and tourist destination, hosting various events, exhibitions,
and cultural performances that showcase India's diverse heritage and vibrant
traditions. It remains a proud symbol of India's rich cultural and architectural
legacy.</li>
</ul>
</div>
</div>
</main>

<footer>
<div class="back_to_home">
<a href="index.html">Back to Home</a>
</div>
</footer>
</body>
</html>

```

INDIA GATE:

INDIA GATE

DAY TIME



MYTHS

Eternal Flame: There's a myth that an eternal flame burns under the India Gate, symbolizing the sacrifice of Indian soldiers. However, there is no eternal flame at India Gate. The Amar Jawan Jyoti, or Flame of the Immortal Soldier, is located at the India Gate War Memorial nearby.

Names of Soldiers: It's often believed that the names of all Indian soldiers who lost their lives in World War I are inscribed on India Gate. However, India Gate primarily commemorates soldiers who fought and died in the First World War, but their names are not individually inscribed on the monument.

British Victory Monument: Some myths suggest that India Gate was built by the British to celebrate their victory in World War I. However, India Gate was built as a memorial to honor the Indian soldiers who lost their lives during the war.

Haunted Monument: Like many historical landmarks, there are myths about India Gate being haunted by the spirits of soldiers who died in battle. However, there's no substantial evidence to support these claims.

NIGHT TIME



FACTS

War Memorial: India Gate is a war memorial located in New Delhi, India, designed by Sir Edwin Lutyens. It commemorates the Indian soldiers who died during World War I and the Afghan Wars.

Inscription: The names of approximately 13,300 servicemen are inscribed on the walls of India Gate, including soldiers from the Indian Army, British Indian Army, and other units who made the ultimate sacrifice.

Amar Jawan Jyoti: Located near India Gate, the Amar Jawan Jyoti is an eternal flame that symbolizes the sacrifice of Indian soldiers in various conflicts since independence. It was added to the India Gate complex in 1971.

Architectural Style: India Gate is constructed in the form of a triumphal arch, reminiscent of the Arc de Triomphe in Paris. It stands at a height of 42 meters and is made of red sandstone and granite.

National Symbol: India Gate has become a significant national symbol, representing the sacrifice of Indian soldiers.

[Back to Home](#)

INDIA GATE HTML FILE: `indiagate.html`

(All External Pages Use The Same CSS File, named “`externalpage.css`”)

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
  <title>India Gate</title>
  <link rel="stylesheet" href="externalpage.css">
</head>
<body>
  <header>
    <div>INDIA GATE</div>
  </header>

  <main>
    <div class="container">

      <div class="exterior">
        <p>DAY TIME</p>
        <div class="image_container">
          
          
          
          
```

```
        
```

```
    </div>
```

```
    <div class="image_desc">
```

```
        <ul>
```

```
            <li class="about_title">MYTHS</li>
```

```
            <li><b>Eternal Flame:</b> There's a myth that an eternal
flame burns under the India Gate, symbolizing the sacrifice of Indian soldiers.
However, there is no eternal flame at India Gate. The Amar Jawan Jyoti, or Flame of
the Immortal Soldier, is located at the India Gate War Memorial nearby.</li>
```

```
            <li><b>Names of Soldiers:</b> It's often believed that the
names of all Indian soldiers who lost their lives in World War I are inscribed on
India Gate. However, India Gate primarily commemorates soldiers who fought and died
in the First World War, but their names are not individually inscribed on the
monument.</li>
```

```
            <li><b>British Victory Monument:</b> Some myths suggest that
India Gate was built by the British to celebrate their victory in World War I.
However, India Gate was built as a memorial to honor the Indian soldiers who lost
their lives during the war.</li>
```

```
            <li><b>Haunted Monument:</b> Like many historical landmarks,
there are myths about India Gate being haunted by the spirits of soldiers who died
in battle. However, there's no substantial evidence to support these claims.</li>
```

```
            <li><b>Underground Tunnels:</b> Some myths suggest that
India Gate has secret underground tunnels or chambers. However, no such tunnels or
chambers have been discovered or confirmed.</li>
```

```
        </ul>
```

```
    </div>
```

```
</div>
```

```
    <div class="interior">
```

```
        <p>NIGHT TIME</p>
```

```
        <div class="image_container">
```

```
            
```

```
            
```

```
            
```

```
            
```

```
            
```

```
        </div>
```

```
        <div class="image_desc">
```

```
            <ul>
```

```
                <li class="about_title">FACTS</li>
```

`War Memorial: India Gate is a war memorial located in New Delhi, India, designed by Sir Edwin Lutyens. It commemorates the Indian soldiers who died during World War I and the Afghan Wars.`

`Inscription: The names of approximately 13,300 servicemen are inscribed on the walls of India Gate, including soldiers from the Indian Army, British Indian Army, and other units who made the ultimate sacrifice.`

`Amar Jawan Jyoti: Located near India Gate, the Amar Jawan Jyoti is an eternal flame that symbolizes the sacrifice of Indian soldiers in various conflicts since independence. It was added to the India Gate complex in 1971.`

`Architectural Style: India Gate is constructed in the form of a triumphal arch, reminiscent of the Arc de Triomphe in Paris. It stands at a height of 42 meters and is made of red sandstone and granite.`

`National Symbol: India Gate has become a significant national symbol, representing the bravery and sacrifice of Indian soldiers. It is a popular tourist attraction and a focal point for ceremonies and events commemorating India's military history.`

``

`</div>`

`</div>`

`</main>`

`<footer>`

`<div class="back_to_home">`

`Back to Home`

`</div>`

`</footer>`

`</body>`

`</html>`

CSS FILE FOR ALL EXTERNAL PAGES:

```
* {
  padding: 0;
  margin: 0;
  box-sizing: border-box;
}
```

```
body {
  width: 100%;
  height: 100%;
}
```

```
header {
  height: 4.5rem;
  background-color: #faf9f9;
  display: flex;
```

```

    justify-content: center;
    align-items: center;
    filter: drop-shadow(0 0 0.4em #494949);
}

header div {
    font-size: 2rem;
    text-align: center;
    font-weight: 600;
    font-family: arial;
    color: #0f224e;
}

.container {
    display: grid;
    grid-template-columns: repeat(2, 1fr);
    gap: 4rem;
    padding: 1rem 2rem;
    background-color: #faf9f9;
}

@media (max-width: 900px) {
    .container {
        grid-template-columns: repeat(1, 1fr);
    }
}

.exterior {
    padding: 2rem;
}

.interior {
    padding: 2rem;
}

.image_container {
    display: flex;
    width: 50%;
    height: 13rem;
    gap: 0.05rem;
    margin-bottom: 0.7rem;
    padding-left: 1rem;
}

.image_container img {
    width: 15%;
    height: 13rem;
    object-fit: cover;
}

```

```

border: 2px solid rgb(155, 155, 155);
border-radius: 5px;
transition: all ease 0.5s;
}

.image_container img:hover {
width: 100%;
scale: 1.1;
}

li {
list-style-type: none;
margin-bottom: 0.4rem;
}

.interior p {
font-size: 1.5rem;
margin-bottom: 0.3rem;
font-weight: 600;
color: #0f224e;
padding-left: 1rem;
}

.exterior p {
font-size: 1.5rem;
margin-bottom: 0.3rem;
font-weight: 600;
color: #0f224e;
padding-left: 1rem;
}

.about_title {
font-size: 1.3rem;
font-weight: 600;
border-left: 7.5px solid #0f224e;
padding-left: 0.3rem;
color: #0f224e;
}

.image_desc {
border: 1px solid transparent;
padding: 1rem;
padding-left: 5px / x;
border-radius: 8px;
height: 20rem;
overflow: hidden;
}

.image_desc:hover {

```

```

    border: 1px solid rgb(100, 100, 100);
    overflow: auto;
}

.image_desc::-webkit-scrollbar {
    width: 4px;
}

.image_desc::-webkit-scrollbar-thumb {
    background: #000000;
    border-top-right-radius: 8px;
    border-bottom-right-radius: 8px;
}

.back_to_home {
    background-color: #faf9f9;
    display: flex;
    justify-content: center;
    align-items: center;
    filter: drop-shadow(0 0 0.2rem #494949);
    height: 2.2rem;
    font-size: 1.2rem;
    font-weight: 600;
    font-family: arial;
}

a {
    text-decoration: none;
    color: #0f224e;
    border: 1px solid transparent;
    border-radius: 5px;
    padding: 0.1rem;
}

.back_to_home a:hover {
    border: 1px solid #163172;
}

```


BIBLIOGRAPHY:

- ❖ Web Designing and Publishing by P.K.Pandey, T Balaji Publications
- ❖ Web Designing and Publishing by Prof. Satish Jain & M. Geeta Iyer, bpb Publication
- ❖ MDN Web Docs: <https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/>
- ❖ W3CSS: <https://www.w3schools.com/>
- ❖ Stack Overflow: <https://stackoverflow.com/>