



# ALICE TOURS & TRAVELS

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No. 12, SURCOUF STREET, PUDUCHERRY, INDIA – 605001.

CELL - +91 88700 01288, +91 88700 01289

PARIS – FRANCE - +33 65 89 94816

### 7 DAYS PACKAGE – PUDUCHERRY to KANYAKUMARI

#### DARASURAM TEMPLE



- One of the best monuments of the Chola 12th century, the **Airavateshvara** Temple is famous for its two mandapas and the porch extension facing south.
- The sculptures of black basalt are considered as an achievement of Chola art.
- On the north side is the **Daivanayaki Amman** Temple built at the same time with the same level of inspiration.

#### THANJAVUR BRIHADESHWARA TEMPLE



- Capital city of the **Cholas** in the 10th and 12th century, the greatest Chola ruler **Rajaraja I** built in 1010 the great **Brihadishvara Temple**, dedicated to Shiva, in the fortification walls.
- The sanctuary is crowned by a pyramidal tower - Vimana - rising about 66 m. A monolithic Nandi - 16th century - lying in a monumental pavillon faces the shrine.
- The **Subrahmanya Temple** 17th century is of great quality of carving.
- The colonnades which surround the huge compound of the temple complex, houses the lingas and paintings of the Maratha period.

## KARPAKA VINAYAKAR TEMPLE



- **Karpaka Vinayaka Temple** or **Pillaiyarpatti Pillaiyar Temple** is a 7th-century CE rock-cut cave shrine, significantly expanded over the later centuries.
- It is located in Pillaiyarpatti village in Tiruppathur Taluk, **Sivaganga district** in **Tamil Nadu, India**.
- The temple has several inscriptions within the rock-cut shrines, as well as on the walls and mandapam outside.

## ARULMIGU RAMANATHASWAMY TEMPLE



- On the shore of the gulf of Mannar, facing **Sri Lanka**, this pilgrimage site is dedicated to Shiva and related to the **Ramayana** as **Lord Rama** is said to have installed the linga in the **Ramanathaswamy Temple** after his victory over Ravana.
- The shrine founded by the Cholas is surrounded by the largest and longest corridors in **Tamil Nadu** added by the **Pandiyas** and the **Nayakas** in 16th - 18th centuries.

## PAMBAN BRIDGE



- **Pamban Bridge** is a railway bridge which connects the town of Mandapam in mainland India with **Pamban Island**, and **Rameswaram**.
- Opened on 24 February 1914, it was India's first sea bridge, and was the longest sea bridge in India until the opening of the Bandra-Worli Sea Link in 2010.
- The rail bridge is, for the most part, a conventional bridge resting on concrete piers, but has a double-leaf bascule section midway, which can be raised to let ships and barges pass through.

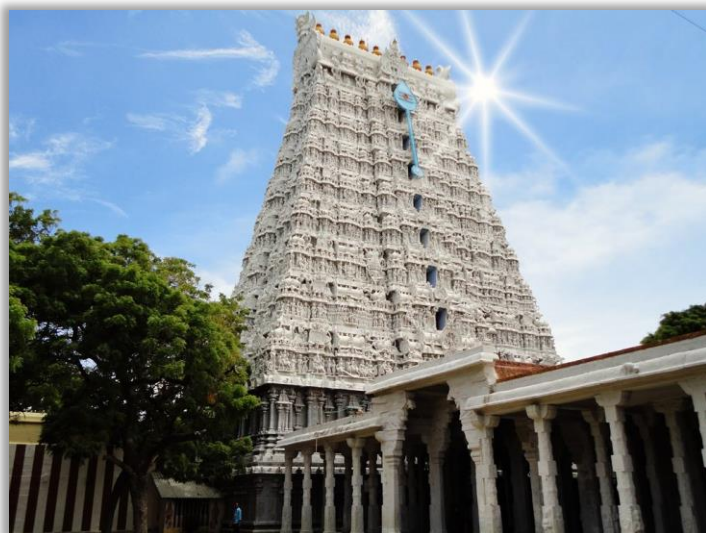


## DHANUSHKODI BEACH



- **Dhanushkodi** is an **abandoned town** at the south-eastern tip of **Pamban Island** of the state of **Tamil Nadu** in **India**.
- It is south-east of **Pamban** and is about 24 kilometers (15 mi) west of **Talaimannar** in **Sri Lanka**.
- The town was destroyed during the 1964 Rameswaram cyclone and remains uninhabited in the aftermath.

## THIRUCHENDUR MURUGAN TEMPLE



- **Arulmigu Subramaniya Swamy Temple, Tiruchendur** is an ancient **Hindu temple** dedicated to **Lord Murugan**.
- It is second among six abodes of lord Murugan (Arupadaiveedugal) situated in **Tamil Nadu, India**. The puranic name or historical name for this temple is Jayanthipuram.
- It is located in the eastern end of the town Tiruchendur in the district of Thoothukudi, Tamil Nadu, India.

## KANYAKUMARI



- The southernmost town in mainland India, it is sometimes referred to as '**The Land's End**'.
- it is famous for its unique ocean sunrise, sunset and moonrise, the 133-feet **Thiruvalluvar Statue** and **Vivekananda Rock Memorial** off the coast, and as a pilgrimage center.
- Lying at the tip of peninsular India, Kanyakumari is bordered on the west, south and east by the Laccadive Sea. It has a coastal line of 71.5 km stretched on the three sides.

## VIVEKANANDA ROCK MEMORIAL



- **Vivekananda Rock Memorial** is a popular tourist monument in Kanyakumari, India.
- It was built in 1970 in honor of **Swami Vivekananda**, who is said to have attained enlightenment on the rock. According to legends, it was on this rock that Goddess Kanyakumari (Parvathi) performed tapas in devotion of lord Shiva.
- A meditation hall known as **Dhyana Mandapam** is also attached to the memorial for visitors to meditate.

## THIRUVALLUVAR STATUE



- The **Thiruvalluvar Statue**, or the **Valluvar Statue**, is a 41-metre-tall (133 ft) stone sculpture of the Tamil poet and philosopher Valluvar, author of the Tirukkural, an ancient Tamil work on Dharmic and morality.
- It is located atop a small island near the town of Kanyakumari on the southernmost point of the Indian peninsula on the Coromandel Coast, where two seas (the Bay of Bengal and the Arabian Sea) and an ocean (the Indian Ocean) meet.

## SUCHINDRAM TEMPLE



- The Thanumalayan Temple, also called Sthanumalayan Temple is an important Hindu temple located in **Suchindram** in the **Kanyakumari** district of **Tamil Nadu, India**.
- It is one of the 108 shiva temple revered by the Kerala Hindu culture, though this temple is now in Tamil Nadu, when Kanyakumari District got merged into Tamil Nadu from Travancore .



## ARULMIGU NELLAIAPPAR TEMPLE



- **Nellaippar Temple** is a Hindu temple dedicated to the deity Shiva, located in **Tirunelveli**, a city in the South Indian state of Tamil Nadu.
- Shiva is worshipped as Nellaippar (also called Venuvananathar) represented by the lingam and his consort Parvati is depicted as Kanthimathi Amman.
- The temple is located on the northern banks of Thamirabarani River in Tirunelveli district.

## COURTALLAM WATERFALLS



- **Cotrallam** is a panchayat town situated at a mean elevation of 160 m (520 ft) on the Western Ghats in Tenkasi district of Tamil Nadu, India.
- **Cotrallam Falls** is the place for bathing in the waterfall and oil ayurvedic massages performed on the spot.

## MEENAKSHI AMMAN TEMPLE



- Arulmigu **Meenakshi Sundareshwarar Temple** is a historic Hindu temple located on the southern bank of the Vaigai River in the temple city of **Madurai**, Tamil Nadu, India.
- It is dedicated to Thirukamakottam udaya aaludaiya nachiyar (Meenakshi), a form of Parvati, and her consort, Sundareshwar, a form of Shiva.

## THIRUMALAI NAYAKKAR PALACE



- **Thirumalai Nayak Palace** is a 17th-century palace erected in 1636 AD by **King Tirumala Nayaka**, a king of **Madurai's Nayaka dynasty** who ruled Madurai from 1623–59, in the city of Madurai, **India**.
- This Palace is a classic fusion of Italian and **Rajput** styles.
- The building, which can be seen today, was the main Palace, in which the king lived. The original Palace Complex was four times bigger than the present structure. In its heyday, the palace was considered to be one of the wonders of the South.

## SRIRANGAM



- In the long island in the middle of the **Kavery river**, is built the **Ranganatha Temple** dedicated to Vishnu and the **Jambukeshvara Temple** consecrated to the water Linga of Shiva.
- The Ranganatha Temple is the largest in **Tamil Nadu**, with its seven enclosure walls and twenty-one gopuras, covering a space of 60 ha.
- The **Sheshagiri Mandapa** 16th century is famous for his 8 horses pillars with riders, and share the quality of the Kaliyana Mandapa in Vellore. **Srirangam** is the place where the French surrendered to the British losing all their influence in **India**.





- **Jambukeswarar Temple, Thiruvanaikaval** (also Thiruvanaikal, Jambukeswaram) is a famous Shiva temple in **Tiruchirapalli** (Trichy) district, in the state of Tamil Nadu, India.
- It is located in the Srirangam island, which has the famous **Ranganathaswamy temple**.
- Thiruvanaikal is one of the five major Shiva Temples of Tamil Nadu (Pancha Bhoota Stalam) representing the Mahābhūta or five great elements; this temple represents the element of water, or neer in Tamil.
- The sanctum of Jambukeswara has an underground water stream and in spite of pumping water out, it is always filled with water.