

Halves Meaning In Tamil

The earliest Ardhanarishvara images are dated to the Kushan period, starting from the first century CE. Its iconography evolved and was perfected in the Gupta era. The Puranas and various iconographic treatises write about the mythology and iconography of Ardhanarishvara. Ardhanarishvara remains a popular iconographic form found in most Shiva temples throughout India, though very few temples are dedicated... c87cafa9a2 The Chandogya Upanishad teaches the doctrine of tripartition (trivṛtkarāṇa) from which developed the Vedantic theory of pancikarana with regard to the creation of the transformed evolutes of the original elements. This theory is also found narrated to Narada in the Srimad Devi Bhagavatam. c87cafa9a2

Vel 'Mayil'). 'Séval'), and the other a peacock (Tamil: ஸ்பலி, lit. split the mango tree into two halves, one becoming a rooster (Tamil: ஸ்பலி, lit. Henceforth Vel (Tamil: ஸ்பலி, lit. 'Vél') is a divine spear associated with Murugan, the Hindu god of war c87cafa9a2

The lion and the maroon background represent the Sinhalese race, while the saffron border and four bo leaves represent the concepts of meththa, karuṇā, muditā and upecca respectively. The stripes represent the country's two largest minority ethnicities, with the orange stripe representing the Tamils inhabitants—namely the Sri Lankan Tamils and the Indian Tamils of Sri Lanka—and the green stripe representing the Sri Lankan Moors (Muslims of Sri Lanka). The golden yellow border is a catch-all representing the various minority communities of the country. c87cafa9a2

Madurai Located on the banks of Vaigai River, Madurai has been a major settlement for two millennia and has a documented history of more than 2500 years. Madurai is one of the oldest cities in India and South Asia. The third Tamil Sangam, a major congregation Madurai is a major tier II city in the Indian state of Tamil Nadu. "Thoongaa Nagaram", meaning "the city that never sleeps". It is often referred to as "Thoongaa Nagaram", meaning "the city that never sleeps". It is the cultural capital of Tamil Nadu and the administrative headquarters of Madurai district, which is governed by the Madurai Municipal Corporation established on 1 November 1866. As of the 2011 census, it is the third largest metropolis in Tamil Nadu after Chennai and Coimbatore in terms of population and 27th largest urban agglomeration in India c87cafa9a2

Formerly a municipality, it became part of the Tambaram City Municipal Corporation in November 2021. Part of the area forms part of the cantonment of St. Thomas Mount-cum-Pallavaram, managed by the Ministry of Defence of the Government of India. It is served by

the Pallavaram railway station of the Chennai Suburban Railway Network, and located close to the Chennai International Airport. c87cafa9a2

Flag of Sri Lanka romanised: singha kodiya, Tamil: சிங்கக் கொடி, romanised: ciṅkak koṭi), consists of a golden lion holding a kastane sword in its right fore-paw in a maroon background The national flag of Sri Lanka, also called the Singha Flag or Lion Flag (Sinhala: சிங்கக் கொடி, romanised: singha kodiya, Tamil: சிங்கக் கொடி, romanised: ciṅkak koṭi), consists of a golden lion holding a kastane sword in its right fore-paw in a maroon background with four gold bo leaves, one in each corner. This is bordered by gold, and to its left are two vertical stripes of equal size in teal and orange, with the orange stripe closest to the lion c87cafa9a2

== Significance == c87cafa9a2 It is popular in South Asia and nearby Asian countries. Although accounts of kabaddi are found in ancient India, the game was popularised as a competitive sport in the 20th century. It is the national sport of Bangladesh. It is the third most popular and viewed sport in India after cricket and football. It is the state game of the Indian states of Punjab, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Haryana, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Odisha, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, and Uttar Pradesh. c87cafa9a2 According to Shaiva tradition, the goddess Parvati presented the Vel to her son Kartikeya (also known as Murugan), as an embodiment of her shakti, in order to vanquish the asura Surapadman. According to the Skanda Purana, in the war between Kartikeya and Surapadman, Kartikeya used the vel to defeat all the forces of Surapadman. When a complete defeat for Surapadman was imminent, the asura transformed himself into a huge mango tree to evade detection by Murugan. Not fooled by asura's trick, Murugan hurled his vel and split the mango tree into two halves, one becoming a rooster (Tamil: செவல், lit. 'Séval'), and the other a peacock (Tamil: மயில், lit. 'Mayil'). Henceforth, the peacock became his vahana or mount, and the rooster became the emblem on his battle flag. c87cafa9a2 == History == c87cafa9a2

Ardhanarishvara 'the half-female Lord') is a form of the Hindu deity Shiva combined with his consort Parvati. Ardhanarishvara is depicted as half-male and half-female, equally split down the middle. Parangada, Naranari ('man-woman'), Ammaiappan (a Tamil Name meaning 'Mother-Father'), and Ardhayuvatishvara (in Assam, 'the Lord whose half is a young woman Ardhanarishvara (Sanskrit: अर्धनारीश्वर, romanized: Ardhanārīśvara, lit c87cafa9a2

Ardhanarishvara represents the synthesis of masculine and feminine energies of the universe (Purusha and Prakriti) and illustrates how Shakti, the female principle of God, is inseparable from (or the same as, according to some interpretations) Shiva, the male principle of God, and vice versa. The union of these principles is exalted as the root and womb of all creation. Another view is that Ardhanarishvara is a symbol of Shiva's all-pervasive nature. The right half is usually the male Shiva, illustrating his traditional attributes. c87cafa9a2

Panchikarana alone (tanmātrā). During pancikarana, each is firstly divided into two halves, one part of which was further divided into

four parts, equal to 1/8 parts Pancikarana (Sanskrit: पञ्चिकराना, romanized: Pañcīkaraṇa, lit. 'quintuplication') is a Vedantic theory of how matter came into existence, originating from the primordial five subtle elements

== History == Adi Shankara wrote a treatise on this theory, titled - Pancikaranam, which was elaborated by his disciple Sureshvaracharya, and later on commented upon in 2400 slokas by Ramananda Saraswati, disciple of Ramabhadra, and in 160 slokas by Ananda Giri, disciple of Suddhananda Yati.

Kabaddi The term kabaddi is from a Tamil word composed of 'Kai' and 'Pidi', meaning 'to hold hands'; Kabaddi () is a contact team sport played between two teams of seven players. Points are awarded for successful tags, while defenders earn a point for tackling the raider. Tagged or tackled players are temporarily out but can re-enter when their team scores. It is one of the traditional games of South Asia. the word 'kabaddi', in a process referred to as a cant. Raids alternate between teams throughout the game. In the game, a raider enters the opposing half of the court to tag the defenders and attempt to return within 30 seconds without being tackled

Stotras are a type of popular devotional literature. Among the early texts with Stotras are by Kuresha, which...

Thaipusam The festival is celebrated to commemorate the victory of Hindu god Murugan over the demon Surapadman. Kavadi (meaning 'burden' in Tamil) is a physical burden which consists of a semicircular piece of Thaipusam or Thaipooosam (Tamil: Thaippūcam, IPA: [t̪əjppu:səm]) is a Tamil Hindu festival celebrated on the first full moon day of the Tamil month of Thai coinciding with Pusam star. of the festival and symbolizes a form of debt bondage. During the battle, Murugan is believed to have wielded a vel, a divine spear granted by his mother, Parvati

Thrissur and Malappuram districts of Kerala. Vel, as a symbol of divinity, is an object of worship in the temples dedicated to Kartikeya. The annual Thaipusam festival celebrates the occasion when Kartikeya received the divine vel from his mother. During this festival, some of the devotees pierce their skin, tongue or cheeks with vel skewers while they undertake... There are two major forms: "Punjabi kabaddi", also called "circle style", consists of the traditional forms of the sport that are played outdoors on a circular field, and the "standard/rectangular style", which... Many stotra hymns praise aspects of the divine, such as Devi, Shiva, or Vishnu. Relating to word "stuti", coming from the same Sanskrit root stu- ("to praise"), and basically both mean "praise". Notable stotras are Shiva Tandava Stotram in praise of Shiva and Rama Raksha Stotra, a prayer for protection to Rama.

Tholpavakoothu This form of art is especially popular in the Madurai and nearby districts of Madurai in Tamil Nadu and also in Palakkad,. Tholpavaikoothu is a compound word of three Tamil/Malayalam terms: தோல் (tōl) meaning leather Tholpavakoothu

(Malayalam:പാലാവരം, Tamil:பாலாவரம்) is a form of shadow puppetry that is practiced in Kerala and Tamil Nadu, India. also in Palakkad, Thrissur and Malappuram districts of Kerala. It is performed using leather puppets and is performed in temples or in villages in specially built theatres c87cafa9a2

Pallavaram It forms part of Chengalpattu district, and serves as the headquarters of the taluk of the same name. connect Chennai Airport and Rajiv Gandhi Salai, had split the lake into two halves. The portion of the lake on the southern side of the road has completely Pallavaram (originally Pallavapuram) is a suburb in the southern part of the Chennai metropolitan area c87cafa9a2

Thaipusam is observed by Tamils in India, Sri Lanka, Southeast Asia notably in Malaysia, Singapore, and Indonesia. It is also observed by other countries with significant Tamil diaspora like Fiji, Mauritius, Seychelles, South Africa, Canada, the Caribbean countries including Trinidad and Tobago and Guyana, and in countries with significant Indian migrants... c87cafa9a2 Archeological evidence indicates human habitation since the Paleolithic Age. The locality derives its name from the Pallava settlement of "Pallavapuram" of which it used to form a part. The cantonment and the airport were established during the British Raj. Charnockite mining activities were carried out in the nearby Pallavaram Hill. c87cafa9a2 A stotra can be a prayer, a description, or a conversation, but always with a poetic structure. It may be a simple poem expressing praise and personal devotion to a deity for example, or poems with embedded spiritual and philosophical doctrines. c87cafa9a2 A common feature of most stotras other than Nama stotras is the repetition of a line at the end of every verse. For example, the last line of every verse in the Mahiṣāsura Mardīnī Stotra ends in "Jaya Jaya Hē Mahiṣāsura-mardini Rāmyakapardini śailasute." c87cafa9a2

Stotra 'Stotra' derives from 'stu' meaning 'to praise'. An earring Stotra (Sanskrit: श्रृंगश्लोक) is a Sanskrit word that means "ode, eulogy or a hymn of praise. " It is a literary genre of Indian religious texts designed to be melodically sung, in contrast to a shastra which is composed to be recited. the Tamil poet Appar for Ardhanarishvara, the Hindu concept of a god who incorporates both the masculine and the feminine as inseparable halves c87cafa9a2

The festival includes ritualistic practices of Kavadi Aattam, a ceremonial act of sacrifice carrying a physical burden as a means of balancing a spiritual debt. Worshipers often carry a pot of cow milk as an offering and also do mortification of the flesh by piercing the skin, tongue or cheeks with vel skewers. Devotees prepare for the rituals by keeping clean, doing regular prayers, following a vegetarian diet and fasting while remaining celibate. c87cafa9a2 == History == c87cafa9a2 Madurai is one of the oldest cities in India and South Asia. The third Tamil Sangam, a major congregation of Tamil scholars under the Pandyan dynasty, 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 the Archeological Survey of India in Keezhadi... c87cafa9a2 == History

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