

UNESCO WORLD HERITAGE SITE IN INDIAN

HIMACHAL PRADESH

Great Himalaya National Park

- Declared – 2014
- Located in the kullu region of Northern Himachal Pradesh.
- Part of the Himalayan **Biodiversity Hotspots**

UTTARAKHAND

Nanda Devi and Valley of Flowers National Park

- Declared – 1988 & 2005 respectively
- World Network of Biosphere Reserves

CHANDIGARH

The Architectural Work of Le Corbusier

- Declared – 2016
- The **Capitol Complex in Chandigarh**, hosts the legislative assembly for both the states of Haryana and Panjab, High court and the Secretariat.



DELHI

Qutub Minar and Its Monuments, 1993

- Includes Qutub Minar, Alai Darwaza, Alai Minar , Qubbat-ul-Islam Mosque, Tomb of Iltumish and Iron Pillar.
- Built in 1193 by the first Muslim ruler of Delhi, **Qutub-ud-din Aibak**.

Humayun's Tomb

- It's a Tomb of complex consisting of several smaller monuments.
- Built by Begum Bega, the first wife of Humayun

Red Fort Complex

- Built by Emperor Shah Jahan when he shifted his capital from Agra to Delhi.

- Famous for/as: **Shahjahanabad**, Persian, Timuri, and Indian Architectural Style, **Red Sandstone** Architecture, **Moti Masjid**.

UTTAR PRADESH

Agra Fort, 1993

- Includes a number of monuments like Khas Mahal, Sheesh Mahal, Muhamman Burie (an octagonal Tower)

Taj Mahal, 1983

- One of Seven Wonders of the world, White marble Mughal Architecture Considered “Jewel of Muslim Art in India)

Fatehpur Sikri, 1986

- Consistutes: Jama Masjid, **Buland Darwaza** (the most significant door of Asia), Panch Mahal or Jada Baai ka Mahal (considered as the Origin place of the navaratnas Birbal, Tansen, etc. Interior to the Buland Darwaza lies the Tomb of Salim Chishti.



RAJASTHAN

Jantar Mantar, Jaipur, 2010

- It is an astronomical observatory.
- It is a collection of 19 astronomical instruments including the world’s largest stone Sundial. All these instruments are man-made.

Jaipur city, 2019

- Known as pink city, home of a few other UNESCO World Heritage sites Including Amer Fort And jantar Mantar

Keoladeo National Park, Bharatpur, 1985

- Also known as Bharatpur Bird Sanctuary.
- Famous for/as Man-Made Wetlands Birds Sanctuary, Siberian

Hill Forts of Rajasthan, 2013

- Gagron, Kumbhalghar, Ranthambore, Amer, Jaisalmer, Chittorgarh.

GUJARAT

Champaner-Pavagadh Archaeological park, 2004

- Located in the Panchmahal district
- It includes **11 different types of heritage monuments** that are – Mosques, Temple, Tombs, Gateways, Fortresses, and wall palace and pavilion, Helical Wells, Custom houses all **belonging to the 19th century**

Heritage City of Ahmedabad, 2017

- Walled city on the banks of Sabarmati
- The city of Ahmedabad has around 25 ASI (Archaeological Survey of India) protected structures.

Rani ki vav (The Queen's Stepwell), 2014

- Known for its Stepped Corridors, Sculptures and Stone Carvings in the well. Most of the sculptures in the well are devoted to Lord Vishnu in the form of his ten avatars.

Dholavira, 2021

- Dholavira is an archaeological site in Gujarat.
- Also known locally as Kotada timba, the site contains ruins of an ancient Indus Valley Civilization

Maharashtra

Ajanta Cave, 1983

- Ajanta Caves: Famous for/as Buddhist **Rock-cut Cave Monuments**, Richly Decorated Paintings similar to **Sigiriya Paintings** of Sri Lanka.

Ellora Caves, 1983

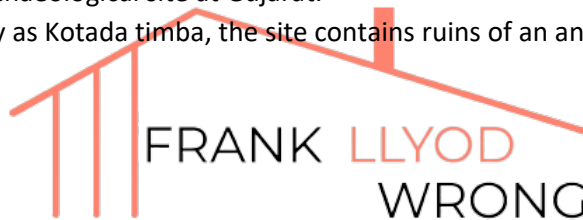
- Ellora Caves : Famous for/as Buddhist, Jain and Hindu Temple and Monasteries, **Caves Excavated** out of Hills, Rock-cut Architecture.

Elephanta Cave, 1987

- Located on an island in Arabian Sea, Close to Mumbai.
- Famous for their rock cut sculpture and carvings depicting Shiva as the Creator and the Destroyer of the Universe.

Chhatrapati Shivaji Terminus, 2004

- Famous for/as **Central Railway Station**, Terror Attacks on Mumbai in 2008, Gothic Style (or pointed) Architecture.



The Victorian Gothic and Art Deco Ensemble of Mumbai, 2018

- Collection of 94 buildings, located in the Fort Area of Mumbai
- They are the Bombay High Court, Rajabai Clock Tower, Eros cinema and Convocation Hall, University of Mumbai, etc.

MADHYA PRADESH

Khajuraho Group of Monuments, 1986

- Well known for their Nagara style symbolism and **erotic figures and sculptures**. It consist of a total 85 Temples

Buddhist Monuments at Sanchi, 1989

- One of the oldest stone structure in india.
- Its core was a hemispherical brick structure built over the relics of Buddha.

Rock Shelters of Bhimbetka, 2003

- Famous for Rock Paintings within Natural Rock Shelters, **Stone Age Inscriptions**, Sitting place of Bhima (Mahabharata) Located at the foothills of the Vindhya Mountains in the Deccan Plateau.

BIHAR



Nalanda Mahavihara at Nalanda, 2016

- Was a center of learning and a Buddhist monastery from 3rd century BCE to the 13th century CE.

Mahadodhi Temple Complex at Bodh Gaya, 2002

- Bodh Gaya is considered to be the holiest pilgrimage spot for the Buddhists.
- The holy Bodhi Tree is the site where Siddhartha gained Enlightenment and become Gautam Buddha.

GOA

Churches and Convents of Goa, 1986

- These monuments were influential in spreading forms of Manueline, Mannerist and Baroque art in all the countries of Asia where missions were established.

- Includes:- Saint Catherine's Chapel, Church and Convent of Saint Francis of Assisi, Basilica do Bom Jesus, Igreja de Sao Francisco de Assis, Church of Saint Cajetan and its seminary, Church of Our Lady of the Rosary and Church of Saint Augustine.

ODISHA

Sun Temple, Konarak, 1984

- Famous for **Black Pagoda**, Chariot of the sun **Kalinga Architecture**, Included in Seven Wonders of India
- The Sun Temple is in the shape of a gigantic chariot with carved stone wheel, pillars and walls and is led by six enormously carved horses.

WEST BENGAL

Sundarbans National Park, 1987

- Famous for Royal Bengal Tigers, the Sunderban National Park is a known Tiger reserve and a Biosphere Reserve.
- It's the world's largest mangrove forest reserve.

SIKKIM

Khangchendzonga (Kangchenjunga) National Park, 2016

- Located in the Himalayan Ranges part of North West Sikkim
- Includes the Khangchenjunga Peak, 3rd highest peak in the world.
- **The only mixed World Heritage Site in India.**

ASSAM

Manas wildlife Sanctuary, 1985

- Famous for/as **Project tiger reserve**, Elephant reserve and Biosphere reserve, Assam Roofed Turtle, Hispid Hare, Golden Langur and Pygmy Hog.

Kaziranga National Park, 1985

- Famous for/as Worlds 2/3rd Great **One-Horned Rhinoceroses**
- This park lies on the flood plains of the river Brahmaputra and consists mainly of dense grassland, forests

WESTERN GHATS – Declared in 2012

- 1) Sahyadri Sub-Cluster (Maharashtra)
- 2) Talakaveri Sub-Cluster (Karnataka)
- 3) Kudremukh Sub-Cluster (Karnataka)
- 4) Agasthyamalai Sub-Cluster (Kerala)
- 5) Periyar Sub-Cluster (Kerala)
- 6) Anamalai Sub-Cluster (Kerala)
- 7) Nilgiri Sub-Cluster (Tamil Nadu)
 - Famous for/as Among World's **Ten "Hottest Biodiversity Hotspots"**
 - Includes many National Parks, Wildlife Sanctuaries and Reserve Forests.

KARNATAKA

Group of Monuments at Pattadakal, 1987

- Cover a series of nine Hindu temples, as well as a jain sanctuary in northern Karnataka
- It is famous for **Chalukya style of architecture.**

Group of Monuments at Hampi, 1986

- Hampi was the last capital of the last great Hindu Kingdom of Vijayanagar.
- Depicts excellent **Dravidian Style art and architecture.**

TAMIL NADU

Great Living Chola Temples, 1987

- Built by kings Chola Empire. The site includes three great 11th and 12th century Temple: The Brihadisvara Temple at Thanjavur, the Brihadisvara Temple at Gangaikonda cholisvaram and the Airavatesvara Temple at Darasuram.



Group of Monuments at Mahabalipuram, 1984

- Founded by the Pallava Kings
- Carved out of rock along the Coromandel coast in the 7th and 8th centuries.
- It is known speciBrihadishvara Temple (originally known as Peruvudaiyar Kovil) locally known as Thanjai Periya Kovil, and also called Rajarajeswaram, is a Shaivite temple dedicated to Shiva located in South bank of Cauvery river in Thanjavur, Tamil Nadually for its rathas (temple in the form of chariots), mandapas (cave sanctuaries), giant open-air reliefs such as the famous 'Descent of the Ganges and the temple of Rivage with thousands of sculptures to the glory of Shiva.

Ramappa Temple, 2021

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