

Important Facts about UNESCO World Heritage Sites in India

1. Agra Fort

- It is the 16th Century Mughal Monument called the Red Fort of Agra.
- Jahangir Palace and the Khas Mahal built by Shah Jahan are part of Agra Fort.

Ajanta Caves

- These are rock-cut caves.
- There are a total of 29 caves.

Archaeological Site of Nalanda Mahavihara at Nalanda

- Nalanda is the most ancient university in India.
- The archaeological remains of a monastic and scholastic institution dated from the 3rd century BCE to the 13th century CE are found here.

Buddhist Monuments at Sanchi

- Monolithic pillars, palaces, temples and monasteries are part of it.
- It is considered the oldest Buddhist Sanctuary in existence.

Champaner-Pavagadh Archaeological Park

- Unexcavated archaeological, historic and living cultural heritage properties are a part of it.
- Structures built between 8th and 14th centuries like fortifications, palaces, religious buildings, residential precincts, agricultural structures and water installations; are found here.

Chhatrapati Shivaji Terminus

- The former name of CST was Victoria Terminus.
- It represents the Victorian Gothic Revival architecture in India.
- British architect F. W. Stevens built and designed it.

Churches and Convents of Goa

- The churches of the city which was the Portuguese capital signifies the evangelization of Asia.

Elephanta Caves

- Gharapuri Caves is the local name of Elephanta Caves.
- There are seven caves.

Ellora Caves

- There are 34 monasteries and temples.

Fatehpur Sikri

- Mughal Emperor Akbar built it.
- It had been a Mughal capital for 10 years.
- Jama Masjid is a part of it.

Great Living Chola Temples

- It includes temples like the Brihadisvara Temple at Thanjavur, the Brihadisvara Temple at Gangaikondacholisvaram and the Airavatesvara Temple at Darasuram.

Group of Monuments at Hampi

- Hampi has served as the last capital of the Vijayanagar Empire.

Group of Monuments at Mahabalipuram

- The group is best known for Rathas, Mandapas, Giant open-air reliefs, etc.

Group of Monuments at Pattadakal

- The monuments represent the Chalukyan art.
- Hindu temples and Jain sanctuary are a part of it.

Hill Forts of Rajasthan

- Chittorgarh fort; Kumbhalgarh fort; Sawai Madhopur fort; Jhalawar fort; Jaipur fort, and Jaisalmer fort are part of these hill forts.

Historic City of Ahmadabad

- Sultan Ahmad Shah founded the walled city in the 15th Century.

Humayun's Tomb

- It was built in 1570.
- It stands as the first garden-tomb in the Indian subcontinent.

Jaipur City

- Sawai Jai Singh-II founded the city in 1727.

Khajuraho Group of Monuments

- It contains Chandely Dynasty-built temples.
- Hinduism and Jainism are two religions to which temples are dedicated.

Mahabodhi Temple Complex

- It is one of the four holy sites related to the Buddha's life.

Mountain Railways of India

- Darjeeling Himalayan Railway, Nilgiri Mountain Railway, and Kalka Shimla Railway are three railways included in this site.

Qutb Minar and its Monuments

- Qutb Minar was built in the 13th century.
- It is the highest tower in India.

Rani-ki-Vav (the Queen's Stepwell)

- It stands on the banks of Saraswati River.
- It is built in Maru-Gurjara architectural style.

Red Fort Complex

- It was built as the palace fort of the Shah Jahan's capital Shah Jahanabad.
- Salimgarh Fort is a part of this complex.

Rock Shelters of Bhimbetka

- Dr V. S. Wakankar had discovered the Bhimbetka Caves in 1958.

Sun Temple

- King Narasimhadeva I built this in the 13th Century.
- It represents the Kalinga architecture.

Taj Mahal

- Mughal Emperor built Taj Mahal.
- It stands on the Yamuna river banks.

The Architectural Work of Le Corbusier, an Outstanding Contribution to the Modern Movement

- There are 17 sites on three continents.
- Complexe du Capitole in Chandigarh, India is a part of this.

The Jantar Mantar

- Rajput king Sawai Jai Singh II built the astronomical observation site.

Victorian Gothic and Art Deco Ensembles of Mumbai

- Victorian Neo-Gothic public buildings and Art Deco in Mumbai buildings are part of this collection.

Great Himalayan National Park-Conservation Area

- High alpine peaks, alpine meadows and riverine forests in this conservation area in Himachal Pradesh.

Kaziranga National Park

- It is located in Golaghat and Nagaon, in the Karbi Anglong district of Assam in northeast India.
- Read more about the Kaziranga National Park in the linked article.

Keoladeo National Park

- Bharatpur Bird Sanctuary was the former name of this National Park.
- Siberian Crane is one of those aquatic birds that make this park a wintering area.

Manas Wildlife Sanctuary

- It is the first reserve included in the network of tiger reserves under Project Tiger in 1973.
- It is also a biosphere reserve.

Nanda Devi and Valley of Flowers National Parks

- Nanda Devi West is the second-highest mountain in India.

Sundarbans National Park

- It forms the part of Gangetic Delta.

Western Ghats

- These are one of the biodiversity hotspots.
- Get comprehensive notes on Western Ghats in the linked article.

Khangchendzonga National Park

- Mount Khangchendzonga is the world's third highest peak.