

- **The Ajanta Caves** (The Ajanta caves were attributed as a World Heritage Site by the UNESCO in 1983) are rock-cut Buddhist cave monuments at **Aurangabad** district in **Maharashtra**. The caves include paintings and rock-cut sculptures described as among the finest surviving examples of ancient Indian art.
- **Ellora located** in the **Aurangabad** district of **Maharashtra**. This is one of the largest rock-cut monastery-temple cave complexes in the world, and a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 1983, featuring Buddhist, Hindu and Jain monuments, and artwork, dating from the 600-1000 CE period.
- **Agra Fort** is a historical fort in the **city of Agra** in Uttar Pradesh. It was the main residence of the emperors of the Mughal Dynasty till 1638, when the capital was shifted from Agra to Delhi. The Agra fort is a UNESCO World Heritage site in 1983.
- **The Taj Mahal** (The Taj Mahal were attributed as a World Heritage Site by the UNESCO in 1983) is an ivory-white marble mausoleum on the south bank of the Yamuna river in the Indian city of **Agra**. It was commissioned in 1632 by the Mughal emperor, Shah Jahan.
- **Konark Sun Temple** at Konark on the coastline of Odisha. The temple is attributed to king Narasimhadeva I. Dedicated to the Hindu god Surya. It was added World Heritage site by UNESCO in 1984.
- **Mahabalipuram** is located close to **Chennai**, Tamil Nadu. **The group of monuments at Mahabalipuram** is a collection of 7th and 8th-century CE religious monuments in the coastal resort town of Mamallapuram, Tamil Nadu and a UNESCO World Heritage Site. It is on the Coromandel Coast of the Bay of Bengal.
- **Kaziranga National Park** is a UNESCO world heritage sites of India in 1985 and known for Great Indian one horned Rhinoceros. It is located in Assam. The sanctuary, which hosts two-thirds of the world's great one-horned rhinoceroses, is a World Heritage Site.
- **Manas National Park** is a national park, a Project Tiger reserve, an elephant reserve and a biosphere reserve in Assam. It is World Heritage site by UNESCO in 1985.
- **Keoladeo National Park** or Keoladeo Ghana National Park formerly known as the Bharatpur Bird Sanctuary in Bharatpur, Rajasthan. It is World Heritage site by UNESCO in 1985.
- **Churches and convents of Old Goa** is the name given by UNESCO to a set of religious monuments located in Goa Velha (or Old Goa).
- **The Khajuraho Group of Monuments** is a group of Hindu, Buddhist and Jain temples in Madhya Pradesh, India. They are one of the UNESCO World Heritage Sites in India.
- **Hampi**, also referred to as the **Group of Monuments at Hampi**, is a UNESCO World Heritage Site located in east-central Karnataka, India. It became the centre of the Hindu Vijayanagara Empire capital in the 14th century.
- **Fatehpur Sikri** is a town in the Agra District of Uttar Pradesh. The city itself was founded as the capital of Mughal Empire in 1571 by Emperor Akbar, They are one of the UNESCO World Heritage Sites in India.
- **Pattadakal** is located in the district of Bagalkot, state of Karnataka. The Chalukyas of Badami (ancient Vatapi) or Early Chalukyas (543-753 CE) built a large complex of temples for royal commemoration and coronation in Pattadakal. This complex is on the left bank of the Malaprabha River. They are one of the UNESCO World Heritage Sites in India.
- **Elephanta Caves** are a UNESCO World Heritage Site and a collection of cave temples predominantly dedicated to the Hindu god Shiva. They are located on Elephanta Island, or Gharapuri in Mumbai.
- **The Sundarbans National Park** is a (UNESCO World Heritage Site) National Park, Tiger Reserve, and a Biosphere Reserve in West Bengal, India.
- **The Nanda Devi National Park** established in 1988, is a national park situated around the peak of Nanda Devi (7816 m) in the state of Uttarakhand in northern India. They are one of the UNESCO World Heritage Sites in India.
- **Valley of Flowers National Park** is an Indian national park, located in West Himalaya, in the state of Uttarakhand and is known for its meadows of endemic alpine flowers and the variety of flora. The Valley of Flowers was declared a National Park in 1982 and included in the list of World Heritage sites by UNESCO in 2005.

- **The Great Stupa at Sanchi** is one of the most important Buddhist monuments reflecting gem of Buddhist art and architecture. Located at Sanchi Town, Madhya Pradesh, India, this Stupa is the oldest stone structure in India. The Great Stupa at Sanchi was included in the list of World Heritage sites by UNESCO in 1989.
- **Humayun's tomb** is the tomb of the Mughal Emperor Humayun in Delhi, India. The tomb was commissioned by Humayun's first wife and chief consort, Empress Bega Begum in 1569-70, and designed by Mirak Mirza Ghiyas . Humayun's tomb was included in the list of World Heritage sites by UNESCO in 1993.
- **Qutub Minar** was constructed in 1192 by Qutab-ud-din Aibak, and later completed by his successor Iltutmish. Qutub Minar was included in the list of World Heritage sites by UNESCO in 1993.
- **The Mountain railways** of India refer to railway lines built in the mountains of India. Three of these railways, the Darjeeling Himalayan Railway, the Nilgiri Mountain Railway, and the Kalka-Shimla Railway, are collectively designated as a UNESCO World Heritage Site under the name Mountain Railways of India.
- **The Mahabodhi Temple**, a UNESCO World Heritage Site, is an ancient, but much rebuilt and restored, Buddhist temple in Bodh Gaya, marking the location where the Buddha is said to have attained enlightenment.
- **The Bhimbetka rock shelters** are an archaeological site in central India that spans the prehistoric paleolithic and mesolithic periods, as well as the historic period. It exhibits the earliest traces of human life on the Indian subcontinent and evidence of Stone Age starting at the site in Acheulian times. It is located in the Raisen District in the Indian state of Madhya Pradesh. It is included in the list of World Heritage sites by UNESCO in 2003.
- **Champaner-Pavagadh Archaeological Park**, a UNESCO World Heritage Site (in 2004), is located in Panchmahal district in Gujarat, India. It is located around the historical city of Champaner, a city which was built by Sultan Mahmud Begada of Gujarat.
- **Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj Terminus** formerly known as Victoria Terminus is a historic railway station and a UNESCO World Heritage Site in Mumbai, Maharashtra, India which serves as the headquarters of the Central Railways.
- **The Jantar Mantar monument** in Jaipur, Rajasthan is a collection of nineteen architectural astronomical instruments built by the Rajput king Sawai Jai Singh II, and completed in 1734. It features the world's largest stone sundial, and is a UNESCO World Heritage site. It is located near City Palace and Hawa Mahal.
- **Western Ghats** also known as Sahyadri (Benevolent Mountains) is a mountain range that runs parallel to the western coast of the Indian peninsula, located entirely in India. It is a UNESCO World Heritage Site and is one of the eight "hottest hot-spots" of biological diversity in the world.
- **The six Hill Forts of Rajasthan**, spread across Rajasthan state in northern India, clustered together as a designated UNESCO World Heritage Site.
- **Great Living Chola Temples**, is popular for Chola Architecture, Sculpture, Painting, and Bronze Casting. This temple located in Tamil Nadu. It includes temples like the the Brihadisvara Temple at Thanjavur, the Brihadisvara Temple at Gangaikondacholisvaram and the Airavatesvara Temple at Darasuram. It was added World Heritage site by UNESCO in 1987.
- **Red Fort Complex** is located in Delhi, It is popular for Shahjahanabad, Persian, Timuri and Indian Architectural Styles, Red Sandstone Architecture. It was added World Heritage site by UNESCO in 2007.
- **Rani Ki Vav(The Queen's Stepwell)** - It is an explicit example of fine Ancient Indian architecture which is constructed during the time of the Solanki dynasty. It is Located in Gujarat. It was added World Heritage site by UNESCO in 2014.
- **Great Himalayan National Park** - It is home to about 375 fauna species and several floral species, including some very rare species of plants and animals such as blue sheep, snow leopard, Himalayan brown bear, Himalayan Tahr, musk deer spruces, horse chestnuts, and huge alpine meadows. It is a part of the Himalayan Biodiversity Hotspots. It was added World Heritage site by UNESCO in 2014.
- **Archaeological Site of Nalanda Mahavihara at Nalanda** , It is a center of learning and a Buddhist monastery from the 3rd century BCE to the 13th century CE.
- **Khangchendzonga National Park and Kanchenjunga Biosphere Reserve** is a national park and a biosphere reserve located in **Sikkim, India**. It was inscribed to the UNESCO World Heritage Sites list in 2016, becoming the first "Mixed Heritage" site of India. It was also included in the UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Programme. Khangchendzonga National Park is famous for its fauna and flora.
- **Architectural Work of Le Corbusier (Capitol Complex)** located in Chandigarh, Its Recognized as a World Heritage Site as part of an outstanding contribution to the Modern Movement. It was added World Heritage site by UNESCO in 2016.

- **The Historic City Ahmedabad** is situated on the banks of Sabarmati river, where communities following Hinduism, Islam, and Jainism have co-existed for centuries.
- **Victorian Gothic and Art Deco Ensembles** - It is a collection of 94 buildings of great cultural importance, located in the Fort Area of Mumbai. It was added World Heritage site by UNESCO in 2018.
- **The Pink City Jaipur** was added by UNESCO World Heritage Site in 2019. It is a home of many magnificent forts, palaces, temples, and museums and also filled to the brim with local handicrafts and trinkets.
- **Kakatiya Rudreshwara Temple** also called the **Ramappa Temple** is situated in Palampet Village, Telangana. The temple is estimated to be at least 800 to 900 years old. The temple is especially known for lightweight porous bricks which are known as floating bricks. It was Built in the 13th century CE, the temple is a Kakatiyan marvel made of sandstone. It was added World Heritage site by UNESCO in 2021.
- **Dholavira** is an architectural site situated in the Kutch district of Gujarat. It is one of the most prominent Indus Valley Civilisation site. It Discovered by archaeologist Jagat Pati Joshi in 1968, Dholavira gets its name from the village in Kutch district of Gujarat. It was added World Heritage site by UNESCO in 2021.



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