

CUET GK 2025 -14/50

WORLD HERITAGE SITES

**All Heritage Sites as on
2025-State wise**



PREVIOUS

Notes

Basics about World Heritage sites

- **The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) designates World Heritage Sites**
- **UNESCO World Heritage Convention Signatory, established in 1972.**
- **India accepted the convention on 14 November 1977.**
- **outstanding universal value to cultural or natural heritage. (mixed sites).**
- **Total : 43, Cultural: 35, Natural : 7, Mixed: 1 (Khangchendzonga National Park) (India now has 62 sites on the tentative list)**
- **India has the sixth-most sites worldwide**



PREVIOUS

Notes

Basics about World Heritage sites

- **Italy:** Leads the world with 60 World Heritage Sites.
- **China:** Comes in **second** with 59 sites.
- **Germany:** Holds the **third position** with 54 sites.
- **France:** Follows with 53 sites.
- **Spain:** Completes the top five with 50 sites.
- **Other notable countries:** **India** has 43 sites, **Mexico and the United Kingdom** both have **Russia** has 32, and **Iran** has 28.



PREVIOUS

Notes

Basics about World Heritage sites

Natural 7

- Great Himalayan National Park Conservation Area (2014)
- Kaziranga National Park (1985)
- Keoladeo National Park (1985)
- Manas Wildlife Sanctuary (1985)
- Nanda Devi and Valley of Flowers National Parks (1988, 2005)
- Sundarbans National Park (1987)
- Western Ghats (2012)

Mixed 1

- Khangchendzonga National Park (2016)



PREVIOUS

Notes

HERITAGE SITES IN INDIA

ASSAM

1. Kaziranga National Park

2. Manas Wildlife Sanctuary.

**3. Charaideo- Moidams – the
Mound-Burial system of the
Ahom Dynasty.**

3. Moidam



PREVIOUS

Notes

HERITAGE SITES IN INDIA

ASSAM- 1. Kaziranga park

- **Kaziranga is located in the floodplains of the Brahmaputra River.**
- **UNESCO Status: Declared a World Heritage Site in 1985.**
- **Tiger Reserve: Declared a Tiger Reserve in 2006 under Project Tiger.**
- **Home to the largest population of Indian one-horned rhinoceroses.**
- **tigers, Asian elephants, wild water buffalo.**



PREVIOUS

Notes

HERITAGE SITES IN INDIA

ASSAM- 2. Manas Wildlife Sanctuary.

- lies in the foothills of the Himalayas along the **Manas River**.
- **UNESCO Status:** Declared a World Heritage Site in **1985**.
- **Tiger Reserve:** A Project Tiger reserve since **1973**.
- Indian rhinoceros, Asian elephant (pictured), wild water buffalo, tiger, sloth bear, pygmy hog, Gee's golden langur, and Bengal florican.
- was declared endangered due to poaching activities.



PREVIOUS

Notes

HERITAGE SITES IN INDIA

ASSAM- 3. Moidams

- **Moidams** – the Mound-Burial system of the **Ahom Dynasty**.
- **Charaideo** was the capital of the Ahom kingdom (1228–1826)
- **UNESCO Status: Declared a World Heritage Site in 2024.**



PREVIOUS

Notes

Sikkim-4. Khangchendzonga

- **UNESCO Status: Declared a World Heritage Site in 2016 (India's first Mixed Heritage Site – both natural and cultural significance).**
- **The national park is located around Mount Khangchendzonga, the world's third highest mountain.**



PREVIOUS

Notes

HERITAGE SITES IN INDIA

Bihar

- 5. Mahabodhi Temple Complex at Bodh Gaya
- 6. Archaeological Site of Nalanda Mahavihara at Nalanda, Bihar



PREVIOUS

Notes

HERITAGE SITES IN INDIA

Bihar-5. Mahabodhi Temple Complex at Bodh Gaya

- **Buddha is said to have attained enlightenment**
- **UNESCO Status: Declared a World Heritage Site in 2002.**
- **The original temple was built by Emperor Ashoka in the 3rd century BCE.**
- **Bodhi Tree, Vajrasana (Diamond Throne)-within the temple.**



PREVIOUS

Notes

HERITAGE SITES IN INDIA

Bihar-6. Archaeological Site of Nalanda

Mahavihara at Nalanda, Bihar

- **UNESCO Status: Declared a World Heritage Site in 2016.**
- **One of the oldest universities in the world, founded in the 5th century CE.**
- **Chinese traveler Xuanzang (7th century CE) studied and documented life at Nalanda.**
- **Flourished under the Gupta Empire and later expanded by Harsha (7th century CE) and the Pala dynasty (8th–12th centuries CE).**



PREVIOUS

Notes

West Bengal: 7. Sundarbans

- **Location: West Bengal, India; part of the Sundarbans Delta, shared with Bangladesh.**
- **UNESCO Status: Declared a World Heritage Site in 1987.**
- **One of the largest tiger reserves under Project Tiger (1973).**
- **The national park covers the Indian part of the Sundarbans, the delta of the Ganges and Brahmaputra rivers**
- **Mangrove Forest-World Largest, hotspot & Bengal Tiger.**



PREVIOUS

Notes

West Bengal 8. Santi Niketan (2023).

- **Location** – Situated in Birbhum district, West Bengal, India.
- **Founded By** – Originally established by Debendranath Tagore (father of Rabindranath Tagore) in 1863 as an ashram for meditation and learning.
- **Developed By** – Rabindranath Tagore, who expanded it into a center for education, arts, and culture, leading to the establishment of Visva-Bharati University in 1921.
- **UNESCO World Heritage Site** – Inscribed as a UNESCO World Heritage Site in **2023**, recognizing its unique educational philosophy and cultural significance.
- **Vishwa Bharti University**



PREVIOUS

Notes

Odisha 9. Sun Temple

- Sun Temple, Konark
- one of the finest examples of **Kalinga architecture**
- the solar deity Surya:
- **King Narasimhadeva I** of the **Eastern Ganga dynasty** built the Konark Sun Temple
- **Portuguese sailors called it the "Black Pagoda"**
- **UNESCO Status: Declared a World Heritage Site in 1984.**



PREVIOUS

Notes

Telangana-10. Kakatiya Rudreshwara (Ramappa) Temple, Telangana (2021).

- **Main Deity – Dedicated to Lord Shiva as Ramalingeswara Swamy.**
- **(Ramappa) Temple**
- **Location – Situated in Palampet, Mulugu district, Telangana, about 66 km from Warangal.**
- **Built By – Constructed under the rule of Kakatiya ruler Kakati Ganapati Deva by Recharla Rudra, a general of the Kakatiya dynasty.**



PREVIOUS

Notes

• TN: 11. Great Living Chola Temples

- temples built in the 11th and 12th centuries under the Chola dynasty.
 - examples of Dravidian architecture of the Chola period.
 - They are **UNESCO World Heritage Sites** (inscribed in 1987, expanded in 2004).
 - **Dedicated To: Lord Shiva.**
1. **Brihadeeswarar Temple (Thanjavur) -Built By: Raja Raja Chola I in 1010 CE.**
 2. **Gangaikonda Cholapuram Temple-Built By: Rajendra Chola I (son of Raja Raja Chola)**
 3. **Airavatesvara Temple (Darasuram)-Built By: Raja Raja Chola II in 12th century CE.**



TN: 12. Group of Monuments at Mahabalipuram

- The monuments around the town of Mamallapuram were built in the 7th and 8th centuries, under the Pallava dynasty.
- here are different types of monuments: the rathas, which are chariot-shaped temples (Dharmaraja Ratha); the mandapas (rock-cut temples); rock reliefs, including the giant Descent of the Ganges; Shore Temple (pictured) and other temples and archaeological remains
- UNESCO Status: Declared a World Heritage Site in 1984.



PREVIOUS

Notes

Karnataka

- **13. Group of Monuments at Hampi (1986)**
- **14. Group of Monuments at Pattadakal (1987)**
- **15. Sacred Ensembles of the Hoysalas (2023)**



PREVIOUS

Notes

Karnataka : 13. Group of Monuments at Hampi

- **UNESCO Status: Declared a World Heritage Site in 1986.**
- **Capital of the Vijayanagara Empire (1336–1565 CE).**
- **Destroyed in 1565 after the Battle of Talikota by the Deccan Sultanates.**
- **several monuments in the Dravidian style as well as the Indo-Islamic style.**



PREVIOUS

Notes

Karnataka : 14. Group of Monuments at Pattadakal

- **UNESCO Status: Declared a World Heritage Site in 1987.**
- **Built during the 7th–8th centuries CE by the Chalukya dynasty.**
- **Fusion of Dravidian (South Indian) and Nagara (North Indian) temple architecture.**
- **Badami Chalukya style -mix of both south and north.**
- **This site comprises nine Hindu temples and one Jain temple**



PREVIOUS

Notes

Karnataka: 15. Sacred Ensembles of the Hoysalas

- The three main temples in the ensemble:
Chennakeshava Temple (Belur)
Hoysaleswara Temple (Halebidu)
Keshava Temple (Somanathapura)



- The temples were built by the followers of Vaishnavism and Shaivism - Built during the **Hoysala Dynasty** (11th-14th century CE).
- inscribed as a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 2023.
- **19. Evolution of Temple Architecture – Aihole-Badami-Pattadakal**



PREVIOUS

Notes

Maharashtra

- **16. Ajanta Caves (1983)**
- **17. Ellora Caves (1983)**
- **18. Elephanta Caves (1987)**
- **19. Chhatrapati Shivaji Terminus (formerly Victoria Terminus) (2004)**
- **20. Victorian Gothic and Art Deco Ensembles of Mumbai (2018)**



PREVIOUS

Notes

16. Ajanta Caves,

- Situated in the **Aurangabad district, Maharashtra, India.**
- Located near the **Waghur River**
- Built between 2nd century BCE to 6th century CE.-were created by the followers of **Theravada Buddhism.** monuments were added in the 5th and 6th centuries CE, during the **Vakataka dynasty,** by the followers of **Mahayana Buddhism.**
- A group of 30 rock-cut Buddhist caves.: Associated with Buddhism.
- The caves were rediscovered in 1819 by a British officer, John Smith, while hunting.
- Declared a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 1983 for its exceptional artistic and cultural value.



17. Ellora Caves

- Situated in **Aurangabad district, Maharashtra, India.**
- Built between 600–1000 CE, The Ellora Caves comprise 34 temples and monasteries
- Created under the rule of Rashtrakutas, Kalachuris, and Chalukyas.
- Unlike Ajanta, Ellora is not just Buddhist—it represents three major religions:

Buddhist Caves (1–12) → 5th-7th century CE.

Hindu Caves (13–29) → 7th-9th century CE.

Jain Caves (30–34) → 9th-10th century CE.

- **Kailasa Temple (Cave 16) – A Masterpiece**



PREVIOUS

Notes

18. Elephanta Caves

- Located on **Elephanta Island**, about 11 km from Mumbai, Maharashtra.
- Built between 5th-8th century CE.
- Believed to be created by the Kalachuri dynasty or early Rashtrakutas.
- Total: 7 rock-cut caves.
- Five caves are Hindu (Shaivite), and two are Buddhist
- Declared a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 1987.



PREVIOUS

Notes

19. . Chhatrapati Shivaji Terminus (formerly Victoria Terminus).

- **Situated in Mumbai, Maharashtra.**
- **One of the busiest railway stations in India.**
- **Built in 1887 to commemorate Queen Victoria's Golden Jubilee.**



Designed by Frederick William Stevens, a British architect.

- **renamed Chhatrapati Shivaji Terminus (CST) in 1996, after the Maratha warrior king Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj.**
- **Declared a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 2004**
- **in the Victorian Gothic style, drawing influences from Italian Gothic architecture**



PREVIOUS

Notes

20. Victorian Gothic and Art Deco Ensembles of Mumbai

- **Located in South Mumba**
- **Includes Victorian-era buildings from the 19th century and Art Deco buildings from the 20th century.**



Inspired by Gothic Revival architecture from Britain.

- **Chhatrapati Shivaji Terminus (CST), Bombay High Court, Mumbai University (Rajabai Clock Tower), Elphinstone College, police headquarter etc.**
- **Recognized as a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 2018.**



PREVIOUS

Notes

Madhya Pradesh

- **21. Khajuraho Group of Monuments**
- **22. Buddhist Monuments at Sanchi**
- **23 Rock Shelters of Bhimbetka**



PREVIOUS

Notes

Madhya Pradesh

- 21. Khajuraho Group of Monuments

- This site comprises 23 temples, both Hindu and Jain,
- Built By – Constructed by the Chandela dynasty between 950-1050 AD.
- Architecture – Famous for intricate carvings, sculptures, and Nagara-style temple architecture.
- Kandariya Mahadev Temple – The largest and most ornate temple, dedicated to Lord Shiva.



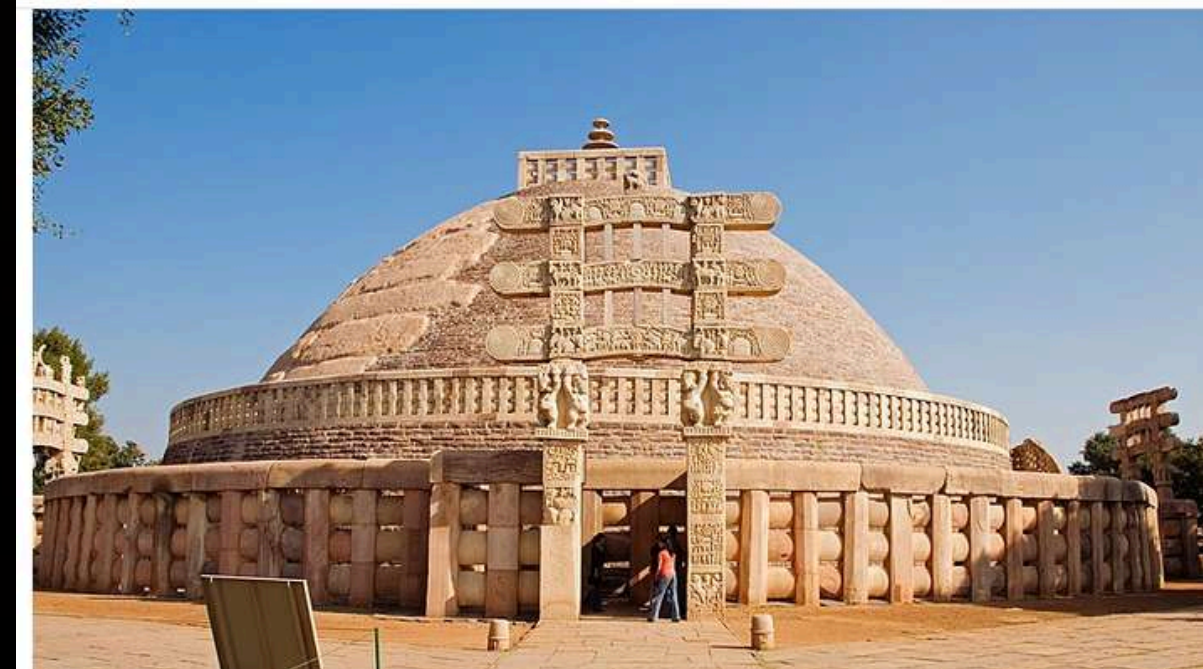
PREVIOUS

Notes

Madhya Pradesh

• 22. Buddhist Monuments at Sanchi

- **Built By – Commissioned by Emperor Ashoka in the 3rd century BCE.**
- **UNESCO Status – Declared a World Heritage Site in 1989.**
- **Ashoka's Pillar – A polished sandstone pillar, known for its four-lion capital, which inspired India's national emblem.**



PREVIOUS

Notes

Madhya Pradesh

- 23. Rock Shelters of Bhimbetka

- **UNESCO Status – Declared a World Heritage Site in 2003 for its prehistoric significance.**
- **Discovery – Discovered by Dr. V. S. Wakankar in 1957 while traveling on a train- consists of seven hills and over 750 rock shelters distributed over 10 km.**
- **Age – The rock shelters date back to over 100,000 years, making them one of the oldest known human settlements in India.**



PREVIOUS

Notes

GOA-24. Churches and Convents of Goa (1986).

- **Location – Situated in Old Goa, a historic city in North Goa, India.**
- **UNESCO World Heritage Site – Inscribed in 1986 for its historical, architectural, and religious significance.**
- **Built By – Portuguese rulers during their colonial rule in India (16th – 18th centuries).**



PREVIOUS

Notes

GOA-24. Churches and Convents of Goa (1986).

- Major Churches & Convents Included –
- **Basilica of Bom Jesus** – Houses the mortal remains of **St. Francis Xavier**, a revered missionary.
- **Se Cathedral** – One of the largest churches in Asia, dedicated to St. Catherine.
- **Church of St. Francis of Assisi** – Famous for its mural paintings and gilded altars.
- **Church of Our Lady of the Rosary** – One of the oldest churches, built in Portuguese-Gothic style.
- **Church of St. Cajetan** – Modeled after St. Peter's Basilica in Rome.
- **Ruins of the Church of St. Augustine** – Once a grand structure, now in ruins due to neglect.
- **Convent of St. Monica** – A former nunnery, now houses a religious museum.



PREVIOUS

Notes

Uttar Pradesh

- 25. Agra Fort
- 26. Taj Mahal
- 27. Fatehpur Sikri



PREVIOUS

Notes

25. TAJ MAHAL

- on the banks of the **Yamuna River**.
- **Built By – Commissioned by Mughal Emperor Shah Jahan in 1632** in memory of his wife Mumtaz Mahal.
- **Architect – Designed by Ustad Ahmad Lahauri,** with influences from Persian, Islamic, and Indian architecture.
- **UNESCO World Heritage Site – Listed in 1983** as a masterpiece of the world's heritage.



PREVIOUS

Notes

26. AGRA FORT

- on the banks of the Yamuna River.
- **Built By** – Originally a brick fort built by the **Rajputs**, later rebuilt by **Mughal Emperor Akbar in 1565** using red sandstone.
- **Key Structures Inside the Fort** –
- **Jahangiri Mahal** – Built by Akbar for his wives
- **Diwan-i-Aam** (Hall of Public Audience) –
- **Diwan-i-Khas** (Hall of Private Audience) –
- **Sheesh Mahal (Mirror Palace)** – Decorated with intricate mirror work, used as the royal dressing room.
- **Khas Mahal** –
- **Musamman Burj** –
- **Moti Masjid (Pearl Mosque)** – A private mosque for the emperor and his family, made of white marble.



PREVIOUS

Notes

27. Fatehpur Sikri

- **Location** – Situated in Uttar Pradesh, India, about 40 km from Agra.
- **Built By** – Mughal Emperor Akbar in 1571 as his capital.
- **Reason for Construction** – Built to honor Sufi saint Salim Chishti, who predicted the birth of Akbar's son, Jahangir.
- **Buland Darwaza** – The largest gateway in India (54 meters high), built to commemorate Akbar's victory over Gujarat.
- **Tomb of Salim Chishti** – A white marble mausoleum of the saint, known for its stunning lattice screens (jaalis).
- **Jodha Bai's Palace** – The largest residential complex, blending Rajput and Mughal architectural styles.
- **Birbal's House** – A residence built for Birbal, Akbar's Hindu minister.



PREVIOUS

Notes

Gujarat

- **28. Champaner-Pavagadh Archaeological Park (2004)**
- **29. Historic City of Ahmadabad (2017)**
- **30. Rani-ki-Vav (the Queen's Stepwell) at Patan, Gujarat (2014)**
- **31. Dholavira: a Harappan City (2021).**



PREVIOUS

Notes

28. Champaner-Pavagadh Archaeological Park (2004)

- **Location:** Panchmahal district, Gujarat, India
- **Significance:** A rare, well-preserved medieval Islamic city with Hindu and Jain influences.

Major Structures:

- **Jama Masjid (Champaner)** – A fine example of Indo-Islamic architecture.
- **Kevada and Nagina Mosques** – Notable for their intricate designs.
- **Kalika Mata Temple** – A Hindu temple atop Pavagadh Hill, an important pilgrimage site.
- **Fortifications** – Spread across the hill and surrounding areas.
- **UNESCO Recognition (2004):** Recognized for its unique blend of Hindu, Jain, and Islamic architecture and historical importance.

29. Historic City of Ahmadabad (2017)

- **Established By:** Sultan Ahmad Shah I in 1411.
- **Key Monuments & Sites:**
- **Bhadra Fort** – The city's original fort, built in 1411.
- **Jama Masjid (1424)** – A grand Indo-Islamic mosque with intricate stone carvings.
- **Sidi Saiyyed Mosque (1573)** – Famous for the iconic Sidi Saiyyed Jali (Tree of Life) latticework.
- **Rani no Hajiro** – Tomb complex of Gujarat's queens.
- **Pols (Traditional Housing Clusters)** – Unique urban planning with narrow lanes and intricately carved wooden houses.
- **Teen Darwaza** – A historical gateway built in 1415.
- **Sabarmati Ashram:** Mahatma Gandhi's residence from 1917 to 1930, central to India's independence movement.



PREVIOUS

Notes

30. Rani-ki-Vav (the Queen's Stepwell) at Patan, Gujarat (2014)

- It was constructed in the 11th century, during the **Chaulukya dynasty**, on the banks of the **Saraswati River** in the city of Patan.
- Rani-ki-Vav is one of the finest **examples of a stepwell**, an elaborate type of **well** where groundwater is accessed through several levels of stairs



PREVIOUS

Notes

31. Dholavira: a Harappan City (2021)

- **Dholavira was one of the centres of the Harappan Civilisation from the 3rd to mid-2nd millennium BCE, in the Bronze Age.**
- **Location:** Khadir Bet, Kutch District, Gujarat, India.
- **Time Period:** 3000 BCE – 1500 BCE, spanning the Early, Mature, and Late Harappan phases.
- **Discovery:** Excavated in 1967-68 by the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) (led by Jagat Pati Joshi).



PREVIOUS

Notes

Rajasthan

- 32. Keoladeo National Park (1985)
- 33. Jaipur City, Rajasthan (2019)
- 34. Hill Forts of Rajasthan (2013)
- 35. Jantar Mantar (2010)



PREVIOUS

Notes

32. Keoladeo National Park (1985)

- **Location:** Bharatpur, Rajasthan, India.
- **Established:** 1982 (as a National Park); originally a duck-hunting reserve for the Maharajas of Bharatpur in the 1850s.
- **UNESCO World Heritage Status:** Designated in 1985 for its ecological importance.
- **Ecosystem:** Man-made and natural wetland, consisting of grasslands, swamps, forests, and water bodies.



PREVIOUS

Notes

33. Jaipur City, Rajasthan (2019)

- **Location: Rajasthan, India.**
- **Founded By: Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh II in 1727.**
- **Nickname: "The Pink City", as its buildings were painted pink in 1876 to welcome Prince Albert (husband of Queen Victoria).**
- **Iconic Monuments:**
- **Hawa Mahal (Palace of Winds)** – A five-story structure with 953 windows.
- **City Palace** – The royal residence with museums and courtyards.
- **Jantar Mantar** – A UNESCO-listed astronomical observatory (built in 1734).
- **Amber Fort** – A stunning fort blending Hindu and Mughal architecture.
- **Nahargarh & Jaigarh Forts** – Historical military structures.



PREVIOUS

Notes

34. Hill Forts of Rajasthan (2013)

- **Forts Included in UNESCO Listing:**
- **Chittorgarh Fort** (Largest fort in India, associated with Rani Padmini and Maharana Pratap).
- **Kumbhalgarh Fort** (Second-longest wall in the world after the Great Wall of China).
- **Ranthambore Fort** (Located inside Ranthambore National Park, known for its tiger population).
- **Gagron Fort** (A unique water-fort, surrounded by rivers on three sides).
- **Amber Fort** (Famous for its Rajput-Mughal architecture and mirror palace – Sheesh Mahal).
- **Jaisalmer Fort** (A living fort, with people still residing inside).



PREVIOUS

Notes

35. Jantar Mantar (2010)

- **Location: Jaipur, Rajasthan, India.**
- **Built By: Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh II (1724–1734).**
- **There are about 20 astronomical instruments that were designed and built for naked eye observations of the positions of stars and planets.**
- **Jaipur Jantar Mantar is the largest among the five built by Sawai Jai Singh II (others are in Delhi, Ujjain, Mathura, and Varanasi).**



PREVIOUS

Notes

Delhi

- 36. Red Fort Complex (2007)
- 37. Humayun's Tomb, Delhi (1993)
- 38. Qutb Minar and its Monuments, Delhi (1993)



PREVIOUS

Notes

36. Red Fort Complex (2007)

- **Location:** Old Delhi, India.
- **Built By:** Mughal Emperor Shah Jahan in 1638–1648.
- **Key Structures Inside the Complex:**
- **Lahori Gate:** The main entrance, where the Indian Prime Minister hoists the national flag on Independence Day (August 15).
- **Diwan-i-Aam** (Hall of Public Audience): Used for public gatherings and court proceedings.
- **Diwan-i-Khas** (Hall of Private Audience): The emperor's private meeting hall, once housed the famous Peacock Throne.
- **Rang Mahal:** The "Palace of Colors," used by the emperor's wives.
- **Moti Masjid:** A private mosque built by Aurangzeb.
- **Nahr-i-Bihisht** (Stream of Paradise): A water channel flowing through the palaces.



PREVIOUS

Notes

37. Humayun's Tomb, Delhi (1993)

- **Location:** Nizamuddin, Delhi, India.
- **Built In:** 1565–1572 CE (nine years after Emperor Humayun's death).
- **Commissioned By:** Empress Bega Begum (Humayun's widow).
- **Architect:** Mirak Mirza Ghiyas, a Persian architect.

38. Qutb Minar and its Monuments, Delhi (1993)

- **Location:** Mehrauli, Delhi, India.
- **Built By:** Qutb-ud-Din Aibak (first ruler of the Delhi Sultanate) in 1199 CE.
- **Tallest brick minaret in the world (72.5 meters / 237.8 feet).**
- **Construction began by Qutb-ud-Din Aibak (1199) and was completed by Iltutmish (1220 CE) and later modified by Firoz Shah Tughlaq.**



PREVIOUS

Notes

38. Qutb Minar and its Monuments, Delhi (1993)

Quwwat-ul-Islam Mosque (1193 CE)

- **The first mosque in India, built by Qutb-ud-Din Aibak.**

Iron Pillar of Delhi (4th century CE)

- **Made of 99% pure wrought iron, known for its resistance to rust.**
- **Believed to have been originally erected by Chandragupta II (Gupta Empire).**
- **Contains Sanskrit inscriptions dedicated to Lord Vishnu.**

Alauddin Khilji's Alai Darwaza (1311 CE)

- **A grand entrance gate to the Qutb complex, built by Alauddin Khilji.**

Alai Minar

An unfinished minaret, planned to be twice the height of Qutb Minar by Alauddin Khilji.



PREVIOUS

Notes

Chandigarh

- **39. The Architectural Work of Le Corbusier, an Outstanding Contribution to the Modern Movement (2016)**
- **Includes three major buildings:**
- **The Secretariat** (government administrative offices).
- **The High Court** (Punjab and Haryana High Court).
- **The Legislative Assembly** (political center of Chandigarh).
- **Architect: Le Corbusier (Charles-Édouard Jeanneret-Gris), a Swiss-French architect.-17 SITES IN 7 COUNTIES.**



PREVIOUS

Notes

Himachal & Uttarakhand

- **40. Nanda Devi and Valley of Flowers National Parks (1988, 2005)**
- **41. Great Himalayan National Park Conservation Area (2014).**



PREVIOUS

Notes

Chandigarh

- 40. Nanda Devi and Valley of Flowers National Parks (1988, 2005)
- **Location:** Uttarakhand, India.
- **UNESCO Recognition:**
- **Nanda Devi National Park – 1988.**
- **Extended to include Valley of Flowers – 2005.**
- **Nanda Devi Peak (7,816 m), India's second-highest mountain.**
- **the area is home to the Asiatic black bear, snow leopard, brown bear, and bharal.**



PREVIOUS

Notes

Chandigarh

- **41. Great Himalayan National Park Conservation Area (2014).**
- **Location: Kullu district, Himachal Pradesh, India.**
- **UNESCO Recognition Year: 2014.**
- **In total, there are 25 types of forests recorded, and they have rich floral and faunal assemblie.**
- **It is home to endangered species such as the western tragopan and musk deer**



PREVIOUS

Notes

Himachal & Uttarakhand

- **42. Western Ghats. (2012)**
- **43. Mountain Railways of India (1999, 2005, 2008)**



PREVIOUS

Notes

42. Western Ghats. (2012)



- **Location: Maharashtra, Goa, Gujarat, Karnataka, Kerala, and Tamil Nadu.**
- **Total Length: 1,600 km, running parallel to the Arabian Sea.**
- **UNESCO Recognition Year: 2012.**
- **Total Area Under UNESCO: 39 protected areas, including national parks, wildlife sanctuaries, and reserve forests.**
- **The area is a biodiversity hotspot and home to endangered species such as the Bengal tiger, lion-tailed macaque, Nilgiri tahr, and Nilgiri langur**



PREVIOUS

Notes

43. Mountain Railways of India (1999, 2005, 2008).

UNESCO World Heritage Designation:

- **Darjeeling Himalayan Railway: Inscribed in 1999.**
- **Nilgiri Mountain Railway: Added in 2005.**
- **Kalka–Shimla Railway: Included in 2008.**



PREVIOUS

Notes

Western Ghats



PREVIOUS

Notes

43. Mountain Railways of India (1999, 2005, 2008).

UNESCO World Heritage Designation:

- **Darjeeling Himalayan Railway: Inscribed in 1999.**
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PREVIOUS

Notes

Thank You!



PREVIOUS

Notes