

## India's World Heritage Site (Included in UNESCO's list)

Name	Information
<b>Agra Fort</b>	Agra Fort, also known as " <i>Laal Quila</i> ", is located in Agra, India. It is tagged as world heritage site by UNESCO in 1983. The fort is about 2.5 kilometers far from the Taj Mahal. It was designed and <b>built by the great Mughal Emperor Akbar in the year 1565 A.D.</b> Agra was the capital of India in the ancient times. This glorious fort is built alongside Yamuna River. The 380,000 m <sup>2</sup> (94-acre) fort has a semicircular plan. It has four gates; two of the fort's gates are notable: the "Delhi Gate" and the "Lahore Gate."
<b>Ajanta caves</b>	The Ajanta Caves in Aurangabad district of Maharashtra state of India are about <b>30 rock-cut Buddhist cave monuments</b> which constructed from the 2nd century BCE to about 480 or 650 CE. These paintings are magnum opus of Buddhist religious art, with figures of the Buddha and depictions of the Jataka tales (stories related to the life Lord Buddha). The Ajanta Caves have been a <b>UNESCO World Heritage Site in 1983.</b>
<b>Ellora Caves</b>	Ellora is an archaeological site 29 km (18 mi) north-west of the <b>city of Aurangabad in the Indian state of Maharashtra, built by Kalachuri, Chalukya and Rashtrakuta dynasties during (6th and 9th centuries).</b>
<b>The Taj Mahal</b>	The Taj Mahal is located on the right bank of the Yamuna River in a vast Mughal garden that encompasses nearly 17 hectares, in the Agra District in Uttar Pradesh. It was <b>built by Mughal Emperor Shah Jahan in memory of his wife Mumtaz Mahal with construction starting in 1632 AD and completed in 1648 AD.</b>
<b>Sun Temple Konark</b>	An Architecture Marvel of India's heritage, Konark Sun Temple, commonly known as Konark is <b>situated in the eastern state of Odisha</b> (earlier known as Orissa), India and is one of the eminent tourist attractions. Konark houses a massive temple dedicated to the Sun God. The word 'Konark' is a combination of two words 'Kona' and 'Arka'. 'Kona' means 'Corner' and 'Arka' means 'Sun', so when combines it becomes 'Sun of the Corner'. Konark Sun Temple is situated on the north eastern corner of Puri and is dedicated to Sun God.
<b>Kaziranga National Park</b>	Kaziranga is located between latitudes 26°30' N and 26°45' N, and longitudes 93°08' E to 93°36' E within two districts in the Indian state of Assam -the Kaliabor subdivision of Nagaon district and the Bokakhat subdivision of Golaghat district (Assam). Kaziranga covers an area of 378 km <sup>2</sup> (146 sq mi). It is a world heritage site, the park hosts two-thirds of the world's Great One-horned rhinoceros. Kaziranga has the highest density of tigers among the protected areas in the world and was declared a Tiger Reserve in 2006.
<b>Keoladeo National Park</b>	Formerly known as the Bharatpur Bird Sanctuary, the Keoladeo National Park lies between two of India's most historic cities, Agra and Jaipur. This north Indian park is situated in the country's northwestern part of Rajasthan. It was declared a national park in 1982 and then later tagged as a <b>World</b>

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	<p><b>Heritage Site by UNESCO in 1985.</b> The park is home to over 370 species of birds and animals such as the basking python, painted storks, deer, nilgai and more. It is mainly known for migrated Siberian cranes.</p>
<b>Manas Wildlife Sanctuary</b>	<p>It is located at the base of foot hills of the <b>Bhutan-Himalayas in the state of Assam</b>. It is famous for unique biodiversity and landscape. Manas is the first reserve included in the network of tiger reserve under Project tiger in 1973. The Manas Wildlife Sanctuary was tagged as World Heritage Site in 1985. In 1989, Manas acquired the status of a Biosphere reserve. It extends over an area of 2837 Sq. Km from Sankosh River in the west to Dhansiri River in the east.</p>
<b>Churches and Convents of Goa</b>	<p>The Churches and Convents at Velha (Old) Goa owe their existence to the Portuguese rule in this part of the western coast of India. The most comprehensive group of churches and cathedrals built during 16th to 17th century AD at Old Goa comprise of the following: Se' Cathedral, Church and Convent of St. Francis of Assisi, Chapel of St. Catherine, Basilica of Bom Jesus; Church of Lady of Rosary; Church of St. Augustine.</p>
<b>Fatehpur Sikhri</b>	<p><b>Fatehpur Sikhri built during the second half of the 16th century by the Emperor Akbar.</b> Fatehpur Sikhri (the City of Victory) was the capital of the Mughal Empire for only some 10 years. The complex of monuments and temples, all in a uniform architectural style, includes one of the largest mosques in India, the Jama Masjid. Akbar shifted his residence and court from Agra to Sikhri to honour the Sufi Saint Sheikh Salim Chishti, who resided here (in a cavern on the ridge).</p>
<b>Elephanta Caves</b>	<p>The Elephanta Caves (natively known as Gharapurichi Leni, basically Gharapuri) are a network of sculpted caves located on Elephanta Island, or Gharapuri (literally "the city of caves") in (Mumbai) Maharashtra. The island, located in the lap of the Arabian Sea, consists of two groups of caves—the <b>first is a large group of five Hindu caves, the second, a smaller group of two Buddhist caves</b>. The Hindu caves contain rock cut stone sculptures, representing the Shaiva Hindu sect, dedicated to the Lord Shiva.</p>
<b>Great Living Chola Temples</b>	<p>The Great Living Chola Temples were built by kings of the Chola Empire, which stretched over all of south India and the neighbouring islands. The site includes three great 11th- and 12th-century Temples: the Brihadisvara Temple at Thanjavur, the Brihadisvara Temple at Gangaikondacholisvaram and the Airavatesvara Temple at Darasuram. The Temple of Gangaikondacholisvaram, <b>built by Rajendra I, was completed in 1035</b>. Its 53-m vimana (sanctum tower) has recessed corners and a graceful upward curving movement, contrasting with the straight and severe tower at Thanjavur. The Airavatesvara temple complex, built by Rajaraja II, at Darasuram features a 24-m vimana and a stone image of Shiva.</p>
<b>Sundarban National Park</b>	<p>Sundarban, the largest delta in the world, consists of 10,200 sq km of Mangrove Forest, spread over India and Bangladesh. The part of the forest within Indian Territory is called Sundarbans</p>

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	<p>National Park and is in the southern part of West Bengal. The Sundarbans cover an area of 38,500 sq km, of which about one-third is covered by water/marsh. The forest has a large number of Sundari trees. Sundarban is world famous for the Royal Bengal tigers.</p>
<b>Nanda Devi National Park</b>	<p>The Nanda Devi National Park, established in 1982, as a national park. It is situated around the peak of Nanda Devi (7816 m) in the state of Uttarakhand in northern India. It was inscribed a World Heritage Site by UNESCO in 1988. The Park was established as Sanjay Gandhi National Park by Notification in 1982 but was later renamed Nanda Devi National Park. Some 312 floral species that include 17 rare species have been found here. Fir, birch, rhododendron, and juniper are the main flora.</p>
<b>Humayun's Tomb, Delhi</b>	<p>Humayun's Tomb, Delhi is the first of the grand dynastic mausoleums that were to become synonyms of Mughal architecture with the architectural style reaching its zenith 80 years later at the later Taj Mahal. Humayun's Tomb stands within a complex of 21.60 ha. that includes other contemporary, 16th century Mughal garden-tombs such as Nila Gumbad, Isa Khan, Bu Halima, Afsarwala, Barber's Tomb and the complex where the craftsmen employed for the Building of Humayun's Tomb stayed, the Arab Serai. <b>Humayun's Tomb was built in the 1560's, with the patronage of Humayun's son, the great Emperor Akbar.</b></p>