



World Heritage Sites

ગુજરાત

ત્રાલપાનેર-પવગઢ અરુકાલોલોગીકલ પાર્ક (2004)

introduction

Located in **Panchmahal district of Gujarat**, the site is a collection of largely unexcavated archaeological historic and living cultural heritage extending to the foothill of Pavagadh hill around the historical city of Champaner.

Champaner was Regional Capital City **built by Mehmud Begda** in the 16th century. In 19th century, the British took notice of the area, the city was almost completely overrun by the wilderness and modern life.

history & culture

The historic city of Champaner witnessed a full-fledged settlement like "Smart City" with

- Magnificent mosques, temples & palaces
- Strong military system & fortifications
- Agricultural structures like granaries
- Roads and bridges
- Water Installations, the most special part of the city

The Pavagadh hill is one of the **oldest rock formations** in India constructed by **reddish-yellow coloured stone**.

Champaner and surrounding state of Pavagadh became a key point on trade routes leading from Gujarat to both North and South India.

The site is a **Perfect blend of Hindu-Muslim Architecture** with thousand years old Hindu and Jain temples and mosques from the time of the Gujarat Sultanate. **Kalikamata Temple** on the top of Pavagadh hill is a famous **Hindu Pilgrimage** and **Jami Masjid** is a unique and beautiful amalgamation of Hindu and Muslim design styles, later it became model for **mosque architecture** in India.

હાંગાંતીકાંતર

The only complete and unchanged **Islamic Pre-Mughal City**.

UNESCO accorded it the **World Heritage Site Status** in 2014 and acknowledged it "**an outstanding example of a very short living Capital**" making the best use of its location, topography and natural features.

રણી-કી-વવ (the queen's step well) at patan (2014)

introduction

Rani Ki Vav is the **Oldest and the Grandest Stepwell** located at Patan, a small town of Gujarat, India.

Step wells are a distinctive form of **subterranean water resource and storage systems** on the Indian subcontinent.

background

It is an **11th-century old heritage site** situated on the banks of Saraswati.

It was built by widowed **Queen Udayamati** in the **memory of King Bhima** of the Solanki Empire of Anahilwada Pattan.

અર્ત & અરુકાલોલોલ

A **Seven Storey Underground Structure**, highly decorated monument with carved pillars and sculptures.

Designed as an **Inverted Temple** highlighting the sanctity of water.

Masterpiece of the art of **Stepwell Construction** and the complex technique of the **Maru-Gurjara architectural style**.

Its **central theme is Lord Vishnu's avatar** as Narasimha, Varaha, Rama, Kalki including Buddha.

Other famous sculptures are - **Apsaras** showcasing the 16 unique styles of makeup, the scrumptious statue of **Mahishasur - Mardini**, **Sheshashayi Vishnu** leaned on the thousand-hooded serpent Shesha.

હાંગાંતીકાંતર

UNESCO accorded it **World Heritage Site Status** in 2014 and acknowledged it as an "exceptional example of the technological, architectural and artistic mastery in utilizing ground water resources" in a single component.

One of the most famous legacies of the ancient capital city, it is a **major tourist attraction**. It was awarded as the **cleanest iconic place in India** in 2016.

The Reserve Bank of India recently announced to release **new Rs 100 currency note** with image of **'Rani Ki Vav'**.

હાંડરારીક તીલુ ઓ અહમદાબાદ (2017)

introduction

The historic city of Ahmadabad is the capital of the **State of Gujarat** for **six centuries** up to the present.

Located on the eastern bank of the **River Sabarmati**, is one of the "**finest examples of Indo-Islamic architecture and Hindu-Muslim Art**".

history & culture

Founded by **Sultan Ahmad Shah** in the 15th century, it was one of the ancient **Centers of Trade**.

A **Rich Architectural Heritage** from the sultanate period notably **Bhadra Fort** of the 15th century, the **Walls and Gates** of the Fort city, the **Sidi Saiyyed Mosque** that is famous for its ornate lattice work. It is the **only Indian city to have a heritage cell** for historical sites.

The old city consists of '**Pols**' - traditional wooden houses while the new city has '**Puras**' wide roads, public wells and modern buildings.

A blend of **Hindu-Muslim Cultural Fusion** e.g. **Mosques And Tombs** as well as **Hindu and Jain Temples**.

A **Landmark Historical City** that bears the seeds of **Gandhian Movement**.

હાંગાંતીકાંતર

UNESCO accorded **World Heritage Site Status** to the historic city of Ahmadabad in 2017. and thus put it into the group of heritage cities like **Paris, Cairo, Edinburg**. It was **third city** in the subcontinent after Bhaktapur in Nepal and Galle in Sri Lanka. **UNESCO** acknowledged the historic city of Ahmadabad's exemplary settlement architecture and town planning and recognized the important interchange of human values, over a span of time on development of such settlement.

The **First World Heritage City** of the country, it gave a huge boost to **tourism and local economy** in the city. **Teen Darwaza**, one of the oldest gateways of the city is the **major tourist attraction**.

