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Important Monuments and Places of India

Cellular Jail

- ❖ **Place** : Port Blair
- ❖ **State/UT**: Andaman & Nicobar Islands
- ❖ **Opened** : 1906
- ❖ **Remark** : The prison was used by the British to exile political prisoners to the remote archipelago



Venkateswara Temple

- ❖ **Place** : Tirumala (Tirupati)
- ❖ **State/UT** : Andhra Pradesh
- ❖ **Remarks** :
 1. Temple dedicated to Lord Venkateswara(Vishnu)
 2. Tirumala Hills are part of Seshachalam Hills range
 3. The Temple is constructed in Dravidian architecture style and is believed to be constructed over a period of time starting from 300 AD



Kamakhya Temple

- ❖ **Place** : Guwahati
- ❖ **State/UT** : Assam
- ❖ **Remarks** :
 1. A Hindu Temple dedicated to Goddess Kamakhya
 2. Situated on the Nilachal Hill in western part of Guwahati, Assam, India.



Mahabodhi Temple

- ❖ **Place** : Bodh Gaya
- ❖ **State/UT** : Bihar
- ❖ **Remarks** :
 1. It was declared a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 2002
 2. The location where Lord Buddha is said to have attained enlightenment



Nalanda University

- ❖ **Place** : Rajgir
- ❖ **State/UT** : Bihar
- ❖ **Remarks** :
 1. The Nalanda University was founded by Gupta emperor Kumargupta I
 2. Nalanda University was destroyed by the Muslim army led by the Turkish leader **Bakhtiyar Khilji** in 1193



Shershah's Tomb

- ❖ **Place** : Sasaram
- ❖ **State/UT** : Bihar
- ❖ **Remarks** :

1. The construction work of this tomb was started by Sher Shah himself and completed by his son and successor Islam Shah



Vikramshila University

- ❖ **Place** : Antichak in Bhagalpur district
- ❖ **State/UT** : Bihar
- ❖ **Remarks** : Vikramashila was founded by Pala king Dharmapala



Basilica of Bom Jesus

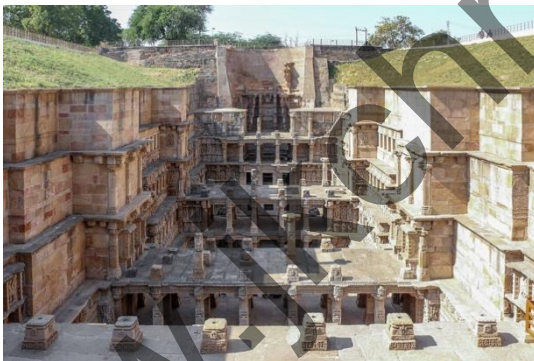
- ❖ **Place** : Bainguinim
- ❖ **State/UT** : Goa
- ❖ **Remarks** :

1. Basilica of Bom Jesus is a UNESCO world heritage site since 1986
2. Church in Old Goa that holds the mortal remains of St. Francis Xavier.



Rani Ki Vav

- ❖ **Place** : Patan
- ❖ **State/UT** : Gujarat
- ❖ **Remarks** :
 1. A Step-well constructed in the Maru-Gurjara Architectural Style
 2. Rani Ki Vav has been listed as one of UNESCO's World Heritage Sites since 2014
 3. Rani ki vav was constructed during the rule of the Chaulukya dynasty



Gol Gumbaz

- ❖ **Place** : Bijapur
- ❖ **State/UT** : Karnataka
- ❖ **Remarks** :
 1. **Gol Gumbaz** is the mausoleum of King Mohammed Adil Shah. He was Sultan of Bijapur and the seventh ruler of the Adil Shahi dynasty. Built in 1656
 2. Largest dome in India



Lal Bagh

❖ **Place** : Bengaluru

❖ **State/UT** : Karnataka

❖ **Remarks** :

1. Lalbagh is an old botanical garden in Bengaluru
2. Hyder Ali commissioned the building of this garden in 1760 but his son Tipu Sultan completed it



Hampi Monuments

❖ **Place** : Hampi

❖ **State/UT** : Karnataka

❖ **Remarks** :

1. Group of Monuments at Hampi is a UNESCO World Heritage Site since 1986.
2. Group of monuments at Hampi was built by rulers of Vijayanagara empire
3. Hampi was the capital of **Vijayanagara** Empire .Hampi located on bank of the Tungabhadra River
4. The Hampi stone chariot was built by King Krishnadevaraya of the Vijayanagara Empire during the 16th century, who got fascinated with the Konark Sun temple chariot while fighting a battle in Odissa
5. Famous Virupaksha Temple is located in Hampi. The temple is dedicated to Lord Virupaksha, a form of Shiva



Group of Monuments at Pattadakal

- ❖ **Place** : Pattadakal
- ❖ **State/UT** : Karnataka
- ❖ **Remarks** :

1. Group of Monuments at Pattadakal is a UNESCO World Heritage Site since 1987.
2. UNESCO has described Pattadakal as "a harmonious blend of architectural forms from northern and southern India"
3. There are ten major temples in **Pattadakal**, all dedicated to Lord Shiva. The temples contain elements of both South Indian (Dravidian) and North Indian (Nagara) styles of architecture
4. Group of Hindu temples and Jain temples built during the Chalukya Dynasty.



Gommateshwara Statue

- ❖ **Place** : Shravanabelagola
- ❖ **State/UT** : Karnataka
- ❖ **Remarks** :

1. The Gommateshwara statue is a 19 m high monolithic statue
2. A Monolithic statue dedicated to Lord Bahubali.



Mysore Palace

- ❖ **Place** : Mysore
- ❖ **State/UT** : Karnataka
- ❖ **Remarks** :
 1. It is the official residence of the Wadiyar dynasty
 2. Mysore is commonly described as the 'City of Palaces'



Halebidu

- ❖ **Place** : Halebidu (Hassan District)
- ❖ **State/UT** : Karnataka
- ❖ **Remarks** :
 1. Halebidu was the capital of the Hoysala Empire
 2. It is home to some of the best examples of Hoysala architecture. Most notable are Hoysaleshwara temple, Kedareshwara temple, Parshvanatha Basadi and Shantinatha Basadi



Khajuraho

❖ **Place** : Khajuraho

❖ **State/UT** : Madhya Pradesh

❖ **Remarks** :

1. The Khajuraho group of monuments was built during the rule of the Chandela dynasty.
2. The temples are famous for their Nagara style architectural and their erotic sculptures
3. The Khajuraho group of temples were built together but were dedicated to two religions, Hinduism and Jainism
4. The Khajuraho Group of Monuments is a UNESCO World Heritage Site since 1986.



Sanchi Stupa

❖ **Place** : Sanchi

❖ **State/UT** : Madhya Pradesh

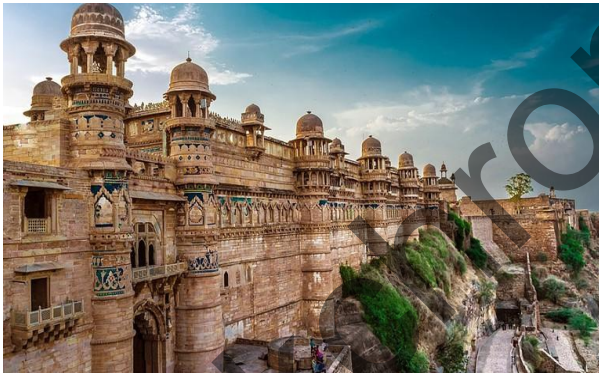
❖ **Remarks** :

1. Buddhist Monument originally commissioned by the emperor Ashoka the Great of the Maurya Empire. He erected the Great Stupa and kept the mortal remains of Buddha
2. The national emblem of India was derived from the Ashoka Pillar of **Sanchi Stupa**



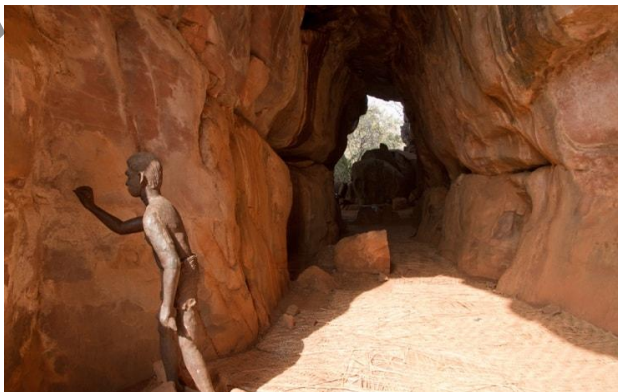
Gwalior Fort

- ❖ **Place** : Gwalior
- ❖ **State/UT** : Madhya Pradesh
- ❖ **Remarks** : Gwalior Fort built by Man Singh Tomar



Bhimbetka Rock Shelters

- ❖ **Place** : Bhojpur Raisen
- ❖ **State/UT** : Madhya Pradesh
- ❖ **Remarks** :
 1. It is a UNESCO world heritage site that consists of seven hills and over 750 rock shelters
 2. The Bhimbetka rock shelters with paintings are an archaeological site that spans the prehistoric Paleolithic and Mesolithic periods, as well as the historic period



Ajanta Caves

- ❖ **Place** : Aurangabad
- ❖ **State/UT** : Maharashtra
- ❖ **Remarks:**

1. The **Ajanta Caves** are rock-cut Buddhist cave monuments. The caves include paintings and rock-cut sculptures
2. Since 1983 the Ajanta Caves have been a UNESCO World Heritage Site.
3. Ajanta group of caves are famous for paintings. A fine example of Indian Art.
4. The first Buddhist cave monuments at Ajanta date from the 2nd and 1st centuries B.C. During the **Gupta period**



Elephanta Caves

- ❖ **Place** : Mumbai
- ❖ **State/UT** : Maharashtra
- ❖ **Remarks:**

1. Elephanta Caves are a UNESCO World Heritage Site
2. Cave temples dedicated to the Hindu god Shiva and consists of few Buddhist stupa mounds that date back to the 2nd century BCE
3. Elephanta Caves are on Elephanta Island or Gharapuri in Mumbai Harbour
4. The Rashtrakutas made splendid contributions to Indian art. The rock cut shrines Elephanta belong to their period.



Ellora Caves

❖ **Place:** Ellora(Aurangabad district)

❖ **State/UT :** Maharashtra

❖ **Remarks:**

1. Ellora caves are UNESCO World Heritage Site
2. Kailashanatha temple is the largest of the rock-cut Hindu temples at the Ellora Caves. The temple is dedicated to Lord Shiva. It was built by the 8th century Rashtrakuta King Krishna I between the year 756 and 773 AD
3. The Ellora cave complex contains the features of Buddhist, Hindu and Jain monuments and art work.



Chhatrapati Shivaji Terminus

❖ **Place :** Mumbai

❖ **State/UT :** Maharashtra

❖ **Remarks:**

1. The terminus was designed by British architectural engineer Frederick William Stevens
2. Chhatrapati Shivaji Terminus (officially Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj Terminus) also known by its former name Victoria Terminus
3. It is a UNESCO World Heritage Site since 2004
4. Chhatrapati Shivaji terminus is headquarters of central railway



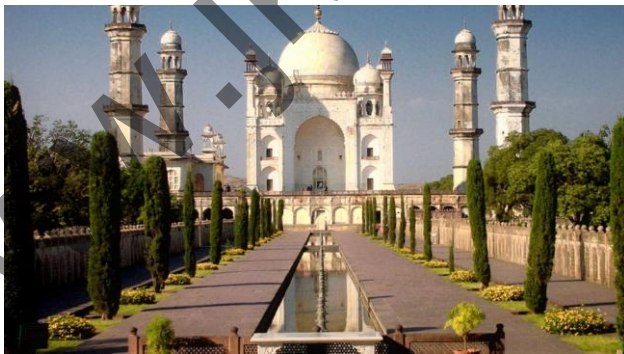
Gateway of India

- ❖ **Place** : Mumbai
- ❖ **State/UT** : Maharashtra
- ❖ **Inaugurated**: 4 December 1924
- ❖ **Remarks:**
 1. Built to commemorate royal visit of King George V and Queen Empress Mary
 2. The last horde of British troops left India through this Gateway



Bibi Ka Maqbara

- ❖ **Place** : Aurangabad
- ❖ **State/UT** : Maharashtra
- ❖ **Build Year** : 1661 AD
- ❖ **Remarks:** It is a mausoleum called Bibi Ka Maqbara (Tomb of the Lady) built by Prince **Azam Shah**, the son of the sixth Mughal emperor **Aurangzeb** in the memory of his mother **Dilras Banu Begum**.



Rashtrapati Bhavan

- ❖ **Place** : New Delhi
- ❖ **State/UT** : Delhi
- ❖ **Opened** : 1931
- ❖ **Remarks:**
 1. The Rashtrapati Bhavan is the official residence of the President of India
 2. Its architect was Edwin Landseer Lutyens



India Gate

- ❖ **Place** : New Delhi
- ❖ **State/UT** : Delhi
- ❖ **Opened**: 12 February 1931
- ❖ **Remarks**:

1. The **India Gate** (originally **named** All **India** War Memorial) was built to pay homage to the soldiers of the Undivided Indian Army who lost their lives fighting for the British Empire in World War I (1914-1918) and the Third Anglo-Afghan War (1919).
2. India Gate was Designed by Sir Edwin Lutyens



National War Memorial

- ❖ **Place** : New Delhi
- ❖ **State/UT** : Delhi
- ❖ **Opened** : 25 February 2019
- ❖ **Remarks**:

1. The National War Memorial is a monument built by the Government of India near India Gate, New Delhi to honors the Indian Armed Forces.



Lotus Temple

- ❖ **Place** : Kalkaji, New Delhi
- ❖ **State/UT** : Delhi
- ❖ **Opened** : 12 February 1931
- ❖ **Remarks:** Lotus temple is a Baha'i House of Worship that was dedicated in December 1986



Purana Qila

- ❖ **Place** : New Delhi
- ❖ **State/UT** : Delhi
- ❖ **Remarks:**
 1. Purana Qila, formerly called Shergarh & Sher Fort is one of the oldest forts in Delhi, India
 2. Purana Qila was constructed by the Afghan King **Sher Shah Suri**



Qutub Minar

❖ **Place** : Mehrauli , New Delhi

❖ **State/UT** : Delhi

❖ **Remarks:**

1. It is a UNESCO world heritage site since 1993
2. Qutb-ud-din Aibak begun the construction of Qutub Minar, in the honour of famous Sufi saint Khwaja Qutubuddin Bakhtiyar Kaki in 1193 AD. Iltutmish completed the construction of Qutub Minar



Akshardham

❖ **Place** : New Delhi

❖ **State/UT** : Delhi

❖ **Opened:** 6 November 2005

❖ **Remarks:** Akshardham temple is dedicated to Lord Swaminarayan



Jama Masjid

❖ **Place** : New Delhi

❖ **State/UT** : Delhi

❖ **Remarks:**

1. Mughal Emperor Shah Jahan built the Jama Masjid
2. It's also known as 'Masjid-i-Jahanuma' or 'Mosque commanding view of the world'



Humayun's Tomb

❖ **Place** : New Delhi

❖ **State/UT** : Delhi

❖ **Remarks:**

1. It is a UNESCO world heritage site since 1993
2. Humayun's tomb is the tomb of the Mughal Emperor Humayun .The tomb was commissioned by Humayun's first wife Empress Bega Begum



Red Fort

❖ **Place** : New Delhi

❖ **State/UT** : Delhi

❖ **Remarks:**

1. It is a UNESCO world heritage site since 2007
2. Mughal Emperor **Shah Jahan** commissioned construction of the **Red Fort** on 1638, when he decided to shift his capital from Agra to Delhi
3. The Red Fort in Delhi, encompassed by magnificent buildings like Diwan-i-Aam, Diwan-i-Khas, Moti Mahal and Hira Mahal



Moti Masjid

- ❖ **Place** : Red Fort ,New Delhi
- ❖ **State/UT** : Delhi
- ❖ **Remarks:** The Moti Masjid is a white marble mosque located inside the Red Fort complex in Delhi. It was built by the Mughal emperor Aurangzeb in 1660



Safdarjung Tomb

- ❖ **Place** : New Delhi
- ❖ **State/UT** : Delhi
- ❖ **Remarks:** The last garden tomb in Delhi, the Safdarjung's Tomb is the mausoleum of Safdarjung. Built in 1754 by Safdarjung's son Shuja-ud-Daula



Alai darwaza

- ❖ **Place** : New Delhi
- ❖ **State/UT** : Delhi
- ❖ **Remarks** : Built by Alauddin Khilji the Sultan of Delhi in 1311 AD



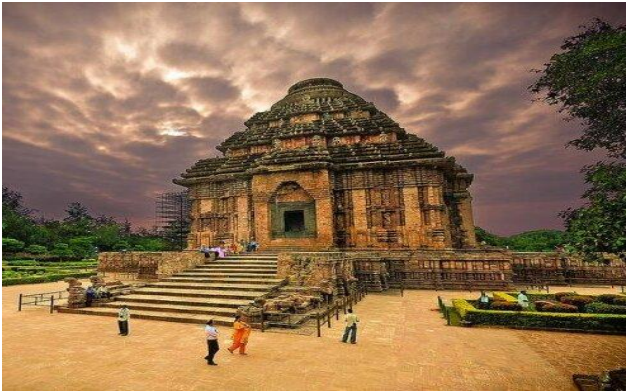
Feroz Shah Kotla

- ❖ **Place** : New Delhi
- ❖ **State/UT** : Delhi
- ❖ **Remarks** : Feroz Shah Kotla was built by **Feroz Shah Tughlaq** in 1354



Konark Sun Temple

- ❖ **Place** : Konark
- ❖ **State/UT** : Odisha
- ❖ **Remarks** :
 1. It is a UNESCO world heritage site since 1984
 2. Konark Sun temple was built in the **13th century** by King Narasimhadeva I of the Eastern Ganga Dynasty and dedicated to Sun God Surya
 3. It also known as the Black Pagoda



Jagannath Temple

- ❖ **Place** : Puri
- ❖ **State/UT** : Odisha
- ❖ **Remarks** :

1. Jagannath Temple was built by King Chodaganga
2. The Puri Jagannath temple is famous for its annual Ratha yatra or chariot festival
3. Puri Jagannath temple is dedicated to Lord Jagannath, a form of Vishnu



Golden Temple

- ❖ **Place** : Amritsar
- ❖ **State/UT** : Punjab
- ❖ **Remarks** :

1. Holiest place of the Sikhs Religion.
2. The Golden Temple, also known as Harmandir Sahib, meaning is "abode of God"
3. Golden Temple was Built by Guru Ram Das with the fifth, Guru Arjan
4. In 1830 Maharaja Ranjit Singh donated gold to overlay the sanctum with gold foil



Shalimar Garden

- ❖ **Place** : Srinagar
- ❖ **State/UT** : Jammu and Kashmir
- ❖ **Remarks** :
 1. Shalimar Bagh is a Mughal garden
 2. The Shalimar Bagh was built by Mughal Emperor Jahangir for his wife Nur Jahan, in 1619 AD.



Victoria Memorial

- ❖ **Place** : Kolkata
- ❖ **State/UT** : West Bengal
- ❖ **Remarks** :
 1. The Victoria Memorial was built between 1906 and 1921. It is dedicated to the memory of Queen Victoria (1819–1901)



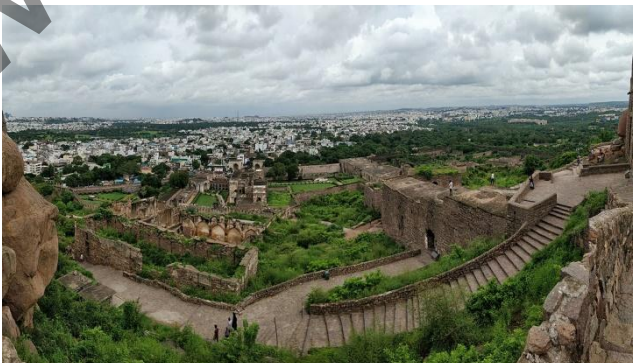
Charminar

- ❖ **Place** : Hyderabad
- ❖ **State/UT** : Telangana
- ❖ **Remarks:** The Charminar was built by the fifth ruler of Qutb Shahi dynasty Muhammad Quli Qutb Shah to celebrate the end of a deadly plague in the year 1591 AD



Golconda Fort

- ❖ **Place** : Hyderabad
- ❖ **State/UT** : Telangana
- ❖ **Remarks:**
 1. The Golconda fort was erected in the year 1143 under the Kakatiya Dynasty
 2. Golconda was ruled by the Qutb Shahi Kings in 16th and 17th century



Agra Fort

- ❖ **Place** : Agra
- ❖ **State/UT** : Uttar Pradesh
- ❖ **Remarks:**

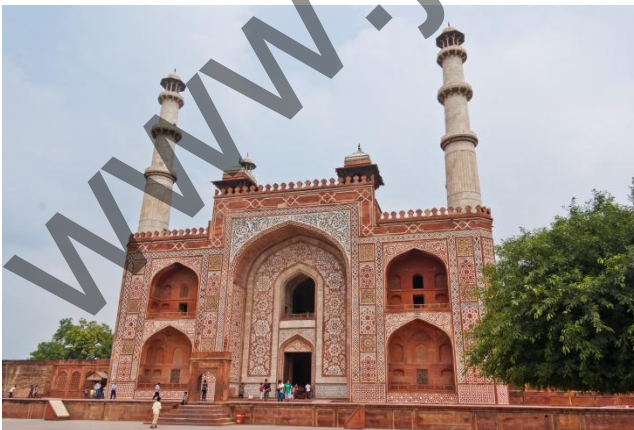
1. It was the main residence of the emperors of the Mughal Dynasty until 1638
2. Agra fort is a UNESCO World Heritage site since 1984
3. Agra Fort was built by Akbar between 1565 and 1573



Akbar's Tomb

- ❖ **Place** : Sikandra
- ❖ **State/UT** : Uttar Pradesh
- ❖ **Remarks:**

1. **Akbar's tomb** is the tomb of the Mughal emperor Akbar
2. Construction of mausoleum of Akbar started by Akbar and completed by Jahangir



Aram Bagh

- ❖ **Place** : Agra
- ❖ **State/UT** : Uttar Pradesh
- ❖ **Remarks:** The Aram Bagh is the oldest Mughal Garden in India, built by the Mughal Emperor Babur in 1528



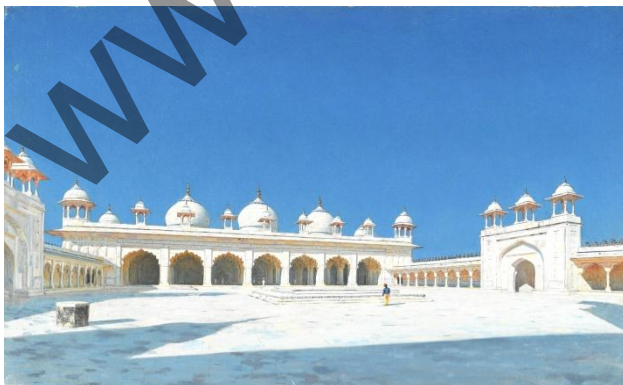
Tomb of Itmad-Ud-Daula

- ❖ **Place** : Agra
- ❖ **State/UT** : Uttar Pradesh
- ❖ **Remarks**: The tomb of Itmad-ud-daula, father of Nurjahan built by Jahangir was the first Mughal building built completely with white marble.



Moti Masjid

- ❖ **Place** : Agra Fort, Agra
- ❖ **State/UT** : Uttar Pradesh
- ❖ **Remarks**: The Moti Masjid in Agra was built by **Shah Jahan**



Taj Mahal

- ❖ **Place** : Agra
- ❖ **State/UT** : Uttar Pradesh
- ❖ **Remarks**

1. Taj Mahal is a UNESCO world heritage site since 1983
2. Taj Mahal is one of the seven wonders of the world
3. Taj mahal was built by Shah Jahan in memory of his wife Mumtaz Mahal. It also houses the tomb of Shah Jahan himself
4. Situated on the right bank of the Yamuna river



Fatehpur Sikri

- ❖ **Place** : Agra District
- ❖ **State/UT** : Uttar Pradesh
- ❖ **Remarks:**

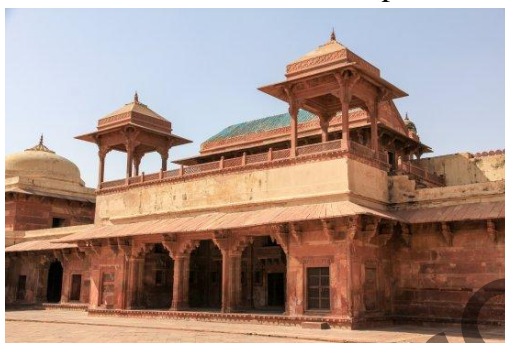
1. Fatehpur Sikri or the city of victory was founded in 1569 by the **Mughal Emperor Akbar**, and served as the capital of the Mughal Empire from 1571 to 1585
2. Fatehpur Sikri is a UNESCO world heritage site since 1986
3. Fatehpur Sikri is home to Jodha Bai's palace, Jama Mosque, Buland Darwaza, Panch Mahal, Ibadat Khana and a Tomb of Salim Chisti
4. **Buland Darwaza** or the "Door of victory" was built in 1601 AD by Mughal emperor **Akbar** to commemorate his victory over **Gujarat**. It is the main entrance to the Jama Masjid at **Fatehpur Sikri**.



5. The Panch Mahal is a palace in Fatehpur Sikri was commissioned by Akbar



6. Jodha Bai's Palace was constructed at Fatehpur Sikri by Akbar for his favorite wife Jodha Bai.



Chhota Imambara

- ❖ **Place** : Lucknow
- ❖ **State/UT** : Uttar Pradesh
- ❖ **Remarks**: Chota imambara was built by Muhammad Ali Shah, who was the third Nawab of Awadh, in the year 1838.



Bara Imambara

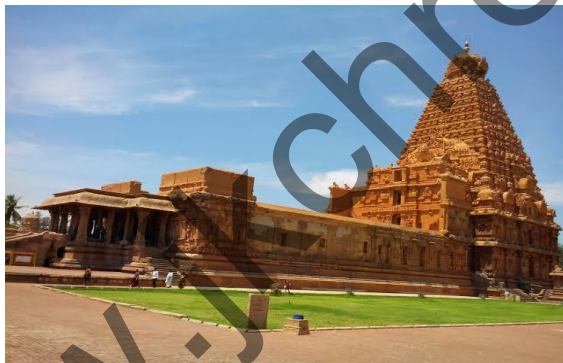
- ❖ **Place** : Lucknow
- ❖ **State/UT** : Uttar Pradesh
- ❖ **Remarks**: The Bara Imambara was built in the year 1784 by the fourth Nawab of Awadh known as Asaf-ud-Daula



Brihadeeswarar Temple

- ❖ **Place** : Thanjavur
- ❖ **State/UT** : Tamil Nadu
- ❖ **Remarks:**

1. Brihadeeswarar Temple is a Hindu temple dedicated to Shiva
2. Brihadeeswarar Temple was Built in the year 1010 CE by Raja Raja Chola I
3. Fine example of Dravidian Architecture
4. UNESCO declared it a World Heritage Site in 2004



Gangaikonda Cholapuram (Brihadisvara Temple) Temple

- ❖ **Place** : Gangaikonda Cholapuram
- ❖ **State/UT** : Tamil Nadu
- ❖ **Remarks:**

1. Brihadisvara Temple at Gangaikonda Cholapuram is a dedicated to **Shiva**
2. UNESCO declared it a World Heritage Site in 2004
3. The temple was constructed in 1035 AD by **Rajendra Chola I** the son of the famous Chola king Raja Raja Chola I
4. Gangaikonda Cholapuram was founded by Rajendra Chola I to commemorate his victory over the Pala Dynasty



Airavatesvara temple

- ❖ **Place** : Darasuram
- ❖ **State/UT** : Tamil Nadu
- ❖ **Remarks:**

1. UNESCO declared it a World Heritage Site in 2004
2. Temple was built by Raja Raja Chola II in the 12th century CE
3. Airavatesvara temple was dedicated to Lord Shiva
4. The Great Living Chola Temples comprise of three temples; the Brihadisvara Temple at Thanjavur, the Temple of Gangaikonda Cholapuram and the Airavatesvara Temple at Darasuram.



Meenakshi Amman Temple

- ❖ **Place** : Madurai
- ❖ **State/UT** : Tamil Nadu
- ❖ **Remarks:**

1. The temple is dedicated to Meenakshi, a form of Parvati, and Sundareshwar, a form of Shiva
2. It was built during reign of Pandyas



Mahabalipuram Group of Monuments

- ❖ **Place** : Mahabalipuram
- ❖ **State/UT** : Tamil Nadu
- ❖ **Remarks:**

1. The city of Mamallapuram was founded by the Pallava king Narasimhavarman I in the 7th century AD
2. The monuments were built during the Pallava dynasty
3. Mahabalipuram Group of Monuments got the status of UNESCO'S World Heritage Site in 1984.
4. Mahabalipuram Group of monuments includes: the Pancha Rathas of Dharmaraja Ratha, Arjuna Ratha, Bhima Ratha, Draupadi Ratha, Nakula Sahadeva Ratha, and Ganesha Ratha, Cave Temple, Descent of the Ganges Shore Temple, Olakkannesvara Temple , Mukunda Nayanar Temple, Pidari Ratha / Valian Kuttai Ratha



Shore temple

- ❖ **Place** : Mahabalipuram
- ❖ **State/UT** : Tamil Nadu
- ❖ **Remarks:**

1. The Shore Temple of Mamallapuram was built during the reign of the Pallava king Narasimhavarman II



Kailasanathar Temple

❖ **Place** : kanchipuram

❖ **State/UT** : Tamil Nadu

❖ **Remarks:**

1. The temple was built by a Narasimhavarman II, ruler of the Pallava Dynasty
2. Kailasanathar Temple is dedicated to the Lord Shiva



Saint George Fort

❖ **Place** : Chennai

❖ **State/UT** : Tamil Nadu

❖ **Remarks:**

1. Fort Saint George was built by the British East India Company at Chennai in 1644



Hawa Mahal

- ❖ **Place** : Jaipur
- ❖ **State/UT** : Rajasthan
- ❖ **Remarks:**

1. Hawa Mahal was built in 1799 by **Maharaja Sawai Pratap Singh**, the grandson of Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh
2. Hawa Mahal means the 'Palace of Winds' or the 'Wind Palace'. It has 953 small windows



Dilwara Jain Temple

- ❖ **Place** : Delwara, Mount Abu
- ❖ **State/UT** : Rajasthan
- ❖ **Remarks:**

1. These Jain temples were built by Vimal Shah and designed by Vastupala



Vijaya Stambha

- ❖ **Place** : Chittorgarh
- ❖ **State/UT** : Rajasthan
- ❖ **Remarks:**

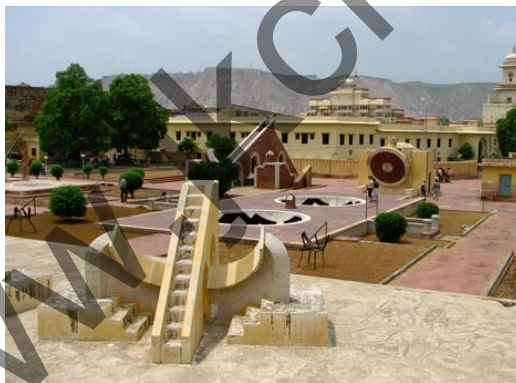
1. The Vijaya Stambha was constructed by the Mewar king, Rana Kumbha, in 1448 to commemorate his victory over the combined armies of Malwa and Gujarat led by Mahmud Khilji.
2. The Vijaya Stambha is dedicated to Vishnu



Jantar Mantar

- ❖ **Place** : Jaipur
- ❖ **State/UT** : Rajasthan
- ❖ **Remarks:**

1. The Jantar Mantar is a collection of nineteen architectural astronomical instruments built by Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh II
2. It features the world's largest stone Sundial (Samrat Yantra), and is a UNESCO World Heritage site since 2010.



Jaigarh Fort

- ❖ **Place** : Jaipur
- ❖ **State/UT** : Rajasthan
- ❖ **Remarks:**

1. The fort was built by Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh II in 1726 to protect the Amer Fort



Chittor Fort

- ❖ **Place** : Chittorgarh
- ❖ **State/UT** : Rajasthan
- ❖ **Remarks:**
 1. UNESCO declared it a World Heritage Site in 2013
 2. Chittaurgarh Fort is the largest fort of India



Adhai Din Ka Jhonpra

- ❖ **Place** : Ajmer
- ❖ **State/UT** : Rajasthan
- ❖ **Remarks:**
 1. Qutub-ud-Din-Aibak built Adhai Din Ka Jhonpra on orders of Muhammad Ghori, in 1192 CE



Dargah Ajmer Sharif

- ❖ **Place** : Ajmer
- ❖ **State/UT** : Rajasthan
- ❖ **Remarks:**

1. Dargah Ajmer Sharif is a Sufi shrine (dargah) of the revered sufi saint, Moinuddin Chishti, located at Ajmer. The shrine has Chisti's grave



Amber Fort

- ❖ **Place** : Jaipur
- ❖ **State/UT** : Rajasthan
- ❖ **Remarks:** .The Amber fort was built by Raja Man Singh in 1592 AD



Mehrangarh Fort

- ❖ **Place** : Jodhpur
- ❖ **State/UT** : Rajasthan
- ❖ **Remarks:** The Mehrangarh fort was built by Rao Jodha in 1460 AD. Known for its intricate architecture and courtyards



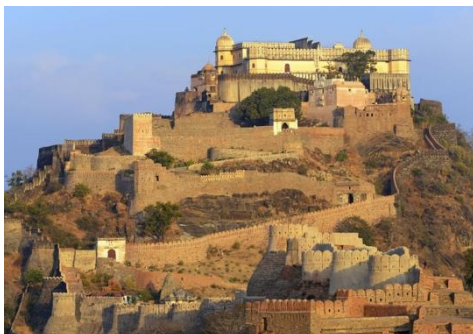
Gagron Fort

- ❖ **Place** : Gagron
- ❖ **State/UT** : Rajasthan
- ❖ **Remarks:** UNESCO declared it a World Heritage Site in 2013



Kumbhalgarh fort

- ❖ **Place** : Kumbhalgarh
- ❖ **State/UT** : Rajasthan
- ❖ **Remarks:**
 1. UNESCO declared it a World Heritage Site in 2013
 2. Second largest fort in India after Chittor Fort.
 3. After the Great Wall of China, Kumbhalgarh has the longest wall in the world



Lingaraja Temple

❖ **Place** : Bhubaneswar

❖ **State/UT** : Odisha

❖ **Remarks:**

1. Lingaraja Temple is temple dedicated to Shiva
2. It represents the style of Kalinga Architecture.
3. Temple was built by the King Jajati Keshari of Somavamsi dynasty 617-657 AD



Indian National Army Memorial

❖ **Place** : Moirang

❖ **State/UT** : Manipur

❖ **Remarks:** The Indian National Army Martyrs' Memorial Complex was built memory of those men who fought in World War II to gain independence for India from British Colonial rule.



Historic city of Ahmedabad

❖ **State/UT** : Gujarat

❖ **Remarks:**

- 1 The walled city of Ahmadabad, founded by Sultan Ahmad Shah I in 1411, on the eastern bank of the Sabarmati River
- 2 It was declared as the World Heritage City by UNESCO in 2017



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