
















List of Potential Sites for Adoption

Region: Southern Zone



State	SN	Site	Images	Relevance of the site
Karnataka	1.	Daria Daulat Bagh, Srirangapatnam, Bangalore		Tipu Sultan built this palace in 1784 and ruled Mysore from here for a short time, in the middle of the 18th century. The palace is built in the Indo-Sarcenic style in mostly made of teakwood.
	2.	Jaina & Vaishna Caves, Badami		The Badami cave temples are a complex of four Hindu, a Jain and possibly Buddhist cave temples located in Badami
	3.	Group of Monuments, Pattakadal		A complex of 7th and 8th century CE Hindu and Jain temples in northern Karnataka (India). UNESCO has described Pattadakal as "a harmonious blend of architectural forms from northern and southern India" and an illustration of "eclectic art" at its height.
	4.	Nandi Hills Fort, Chikkaballapur		There are many stories about the origin of the name Nandi Hills. During Chola period, Nandi Hills was called Ananda Giri meaning The Hill of Happiness. Nandi is also commonly called Nandidurga (Fort) because of the fort built here by the ruler Tipu Sultan.
Andhra Pradesh	5.	Hill Fort, Madakasira		The Hill Fort in the village is one of the centrally protected monuments of national importance. In Madakasira you can find a very big hill with a fort and a temple on its top build by Vijayanagara Samrajam.







	6.	Group of 8 Rock-cut Temples at Bhairavakona, Kotapalli		There are eight rock cut cave temples having resemblance with Mamallapuram rock cut cave temples. They are located on the side of a granite cliff comprising carved architectural elements such as decorative pillars and finely sculpted panels.
Tamil Nadu	7.	Dindigul Fort on Rock, Dindigul		The Dindigul Fort or Dindigul Malai Kottai is a 17th-century hill fort, built by Madurai Nayak situated in the town of Dindigul in the state of Tamil Nadu in India. The fort was built by the Madurai Nayak king Muthu Krishnappa Nayak in 1605.
	8.	Moovar Koil, Kodumbalur		Moovar Koil or "The Three temples" is a Hindu temple complex situated in the village of Kodumbalur, 36 kilometres from Pudukkottai in Tamil Nadu, India. These temples were constructed by a Chola feudatory.
	9.	Thirumayam Fort, Pudukkottai		Thirumayam is a place of historical importance in Pudukkottai district and contains three celebrated monuments. They are the Thirumayam Fort and the famous rock-cut shrines of Siva and Vishnu, hewn out of the same rock.
	10.	Hogenakkal Waterfall, Dharmapuri		Sometimes referred to as the "Niagara Falls of India. It is located 180 km (110 mi) from Bangalore.





Kerala	11.	Anjengo Fort, Anjengo		The town contains old Portuguese-style churches, a lighthouse, a 100-year-old convent and school, tombs of Dutch and British sailors and soldiers, and the remains of the Anchuthengu Fort.
	12.	Thangassery Light House, Thangassery		Tangasseri Lighthouse or Thangassery Lighthouse is situated at Tangasseri in Kollam city of the Indian state of Kerala. It is one of two lighthouses in the Kollam Metropolitan Area and is maintained by the Chennai Directorate General of Lighthouses and Lightships. In operation since 1902, the cylindrical lighthouse tower painted with white and red oblique bands has a height of 41 metres (135 ft), making it the 2nd tallest lighthouse on Kerala Coast. Tangasseri Lighthouse is one of the most visited lighthouses in Kerala.
Telangana	13.	Warangal Fort, Warangal		Existed since at least the 12th century when it was the capital of the Kakatiya dynasty. The fort has four ornamental gates, known as Kakatiya Kala Thoranam that originally formed the entrances to a now ruined great Shiva temple.
	14.	Medak Fort, Medak District		Medak Fort is situated in Medak district in the Indian state of Telangana, about 100 kilometres from the state capital, Hyderabad. Medak fort is constructed by Kakatiya Kamma Kings
	15.	Ramagiri Fort, Karimnagar		The fort was built in the 12th century by the Kakatiya Kamma Kings of Warangal and later renovated and ruled by Musunuri Kamma Kings.





Puducherry	16.	Arikamedu, Early Historic Site, Ariankuppam		<p>The site was identified as the port of Podouke, known as an "emporium" in the Periplus of the Erythraean Sea and Ptolemy. Digs have found Amphorae, Arretine ware, Roman lamps, glassware, glass and stone beads, and gems at the site.</p>
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Region: Western and Central Region



State	SN	Site		Relevance of the site
Maharashtra	17.	Aurangabad Caves, Aurangabad		<p>The Aurangabad caves are twelve rock-cut Buddhist shrines located on a hill running roughly east to west, close to the city of Aurangabad, Maharashtra. The first reference to the Aurangabad Caves is in the great chaitya of Kanheri Caves.</p>
	18.	Buddhist Kanheri Caves, Mumbai		<p>The Kanheri Caves are a group of caves and rock-cut monuments cut into a massive basalt outcrop in the forests of the Sanjay Gandhi National Park, on the island of Salsette in the western outskirts of Mumbai, India.</p>

	19.	Vijaydurg Fort, Ratnagiri		Vijaydurg, the oldest fort on the Sindhudurg coast, was constructed during the regime of Raja Bhoja II of the Shilahar dynasty and restructured by Shivaji Maharaj
Gujarat	20.	Champaner-Pavagarh Archaeological Park, Panchmahal		Champaner-Pavagadh Archaeological Park, a UNESCO World Heritage Site, is located in Panchmahal district in Gujarat, India.
	21.	Junagarh Fort, Junagarh		The fort was originally called Chintamani and was renamed Junagarh or "Old Fort" in the early 20th century when the ruling family moved to Lalgarh Palace outside the fort limits.
	22.	Adalaj Stepwell or Rudabai Stepwell, Gandhinagar		It was built in 1498 by Rana Veer Singh of the Vaghela dynasty of Dandai Desh. It is a fine example of Indian architecture work.
	23.	Dhank Caves, Upleta, Rajkot		They were chiseled out of a calcareous sandstone outcropping during Kshatrapa's regime. The caves are influenced by Buddhist and Jain cultures.
	24.	Buddhist Caves, Junagarh		The so-called "Buddhist Caves" are not actually caves, but three separate sites of rooms carved out of stone to be used as monks' quarters. These caves were carved from Emperor Ashoka's period up to 1st-4th century AD.



	25.	Mahabat Makbara, Junagarh		Mahabat Maqbara Palace, also Mausoleum of Bahaduddinbhai Hasainbhai, is a mausoleum in Junagadh, India, that was once home to the Muslims rulers the Nawabs of Junagadh.
	26.	Lakhota Palace and Museum, Jamnagar		On an island in the center of the lake stands the circular Lakhota tower, built for drought relief on orders from Jam Ranmalji after the failed monsoons in 1834, 1839 and 1846 made it difficult for the people of the city to find food and resources. Originally designed as a fort such that soldiers posted around it could fend off an invading enemy army with the lake acting as a moat, the tower known as Lakhota Palace now houses the Lakhota Museum.
	27.	Navalakha Temple, Ghumali		Navlakha Temple at Ghumli was built by Jethwa rulers in 11th century dedicated to Sun god, Surya and is oldest sun temple of Gujarat. The Navlakha Temple built at a cost of Nine Lacs hence the name Navlakha. It rivals the Somnath Temple and Modhera Sun Temple in its architect and interiors
Goa	28.	Rivona & Lamgau Caves, Goa		The Rivona Caves also known as the Pandava caves are situated in the village of Rivona in South Goa at about 5 km northeast of Ponda. They are considered to be dug in the 6th or 7th century by the Buddhist monks. The main opening to the caves is next to a small stepped well or tank at the bottom of the rock. This is flanked by a 16th century bas-relief of Hanuman, the Hindu monkey God and leads to the cell on the upper level. The caves at Rivona are fairly unknown and one may have to ask around a bit to get to the right direction. To get to Rivona however it is quite easy as by road, Rivona is well connected with Quepem and Margao.






	29.	Arvalem Caves, Goa		The Arvalem Caves are popularly known as "Pandava Caves". According to the history, the five Pandavas of the epic Mahabharata sought refuge in these caves during their exile. The Arvalem Caves are very much patterned in the Buddhist cave style. The architecture of the caves is simple yet appealing. The walls are plain with no paintings on them. The rock structure has been cut into laterite stone, with the sanctuary at the northern end and the vihara at the southern end. The mysterious look of the caves has been attracting the tourists over long years. The presence of the famous Rudreshwar temple and a waterfall in its vicinity, makes this place a must visit in Goa.
	30.	Chapora Fort, Goa		Before the Portuguese arrived in Goa in 1510, this location was the site of another fort. The fort changed hands several times after Portuguese acquired Bardez.
Madhya Pradesh	31.	Western Group of Monuments of Khajuraho, Khajuraho		They are one of the UNESCO World Heritage Sites in India.
	32.	Buddhist Monuments, Sanchi		The Great Stupa at Sanchi is one of the oldest stone structures in India, and an important monument of Indian Architecture. It was originally commissioned by the emperor Ashoka in the 3rd century BCE.



	33.	Taj Mahal Palace, Bhopal		The Taj Mahal at Bhopal was built as the Begum's residence, at a cost of ₹ 3,000,000. Its construction spanned over a period of 13 years, from 1871 to 1884. It was one of the largest palaces of the world built at that time.
	34.	Jahaz Mahal , Mandu		Mandu or Mandavgad is an ancient city in the present-day Mandav area of the Dhar district. It is located in the Malwa region of western Madhya Pradesh, India, at 35 km from Dhar City.
	35.	Datia Palace, (Bir Singh Palace or Bir Singh Dev Palace), Datia		On one of the low hills over which the town is built stands the magnificent palace of Bir Singh Dev. This palace is one of the finest examples of domestic architecture of our country. It is said that Maharaja Bir singh Dev, while on his visit to Mathura in A.D. 1614, got himself weighed with gold and subsequently started constructing this palace, which was completed in nine years.
Chhattisgarh	36.	Malhar Fort, Malhar, Bilaspur		The architectural style of these sculptures, forts and structures are visible in the prehistoric period of India. Malhar lies on an ancient route which was connecting Koshambi with Puri on the south-eastern coast of India.




	37.	Sirpur Monuments, Sirpur		Sirpur Group of Monuments are an archaeological and tourism site containing Buddhist monuments from the 5th to 12th centuries in Mahasamund district of the state of Chhattisgarh, India. Located near an eponymous village, it is 78 kilometres east of Raipur, the capital of the state.
Daman & Diu	38.	Diu Fort, Diu		The fort was built by the Portuguese during their colonial rule of the Diu island. The Diu town is located to the west of the fort.

Region: North Eastern Zone




State	SN	Site	Images	Relevance of the site
Arunachal Pradesh	39.	Ruins, Bhalukpong, Bhalukpong, West Kamena		Certain ancient ruins found strewn around Bhalukpong, also constitute a major tourist attraction. There are many forts in the place, built during the 10th to 12th centuries. The forts are believed to be the monuments of some defeated kings of Assam, of that period.
Tripura	40.	Ancient Remains (Buddhist Stupa), Baxanagar, Shepahijala District		<p>The discovery of massive Buddhist stupa, Chaityagriha, a monastery and other associated burnt brick structures at Boxanagar has reflected the art and architecture & religious aspects of ancient Tripura hitherto unknown.</p> <p>The brick built stupa exposed through archaeological excavation is of square plan having a dimension of 15.40x15.40m. The basement of the stupa is arrayed in eight mouldings in diminishing order over which the tapering medhi is set with mud mortar and burnt bricks of different sizes.</p>






	41.	Pilak, Jolaibari, South Tripura District		Many images and structures, belonging to Buddhist and Hindu sects, have been discovered here since 1927. The antiquities found here are dated to 8th to 12th centuries.
Meghalaya	42.	Megalithic Bridge (Um-Nyakanah)		The megalithic bridge comprised of huge stone slabs is found supported by big stone pillars over a small river locally known as 'Um-Nyakanah'. The term 'Um' indicates water as per local tradition and the bridge is said to be constructed by the Jaintia Kings who ruled from Jaintiapur in late medieval period.
	43.	Dawki Lake, Dawki		Dawki Lake boasts one of the clearest still water lake in India.
Mizoram	44.	Menhirs and Caves, Vangchhia		Vangchhia is a menhir site of Mizoram. There are amongst 180 menhirs of different sizes in this place. These menhirs are fully carved and embossed with different forms. Rows of human figures, heads of mithun, deers, other animals, circles probably gongs, weapons and other designs are engraved in these menhirs. Among the human figures, the main one is holding spear and wearing a head-dress, locally known as Chhawndawl and Areke-Ziak.
Manipur	45.	Kangla Palace, Kangla		The Palace of Kangla is an old palace at Imphal in Manipur. It was situated on both sides of the bank of the Imphal River. But now it remains only on the western side of the bank. Only the ruins remain now. Kangla means "dry land" in old Meetei. It was the traditional seat of the past Meetei rulers of Manipur. 'Kangla' is regarded as the holiest place for the Manipuris. It is a





				centre of pilgrimage for all the Manipuris who are residing in Manipur, Assam, Bengal, Uttar Pradesh, Bangladesh and Myanmar etc. It is believed that Lord Pakhangba resides under 'Kangla' and ruled the Kingdom of Manipur and the Universe.
Nagaland	46.	Kachari Ruins, Dimapur		The Dimasa Kachari Ruins are a set of ruins located in Dimapur, Nagaland, Northeast India. Their history dates back to the 10th century when they appeared during the Dimasa Kachari civilization. The Dimasa Kachari Ruins is a series of mushroom domed pillars. They were created by the Dimasa Kachari Kingdom, which ruled here before the Ahom invasion into the territory during the 13th Century AD. Their origin and purpose are largely mysterious. The pillars are not well maintained. Some pillars still stand in all their glory but others have crumbled down. It is believed that a game similar to chess was played there with the mushroom domes.
Sikkim	47.	Ongdichi Palace Ruin, Labrang		There are remains of Ongdichi Palace in North Sikkim which are presently being restored by the Cultural Affairs & Heritage Department, Government of Sikkim. It has direct historical links with the state of Sikkim and their associations are linked with Namgyal dynasty.






48.	Dechenphug Cave, Dzungri		<p>Nub-Dechen Phug is one of these sacred caves of Sikkim. It is said that Guru Rinpoche, a Tibet saint from 8th century, had discovered these caves during his protracted journey to Tibet from India. It is also believed that these sacred caves are blessed as sacrosanct chambers of worship as well as pilgrimage. Nub-Dechen Phug, one of the four most sacred caves is considered to have been the authentic conventional home of Guru Rinpoche.</p>
49.	Tso Lhamo Lake, North Sikkim		<p>Tso Lhamo lake is one of the highest lakes in the world, located at an altitude of 5,330 m. It is situated in North Sikkim, India, about 4 km southwest of the international border with China. It is fed by waters from Zemu glacier, Kangtse glacier or Pauhunri glacier, and is the source of the Teesta river.</p>
50.	Phoktey Dara, West Sikkim		<p>Singalila Pass Trek - via Phoktey Dara, trail offers a view of the frozen waves of Tethys rising high above 8000m while standing on one of it at 3600m. Waving layers of mountains meet 4 of World's highest 8000 meter peaks - Mt. Everest, Mt. Kanchenjunga, Mt. Lhotse and Mt. Makalu at the far vision. This trek offers a walk through Barsey Rhododendron sanctuary & Singalila National Park deep within the Himalayas.</p>






Region: Northern Zone




State	SN	Site	Images	Relevance of the site
Jammu & Kashmir	51.	Ruins of Avantipur, Awantipora, Pulwama		Lying in ruins are a couple of temples – Avantishwar dedicated to Shiva and Avantiswami, dedicated to Vishnu, built within a kilometer of each other. Partially restored, these temples have lost a bit of their sheen, their erstwhile glory simply summarised on a simple ASI board. The kings often stopped by at these temples and in times of war with neighbouring rulers, the temples had been besieged several times.
	52.	Pari Mahal (Group of arched terraces / structural complex), Srinagar		The striking group of arched terraces perched higher up on the mountain slope to the west of Chashma-i-Shahi is Pari Mahal, The Fairies Abode, a ruined garden palace, the construction of which is ascribed by tradition to the ill-starred prince Dara Shikoh. Despite its dilapidated condition, it is easy to determine its principal features; for the garden has, probably owing to its difficulty of access, escaped the restoration to which the other Mughal gardens in Kashmir have been subjected.
	53.	Akhnoor Fort, Akhnoor		In the quaint town of Akhnoor, about 28 kilometres away from Jammu city, lies the majestic Akhnoor Fort. The Chenab River, flowing close to the fort, enhances the beauty of the place. Started by Mian Tej Singh in 1762 A.D., the construction of the fort took 40 years to complete. Built across two floors, this structure features arches and beautiful mural paintings. Besides, the huge walls, bastions, watch-towers, battlements and merlons are quite a sight to behold.

	54.	Burzahom Ancient sites Remains, Burzahom		<p>Burzahom was the first Neolithic site to be discovered in Kashmir. It is located on a 'karewa' between the banks of the Dal Lake and the Zabarvan hills, about 5 km from the famous Mughal garden of Shalimar.</p> <p>Burzahom translates as 'place [hom] of birch [burza]' in Kashmiri. Burzahom plateau remained continuously settled from the New Stone Age to the Early Historical period.</p>
Himachal Pradesh	55.	Kangra Fort, Kangra		<p>The Kangra Fort was built by the royal Rajput family of Kangra State (the Katoch dynasty), which traces its origins to the ancient Trigarta Kingdom, mentioned in the Mahabharata epic. It is the largest fort in the Himalayas and probably the oldest dated fort in India.</p>
	56.	Rock Cut Caves, Masrur		<p>The Masrur Temples, also referred to as Masroor Temples or Rock-cut Temples at Masrur, is an early 8th-century complex of rock-cut Hindu temples in the Kangra Valley of Beas River in Himachal Pradesh, India.</p>
	57.	Gondola Fort , Lahaul Spiti		<p>It was built by Raja Ram Singh of Kullu in 1700 AD. The Gondhla fort is built with wood in the tower type architecture in front Chandra River across the valley.</p>
	58.	Sapani Fort, Kinnaur		<p>The beautiful Sapani Fort is renowned for its exceptional architecture and wonderful surroundings. Built by Raja Padam Singh of Rampur, this ancient fort was constructed by joining two buildings together, the main tower of which is quite old and has seven floors. It is located in proximity to the Sapani village, which is another beautiful village in the vicinity of Kalpa. The</p>

				Sapni Fort faces the valley and is like a colossal structure comprising of two buildings integrated into one.
Uttarakhand	59.	Geroge Everest State, Mussoorie, Dehradun		Geroge Everest State is one of the major tourist attractions in Mussoorie. The house is situated in a place from where one can see panoramic view of the Doon Valley on one side and snow clad Himalayan ranges on the other.
	60.	Maa Raj Rajeshwari Devi Temple, Devalgarh		Devalgarh is a significant part of Uttarakhand's history and Maa Raj Rajeshwari Temple was built by King Ajay Pal in the Year 1512. It is also significant from the Archaeological point of view - being a wonder perched at ~4000m, containing secret passageways inside the structure which were built under the King in his time and also showcases exquisite ancient Garhwali architecture that once adorns this beautiful town.
	61.	Crank's Ridge, Kasar Devi, Almora		Crank's Ridge, sometimes called Hippy Hill, is a pine-covered ridge located on the way to Kasar Devi temple, above the town of Almora, Uttarakhand, India, the ancient capital of Kumaon. Kasar Devi is a temple on the Kaashaay Hills, 7 km north from Almora, where Swami Vivekananda once came to meditate in the late 19th century.
	62.	Pithoragarh Fort, Pithoragarh		Pithoragarh Fort is situated in Pithoragarh in Uttarakhand. It was built during Chand period by regional ruler Peeru Alias Prithwi Gusain. The Pithoragarh Fort is situated on a hill on the outskirts of the town of Pithoragarh. At present, the fort is in dilapidated condition.





Haryana	63.	Shah Jahan ki Baoli, Rohtak		This baoli (water tank with a well) is popularly known as Choron ki baoli. This baoli is possibly the finest and the best such monument preserved in Haryana. According to an inscription on the well, it was built by Saidu Kala, a chobdar in the service of Emperor Shah Jahan, in 1658-59 AD. It is an elaborate structure of bricks and kankar blocks, has 101 steps extending in three stages, separated by landings and leading to the water reservoir. The circular well is located at the end of the stairs.
	64.	Sheikh Chilli's Tomb, Thanesar, Kurukshetra		The primary tomb is of Sufi Abd-ur-Rahim Abdul-Karim Abd-ur-Razak (also known as Sheikh Cheili). The architecture of the tomb has significant Persian influence.
Delhi	65.	Tughlaqabad Fort & Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq's Tomb, Delhi		Tughlaqabad Fort is a ruined fort in Delhi, built by Ghiyas-ud-din Tughlaq, the founder of Tughlaq dynasty, of the Delhi Sultanate of India in 1321, as he established the third historic city of Delhi, which was later abandoned in 1327.
	66.	Baoli at Dwarka, Delhi		Dwarka Baoli (also known as Loharehri Baoli) is a historical stepwell recently discovered in Dwarka Sub City, in south west New Delhi, India. It was constructed for the residents of Loharehri village by the Sultans of the Lodi Dynasty in the early 16th century.
Uttar Pradesh	67.	Jaunpur Fort, Jaunpur		Also known as Karar fort, it was built during the 14th century. It is located near the Shahi Bridge on the Gomti River.




	68.	Man Singh Observatory, Varanasi		It is a historic 1700s observatory attached to a palace. It offers views of the Ganges River from its roof.
	69.	Battis Khamba, Agra		The Buland Bagh garden situated on the left bank of River Yamuna houses Battis Khambha (meaning Thirty-two Pillars). Buland Khan Khwajasara, a noble of Jehangir, founded these gardens that still sport four towers at the four corners, part of the brick masonry embankment and seven wells known as Sat Kuan on the northern edge.
Punjab	70.	Bhatinda Fort, Bhatinda		Bhatinda Fort has a unique and magnificent architecture that appeals to every visitor coming here. It is made of bricks reflecting the Kushana period when India was under the reign of emperor Kanishka. Bhatinda Fort is surrounded by sand dunes, which gives the look of a ship resting in sand.
	71.	Baradari known as Anarkali, Gurdaspur		Built by Maharaja Sher Singh, a son of Maharaja Ranjit Singh, as a two-storey structure; the lower level with eight doors and the upper with four. Said to be the site where Sher Singh held meetings with his courtiers, this pavilion stands amidst a square-shaped water reservoir built by Shamsher Khan, foster brother of Emperor Akbar.
	72.	Takht-i-Akbari, Kalanaur, Gurdaspur		Takht-i-Akbari has a very prominent place in Indian history as the crowning ceremony of the Great Mughal Emperor Akbar took place here in 1556. The place reflects the splendor and grandeur of ancient times. At present, the site is maintained and protected by ASI.

Rajasthan	73.	Shergarh Fort, Dholpur		It is located in Dholpur, Rajasthan. Shergarh fort is supposed to have been named after its capture by Shershah of the Sur dynasty in course of his Malwa campaign
	74.	Bhangarh Fort, Bhangarh		It is a 17th-century fort built in the Rajasthan. It was built by Bhagwant Das for his younger son Madho Singh. The fort and its precincts are well preserved
	75.	Laxmangarh Fort, Shekhawati		Laxmangarh Fort is a ruined old fort on a hill in the town Laxmangarh of Sikar district of Indian state Rajasthan. Situated 30 kilometres from Sikar, it was built by Rao Raja of Sikar, Laxman Singh in 1862

Region: Eastern Zone

State	SN	Site	Images	Relevance of the site
West Bengal	76.	Cooch Behar Palace, Cooch Behar		Cooch Behar Palace, also called the Victor Jubilee Palace, is a landmark in Cooch Behar city, West Bengal. It was modeled after the Buckingham Palace in London in 1887, during the reign of Maharaja Nripendra Narayan

	77.	Buxa Fort, Jalpaiguri		Historical fort and prison on mountain cliff at Buxa, the house was used as an isolation cell of the Buxa Fort or the Prison located there. Located 30 kilometres (19 mi) from Alipurduar, the nearest town. The Bhutan King used the fort to protect the portion of famous Silk Route connecting Tibet with India, via Bhutan. Still later during unrest in Occupation of Tibet, hundreds of refugees arrived at the place and used the then abandoned fort as refuge.
Jharkhand	78.	Khekparta, Lohardaga		The ancient Shiva temple is situated in a village called Khekparta of Lohardaga district, Jharkhand. The temple is believed to have been constructed between 9th and 10 century AD. The architecture of the small shrine is similar to Nagar Style prevalent in Orissa.
	79.	Navratan Fort, Gumla		Navratangarh (Doisagarh) is located in Sisai block of Gumla district in Jharkhand; which is about 80 km away from the capital city Ranchi. Navratangarh was the capital of Nagvansi rulers of Jharkhand who gave this province the name Chotanagpur.
Odisha	80.	Raja Rani Temple, Bhubaneswar		Rajarani Temple is an 11th-century Hindu temple located in Bhubaneswar, the capital city of Odisha, India. The temple is believed to have been known originally as Indreswara. It is locally known as a love temple.

	81.	Ratnagiri (Jajpur) Monuments, Ratnagiri		Excavation conducted in 1960's yielded remains of a Stupa surrounded by a large number of votive Stupas, two quadrangular monasteries, a single-winged huge monastery with beautiful carved doorjamb and lintel, spacious open courtyard, cells and verandah facing the courtyard with spacious sanctum enshrining colossal Buddha.
Bihar	82.	Shershah Suri's Tomb, Sasaram		The tomb was built in memory of Emperor Sher Shah Suri, a Pathan from Bihar who defeated the Mughal Empire and founded the Suri Empire in northern India.
	83.	Remains of Ancient Vaishali & Ashoka Pillar, Kolhua		Kolhua is situated in Muzaffarpur district, where Mauryan emperor Ashoka, had erected monolithic, polished sandstone pillar, consisting of a circular shaft, surmounted by a decorative bell shaped capital, supporting a life-size figure of a lion facing the north