

《亚洲多地被列入联合国科教文组织名录》

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In addition to China's Grand Canal and Silk Road, several more sites in Asia have been added to UNESCO's World Heritage List, including Myanmar's Pyu ancient cities and Japan's Tomioka Silk Mill.

India's Rani-ki-Vav, or the Queen's Stepwell, has been recognized by UNESCO's World Heritage Committee on Sunday. It's India's 31st site on the World Heritage list.



Queen's Stepwell

The 7-storey underground structure was built in the 11th century as a memorial to a king. At 27 meters deep, the huge well has more than 500 principal sculptures and over 1,000 minor ones combining religious and mythological imagery. It's the most developed, elaborate and ornate example of this unique type of Indian subterranean architecture.

Meanwhile, Myanmar's three Pyu ancient cities have been inscribed into the World Heritage List for the first time.



Myanmar's Pyu ancient cities

The three cities are located in vast irrigated landscapes in the dry zone of a river basin, and reflect the Pyu Kingdom that was prosperous for over 1,000 years between 200 BC and 900 AD.

They include partly excavated archaeological sites. And more excavation works remains for palace citadels, burial grounds and early industrial production sites, as well as monumental Buddhist stupas made from brick.

Also making the list is Japan's Tomioka Silk Mill and related sites. Established in 1872 in the Gunma Prefecture northwest of Tokyo, the sites were built by the Japanese Government with machinery imported from France. The complex consists of four sites that attest to the different stages in the production of raw silk. Tomioka Silk Mill is the 18th World Heritage property listed in Japan, joining Mount Fuji, which was registered in 2013.