

JAIPUR – THE PINK CITY

About the City

Rajasthan's beautiful Pink City Jaipur, was the stronghold of a clan of rulers whose three hill forts and series of palaces in the city are important attractions. Known as the Pink City because of the colour of the stone used exclusively in the walled city, Jaipur's bazaars sell embroidered leather shoes, blue pottery, tie and dye scarves and other exotic wares. Western Rajasthan itself forms a convenient circuit, in the heart of the Thar desert which has shaped its history, lifestyles and architecture.



Founded in AD 1727 by Sawai Jaisingh II, Jaipur the capital of Rajasthan is popularly known as the Pink City with broad avenues and spacious gardens. The capital of Rajasthan, Jaipur is steeped in history and culture. Here the past comes alive in magnificent forts and palaces, blushed pink, where once lived the maharajas. The bustling bazaars of Jaipur, famous for Rajasthani jewelry, fabric and shoes, possess a timeless quality and are surely a treasure-trove for the shoppers. This fascinating city with its romantic charm takes you to an epoch of royalty and tradition.

Jaipur has been laid according to the conventional nine-grid pattern that astrologers believe to be lucky, and which has been recommended in the ancient Indian treatise on architecture. Each grid consists of a square, and these have been planned so that, at the heart of the city is the City Palace. Spread around it, in rows, are public buildings, the residences of noblemen, the living and trading quarters of merchants and artisans. Straight, wide roads run through the city, while a high, crenellated wall that forms its defense is pierced with seven gateways that serve as entry points. Today, these walls may be more difficult to spot since the city has grown far

beyond its original plan, but they are still there, proof that though Jaipur saw no great siege, it was more than adequately prepared for it.

Jaipur's architectural planning may have been ancient, but its execution was definitely modern. Best represented by the City Palace complex, it brought together all that was excellent in Rajput and Mughal architecture, creating a new tradition that found wide currency over much of north India. As in the Mughal tradition, the durbar or court areas became much more open, characterized by a series of arched pavilions held on delicately crafted pillars. Ornamentation had always been a part of the state's architectural heritage, now it became much more opulent. The private wings of the family also extended their entertainment areas. Since defence was no longer a primary concern, larger, more ornamental windows were built to over-look the streets or courtyards outside these wings. Gardens were no longer planned within the internal courtyards

only, but were added to the external vistas, and water, a basic feature of Mughal palaces and gardens, was utilised in a similar fashion, in canals and fountains.

Jaipur has much to offer visitors — everything from pageants and festivals to extraordinarily clad people, a wealth of handicrafts, a royal legacy of palaces, and sightseeing — that will occupy their time. However, should the visitors simply choose to walk around the streets of the old city instead, they will not regret it. All of Jaipur is an architectural gem, and no scheduled sight seeing can even hope to do justice to this rare city.

How to Reach

- Air: Indian Airlines connect Jaipur with Delhi, Jodhpur, Udaipur, Aurangabad, Bombay, Varanasi, Calcutta, Ahmedabad.
- Rail: Jaipur is connected by rail with Delhi, Agra, Ahmedabad, Ajmer, Abu Road (Mount Abu), Udaipur, Bombay and Sawai Madhopur.
- Road: Good motorable roads connect Jaipur with Delhi 258 km, Agra 236 km, Bikaner 321 km, Udaipur 405 km, Ajmer 131 km, Jodhpur 316 km, Bharatpur 176 km, Jaisalmer 638 km and Bombay 1202 km
- Bus : Regular buses ply from Jaipur to the above places and Alwar, Kota, Sariska, Mathura, Indore, Chittorgarh and Barmer.

Jaipur General Information

Population	23, 24, 319 (2001)
Area	23.3 sq. km. approx
Altitude	431 m (above sea level)
Temperature	Summer Average Max 40.6°C, Average Min. 25.8°C Winter Average Max. 22.0°C Average Min 8.3°C
Rainfall	64 cm
Season	September to March
Clothing	Summer - Tropical, Winter - Woolen
Languages	Hindi, Rajasthani & English

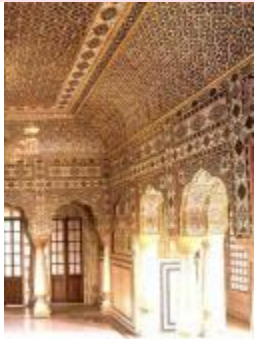
Places to Visit



✧ HAWA MAHAL - built in 1799, by Maharaja Sawai Pratap Singh, is the most recognizable monument of Jaipur. The 5 storied stunning semi-octagonal monument having 152 windows with over hanging latticed balconies is a fine piece of Rajput architecture. Originally designed for the royal ladies to watch and enjoy the processions and other activities, on the street below. Now it houses a well laid out museum. The display “Jaipur past and present” is the special feature of this newly setup museum. Timing 10.00 to 16.30 hrs, Entry Fee Rs. 5.00: Phone: 2618862

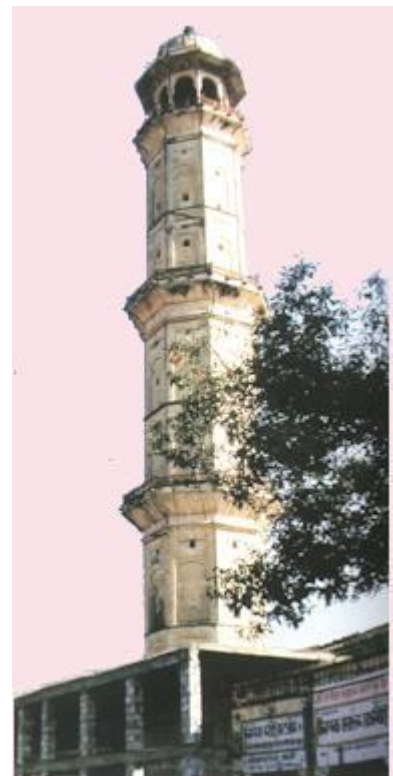


✧ JANTAR MANTAR (Observatory) - built in 18th century by Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh II, the huge masonry instruments were used to study the movement of constellations and stars in the sky. Enormous sun-dial still provide accurate time, which are subject to daily corrections. Timing 9.00 to 16.30 hrs, Entry Fee Rs. 10.00, Phone: 2610494



✧ CITY PALACE AND S.M.S. II MUSEUM - situated in the heart of the old City, it occupies about one seventh of the old city area. The palace is a blend of Rajput and Mughal architecture; it houses a seven storied Chandra Mahal in the centre, which affords a fine view of the gardens and the city. Diwan-E-Am (Hall of public audience) has intricate decorations and collection of manuscripts, Diwan-E-Khas (Hall of private audience) has a marble paved gallery Mubarak Mahal has a rich collection of costumes and textiles. There is a Clock Tower near Mubarak Mahal. Sileh Khana has a collection of armory and weapons. Timings 9.30 to 16.45 hrs. Entry Fee for Indians Rs. 35.00 and for foreigners Rs.150.00 inclusive of entry to Jaigarh fort, Phone: 2608055

✧ ISHWAR LAT - ‘Swarg Suli’ or ‘heaven piercing minaret’, the tower, near Tripolia gate, built by Maharaja Ishwari Singh (1744-51). It offers one of the most breathtaking view of the city.





☒ **CENTRAL MUSEUM** - situated in the Ram Niwas Garden. This graceful building was founded in 1876 by Prince Albert (also known as Albert Hall). It has a rare collection of archaeological and handicraft pieces. Timing 10.00 to 16.30 hrs, Entry Fee for Indians Rs. 5.00, for foreigners As. 30.00, Phone: 2570099

☒ **DOLLS MUSEUM** - a collection of beautiful dolls from all over the world, it is situated on Jawahar Lal Nehru Marg. Timing 10.00 to 16.00 hrs, Phone: 2619369

☒ **BIRLA PLANETARIUM** - It offers unique audio-visual education about stars and entertainment with its modern computerised projection system. Entry fee As. 20.00 show timings: 11.00, 13.00, 15.00, 17.00, 18.00, 19.00 hrs. Phone: 2381594



☒ **JALMAHAL** - (6 kms) on the way to Amer, this small palace is set in the middle of Man Sagar Lake. Renovation around the lake is in progress.

☒ **GAITOR** - (6 kms) At the foot hill of Nahargarh stands the memorials to the former rulers of Jaipur the place has some gracefully carved cenotaphs in white marble.



☒ **JAIGARH FORT** - (15 kms.) standing on a hilltop, overlooking the palaces and city of Amer. The world's biggest cannon on wheels- the Jai Ban is positioned here, built during reign of Maharaja Sawai Jaisingh. It has a twenty feet long barrel and pumped in the cannon for a single shot. Timing 10.00 to 16.45 hrs, Entry Fee for Indians Rs. 15.00 & for foreigners

Rs. 20.00, Phone: 2630848



☒ **NAHARGARH FORT** - (15 kms.) cresting a hill about 600 ft. above the city, the fort was built in 1734. The walls of the fort run along the ridge and within are architectural beauties like Hawa Mandir and Madhvendra Bhawan. Timing 10.00 to 16.00 hrs, Entry Fee Rs. 5.00, Phone: 5148044

☒ **GALTA** - (10 kms.) This holy pilgrimage centre has a temple dedicated to the Sun God (Which is the only one of its kind in this part of the country) and natural spring. It crests the ridge over a picturesque gorge and provides an impressive view of the city. As the legend goes, sage Galav performed a difficult penance here.

☒ **MOTIDOONGARI** - perched on a hill top on the southern horizon. It is a replica of a Scottish castle.



☒ **LAXMI NARAYAN TEMPLE** - is situated just below the Moti 000ngri, known for the intricate marble carvings in white marble, popularly known as Birla Temple.

✧ MAHARANI K! CHHATRI - The funeral place for the royal ladies, marked by some wonderfully carved cenotaphs.



✧ SISODIA RANI GARDEN - (5 kms.) on the road to Agra, the magnificent palace garden was built by Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh II in 1710 for his queen. Timings 8.00 to 18.00 hrs. Entry fee Rs. 5.00, Phone: 2680494



✧ VIDHYADHAR GARDEN - (5 kms.) on the way to Agra, built by Viyadhar, the chief architect and town planner of Jaipur. This beautiful terraced garden has several galleries and pavilions decorated with exquisite murals, depicting Lord Krishna. Timing 9.00 to 18.00 hrs, Entry Fee Rs.

5.00



✧ KANAK VRINDAVAN - (6.5 Kms on the way to Amer) This newly restored temple and garden, near Jal Mahal, has beautiful gardens and is popular picnic place. This is also beautiful location for film shooting. Entry fee Rs. 4.00 & Timings 8.00 to 17.00 hrs, Phone: 2634596



✧ AMER - The old capital of the Kachhwahas stands atop a range of craggy hills. The fort is remarkable as much for the majestic grandeur of its surroundings as for its sturdy battlements and beautiful palaces. It is a fine blend of Hindu and Muslim architecture. The solemn dignity of its red sandstone and white marble pavilions, when reflected in the lake at the foot

hill, is a sight to behold. The original palace was built by Raja Man Singh, the additional extensions were built by Maharaja Mirza Raja Jai Singh and Sawai Jai Singh II the last Maharaja of Amer, who built a new city called Jaipur, where he shifted his capital in 1727.

The palace complex is lavishly ornamented and displays the riches of Amer. Sheesh Mahal chamber of Mirrors. Diwan-e-Am or the Hall of Public Audience is a beautifully proportioned hall open on three sides and stands on two rows of ornamented pillars. Diwan e-Khas or the Hall of Private Audience has delicate mosaic work in glass. Sukh mandir is guarded by sandalwood doors inlaid with ivory. Throughout the massive fort finely carved lattice windows, exquisitely painted doorways, halls and finely sculptured pillars crave for attention.

The old city of Amer was the seat of power and bustling with life and prosperity. Other worth seeing sites are Jagat Shiromani Temple, Narsinghji temple, the stepwell of Panna Meena and fine carved royal cenotaphs on the road to Delhi. Timing: 9.00 to 16.30 hrs. Entry Fee For Indians Rs. 10.00, For Foreigners Rs. 50.00, Phone: 2530293, Elephant ride charge Rs. 400.00 (inclusive of all taxes) Timing : 8.00 to 16.00 hrs, Phone: 2530264 (Tourist Office).

Jaipur Monuments Timings and Entry Fee

Name of Monument	Telephone	Duration of Opening	ENTRY FEE			Camera Fee	
			Indian	Foreign	Child	Indian	Foreigner
Amber Fort	2530293	9.30 A.M.- 4.30 P.M.	10	50	10	Still-50 Video-100	Still-70 Video-150
City Palace	2608055	9.30 A.M.- 5.00 P.M.	35	150	25	Still-50 Video-150	Still-50 Video-150
Observatory	2610494	9.30 A.M.- 4.30 P.M.	10	10	10	Still-20 Video-50	Still-50 Video-100
Albert Hall (Museum)	2570099	9.30 A.M.- 4.30 P.M.	5	30	5		
Hawa Mahal (Museum)	2618862	9.30 A.M.- 4.30 P.M.	5	5		Still-10 Video-20	Still-30 Video-70
Jaigarh Fort	2671848	9.30 A.M.- 4.30 P.M.	15	20		Still-20 Video-100	Still-30 Video-100
Nahargarh Fort	5148044	9.30 A.M.- 4.30 P.M.	5	5		10	30
Recreation Centers							
Jawahar Kala Kendra	2706560	10.00 A.M. - 5.00 P.M.	Free	Free	Free	Still-50	Still-50
Birla Planetarium	2382267	Show-11 A.M. 1,3,5,7 P.M. (Hindi) 6 P.M.- English	20 20	20 20			
Fun Kingdom (Amusement Park)	2398001-2-3	11.00 A.M.- 7.00 P.M.	90	90	75		

Pink-Pearl (Water Park)	5141120	12.00 Noon-8.00 P.M.	125	125	80		
Revolving Restaurant	2366683- 4-5	12.00 Noon-3.30 P.M. (Lunch) 7.00 P.M.- 11.00 P.M. (Dinner)	250	250			

Shopping in Jaipur

Jaipur-a treasure trove for shoppers, shopping is irresistible, a wide range of handicrafts are available in the market, most of items are produced in the centers in and around the city. The city is one of the most important centers in the world for cutting and polishing precious and semi precious stone, diamonds.

The local 'Kundan', style jewellery find a market throughout the world. The exotic blue pottery, the batik painting, block printed textiles of Sanganer and Bagru, tie & dye fabrics, Mojari- (the local shoe), sandal wood carving items, beautiful stone carvings etc. An entire street and several city sectors were earmarked for artisans and traders. The main markets are along Johari Bazar, Bapu Bazar, Nehru Bazar, Chaura Rasta, Tripolia Bazar and M.I. Road. Shops specialising in precious and semi-precious stones, ornaments and jewellery are to be found on and along Johari Bazaar.

Jaipur enjoys a high reputation for the manufacture of jewellery. It is one of the most active jewel markets of the world and is famous for precious and semi-precious



stones and also for the cutting, polishing and setting of these stones, particularly that of diamonds, topaz and emeralds. Jaipur brass work is of immaculate quality. The Jaipur brass worker is successful in

infusing life like charm into the dull metal. Two kinds of work is done in Jaipur on brass viz., lacquered brass and carved brass. Jaipur enamel or Minakari, mostly done on gold and silver has always been a class of its own. The Jaipur artist is renowned not only for the purity of the colours,

but also for its evenness.

Jaipur is also famous for its textiles. Sanganeri and Bagru block prints are the fashion designer's craze these days. The Bandhej (tie and dye) print is very typical of the region.

Near the Hawa Mahal are large numbers of shops dealing in antiques and pseudo-antiques. Some shops opposite Hawa Mahal stock the famous Jaipuri quilts, weighing from a few hundred grams to a kilogram.

The stone and marble carving industry is also a famous art of Jaipur. The stone used is either procured from within Jaipur or from the marble mines of Makrana, the famous quarry that provided all the marble stone for one of the wonders of the world at Agra the Taj Mahal. The carvings portraits and busts created in Jaipur are held in high esteem everywhere.



Johari Bazar: This is where you can buy jewellery and tie and dye sarees, two lanes joining the main road - Gopalji ka Rasta and Haldion ka Rasta house numerous establishments selling jewellery. On the main road itself you find many silversmiths. Traditional tie and dye fabrics and textiles are also available here.

Tripolia Bazar and Chaura Rasta: You can shop here for textiles, utensils, ironware and trinkets. If you want to see the artisans at work, step into the side lanes and see for yourself.

Bapu Bazaar and Nehru Bazaar: Here you can purchase textiles, local perfumes and shoes made of camel skin.

Mirza Ismial Road (MI. Road): The broad thoroughfare houses a large number of emporia selling a variety of goods ranging from jewellery and brass work to textiles, to blue pottery, to woodwork, etc. These shops stock a large variety of goods to satisfy the tourists' needs.

What and where to buy

Ramganj Bazar for shoes or jutis as they are called,
Kishanpol Bazar for tie and dye textiles,
Maniharon Ka Rasta (Tripolia Bazar) for lac bangles and other items,
Achrol House, Subhash Chowk for carpets,
Khajano Ka Rasta for marble carving, and
Sanganer village for block printing, hand-made paper and blue pottery.



Food which Should Not be Missed

Dal Batti Churma

Recognised as a Rajasthan speciality, Dal-batti-churma, is a wholesome Rajasthani meal. Dal, or lentil curry, is served with Bhatti, a roundel of stuffed flour that's baked in a charcoal fire or oven. Choorma is a sweet dish made with flour, jaggery or sugar and ghee.

Bhatti comes in varieties acts as a substitute for rotis. You could opt for plain batti, or try the more exotic masala, dry fruit or missi bhattis. Batti is made out of wheat, flour, millet or a mix of maize and wheat flour, with loads of ghee.

There is also an unending variety in churma - the colour of which depends on the ingredients. To relish Dal-bhatti churma at a nominal expense, check out the dhabas near Sindhi Camp (Central) Bus Stand.

Mawa Kachori

A kachori filled with mawa and sugar syrup, this delicacy is not to be missed. It is available at all sweet shops. In Jaipur, try famous sweet shops such as Rawat sweets and Kanji sweets near the bus stand and at LMB, Johri Bazar.

Ghewar

A deep-fried sweet dish, Ghewar is in great demand during festivals such as Gangaur and Teej. It comes in varieties such as plain, desi ghee and mawa. The best shops for this are LMB at Johri Bazar and Rawat Sweets.

Mirchi Bada

Sharing prime spot with samosas and kachoris in the snack market are Mirchi Badas - green chillies dunked in besan and deep fried. You can even find vendors selling these on makeshift handcarts by the roadside.

Where to Eat

1) Chokhi Dhani Restaurant

19 km south of Jaipur, via Vatika, Tonk Road, Jaipur, Rajasthan, 302001, India +91-141-5165000

Also known as the Lalten Restaurant, Chokhi Dhani is one of the most popular places to sample traditional food, and of course, a slice of true Rajasthani culture. Enjoy camel rides and traditional performances or splurge in the in-house flea-market. This village-style restaurant serves authentic Rajasthani cuisine in an authentic Rajasthani ambiance and opens at 6 PM everyday. The usual Rajasthani Thali includes Gatte Ki Sabzi, Daal Baati, Churma, Khichadi and some lip-smacking dessert like Kheer.

2) Peshawri

ITC Rajputana Hotel, Palace Road, Lower Lobby Level, in ITC Rajputana Hotel, Palace Road Tel. No. +91-141-5100100|+91-141- 4051663|+91-9672080709

3) Maurya Palace Hotel , Ashok Nagar +91-141-5101414

4) Four Seasons

Plot No. D43 A2, Subhash Marg ,Near Bank Of Baroda ,C Scheme +91-141-2374600|+91-141-2374601

A multi cuisine restaurant that serves Chinese, fast food and North Indian menus. This place is hugely popular among local and tourists, and has a beautiful glasswindow instead of the kitchen wall where you can see your meals being cooked. Recommended dishes here include Chole Puri, Masala Dosa and Saag Paneer and the continental cuisine is good as well.

WELCOME TO ALL

“PADHARO MARE DESH”